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SERIES 18

RAJASTHAN

Part X-D

HANDICRAFT SURVEY REPORT

JUTT-PATTI

(A Craft Study on Goat Hair Product)

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FOREWORD

The Indian handicrafts are known the world over for their rich variety, grace, elegance and skilled craftmanship. 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 at 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 craftsmen 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 Dr. K.P. Ittaman under the able guidance of Dr. N.G. Nag. the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. Dr. Ittaman who succeeded Dr. Nag as Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division co-ordinated the study undertaken in different States/Union Territories by the Directorates of Census Operations. The reports received from the Directorates were examined by Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer with the help of Smt. Suman Prashar, Assistant 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 Goat Hair Product by the Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan. I have immense pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered by Shri S.R. Luhadia, Joint Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for bringing out this publication.

NEW DELHI
The 1ST JUNE, 1988

V. S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Various types of fibres from vegetables and animal kingdoms and in the present times synthetic ones also are used for weaving clothes and making strings etc. Jutt-patti is woven from goat hair. The craft of jutt-patti is practiced in western districts of Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaloı of the Rajasthan State. The craft is solely practiced by Maru Kumhars who are traditionally potters since mediaeval times. The craft is export oriented and almost all the produce is exported mainly to gulf countries and is thus a good foreign exchange earner.

I extend my gratitude to Shri Vijay Verma the Registraı Generaı, India and Dr. K. P. Ittaman, 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, Computor under the able supervision and guidance of Shri Shamsher Singh, Assistant Director who also drafted the report. Besides, my appreciations are also due to other members of the staff associated with this study listed overleaf.

I am thankful to Sarva Shri Ishwar Chand Jain of Jasol and Madanji of Balotra for their whole hearted co-operation in the conduct of this survey.

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JAIPUR

April 15, 1989

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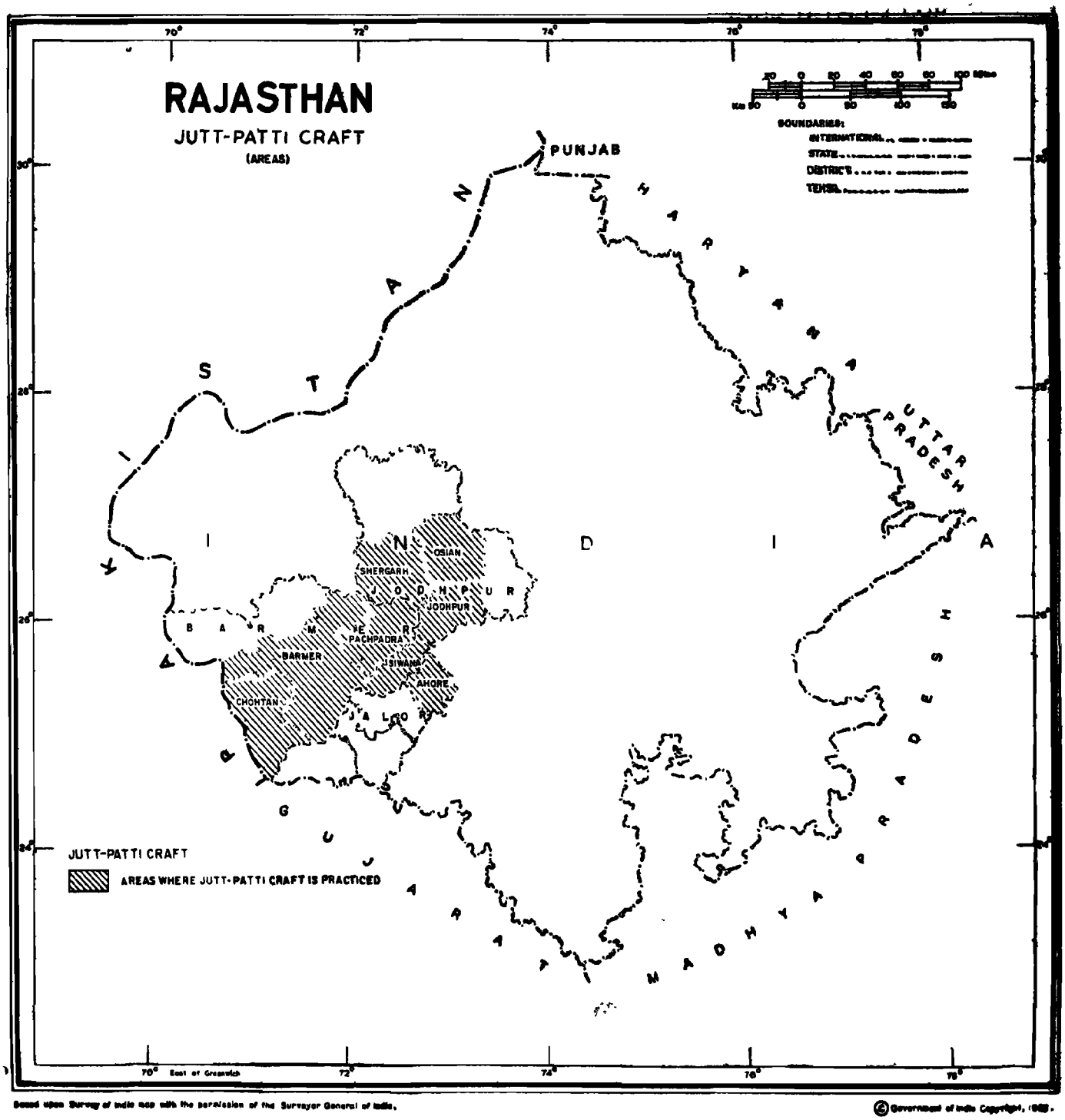
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JUTT-PATTI

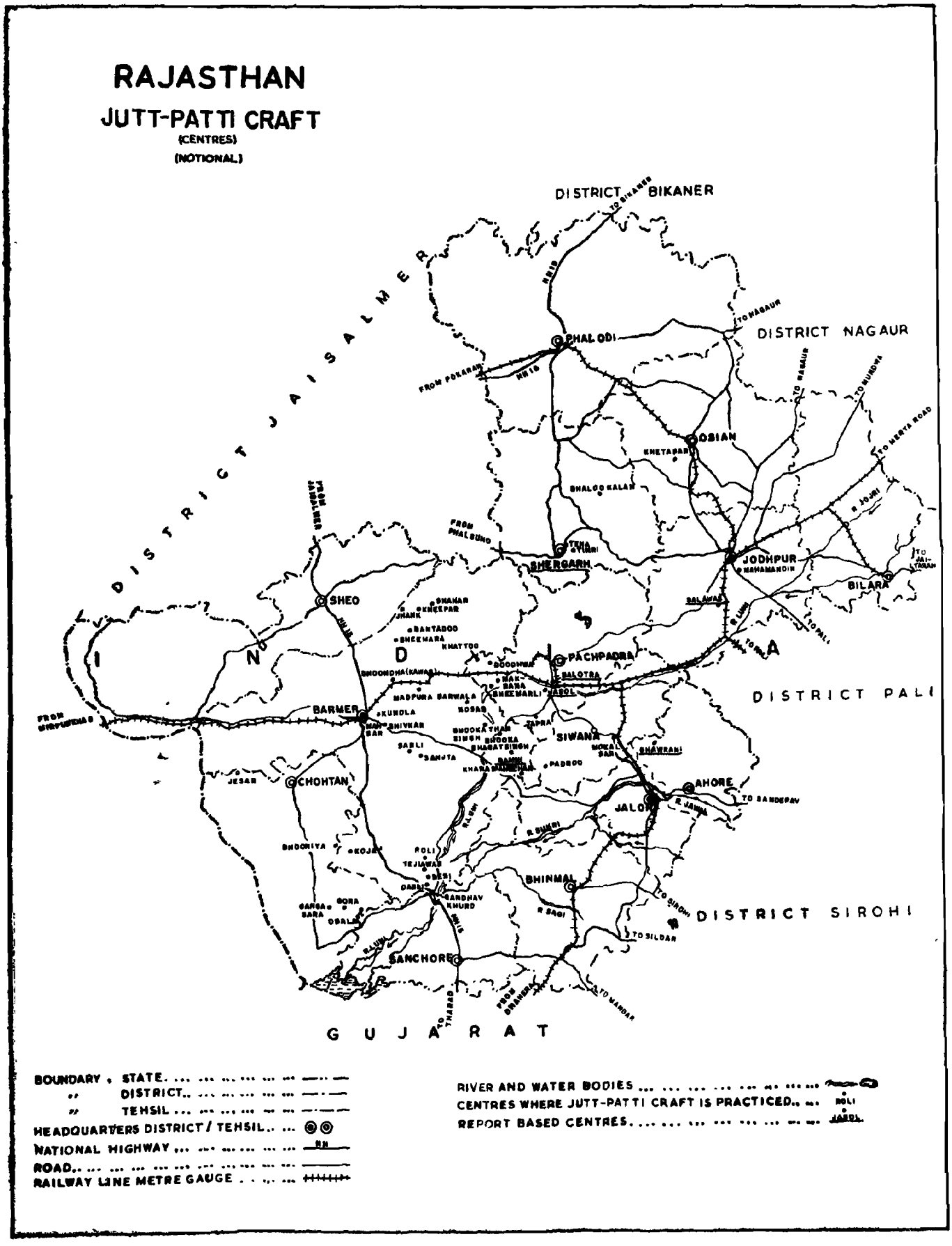
(A Craft Study on Goat Hair Products)

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RAJASTHAN
JUTT-PATTI CRAFT
(CENTRES)
(NOTIONAL)
DISTRICT BIKANER
DISTRICT JAISALMER
DISTRICT NAGAUR
DISTRICT PALI
DISTRICT SIROHI
GUJARAT
PHALODI
OSIAN
JODHPUR
BILARA
SHERGARH
SHEO
PACHPADRA
BARMER
SIWANA
CHOHTAN
JALOR
AHORE
BHINMAL
SANCHORE
BOUNDARY : STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT / TEHSIL
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
ROAD
RAILWAY LINE METRE GAUGE
RIVER AND WATER BODIES
CENTRES WHERE JUTT-PATTI CRAFT IS PRACTICED
REPORT BASED CENTRES

PART-I

REPORT

CHAPTER I

HISTORY OF ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRAFTS

Weaving is an old art and is being practiced all over the world. Various types of fibres are used for this purpose, which are obtained from vegetable as well as animal kingdom and in modern times they are even artificially produced. Animal hair are widely used as fibres for weaving woollen and silken cloth. Goat hair are coarse and rough and hence only rugged material used for packaging or for making tents etc. is prepared from it.

2. The craft of making cloth from goat hair originated in mediaeval times used to be exported. The demand of raw goat hair and its products has been quite high in the middle-east countries since mediaeval times. The cloth made of goat hair called jutt-patti is used as tent cloth for making tents and as filter material for filtering the crude oil in the middle-east countries. Rajasthan State, especially its western part abounds in cattle wealth. The whole area is desert bound and comes under arid zone. Agriculture is dependent on rains but the area abounds in various types of shrubs and grasses which provide nourishing food for animals and hence provide vast pasture lands for domesticated animals mostly consisting of sheep and goats. The craft of goat hair product is thus concentrated only in the western districts of the State. As per the centres outside the country, the names of the actual centres are not available but it is practiced in Turkey and Iraq, who are the main competitors with India in the international market.

3. The craft of goat hair products is called jutt-patti. Jutt means goat hair, and patti means strips i.e. strips of cloth woven from goat hair. The goat hair bags and ropes are also produced for local consumption in various villages of Rajasthan by stray households. The craft is mainly concentrated in Barmer, Pachpadra, Chohtan and Siwana tehsils of Barmer district, Osian, Shergarh and Jodhpur tehsils of Jodhpur district and Ahore tehsil of Jalor district, though it is also said to be practiced in four villages of Sikar district. As per the listing of households engaged in this craft during the present survey during 1985; 1,239 households residing in 47 villages of the above mentioned three districts were found practising this craft as is evident from the following table :

Table No. 1.1—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 practiced	No. of households practising the craft	Population of the households practising craft		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Barmer	39	1,046	6,577	3,468	3,109
2. Jalor	1	18	108	56	52
3. Jodhpur	7	175	1,234	644	590
TOTAL	47	1,239	7,919	4,168	3,751

4. Of the 7,919 persons, constituting the total population of households engaged in the jutt-patti craft, 59.30 per cent are workers and of the total workers, 16.72 per cent are minors. In Jodhpur and Jalor districts, the number of female workers exceeds that of males. Among the minor workers the number of female workers exceeds that of males in all the districts. The following table gives information regarding sex-wise distribution of major and minor workers at the district level :

Table No. 1.2—Sex-wise distribution of total/major/minor workers engaged in the craft at district level

Name of District	No. 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
1. Barmer	3,888	2,013	1,875	3,238	1,710	1,528	650	303	347
2. Jalor	57	28	29	53	27	26	4	1	3
3. Jodhpur	751	373	378	620	323	297	131	50	81
TOTAL	4,696	2,414	2,282	3,911	2,060	1,851	785	354	431

5. The total population of the 47 centres where the craft is practiced comes to 678,034 of which 182,367 are workers as per Census 1981. Of the total number of workers in these centres, 8,731 are engaged in household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs [Category V (a) of Census] which comes to 4.79 per cent while the workers engaged in the goat hair craft form 53.79 per cent of the total workers engaged in Category V(a) at these centres.

6. According to the survey conducted by Directorate of Economic and Industrial Survey of Rajasthan Government in 1961, there were 1,155 spinners and weavers engaged in the production of the goat hair goods in 1961, whereas during the present survey this number has swelled up to 4,696.

7. Only one community viz., Kumhars of Maru sub-caste, is mainly engaged in this craft. They are traditionally potters who took to jutt-patti craft in the mediaevel period. In some of the centres where the craft is presently practiced it has been started only recently, while at many centres the craftsmen have switched over to weaving of cotton thread durries.

8. The only product manufactured from goat hair is jutt-patti which is mostly used as material for making tents in Arabian countries and as filtering material for crude oil.

9. During the survey in 1961, the monty-value of the jutt-patti produced annually was estimated at Rs. 12.0 lakhs. Almost all the production of the jutt-patti used to be exported to gulf countries.

10. The quantity of the jutt-patti produced used to be approximately 730 metric tonnes in 1978-79 which gradually declined to almost half in 1984-85. The production of jutt-patti and its money value in Rs from 1978-79 to 1984-85 was as under :

Table No. 1.3—**The quantity (in metric tonnes) of jutt-patti produced in various years and its value (in Rupees) at the prevalent market rate**

Year	Quantity of Jutt-Patti (in metric tonnes)	Value (Rupees in Crores)
1978-79 . .	730	1·36
1980-81 . .	626	1·10
1981-82 . .	N.A.	N.A.
1982-83 . .	700	1·50
1983-84 . .	600	1·00
1984-85 . .	406	0·95

11. The reason of decline in production of jutt-patti is the competition, which it had to face, in the international market from goods manufactured in Syria and Turkey. The Syrian and Turkish products are said to be of superior quality. Another competition which the industry has to face is plastic sheets imported from United States and other countries which have started replacing the traditional jutt-patti being used as material for making bags and tents.

12. The cost of manufacturing is also escalated because of the taxes imposed on the raw material and finished goods. Sales tax is imposed at the rate of 4.0 per cent alongwith surcharge of 10.0 per cent on raw material i.e., goat hair and besides these, one per cent. Mandi tax is also collected by Krishi Upaj Mandi at the tehsil level. Sales tax at the rate of 8.0 per cent is charged on yarn and patti produced from goat hair which in turn results in further price hike. Octroi is charged at the rate of 2.0 per cent at Bombay. The commission on purchase of goat hair comes to 3.0 per cent of the purchase price.

13. According to various traders engaged in the export of jutt-patti an incentive at the rate of 25.00 per cent used to be given on the cash value of jutt-patti exported as cash compensatory support by Government of India which was later on reduced to 20.00 per cent in 1963-64. While in 1979 only 5.00 per cent of the value of export was given as cash incentive and the rest 15.00 per cent import licence for importing wool top, nylon yarn and dyes, and colour chemicals used to be given on which items import duty of 200.00 per cent used to be levied otherwise. The jutt-patti was classified as a item similar to carpets and the same incentives as given to carpet exporters used to be given to the jutt-patti exporters also. From October 1982 the jutt-patti was classified as 'others' and only 7.00 per cent cash incentive is allowed on export value of jutt-patti. As cash compensatory support effective from 1st July, 1986, the Government of India in its C.C.S. Circular No. 43/86 dated 15th September, 1986 has mentioned that the rate of cash compensatory support of F.O.B. (Free on Board) value will be 8.00 per cent in case of woollen durries, druggets and goat-hair patties and it is to remain in force upto 31st March, 1986. It has also been clarified in the circular that while the intention of the Government of India is to keep these rates stable for the above period, the Government reserves the right to withdraw/alter this rate at any time as merited.

14. Upto 1962 only coarse quality jutt-patti used to be manufactured which was used for straining and filtering crude oil and was then replaced in view of the technological innovations.

15. The standard size of jutt-patti used to be (i) 75'×2.5' (ii) 60'×2.5' (iii) 45'×2.5' i.e. (i) 22.85m×0.762m (ii) 18.28m×0.762m (iii) 13.71m×0.762m. In common parlance of the workers these used to be called patties of 25 war, 20 war and 15 war where the word 'war' used to denote yard. Only the length of the jutt-patti is mentioned as breadth is always fixed at 30" i.e. 0.762m. The width of the jutt-patti is counted in shawls, one shawl consists of eight threads of war, four on the upper side of the loom and four on the lower side of the loom. There are 32 shawls (256 threads) in the width of jutt-patti which is called one than and measures approximately two and a half feet (Approx. 75 cm.). A fluctuation of two inches i.e. about five centimetres is

allowable in the breadth i.e. the breadth used to vary between 28" to 32". Since 1977 the fluctuation in the breadth of the standard jutt-patti has been increased by one inch (2.54 cm.) on the lower side and an allowance of about five inches (12.7 cm.) is allowed length wise although the standard sizes as said above are still used for marking the bales of the jutt-patti. The variance in sizes are generally kept on lower side because of the instructions from the manufacturers as in India they have to pay wages according to weight while in foreign countries they sell them by bales.

16. The weight of standard sizes of jutt-patti also vary according to the type of weaving which is of three types viz. Iraqi, Camel and Syrian. The weight of standard patti according to the type of weaving is as under :—

Table No. 1.4—**Weight of various lengths of jutt-patti by type of weavings**

Length of jutt-patti (in feet)	Weight of jutt-patti (in kg.) by type of weaving		
	Iraqi	Camel	Syrian
1	2	3	4
45.	16	19	20
60	21	25	25
75	26	31	31

17. The number of jutt-patties per bale as per the type of weaving is as under :

Table No. 1.5—**No. of jutt-patties per bale by length of jutt-patti and type of weaving**

Length of Jutt-patti (in feet)	Number of Jutt-patties per bale by type of weaving		
	Iraqi	Camel	Syrian
1	2	3	4
45	12	10	10
60	8	8	8
75	6	6	6

18. The jutt-patti is got prepared on rate contract i.e. labour rate basis by the manufacturers at the residence of the workers through agents who are paid at the rate of 1.50 per cent of the labour charges or on salary basis. Sometimes the goods are got manufactured through local agents. The whole production is exported through the Commission Agents at Bombay. The prices of jutt-patti had been varying from time to time Upto 1977 its price used to be Rs. 25.00 per kg. which then reduced to Rs. 18.00 after 1977. In the month of May 1982 the price of jutt-patti rose to Rs. 41.00 per kg and since October, 1982, its prices are registering a continuous fall and presently vary between Rs. 21.00 to Rs. 25.00 per kg. This continuous fall in prices was responsible for the ouster of many dealers and manufacturers of jutt-patti from the market.

19. During the present survey there was mainly one manufacturer in the field namely M/s. Mohammed Anis Bashir Ahmad Opp. Vidyut Nagar Barmer Road, P.B. No. 5(B) Balotra During the period with effect from 28th July, 1984 to 2nd March, 1985 the total export of this firm was of 2,500 bales valued at Rs. 95,00,374.50 as per income tax returns of the firm. The goods were exported through M/s. Abdulla Bhai Abdul Qadar, 206, Nag Devi Street, Bombay to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The jutt-patti is exported to Kuwait since it is a free port. The nomads residing in Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia etc. who are the actual users then get these from Kuwait. The commission agents at Bombay are paid at the rate of 1.0 to 1.50 per cent of the sale proceeds of the jutt-patti.

20. There is no agency engaged in the development of the craft. The Khadi Gramodyog Board Rajasthan, however, took some interest by advancing loan to the Sarvodaya Jutt-Audyogik Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Limited, Jasol but the latter came under liquidation in 1981 and from whence there is no move in this direction from the Khadi Board.

21. The first Co-operative Society of the jutt-patti workers was formed in May, 1956 with 16 members at Balotra, under the name "Shri Praja Pati Utpadak Sahkari Samiti". It had a share capital of Rs. 1,600.00 and was also granted a loan of Rs. 5,000.00 on 27th December, 1958 by the Industries Department. This Co-operative Society was closed because of lack of financial resources and other reasons enumerated in the following paragraphs.

22. In February 1960 some of the workers engaged in jutt-patti formed another co-operative society under the name "Jat Utpadak Sahkari Samiti", at Jasol. The share capital of this co-operative society was Rs. 2,475.00. The lack of finance was a major handicap of this co-operative society. When this society was formed the only employer of these workers M/s. N. H. Vohra & Bros. stopped providing them with work. They also wiped off the business of the society by quoting lower prices even at a loss to eliminate competition and also encouraged factionalism and dissensions among the shareholders of this society and thus it failed soon.

23. Yet another Co-operative Society was formed for the benefit of the jutt-patti workers under the name "Sarvodaya Jutt Audyogik Utpadak, Sahkari Samiti Limited" Jasol, and was got registered on 12th April, 1966 under the registration number 607-C, Barmer. This Co-operative Society was given recognition by the Khadi Gramodyog Board, Rajasthan, Jaipur vide No. Raj-2889 and it was also having Rajasthan Sales Tax No. RST-3/1 and Central Sales Tax No. BLT/232. There were 26 members in it at the time of registration which increased to 43 in 1978 Any resident of the Jasol Gram Panchayat Area who had completed 18 years of age and

was following occupation of a jutt spinner or weaver could become its member by holding at least one share of this co-operative society. Although it was formed in 1966 it could not start functioning upto 1971 because of non-availability of requisite loans and other economic help.

24. The aims and objectives of this co-operative society were to purchase raw-material, to sell the items manufactured by its members and to improve the social and economic conditions of its members.

25. As per the records of this co-operative society, the share capital of the members was Rs. 3,737.50 and an amount of Rs. 3,762.50 was given as share capital by Rajasthan Khadi Board, Jaipur in the year 1966. Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board gave Rs. 27,000.00 in 1971-72, Rs. 60,000.00 in 1974-75 as famine relief loan and Rs. 25,000.00 in 1976-77 as subsidy. In 1975 loans were advanced to 37 members of this society at the rate of Rs. 16,750.00 per member.

26. There was an executive committee for looking after the working of the society which constituted of seven members including the Chairman as under :—

	Name	*Office*
1	Shri Hasti Mal Kumhar	*Chairman*
2	Shri Gulab Chand Kumhar	*Member*
3	Shri Lumba Ram Kumhar	*-do-*
4	Shri Dheen Mal Kumhar	*-do-*
5	Shri Rawta Ram Kumhar	*-do-*
6	Shri Champa Lal Kumhar	*-do-*
7	Shri Himta Ram Kumhar	*-do-*

27. The working of the co-operative society was looked after by a manager Shri Bhikam Chand Kumhar on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 500.00.

28. The society entered into business mainly with the following establishments and firms :—

1. Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, M. I. Road, Jaipur.
2. Rajasthan Handicraft Emporium, 68-T. C. Building, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.
3. M/s. Paras Patti Manufacturing Corporation, Jasol.
4. M/s. Prabhat Patti Suppliers, Jasol.
5. M/s. Abdulla Bhai Abdul Qadar, 260-Nag Devi Street, Bombay.
6. M/s. Moolji Tulsi Das & Company, 133-Qazi Saiyad Street, Bombay.

29. The details of the goods purchased and sold by this co-operative society from 1971-72 to 1977-78 as per its records are as under :—

Table No. 1.6— Value of goods purchased and finished products sold during 1971-72 to 1977-78

	Year	Goods purchased (Value in Rs.)	Finished Products Sold (Value in Rs.)
	1	2	3
1	1971-72 . .	17,032·87	9,573·60
2	1972-73 . .	19,149·73	42,369·46
3	1973-74 . .	146·05	7,811·61
4	1974-75 . .	1,09,611·52	51,486·20
5	1975-76 . .	2,57,475·73	2,56,500·46
6	1976-77 . .	50,451·64	1,56,869·93
7	1977-78 . .	38,947·73	1,59,947·38

30. In the beginning a loan of Rs. 87,000.00 was taken by this co-operative society from Rajasthan Khadi Board although the total loan sanctioned is said to be about three lakhs. The Society could repya only nominal amount and hence the rest of the loan amount was written off when the society went into liquidation.

31. Shri Bhikam Chand Kumhar left the job of manager on 1st July, 1978 and started serving elsewhere which resulted in the closure of the working of this Co-operative Society which went into liquidation since 30th January, 1981 and its charge came under Shri Shanker Lal Jain, Manager, Balotra Marketing Society, Balotra who acted as its liquidator. The net loss of the Co-operative Society in the year 1978-79 was Rs. 31,729,73. The assets and liabilities of this Co-operative Society as on 1st July, 1981 were as under :—

Liabilities		*Assets*	
Rajasthan Khadi Board . .	79,652·50	From Members :	
Labour Charges .	1,314·15	(i) Advance .	8,202·31
Share Capital .	37,500·00	(ii) Raw materials	26,013·99
Sales Tax . .	8,000·00	Telephone Security . .	1,000·00
	1,26,466·65		35,216·30

32. After the liquidation of the society an amount of Rs. 30,000.00 was collected from its members and paid to Rajasthan Khadi Board, Jaipur and the godown was got closed and telephone disconnected. The sales-tax arrears were paid by attaching of the fixed assets of the society like machines, mould, fan etc.

Training-cum-Production Centre

33. A Training-cum-Production Centre was started by Panchayat Samiti Sindri at village Bamni under the TRYSEM (Training of Youths for Self Employment) scheme of the Rajasthan State Government under the District Rural Development Agency, Barmer on 6th October, 1984 and was run up to 6th

February, 1985 whence it closed. It was started with a view to train rural youths in the craft of jutt-patti. Initially the training programme was aimed to provide training for six months to each batch of trainees but the training was imparted to only the first batch for about four months and the centre never operated afterwards. There were eight trainees in the first batch. All the trainees were Kumhars of Maru subcaste although there was no ban on training on the basis of caste, community or tribe. The training was imparted by an instructor named Shri Mala Ram S/o. Shri Mema Ram belonging to Maru subcaste of Kumhars and was paid at the rate of Rs. 150.00 per month. The trainees were given stipend at the rate of Rs. 75.00 per month per trainee. The training centre was given cash assistance for purchase of tools and raw-material at the rate of Rs. 50.00 per trainee, with the view, that sale proceeds of the finished goods which the trainee will prepare during period of training were to be utilised for imparting training to future trainees. The goods thus prepared were to be sold through the Panchayat Samiti, Sindri. Since no further allocation of funds was made by the Panchayat Samiti, Sindri, the centre was closed down in the very year of its inception.

34. No myths or legends are connected with this craft. The craft used to be practiced in an unorganised manner till recent past and it is only in last few decades that it has been organised especially since 1960 onwards when various export incentives were declared by the Central Government.

35. It is said that the craft of jutt-patti was first started some two centuries ago at Balotra and Jasol and about the same time at Shergarh followed by Bamni and Gora. The work was confined to making of bags for carrying goods on camel back and was done on contract basis. The material required for making the bags used to be supplied by the consumer concerned. It was only for last few decades that the jutt-patties are being exported through organised sector.

CHAPTER II

CRAFTSMEN IN THEIR RURAL SETTING

The present study was conducted at seven centres viz. Balotra, Jasol, Bamani, Shergarh, Gora, Bhawrani and Salawas. Of these Balotra is located in urban area while the remaining six are in rural areas. Balotra is the only urban area where the jutt-patti craft is practiced.

2. Although the present study is that of a traditional rural based craft the urban centre of Balotra has been selected as it plays an important role in the study of this craft. The artisans engaged in this craft at Balotra hail from rural areas and many of them have pieces of land at their villages of origin and most of them emigrate to their villages and till their land and/or work as agricultural labourers during rainy season and return to Balotra only when employment opportunity in their villages become lean and again engage themselves in the jutt-patti craft. Thus there exists a constant rural-urban linkage for people practicing this craft at Balotra. Besides it has been selected as control to study rural-urban differential.

3. Balotra is located in Pachpadra (11 km) tehsil of district Barmer (95 km). The railway station, motor road, police station, marketing centre, primary, middle and secondary schools, junior college/ higher secondary school, post-office, telephone, telegraph and banking facilities are all available at Balotra, the degree college is located at Barmer. The area of the town is 23.71 sq. km. with 28,070 population as per 1981 Census. The density of population comes to 1,184 persons per sq. km.

4. Jasol is located in tehsil Pachpadra (15 km) of district Barmer (105 km). The railway station, telegraph office and police station are all located at Balotra (5 km). The motor road marketing centre, primary school, middle school, secondary school, junior college, post-office, telephone facility, banking facility, gram-panchayat and nyaya panchayat are located in the village. The degree college is located at Barmer. The area of the village is 43.74 sq. km. with population of 8,060 as per Census 1981 and the density of population comes to 184 persons per sq. km.

5. Bamni is situated in the newly carved (w.e.f. 1st July 1982) tehsil Gudha Malani (40 km.) of district Barmer (75 km.). During 1981 Census it was under tehsil Barmer. The police station, marketing centre, middle school, post-office, telephone facility, telegraph office and banking facilities are all available at Sindri (10 km). The railway station and secondary school are situated at Balotra (55 km). The motor road, primary school and training-cum-production centre associated with the craft are situated in the village. The area of Bamni is 18.02 sq. km. and population as per 1981 Census comes to 820 with density of population 46 persons per sq. km.

6. Gora falls in the newly carved tehsil of Gudha Malani (50 km.) of district Barmer (104). During the 1981 Census it used to be under tehsil Barmer. The railway station, junior college and degree college are located at Barmer. The motor road and post office are at Ogala (6 km). The police station is at Serwa (83 km.). The marketing centre, secondary school, telephone and telegraph facilities and banking facilities are available at Dhorimana (38 km.). The primary school and middle school are located in the referrent village. The area of Gora is 27.90 km. with population of 2,050 as per Census 1981. The density of population comes to 76 persons per sq. km.

7. Shergarh is tehsil headquarter of the tehsil of same name and it falls in district Jodhpur (102 km.). The motor road, police station, marketing centre, primary and middle schools, secondary and higher secondary schools, post office, telephone and telegraph facilities and banking facilities are located in the referrent village. The railway station and degree college are located at Jodhpur. The area of Shergarh is 99.60 sq. km. and population comes to 3,399 as per Census 1981. The density of population comes to 65 persons per sq. km.

8 Bhawrani is located in tehsil Ahore (38 km.) of district Jalor (40 km.). The primary school, middle school, higher secondary school, adult literacy centre, dispensary, post office, banking facilities and bus-stand are all located in the referrent village. The area of the referrent village is 59.15 sq. km. with 4,925 population as per Census 1981. The density of population comes to 83 persons per sq. km.

9. Salawas is situated in tehsil Jodhpur (23 km.) of district Jodhpur. The primary school, middle and secondary schools, hospital, dispensary, primary health centre, family planning centre, post office, and telephone facilities, bus stand and railway station are all located in the referrent village. The area of Salawas is 41.59 sq. km. and population as per 1981 Census is 3,496. The density of population comes to 84 persons per sq. km.

10. The general living conditions of the craftsmen engaged in jutt-patti craft is in no way better than their castemen and co-villagers. Since the job availability to the craftsmen is not certain their economic conditions are poor and are also comparatively poorer as compared to their other caste-people engaged in pottery or other occupations.

11. There were found 47 communities residing in the selected villages of which 41 were found professing Hinduism. Among these twenty-six belonged to other Hindus, thirteen to scheduled castes and two to scheduled tribes, of the remaining six, one each professed Jainism and Sikhism and four professed Islam. The number of communities residing in the related villages varied between 9 to 25. There were residing nine communities in Bamni, 14 in Gora, 18 in Jasol, 20 in Shergarh, 23 each in Salawas and Bhawrani and 25 in Balotra. The general caste hierarchy among those professing Hinduism was found as under.

Brahman.
|
Raj Purohit.
|
Sadh-Swami-Vaishnav.
|
Rajput-Khatri.
|
Mahajan-Sindhi.
|
Jat-Bishnoi-Patel.
|
Daroga.
|
Rebari.
|
Mali.
|
Suthar-Soni.
|
Bhat-Darzi-Ghanchi-Kalal-Kumhar.
|
Nai.
|
Lohar.
|
Dakot.
|
Bhil-Mina.
|
Garuda.
|
Nat.
|
Khatik.
|
Dholi.
|
Meghwal-Mochi-Chamar-Bhambhi.
|
Dhanak.
|
Badi.
|
Bagdi.
|
Sargara.
|
Bhangi.
|
Sansi.

12. There is no social disability attached to the craftsmen engaged in jutt-patti craft. Information regarding approximate number of households of various caste/tribe/community residing in sampled villages and their approximate sex-wise population has been presented in Appendix Table 1.

13. Since all the craftsmen belong to Maru subcaste of Kumhars they are ranked alongwith Kumhars in the general caste hierarchy of the area in which the referrent village/town is located. Within Kumhars, the Maru sub-caste being practising jutt-patti craft is ranked lower. Within Maru sub-caste, those engaged in making pottery consider themselves higher than those engaged in jutt-patti craft and vice-versa. There has not been observed any specific pattern of settlement of the craftsmen engaged in jutt-patti in the general settlement pattern of the villages selected for the present study. They are found dispersed in the selected villages and living with other Kumhars if there is separate settlement (Mohalla) of Kumhars. There is no distinction within Kumhars in eating or taking water etc. from those Kumhars practising the craft and as such no social discrimination followed between the two.

14. The Kumhars worship goddess Siriya Devi and consider her as their family deity (Kul-devi) who is said to be wife of a Kumhar in the reign of Demon King Hiranyakashyap who ordered his son Prahalad to be burnt alive in the oven (Aawa) of the royal Kumhar. Siriya Devi predicted that by grace of God, Prahalad will be recovered unhurt and when it so happened the Kumhars started worshipping her as goddess.

15. It is said that Siriya Devi had four sons. One of them married a maid-servant of the king by following Nata ceremony. Since the maid servant was of different caste her offsprings were called *Mareta* i.e. known through their mother. Another son went to eastern region in search of occupation and his offsprings were known as *Purbia* (related to east). Another son followed the traditional occupation of pottery and as he used to make earthenwares (*Bhanda*, in the local dialect), and his offsprings were known as *Bhanda* The fourth son of Siriya Devi followed the occupation of cultivation and hence his offsprings came to be known *Maru* who later on took the jutt-patti craft as their occupation.

16. The Maru Kumhars are endogamous with respect to caste and sub-caste and exogamous with respect to gotra. There are said to be fifty gotras among the Maru Kumhars of which important ones are:

1	Wowaariya	2	Nomera
3	Jalandhara/Jalodara/ Jalendra	4	Aai taan
5	Maadniya	6	Heepota
7	Tank	8	Jinlodiya
9	Kirdiwal	10	Kodour
11	Kaatwal	12	Haadiwala/ Haardiwal
13	Limba	14	Bhagroda
15	Hawaal	16	Chhaaparwal
17	Khator	18	Mudela
19	Jethiwal	20	Harwa
21	Kodela (Kodeal)	22	Mehamta
23	Guriya	24	Sivta
25	Ghorel	26	Negauri
27	Jijlodiya	28	Hadiwal
29	Bhairodiya	30	Dadarwal

31	Nokwal	32	Dathwal
33	Khomiya	34	Merota
35	Balodiya	36	Kaarwal

Demographic profile of craftsmen

17. To get an insight into the socio-economic conditions of the craftsmen engaged in the craft of goat hair products 99 households engaged in the craft were surveyed at seven centres enumerated above The total population covered comes to 611 (Males 319; Females-292). All the sampled households belong to Maru sub-caste of Kumhars.

18. The highest population is noted in the age-group 0-4 and the population shows a descending trend with increase in age-group. There are only 6 persons (0.98 per cent) in the age-group 70 and above.

19. The highest percentage (100.00 per cent) of currently married persons, males and females is seen in the age-group 30-34, 35-44 and 55+; and 20-34 respectively. There have been noted instances of child marriages and there are 17 married persons (Males-6, females-11) in the age group 0-14. There are noted 1.89 per cent currently married females in the age-group 0-4. While there is no currently married male in this age-group. The percentage of currently married females is higher as compared to males in the total population. There is only one divorced or separated female (0.34 per cent) and she is in the age-group 35-44 as is evident from the following table :

Table No. 2.1—**Per cent distribution of sampled population by age, sex & marital status**

Age-group	Never Married			Currently Married			Widowed			Divorced or Separated		
	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
0—4	98·97	100·00	98·11	1·03	..	1·89	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	96·81	95·92	97·78	3·19	4·08	2·22	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	85·56	92·00	77·50	14·44	8·00	22·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	44·83	62·86	17·39	55·17	37·14	82·61	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	10·20	17·86	..	89·80	82·14	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	5·56	10·53	..	94·44	89·47	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—44	..	..	..	92·42	100·00	84·38	6 06	..	12·50	1·52	..	3·12
45—54	1·96	3·57	..	80·39	89·29	69·56	17·65	7 14	30·44	..	..	..
55—69	..	..	..	81·25	100·00	68·42	18·75	..	31·58	..	..	..
70+	..	..	.	83·33	100·00	66·67	16·67	..	33·33	..	..	..
All ages	48·77	52·35	44·87	47·79	47·02	48·63	3·27	0·63	6·16	0·17	..	0·34

20. The highest percentage of currently married persons is at Shergarh (56.00 per cent) followed by Gora. The highest percentage of currently married males is at Bhawrani (54.55 per cent), while the lowest percentage is at Salawas (28.57 per cent). The highest percentage of married females is at Shergarh (66.67 per cent) and lowest at Bamni (37.29 per cent). The lone divorced or separated female is at Jasol as is evident from the following table :

Table No. 2.2—**Centre-wise per cent and distribution of sampled population by sex & marital status**

Name of Centre	Never Married			Currently Married			Widowed			Divorced or Separated		
	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
Balotra	46 94	46·81	47·06	48·98	53·19	45·10	4·08	..	7·84	..	..	..
Bamni	56·14	58·18	54·24	39 47	41·82	37·29	4·39	..	8·47	..	..	..
Bhawrani	53·85	45·45	60·00	46·15	54·55	40·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gora	43·81	48·28	38·30	54·29	51·72	57·45	1·90	..	4·25	..	..	..
Jasol	47·52	52·89	41·18	48·87	46·28	51·96	3·13	0·83	5·88	0·48	..	0·98
Salawas	60·00	71·43	33·33	35·00	28·57	50·00	5·00	..	16·67	..	..	..
Shergarh	40·00	46·15	33·33	56·00	46·15	66·67	4·00	7·70	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	48·77	52·35	44·87	47·79	47·02	48·63	3·27	0·63	6·16	0·17	..	0·34

21. The sex ratio in the total surveyed population of the households engaged in the craft comes to 915. The highest sex-ratio 1,085 is at Balotra and lowest 429 at Salawas as may be seen from the following table presenting sex-ratio by age-groups at village level :—

Table No. 2.3—Age-group-wise and centre-wise sex-ratio of sampled population

Age group	Sex-ratio							
	Total	Balotra	Bamni	Bhawrani	Gora	Jasol	Salawas	Shergarh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—4	1,205	3,333	2,500	1,000	1,200	720	500	1,000
5—9	918	500	1,375	1,667	667	1,000	333	1,000
10—14	800	1,429	636	..	889	688	..	333
15—19	659	750	500	..	111	1,000	1,000	3,000
20—24	750	400	667	..	1,333	750	..	..
25—29	895	1,000	667	..	333	1,000	..	1,000
30—34	1,000	1,000	1,500	..	1,500	667	..	..
35—44	941	1,200	714	333	1,200	917	1,000	2,000
45—54	821	1,000	2.000	1,000	571	800	1,000	"0"
55—69	1,462	1,667	3,000	1,000	1,500	1,000	..	..
70+	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
TOTAL	915	1,085	1,073	1,364	810	843	429	923

"O" No Male Population

22. Information regarding distribution of population classified by age, sex and marital status and distribution of population by marital status centre-wise has been presented in Appendix Table 2 and 2(b). Information regarding age and sex-wise distribution of population by centres has been presented in Appendix Table-2(b).

23. The literacy rate among the surveyed population comes to 17.51 per cent. It comes to 32.92 per cent among males and only 0.68 per cent among females. There is no literate female at Balotra, Bamni, Gora, Salawas and Shergarh. The following table presents the sex-wise per cent distribution of literates and illiterates at selected centres —

Table No. 2.4 —Sex-wise per cent distribution of illiterate, literates and educated, persons at selected centres

Name of Centre	Illiterates			Literate and educated		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balotra	71·43	40·43	100·00	28·57	59·57	..
Bamni	93 86	87·27	100·00	6·14	12·73	..
Bhawrani	73 08	45·45	93·33	26·92	54·55	6·67
Gora	90 48	82·76	100·00	9·52	17·24	..
Jasol	79·82	63·64	99·02	20·18	36·36	0·98
Salawas	85 00	78 57	100·00	15·00	21·43	..
Shergarh	72 00	46 15	100·00	28·00	53·85	..
TOTAL	82·49	67·08	99 32	17 51	32 92	0·68

24. The highest literacy rate among total population and among males is noted in the age-group 10-14 The literate and educated females are in the age-group 5-9 only showing that female education has started recently as may be seen from the following table :—

Table No. 2.5—**Age and sex-wise per cent distribution of illiterate, literate and educated persons**

Age-group	Illiterate			Literate and educated		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	82·49	67·08	99·32	17·51	32·92	0·68
0—4	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	.	.
5—9	85·11	75·51	95·50	14·89	24·49	4 44
10—14	65·56	38·00	100·00	34·44	62·00	
15—19	72·41	54·29	100·00	27·59	45·71	
20—24	85 71	75·00	100 00	14·29	25·00	.
25—34	80 38	62·86	100·00	19·12	37·14	..
35	83·23	66·67	100·00	16·77	33·33	..

25. The literacy rates have shown increasing trend at all centres during the three decennial censuses. The literacy rates are lower for females in the survey data as compared to census data showing lesser female literacy among the craftsmen. The literacy rates as shown by survey data are higher at Bamni, Bhawrani, Gora and Shergarh as may be seen from the following table :

Table No. 2.6—**Sex-wise literacy rates at selected centres during the present survey and various censuses**

Name of Centre	Literacy Rate											
	Present Survey			Census 1981			Census 1971			Census 1961		
	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
Balotra	28 57	59 57		39 96	53 71	23·34	35·65	49·72	19·40	21 72	46·83	0·91
Bamni	6·14	12·73	..	2 32	4·26	0 25	0 91	1·29	0 42	0·51	0·89	..
Bhawrani	26·92	54·55	6 67	14·38	23 69	4·55	9·02	14·96	2·53	4·89	9·21	0·21
Gora	9·52	17·24	..	5·75	10·77	0·69	6·73	11·84	0·69	5·40	9·70	0·53
Jasol	20 18	36·36	0 98	25·31	36 57	12·16	20·28	30·90	8·65	18·78	31·15	5·03
Salawas	15 00	21 43	..	22·37	35·27	8·35	19·13	29·94	6·85	14·62	25·24	3·47
Shergarh	28 00	53·85	.	18 59	10·13	5·92	16·55	28·51	3·34	12·86	22·56	1·53
TOTAL	17·51	32·92	0 68	29·84	42·32	15·43	25·38	37·14	12·07	17·22	32·62	6·22

26. There is only one person having the educational level of graduate and above. He is in the age-group 25-34 and resides at Balotra. The highest percentage of literate and educated persons is literate without educational level followed by primary, middle and matriculation/secondary levels. All the literate and educated females are literate (without educational level). The highest percentage of males with educational level of primary and middle is in the age-group 20-24 as may be seen from the Table No. 2.7.

27. The persons and males with educational level matriculation/secondary and graduate and above, all reside at Balotra, and those with educational level middle at Balotra and Jasol, while the highest percentage is at Balotra. The highest percentage of persons and males with educational level primary is to be noticed at Bhawrani, followed by Shergarh and the highest percentage of literate persons and males (without educational level) is to be noticed at Gora followed by Bamni, as may be seen from Table No. 2.8.

Table No. 2.7—Age and sex-wise per cent distribution of literate and educated persons by educational levels

Age-group	Literate (without educational level)			Educational level														
				Primary			Middle			Matriculation/ Secondary			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	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All ages . .	61·68	60·66	100·00	31·78	32·38	..	4·68	4·76	..	0·93	0·95	.	..	..	..	0·93	0·95	..
0—4 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 . .	100·00	100 00	100·00	..	.	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	
10—14 . .	83·87	83·87	..	16·13	16·13	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
15—19 . .	43·75	43·75	..	50·00	50·00	..	6·25	6·25	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
20—24 . .	14·29	14·29	..	71 42	71·42	..	14·29	14·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—34 . .	30·77	30·77	..	53·85	53·85	..	7·69	7·69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·69	7·69	..
35+ . .	53·85	53·85	..	34·61	34·61	..	7·69	7 69	..	3·85	3·85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 2.8—Sex-wise per cent distribution of literates and educated persons by educational levels at selected centres

Name of Centre	Literate (without educational level)			Educational level														
				Primary			Middle			Matriculation/ Secondary			Higher Secondary/ Pre-University/ Intermediate			Graduate and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	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	16	17	18	19
Balotra . .	39·29	39·29	.	39·29	39·29	..	14·28	14·28	..	3·57	3·57	..	..	..	..	3·57	3·57	..
Bamni .	85·71	85·71	..	14·29	14·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Bhawrani .	42·86	33·33	100·00	57·14	66·67	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gora . .	90·00	90·00	..	10·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
Jasol . .	68·89	68·18	100·00	28·89	29·55	..	2·22	2·27	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Salawas . .	66·67	66·67	.	33·33	33·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shergarh .	57 14	57·14	..	42·86	42·86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

28. Information regarding distribution of population classified by age, sex and educational level; and, by sex, educational level by centres has been presented in Appendix Table 3 and 3(a).

29. All the sampled households engaged in the craft profess Hinduism, belong to Maru sub-caste of Kumhars and their mother-tongue is Marwari. The head of households were males in case of 98 sampled households and female in case of only one household. Of the 99 sampled heads of 67.68 per cent households are illiterate, of 17.17 per cent literate (without educational level) of 12.12 per cent primary; of 2.02 per cent middle and of 1.01 per cent matriculation or secondary. The traditional occupation of all the sampled households is pottery.

30. The average number of persons per household among the sampled households comes to 6.17. The highest number of households (40.41 per cent) have 6-7 persons and there is only one single-member household. Information regarding distribution of households classified by age and sex of head of households and the number of members in the household has been presented in Appendix Table 4.

31. The largest number of households (37) is of those consisting of self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters followed by households (26) consisting of self, spouse, married son, son's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters. Information regarding distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to head of the household and number of members has been presented in Appendix Table 5.

32. Of the 99 sampled households 76.76 per cent are such whose heads were born in the referrent village and remaining households are such whose heads were born outside the referrent village in rural areas (21.12 per cent) or in urban areas (2.02 per cent). The highest percentage (82.60) of migrant heads of households migrated in search of employment and of 4.35 per cent each respectively for service, accompanied parents who migrated to the referrent village in search of livelihood; were born at mothers place and because of marriage in the referrent village. Thus livelihood and employment played a key role in the migration.

33. Of the migrant households the highest number (9) is of those whose duration of stay in the referrent village is 6-10 years and minimum of those whose duration of stay is 11-20 years (3 households). Information regarding distribution of households classified by migration status with reference to place of birth and reasons for migration, and by migration status and duration of stay in the referrent village with relation to the head of household; has been presented in Appendix 6 and 7.

34. There is no occupational diversity at Salawas. The maximum occupational diversity is noted among the sampled households at Jasol followed by Balotra.

35. The single occupation of jutt-patti craft is followed as main occupation by 45.46 per cent households while 14.14 per cent households follows cultivation as main occupation and jutt-patti as second main occupation in the agriculturally slack season. The households showing occupational diversity of two occupations follow the occupations of accounts clerk, casual labourer, cultivation, electrician, labourer in flour mills, peon, rearing of cattle, service, shopkeeper, running tea-stall, truck driver, bullock-cart driver, weaving of cotton-thread durries and those following three occupations follow cultivation, labour; cultivation, rearing of cattle, and cultivation; running tea-stall alongwith jutt-patti. Information regarding distribution of households classified by number of workers and by main occupational diversity has been presented in Appendix Table 8 and 8(a).

36. Of the 99 sampled households 72.72 per cent households practice subsidiary occupations. The maximum number of households (29) follow jutt-patti craft as subsidiary occupation followed by cultivation (26 households) and casual labour (10 households). Information regarding households classified by sex, broad age-group and subsidiary occupation in relation to head of household has been presented in Appendix Table 9.

37. The maximum number of workers is in the age-group 15-34 followed by age-group 35-59. There is no non-worker in the age-group 35-59 while there are only two female non-workers in the age-group 15-34. The following table gives distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups.

Table No. 2.9—Distribution of total population, workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups

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	611	319	292	379	197	182	232	122	110
0—14	281	143	138	60	25	35	221	118	103
15—34	175	98	77	173	98	75	2	..	2
35—59	123	62	61	123	62	61	..	..	..
60+	32	16	16	23	12	11	9	4	5

38. The literacy rate is higher among the workers (20.05 per cent) as compared to non-workers (13.36 per cent). Of the two female literates one is a worker and another non-worker. Information regarding distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex and educational level has been presented in Appendix Table 10.

39. As already mentioned the traditional occupation of all the households engaged in jutt-patti craft is pottery and at present none of the worker is engaged in it. The highest number of workers in all the major age-groups are engaged in jutt-patti craft both among males as well as females. The male workers in the age-group 0-14 follow four occupations those in age-group 15-34 follow twelve occupations, those in the age-group 35-59 follow nine occupations, and, those in the age-group 60+ follow two occupations only. Thus newer fields are being exploited by younger generation of male workers for employment. The female workers in all the major age-groups, however, follow two occupations viz., jutt-patti and cultivation. Information regarding distribution of workers classified by traditional and present occupation; sex and broad age-group has been presented in Appendix Table 11.

40. Of the 379 workers 73.88 per cent reported their present occupation as perennial and the remaining 26.12 per cent as seasonal. Of the total workers 250 workers follow jutt-patti, craft as main occupation (96.40 per cent as perennial and 3.60 per cent as seasonal) while 57 workers follow it as second main occupation in off season.

41. The highest number of workers are engaged in jutt-patti craft following it as main or second main occupation. Of the 99 workers engaged in their present occupation on seasonal basis 27.27 per cent follow no other occupation in their slack season. 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 Appendix Table 12.

42. Of the 379 workers 24.55 per cent follow subsidiary occupations. Among the 197 male workers 46.19 per cent and among 182 female workers 32.42 per cent augment their incomes by engaging themselves in subsidiary occupations. The workers practicing jutt-patti craft as main occupation follow eight types of subsidiary occupations viz., running a tea-stall, cultivation, weaving cotton durries, casual labour, agricultural labour, hand-cart puller, masonry and rearing of cattle. Those engaged in rearing of cattle, casual labour and shop-keeper follow cultivation and jutt-patti as subsidiary occupation. Those engaged in service, bullock-cart driver, cultivation, accounts clerk, peon, and flour-mill, follow jutt-patti craft as subsidiary occupation and one worker engaged as electrician engages himself in making cotton thread durries as subsidiary occupation. Information regarding distribution of workers classified by sex, broad age-group, main activity and subsidiary occupation, has been presented in Appendix Table 13.

43. Of the total non-workers 95.26 per cent are in the age-group 0-14, 0.86 per cent in the age-group 15-19 and 3.88 per cent in the age-group 60 and above. There is no male non-workers in the age-group 15-59 and no female non-worker in the age-group 20-59. The highest percentage of non-workers is of dependents (72.42 per-cent). Of the male non-workers 30.32 per cent are full time students while among the female workers only 1.82 per cent are full-time students. Only 2.73 per cent of the female non-workers are engaged in household duties. Information regarding distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activity has been presented in Appendix Table 14.

Households not practicing the craft

44. To have a complete view of the socio-economic conditions of the people engaged in jutt-patti craft data was also collected for 22 households who were sometimes ago practicing this craft and have left practicing it since then. The maximum number of such households has been sampled from Jasol and Bhawrani and minimum from Bamni and Shergarh as is evident from the following table :

Table No. 2.10—**Sex-wise distribution of population among sampled households not practicing the craft at selected centres**

Name of Centre	Total No. of Sampled households not practicing the craft	Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1. Balotra . .	4	19	11	8
2. Bamni . .	1	2	2	..
3. Bhawrani .	5	17	8	9
4. Gora . .	3	15	6	9
5. Jasol . .	5	25	10	15
6. Salawas . .	3	16	9	7
7. Shergarh .	1	6	4	2
Total .	22	100	50	50

45. The maximum number of persons is in age-group 10-14; of males in age-group 10-14; and 35-44; and of females in the age-group 0-4 and 0-9. The minimum number of persons, males and females is in the age-group 70+.

46. There are 48.00 per cent currently married males as compared to 42.00 per cent currently married females. The percentage of widowed males comes to 4.00 per cent and that of widowed females 8.00 per cent. There is no divorced or separated male or female in the sampled population. There is no currently married male or female in the age-group 0-14. Information regarding distribution of population classified by age, sex and marital status has been presented in Appendix Table 15.

47. The literacy rate comes to 31.00 per cent among total population, 58.00 per cent among males and 4.00 per cent among females. Among the literate and educated males 37.93 per cent are literate (without educational level), 31.03 per cent primary, 24.14 per cent middle and 3.45 per cent each matriculation/secondary and graduate and above. All the literate and educated females are literate (without educational level) and are in the age-group 10-14. The lone graduate and above male is in the age-group 35+. Information regarding distribution of population classified by age, sex, and educational level has been presented in Appendix Table 16.

48. All the sampled households not practicing craft practice Hinduism; belong to Maru sub-caste of Kumhars and heads of all these households are males of which 31.82 per cent are illiterate, 27.27 per cent literate (without educational level) 18.18 per cent primary; 13.63 per cent middle and 4.55 per cent each matriculation/secondary and, graduate and above.

49. The average number of members per sampled household comes to 4.55. There is no single member household and their is no household having 10 or more members. The maximum number of households is of those having five members followed by those having 6-7 members. There are only 9.09 per cent sampled households having 8-9 members. Information regarding distribution of households classified by age and sex of head of the household and number of members has been presented in Appendix Table 17.

50. Of the sampled households 50.00 per cent are such as consist of self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters and 13.64 per cent consist of self and spouse. Thus 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 Appendix Table 18.

51. Of the sampled households 77.27 per cent are non-migrant with respect to place of birth of the head of household. Of the five migrant households whose heads were born outside the referrent village, two were born in the rural area of the same district and three were born in the rural areas of the other districts (district Jalor-2; district Jodhpur-1). All the migrant households migrated to the referrent villages in search of livelihood.

52. The two migrant households whose heads were born outside the referrent village but in the same district are residing in the referrent village for a duration of 11-20 years and the three households whose heads were born outside the referrent district but within the same state are residing in the referrent village for duration of 20 and more years.

53. There are 50.00 per cent workers among males while there are only 26.00 per cent workers among females. The working force constitute of 92.11 per cent of the total workers and 5.26 per cent workers are in the age-group 0 14 and only 2.63 per cent are in the age-group 60+. The following table gives information regarding distribution of workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups:

Table No. 2.11—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	100	50	50	38	25	13	62	25	37
0—14	45	21	24	2	1	1	43	20	23
15—34	29	14	15	19	11	8	10	3	7
35—59	19	12	7	16	12	4	3	..	3
60+	7	3	4	1	1		6	2	4

54. The literacy rate among the male workers comes to 47.37 per cent while among female workers there is no literate/educated female. The largest number of both workers and non-workers are literate (without educational level) followed by primary among workers and middle among non-workers. There is no non-worker having educational level of matric and above. There is one male worker each having educational level of matriculation/secondary and, graduate and above. Information regarding distribution of workers and non-workers by sex and educational level has been presented in Appendix Table 19.

55. None of the workers in the sampled households not practicing the craft follow their traditional occupation of pottery. The workers in the age-group 0-14 and 60+ are engaged in cultivation. The workers in the age-group 15-34 follow six occupations viz; weaving of silk and cotton thread durries, casual labour, cultivation, cloth-shop, tea-stall and accounts clerk while those in the age-group 35-59 engage themselves in ten occupations viz., government

service, stone-crushing, casual labour, sweatmeat seller, cultivation, teacher, accounts clerk, weaving of silk and cotton thread durries, tea-stall, and running dhaba (eating-house). Information regarding distribution of workers classified by traditional and present occupations, sex and broad age-group has been presented in Appendix Table 20.

56. As mentioned above the traditional occupation of the households who have left practising the craft is pottery which was left by their fore fathers who started practising the jutt-patti craft but with the lapse of time these households left practicing the jutt-patti craft also and have taken to other occupations as detailed above.

57. The largest number of non-workers independent followed by full-time students. All the female non-workers in the age-group 20-49 are engaged in household duties. There is no male non-worker in the age-group 20-59. All the non-workers in the age-group 60+ are dependents. Information regarding distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activity has been presented in Appendix Table 21.

58. There is no special service available to craftsmen engaged in jutt-patti in any of the selected centres except a co-operative society at Jasol and training-cum-production centre at Bamni, the details of which have already been discussed in Chapter I.

CHAPTER III

PROCESS OF LEARNING

The craftsmen pass on their knowledge to the younger generation generally at a very young age. The knowledge of the craft is passed on to near relatives and sometimes to castemen and friends but the friend in this case should be of the same caste. As said earlier the craft is practiced by Maru sub-caste of Kumbars and the knowledge of the craft is a guarded secret and it is not passed on to the persons belonging to other caste/tribe/community.

2. Of the 322 workers engaged in the craft 34.78 per cent are engaged in it for less than 5 years; 21.43 per cent for 5-9 years; 14.60 per cent for 10-19 years and; 20.19 per cent for 20 and more years. The highest number of the heads of households received training from father followed by castemen and brother. The head of households received training from fourteen categories of persons who were mostly closely related to them. The wives of the heads received training from seven categories of persons and the maximum number received training from their mother followed by husband, husband's mother and their own father. The sons received training from six categories of trainers and the largest number received training from their father followed by mother. The persons related to heads of households as brothers received training from three, categories of persons and mostly received training from their brothers. Those related to head of household as son's wife received training from three categories of persons and the highest number received their training from husband's mother followed by their own mother. The daughters received training from their mother and father but largely from their mother. The mothers of the heads of the households received training largely from their mother followed by father and husband. The sister received training from mother only and the son's daughter received training from father's mother and her own mother. The brother's wife received training from her husband's mother. Thus we see that training generally, is imparted by parents, mother-in-law and brothers. The male trainees are generally initiated to the craft by male relatives and female trainees by female relatives. Information regarding distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head, the person imparted training and the period engaged in the craft has been presented in Appendix Table 22.

3. The composition of the sampled households according to the relationship of its members to head of the household include members who are related to the head of household as self, wife, son, son's wife, brother, daughter, mother, sister, son's daughter, father's sister's son's daughter and brother's wife. The persons who imparted training were related to their disciples as father, mother, brother, castemen, husband's mother, husband, father's mother, father's mother's brother, brother's son's, son, father's brother, father's brother's son, mother's brother, wife's father's brother's son, wife's father, father's brother's wife, husband's father's sister's husband and friend. The highest number received training from mother followed by father. The main stages of the craft are making of poonies, spinning and weaving and every one engaged in the craft, performs all the three functions. The various stages have been clubbed together for the purpose of this table and only jutt-patti has been shown in column heads. Information regarding distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head, nature of work performed and the person imparted training has been presented in Appendix Table 23.

4. The period taken to learn the craft is less than one year for all persons engaged in the craft. Of the 322 workers engaged in the craft 78.57 per cent learnt it in less than six months duration and the remaining 21.43 per cent between six months to one year duration. All the persons were trained free as it is obligatory to impart training on part of the trainers and no remuneration of any kind is paid by the trainees or received by the trainers for imparting training. Information regarding distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head, the person imparted training, period of training and remuneration has been presented in Appendix Table 24.

5. There are no terms and conditions attached with the imparting of training to the trainees. None of the workers in the sampled households informed about any term or condition attached with the learning of the craft. All the workers engaged in the craft informed that the training received by them is adequate and three of them (0.93 per cent) informed that better training facilities exist under TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment) Programme.

6. None of the workers felt that receiving of better training was essential for them. Among them 77.02 per cent were of the view that there is no need of better training, 20.81 per cent held that they were fully trained, 1.86 per cent held that they were already trained and only 0.31 per cent held that better training is acquired by practice. Information regarding assessment of training received by the persons as related to the period engaged in the craft, availability of better training facility and intention to receive better training has been presented in Appendix Table 25.

7. Although there is no formal restriction on imparting training regarding the jutt-patti craft it is confined to the Maru Kumhars. Although 58.59 per cent of the sampled households denied any restriction in imparting training regarding the craft the remaining 41.41 per cent households admitted that there exists caste bias in imparting training to new recruits and mostly it is further restricted to kin-groups as far as possible.

8. The attitude in this regard has shown change and number of persons reporting restriction in training to people has shown a decline in shorter periods of practicing the craft i.e. lesser the duration of period being engaged in the craft lesser the attitude for restriction in training with caste-bias to new recruits. Information regarding households reported restrictions for imparting training to people as related to period engaged in the craft has been presented in Appendix Table 26.

9. As indicated earlier the skill of the craft is generally passed from father to son or from mother to daughter and many times other kins and relatives also pass on the skill. Information regarding distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head and source of acquirement of skill (in case the skill is passed on from father to son traditionally) has been presented in Appendix Table 27.

10. The training in the craft generally starts at a very young age and in fact children start picking up from their parents while playing. Since no special skill is required in making poonies and rotating the spinning wheel these are learnt first. Slowly and gradually spinning is started and after having practiced it the process of weaving is learnt. Since the children start picking up the skill by initiating their parents only a small duration is required to master the craft when it is actually taught to them. Otherwise also the whole process is learnt within about a years time if some grown up starts learning it. The regular practice of the craft then gives maturity of skill to the workers.

11. 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 in different areas.

12. Shri Bhika Ram S/o Shri Keso Ram, Maru Kumhar from Balotra started learning the craft when he was only 10 years old. His present age is 31 years and he is educated up to primary level. He first started learning spinning of thread from goat hair. He started learning weaving from the age of about 15 years and presently he is a master craftsman. He never tried to adopt any other occupation. He wants to educate his daughter and also wants that she should learn the craft also. The spinning work is done by his wife, sister and daughter, while he with his brother does the weaving work. He also complained about the non-existence of any union of workers. He is presently facing economic difficulty. He does not prefer child marriage.

13. Shri Poonam Chand S/o Shri Uoo'ji Maru Kumhar aged 77 years is literate without educational level and resides at Balotra. He migrated to Balotra about 40 years age from village Salawas. His father was having land at Salawas which was sold out at the time of migration. He used to work at one trader's shop of Manajan community at Salawas and also started serving at another shop of a trader of Mahajan community at Balotra too. He visits his relatives in the village once a year and is also being visited by them. His son used to get the work of jutt-patti done by workers on commission basis which was a lucrative job for them as he used to earn about Rs. 500.00 per month till recently. When the decline in the trade started he engaged himself as a craftsman. One of his grand-sons is engaged in weaving of cotton durries at Salawas, while another grand-son is running a cloth shop at Salawas Jutt-patti business is on a decline and facing a great danger and labourers can only be benefitted if wages are increased. He also complained that the contractor does not clear the accounts of the workers, even at the festival of Holi and retains some amount due to them so that they may not be able to press their demand to increase the wages or move to other contractors.

14 Shri Padma Ram S/o Shri Mah'a Ram Maru Kumhar of village Jasol is a master craftsman, aged 30 years. He is educated upto class VII and practising the craft for last 15 years. He was initiated to this craft by his father who first trained him in the process of ginning/carding of goat hair in about two months and gradually to spinning and weaving work. He had to leave the ginning work because of the introduction of ginning/carding machine since few years. He then started serving at a trader's shop where he worked for about three years. He used to weigh and issue raw material to workers and keep a record of it. His working hours were from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and he got a remuneration Rs. 500.00 per month. He had to leave service because of closure of the shop. He does not want his son to learn the craft of jutt-patti, as this job is not lucrative at present. Presently he and his wife are engaged in this craft and are able to make about Rs. 15.00 per day; of which his share comes to Rs. 10.00. He also does job of weaving jutt-patti with other craftsmen. He incurred a loan of Rs. 4,000.00 from the co-operative society for running his own business but incurred losses, because of fall in the prices of the jutt-patti and had to incur further loan from a money-lender of Rebari community.

15. Shri Kumbha S/o Shri Hurta Ji, Maru Kumhar of Jasol is a widower aged 78 years, he is owning about 32 acres of land from which he gets a yield of about 40 quintals of grain per annum. All his three sons are engaged in jutt-patti craft. This craft is being practiced in his family for about seven generations, his father trained him in this work and in turn he has trained his sons. The children were according to him trained at the age of about fifteen. He trained his son, within a month's time. He is not happy with the prevailing conditions of work as one has to work for about (18) hours a day in order to get sufficient

wages for maintaining his family. He was getting Rs. 1.50 per kg of goat hair for spinning and the same amount for weaving. Now-a-days the rates have increased to Rs. 2.90 per kg for spinning of thread as well as weaving of jutt-patti but the increase has been set off by ever increasing inflation and the economic conditions of workers has rather worsened than improved.

16. Shri Uma Ram S/o Shri Rama Ji, Maru Kumhar resides at Bamni. His age is 45 years and he has to support a large family of four sons, five daughters and his mother, apart from himself and his wife. He used to practice cultivation. About seven years ago he took to this craft for augmenting his income, picking up the craft from his friends and acquaintances. He owns about six acres of land the produce of which is not sufficient for his family, therefore, he had of find other occupation to practice in lean season. He was of the opinion that the wages offered in this craft are not sufficient as compared to urban areas, therefore, did not wishes to put his children in this craft and was of the opinion that even in casual labour the conditions are better as compared to jutt-patti as it involved lesser labour and higher wages. He also held the view that one cannot do the craft on his own because the traders would not buy their finished products.

17. Shri Akha S/o Shri Rupa, Maru Kumhar aged 22 years is a resident of village Gora. He has to support his father, mother, one brother and his wife. He could not attend school because of financial constraints. He owns about ten acres of un-irrigated land but is not able to support his family because of dependence of cultivation on vagaries of nature. He started jutt-patti craft about two years ago to supplement his income. He received training from his father's brother's son and picked it up within 10-15 days. He alongwith his wife weave about 8 kg of jutt-patti per day and received wages at the rate of Rs. 3.10 per kg of which Rs. 0.60 are deducted as transportation charges for the raw material which is brought to Gora by truck from Jasol, which also takes the finished products to Jasol. His main problem is irregular supply of raw material because of fluctuation in demand for jutt-patti.

CHAPTER IV

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Place of Work

1. Amongst the sampled households practising the craft, heads of 89.89 per cent households work at their residence and of the remaining 10.11 per cent households, at the residence of others.

2. Of the total workers engaged in the craft 4.35 per cent work at the residence of others and the remaining at their own residences and none works at any other place e.g. workshop, training-cum-production centre etc. and, the working place in all the cases forms part of the dwelling house. Information regarding distribution of households and persons engaged in the craft as related to place of work has been presented in Appendix Table 28.

3. Amongst the craftsmen working at the residence of other households 42.85 per cent are in the age-group 15-34 and 57.15 per cent in the age-group 35-59. Amongst those working at the residences of other households 35.72 per cent each are engaged in the craft for durations less than 5 years and 20+ years respectively and 14.28 per cent each for durations 5-9 years and 10-19 years respectively. Information regarding households classified by broad age-group, place of work and duration of work in the handicraft in relation to head of household and other members has been presented in Appendix Table 29.

4. In case of all the 14 persons working in the residence of other househols the place of work is located at a distance of less than 1 km from their own residences and all of them cover this distance on foot.

5. Of the 322 persons engaged in the craft 83.54 per cent work at place of work where 2 to 5 persons work and the remaining 16.46 per cent at places where 6 to 10 persons work. All the persons working at places where 6-10 persons work, perform work at their own houses and the occupied area of the place of work in all these cases comes to 25 +Sq mt. In case of all the fourteen persons working at the residence of others the occupied area of the place of work is 25+Sq. mt. and the number of persons working at these places is 2 to 5.

6. Only 6 persons (1.86 per cent) working at their own residence with 25+Sq. mt. occupied area, complained of insufficient space available for work. No other problem related to the place of work was indicated by any of the workers engaged in the craft. Amongst the sampled households engaged in the craft 98 owned the place of work and only one was such as was not owning the place of work. In the case of fourteen members working at the residence of others, in case of one household only all the workers were working at the residence of others and in case of the remaining households some of the members were also working at their own residences owned by them.

7. There is no stigma attached to the workers engaged in jutt-patti nor any type of segregation or pollution is practiced or attached to them or the craft, nor the workers engaged in the craft are considered socially degraded in any way.

8. There are two processes involved in the manufacture of jutt-patti viz., spinning of goat-hair and weaving of jutt-patti from this goat hair thread. Some households practice either of these and some practice both the processes. Amongst the sampled households 56.57 per cent are engaged in both spinning as well as weaving; 22.22 per cent in weaving only, and 21.21 per cent in spinning only. The following table gives dispersion of the sampled households by nature of activity performed in various centres.

Table No. 4.1—**Number of households performing the various activities in various centres**

Name of the Centre	Total No. of sampled households	Activity performed		
		Spinning only	Weaving only	Spinning & weaving both
1	2	3	4	5
1 Shergarh .	5	2	..	3
2 Salawas . .	3	..	..	3
3 Gora . .	14	..	14	..
4 Bamni. .	14	..	3	11
5 Bhawrani .	5	..	2	3
6 Balotra . .	15	8	..	7
7 Jasol . .	43	11	3	29
8 All Centres .	99	21	22	56

9. Some times "Paydaans" (doormats) are prepared by the workers on specific orders from the users but by and large all the thread spun from the goat hair is utilised for weaving jutt-patties. Amongst the households manufacturing the goat hair thread, heads of 59.74 per cent are illiterate, of 22.08 per cent literate (without educational level), of 14.28 per cent primary and of 2.60 and 1.30 per cent are educated upto middle and matriculation/secondary repectively.

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10. Of the households weaving jutt-patti heads of 71.80 per cent are illiterates, of 15.39 per cent literates (without educational level), of 8.97 per cent primary and of 2.56 per cent and 1.28 per cent middle and matriculation/secondary respectively.

11. The seasonal variations do take place in the manufacture of goat hair thread as well as jutt-patti. During the summers more work is done as longer hours for work are available while during the winters the output reduces slightly as work is started late and has to be closed earlier as compared to summers. During the rainy season the goat hair start emitting bad odour and if they get wet they start stinking hence the work almost comes to a halt.

12. The other factor is that during the rainy season the workers who own small patches of land engage themselves in cultivation which provides them with food for the year and thus they shift to cultivation from the craft work during the rainy season. The phenomenon is more marked at Jasol where the workers shift to their native villages where they own small patches of agricultural land.

13. Amongst the 77 households engaged in the manufacture of goat hair thread 19.48 per cent reported production of 51-100 kg. of thread per month, 40.26 per cent, produced 101-200 kg. per month; 28.57 per cent produced 201-300 kg. per month and 11.69 per cent 301-500 kg. per month. The following table gives the dispersal of households engaged in spinning of goat hair thread by educational level of head of household and average quantity of thread produced per month per household.

Table No. 4.2—Distribution of households manufacturing goat hair thread by educational level of head of household and average quantity of goat hair thread produced per month (in kg.)

Educational level of head of household	Total no. of households engaged in manufacturing goat hair thread	Number of households reporting manufacturing average quantity of goat hair thread per month (in kg) per household as				
		Less than 50	51—100	101—200	201—300	301—500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	46	..	10	20	13	3
Literate (without educational level) .	17	..	3	6	5	3
Primary	11	..	1	5	3	2
Middle	2	..	1	..	1	..
Matriculation/Secondary . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	77	..	15	31	22	9

14. Amongst the households engaged in the manufacture of jutt-patties 20.51 per cent households produced 51—100 kg., 38.46 per cent produced 101—200 kg, 29.49 per cent produced 201-300 kg, and 11.54 per cent produced 301-500 kg. per month of the finished jutt-patties on an average per month. Information regarding dispersal of households engaged in the weaving of jutt-patties from the goat hair thread by educational level of head of household and the average quantity of thread produced per month per household are given in the table below:

Table No. 4.3—Distribution of households manufacturing jutt-patti by educational level of head of households and average quantity of jutt-patti produced per month (in kg.)

Educational level of head of household	Total no. of households engaged in weaving of jutt-patties	Number of households reporting manufacturing average quantity of jutt-patties per month (in kg) per household as				
		Less than 50	51—100	101—200	201—300	301—500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	56	..	9	22	19	6
Literate (without educational level) .	12	..	3	5	2	2
Primary	7	..	3	2	1	1
Middle	2	..	1	..	1	..
Matriculation/Secondary .	1	..	..	1	..	..
TOTAL . . .	78	..	16	30	23	9

15. The average quantity of goat hair consumed per month by all the sampled households at all the centres comes to 17,141 kg. for producing 15,207 kg. of goat hair thread from which 14,829 kg. of jutt-patti is produced. The above figures indicate that from 1.127 kg. of goat hair one kg. of goat hair thread is produced and 1.025 kg. of goat hair thread is required to produce one kg. of jutt-patti. Thus to produce one kg. of jutt-patti, 1.127 kg. of goat hair thread and in turn 1.155 kg. of goat hair is required. In actual practice wastage of 12.5 per cent is allowed on the raw material at the spinning stage including loss in scouring and of 2.5 per cent at the weaving stage i.e. the manufacturer demands 87.5 kg. of goat hair thread for 100 kg. of goat hair and 97.5 kg. of jutt-patti for 100 kg. of goat hair thread. The ratio of the raw material required to produce one kg. of the finished product by educational level of the head of the sampled households has been presented in the following table:

Table No. 4.4—**Ratio of consumption of raw material by educational level of head of household.**

Educational level of head of household	Ratio of consumption of goat hair to produce one kg of goat hair thread	Ratio of consumption of goat hair thread to produce one kg of jutt-patti	Ratio of consumption of goat hair to produce one kg. of jutt-patti
Illiterate . . .	1·128	1·025	1·156
Literate (without educational level) . .	1·129	1·028	1·161
Primary . . .	1·123	1·027	1·153
Middle . . .	1·116	1·029	1·148
Matriculation/Secondary	1·125	1·017	1·144
TOTAL . .	1·127	1·025	1·155

16. Information regarding average monthly consumption of raw material by seasonal variation for manufacturing different items of handicraft classified by educational level of the head of household has been presented in Appendix Table 30.

17. From among the 77 households engaged in the manufacture goat hair thread 15 obtain the raw material i.e. goat hair from Balotra and 62 from the agency godown in the referrent village. From among those obtaining raw-material from Balotra three bring it to the site of work on bicycle and the rest on foot and of those bringing the raw-material from the agency godown in the referrent village, one brings it to the site on bicycle, one in cart and the rest on foot.

18. Amongst the 78 households engaged in manufacturing jutt-patti, seven procure the raw material from Balotra, of which one brings it on bicycle and six on foot. The remaining 71 households obtain the raw material from agency godown in the referrent villages and bring it to the site of work on bicycle and in cart in one case each, and the remaining 69 households on foot.

19. None of the households complained of any problem in procuring the raw material except four households who pointed towards irregular supply of raw material.

Technique of manufacture

20. The raw material used in the manufacturing of the jutt-patti is goat hair. The length of the goat-hair varies between 5 to 15 cm. The goat hair is sheared once a year in the months of April-May when summers approach. The average yield of hair from an adult goat is between 400 to 700 gm. Goat hair is classifiable in two types viz., clipped goat hair and tannery goat hair. The former is sheared from the live goat while the latter is removed from the skin of the slaughtered goats and is said to emit bad odour especially if it gets moistened or wet.

21. The goat hair is received from the businessmen engaged in the trade of this raw material in gunny bags which contain 100 to 150 kg. of the raw material. The raw material is first sorted according to its colour i.e. black and white. Only female workers perform this work and sort out 50 to 70 kg. of goat hair in a day and get a remuneration of Rs. 5.00 to 7.00 per day depending upon the work performed.

22. The sorted goat hair is then scoured. Three methods are used for this purpose (a) manually with the help of ropes, (b) manually operated traditional ginning machine and (c) electrically operated ginning/carding machine. The goat hair are first moistened by sprinkling water mixed with sesamum oil and left overnight. It is done to soften the goat hair and to avoid their fleeing while scouring.

23. In the first process scouring is generally done by women. Four pieces of rope are tied to a peg on the wall on one side and the other loose end is held in hand by the women doing scouring. Raw goat hair lying on the ground are given a beating with the help of these ropes which results in removal of mud, dust and other impurities and separation of each fibre. In the second method the fibre is ginned with the help of a ginning machine hanging from the roof and whose cord is vibrated with the help of a wooden pestle which separates the fibres and cleanse them. In the third method the ginning is done with the help of a carding machine. The ginning charges at the rate of Rs. 7.00 per 40 kg. is borne by the spinner.

24. *Poonies* are then prepared from scoured goat hair by the women folk to help easy spinning. Poonies are small oblonged bundles of raw goat hair and are prepared by hand frequently moistening the goat hair with water and weigh about fifty gm. each. The *poonies* are kept in a basket and water is frequently sprinkled over them so that the goat hair may not fall out from the poonies and get scattered all around.

25. The goat hair thread is then spun from the *poonies* with the help of a spinning-wheel. The spinning-wheel is rotated generally by some women or old persons and two persons then spin the thread on two spindles attached to the spinning-wheel. They attach one end of the pooni to the spindle and walk backwards till about 50 metres while the spindles are

rotated with the movement of the spinning-wheel. The thread is then rolled on a wooden stick. During the process of spinning water is sprinkled on and often on the *poonies* and on the string which rotates the spindles. The spinning-wheel rests on hinges and millet flour is used as lubricant for the hinges. Mustard oil is used as lubricant for the spindle.

26. Three types of weaving viz;

(a) Iraqi (b) Camel and, (c) Syrian are in vogue.

In Iraqi jutt-patti the warp (tana) is twisted (two threads of goat hair are twisted together) and woof is simple (not twisted) and wefts two to three warps.

In camel jutt-patti, the warp (tana) is twisted and woof is simple (not twisted) and double thread woof are wefted in the warp.

In Syrian jutt-patti both warp and woof are twisted. In all the above types double warps are used for wefting.

27. The only tools used in weaving are *Punas, Khapta* and *Kangha*.. The *Punas* consists of wooden frame made of two crossed woods and is used for keeping the breadth of the jutt-patti at required measurement keeping the warp stretched. The *Khapta* is slightly curved wooden tool used for changing the warps while passing the shuttle carrying the wefting thread. Two persons are required for weaving which is generally done by males. The *Kangha* is a comb made of wood with iron teeth.

28. About 250 gm of sesamum oil is consumed in the making of one jutt-patti. The spindle *Takla* costs Rs. 10.00 per piece and is to be replaced every four months. The string used for moving the spinning wheel *Maal* gets weared within three to four days and hence is to be replaced after this. It costs Rs. 2.00 per string. The comb (*Kangha*) used to pull the weft costs Rs. 20.00 per piece and lasts for six to ten years depending upon the work done, manner of use and maintenance. The wooden frame Khapta costs Rs. 5.00 per piece and lasts for about a year.

29. The holidays are observed on second lunar day of bright half (Dwitiya of Shukla Paksha), eleventh lunar day (Ekadashi) of both the halves of lunar month, full moon day (Poornima) and no moon day (Amavasya) of every lunar month, for fifteen days from Holi festival (Phalgun Shukla 15 to Chaitra Krishna 30) and from Shravan Shukla Pratipada to Bhadrapada Krishna 30 (Amavasya).

30. No improved tools, equipment, technique or design has been introduced in the craft. No myths or legends are attached with any of the spinning or weaving techniques.

CHAPTER V

MARKETING

All the households engaged in the manufacture of jutt-patti do their jobs on labour rate. All the raw material is supplied by the firms engaged in the manufacturing of jutt-patti and the finished goods are taken by them. These firms monopolise in this item and all the work is got done on labour-rate basis. The charges for spinning paid to the workers per kg. of goat hair thread are Rs. 2.90 and Rs. 3.40 depending upon the quality of spinning i.e. whether the thread is thicker (8 strands) or thinner (6 strands). The rate for spinning the thinner thread are more. The charges for weaving paid to the workers per kg. of jutt-patti are Rs. 3.10 and Rs. 3.60 depending upon the thickness of the goat hair thread, lesser charges are paid for thick thread and more for the weaving of thin thread. The thread of goat hair is called *Dheen* or *Soot* in the local dialet. Till 1968 the rate of spinning and weaving used to be Rs. 2.00 per kg. of jutt-patti which was raised to Rs. 4.00 per kg. which remained prevalent till 1975. Since then every year on Holi festival when work is started anew, the manufacturers have a general meeting in which revision of rates is decided. Shri Mahesh Trading Company had increased the rates on 24th February, 1975 from Rs. 4.00 per kg. for spinning and weaving to Rs. 4.50, and in competition to it Paras Trading Company put the rates of spinning and weaving at Rs. 5.00 per kg. of jutt-patti and Mahesh Trading fixed the rate at Rs. 5.50 per kg. and ultimately Prabhat Patti put the rates at Rs. 6.00 per kg. which became prevalent and since then the rate for spinning and weaving together has been Rs. 6.00 per kg. of jutt-patti. Since the time Mohammad Anis started the work of jutt-patti in right earnest, he has increased the rate to Rs. 7.00 per kg. only for fine quality spinning and weaving and for the ordinary spinning and weaving he has fixed the rate of Rs. 6.00 per kg. which have not been further revised and are prevalent till date.

2. If the worker is engaged by the manufacturer at his workshop he is paid at the rate of Rs. 5.00 per day for spinning, weaving is not done at the factories or workshops and is always done at the residence of the workers and only by the Kumhars of Maru sub-caste. Sometime female workers from other castes generally Mali, Balai, Raigar etc. are also engaged by Kumhars to help them in spinning work only, and they are paid at the rate of Rs. 4.00 to 7.00 per day depending on the area, season, type of work and quantity produced by the worker. All the goods manufactured are used for export purposes except a little portion used for local needs. The market rate of goat hair is about Rs. 6.00 to 6.50 per kg. but if the workers mix their own goat hair at the spinning or weaving stage they are paid for it at the rate of Rs. 2.00 less than the prevailing market prices of the goat hair. The accounts of the wages of the workers are cleared once in a year at Holi festival. However, some money is advanced to them by the manufacturer every four months. The amount of advance does not exceed seventy-five per cent of the wages due to the worker. Generally, Rs. 25.00 per jutt-patti delivered by the worker are retained by the manufacturer as security amount so that if some material becomes less or some defective work is done by the worker the difference can be adjusted against this amount.

3. Amongst the 77 households engaged in manufacturing goat hair thread, 8 produce 0-10 quintals of goat hair thread per annum, 20 households each produce 11-15 q and 16-25 q; 22 households produce 26-40 q, five households produce 41-55 q. Only two households produce 56 and more q of goat hair per annum.

4. Amongst the 78 households engaged in manufacturing jutt-patties five households produce 0-10 q of jutt-patti per annum, 19 households 11-15 q, 25 households each 16-25 q and 26-40 q, one household 41-45 q and three households produce 56 and more q of jutt-patti per annum.

5. Since all the households prepare the goods on labour rate basis the goods prepared by them is collected by the firm getting the goods manufactured and then sells it. The workers do not get any share out of the profit earned by these firms and so do not face any difficulty in disposing of the finished goods.

CHAPTER VI

CRAFT AND EMPLOYMENT

The craft of weaving jutt-patti is practiced in all the selected centres from one and a half to two and a half centuries. It was started earliest in Gora about 250 years ago, in Balotra, Jasol, Shergarh and Salawas about 200 years ago and in villages Bhawrani and Bamni 150 years ago. All the sampled households are traditionally engaged in this craft. Amongst the sampled households 89.90 per cent informed that 10+ households were engaged in the craft before 1940 while only 4.04 per cent informed that less than 5 households were engaged in the craft at their centres and 6.06 per cent households informed that 5-9 households were engaged in the craft during this period. The number of households engaged in the craft showed an increase during the period 1940-50, 1950-60, 1960-70 and 1970-80. During 1970-80, 10+ households were engaged in the craft in each of the selected centres. During the survey only one household reported that the number of households engaged in the craft is less than 5 at one centre while the rest 99.99 per cent households reported that 10+ households were engaged in the craft at selected centres.

2. Only 2.02 per cent sampled households each informed that the number of persons engaged in the goat hair craft was less than 10, and 10-19 persons respectively before 1940 at their centres. The number of persons engaged in the craft showed an increase during 1940-50 and only one household each informed that less than 10, and 10-19 persons were engaged in the craft at their centres while 97.98 per cent sampled households informed that 20+ persons were engaged in the craft at their centres. From 1980 onwards up to the present survey all the sampled households informed that 20+ persons were engaged in the craft at all the sampled centres. Information regarding number of households reporting about the number of households and persons engaged in craft in the village during different periods classified by broad age-groups of the head of the household has been presented in Appendix Table 31.

3. All the sampled households practising craft gave forty-two reasons for the increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during the last four decades. None of these households informed any decrease in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft nor any of them informed that there is no substantial increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades.

4. In general the reasons advanced for increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during the last four decades advanced by the sampled households point towards biological increase in the population, spilting of the joint-families, absence of alternative employment, easy learning of the techniques of the craft, better earnings as compared to other available employments, easy availability of work and raw material and induction of persons engaged in other occupations in the craft and lesser requirement of finances required to practice the craft besides its being the traditional craft providing easy availability of employment.

5. The highest number of households (11) opined that there had been increase in population of the households engaged in the craft and seven households each opined that the craft provides lucrative employment as compared to other jobs therefore more persons are taking up the craft; and, that this craft provides employment during the non-agricultural season. The increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft was attributed by six households each to two different reasons viz., there is lack of availability of employment in rural areas and besides the craft provides a source of good earning in the non-agricultural season, and that the population of the households engaged in the craft has increased as also the in-migrant households have taken up the craft and besides not much finance is required, and, it is traditional work.

6. 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 household has been presented in Appendix Table 32.

7. Amongst the 99 sampled households practising the craft 81 households described the craft as a good source of livelihood in the past and the remaining 18 households described it as a non-lucrative job in the past. Only one household each described it as a non-lucrative job as (i) only limited number of articles (e.g., camel-sacks, strings, strapes etc.) used to be produced, (ii) there was lack of raw material, and (iii) outside demand was negligible. Only two households described it as non-lucrative because of lesser possibility of expansion looking to the lack of demand, and four households were of the view that it fetches lower wages as compared to labour involved and nine households advanced the reason that there was only limited local demand.

8. Amongst the 99 sampled households practising the craft 51 households (51.52 per cent) described it as a source of gainful employment while the rest 48 households (48.48 per cent) described it as not being a source for gainful employment. The reasons offered for its being gainful employment are that the wages offered are good, there is wide demand for the

finished products in the international market, work is available for the persons of all ages and both sexes throughout the year, there is no difficulty in obtaining the raw material, there is no need of money, education or any specialised training in starting the craft and that there is no alternative avenue of employment available. The highest number of households advanced the reason that there is wide demand for the finished products in the international market and that there is no difficulty in obtaining the raw material. 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 Appendix Table 33.

9. Only five persons were reported unemployed amongst the sampled households at the time of survey. Of these four were males and one female. All the males were related to the heads of households as sons and the female as son's wife. The two males were in the age-group 0-14 and two males and one female in the age-group 15-34. All these were unemployed for 1-2 years. The female had training and experience of spinning the goat hair and the males that of weaving jutt-patti. These unemployed persons were reported from two centres viz., Bamni and Gora. Of these two males were literate without educational level and two males and one female were illiterate. The female was unemployed because of lack of availability of work and males because of lack of supply of raw material. All of these persons had been previously employed in jutt-patti craft but had since not made any attempt to get any alternate employment or employment at some other place other than their own villages.

10. Of the samoled households practising the craft 45 households (45 45 per cent) reported that their economic position has improved and the rest 54 households (54.55 per cent) reported their economic position did not improve by practising the craft. Of the 67 households whose heads were illiterate 52.24 per cent reported that their economic position improved while among the 32 households whose heads were literate and educated only 31.25 per cent reported that their economic position did not improve. Thus the households with illiterate heads of households were more satisfied with the practices of the craft as compared to those with literate and educated heads of households. The highest number of households (14) advanced the reason for their improved position that it provides employment throughout the year even in the non-agricultural season and highest number of households advanced the reason for their economic position not being improved as the wages offered are low because of the monopoly of the trader and that the raw material is also not of good quality coupled with its irregular availability. 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 Appendix Table 34.

11. Amongst the sampled households practising the craft 44 wanted their sons/daughters to be engaged in the jutt-patti craft and the rest 55 did not want their sons/daughters to be engaged in the craft. The reasons advanced for wanting to engage their sons and daughters in the craft are that it provides job throughout the year even in the agriculturally slack season for both the sexes, it is a good source of livelihood, wages offered are good and employment is provided at the door-step; no education or special skill is required to start the craft; no alternative work is available, and, migration from the village in search of alternative employment is not possible.

12. The reasons for not wanting to engage their sons and daughters in the jutt-patti craft are, that wages offered are low, it is not a respectable or lucrative or attractive occupation, there is lack of demand for finished product, the supply of raw material is not regular and it is hazardous for health, monopoly of the trader, inferior quality of raw material, there is no local demand and there is competition in the international market.

13. While about fifty per cent of the illiterate heads of households do not want to have their sons and daughters engaged in this craft about seventy per cent of the literate and educated heads of households do not desire so. Information regarding households wanting/not wanting their sons/daughters engaged in the craft with reasons thereof classified by educational level of the head of the household has been presented in Appendix Table 35.

14. Of the 99 sampled households practising the craft 32 households reported about the younger generation taking interest in the craft and the remaining 67 households reported about the younger generation not taking interest in the craft. Amongst the households reporting about the younger generation taking interest in the craft 56.25 per cent reported that there is no need for any special training to start the craft, 43.75 per cent reported no other occupational opportunity; 15.63 per cent reported that they should rather do something instead of doing nothing; 12.50 per cent reported that no finance is required to begin the craft; 9.38 per cent reported that they can earn well even in non-agricultural season; 6.25 per cent reported preference for working in the village; and 3.12 per cent each reported having no agricultural land and it being traditional occupation as reasons for younger generation taking interest in the craft.

15. From amongst the households reporting younger generation not taking interest in the craft 62.69 per cent households reported that they be allowed to opt the occupation of their own choice; 16.42 per cent reported no specific reason, 10.45 per cent reported that craft has no more remained a lucrative job; 8.96 per cent reported the interest of younger generation is in persuing education; 5.97 per cent each reported low wages offered and availability of more lucrative jobs; 4.48 per cent reported more interest in producing cotton durries and 2.98 per cent each reported irregular supply of raw material and more interest in agricultural persuits as reasons for the younger generation not taking interest in the craft of jutt-patti. All the sampled households engaged in the craft are following it traditionally for more than five

generations hence there are no circumstances compelling/motivating them to take up the craft of jutt-patti.

16. Amongst the 99 sampled households practising the craft 45 reported having satisfaction with their occupation and the remaining 54 reported having dis-satisfaction with their occupation. The reasons advanced for their being satisfied with the craft are that it is lucrative, provides employment at door-step, the raw-material is easily available, payments are made regularly, no problem is faced and even illiterate person can do it and no alternative employment is available.

17. The reasons given for their being dis-satisfied with the craft are related to low wages, irregular availability of raw material, inferior quality of raw-material, its being non-attractive and non-lucrative job, monopoly of the trader, absence of local demand for finished products, irregular availability of work, tough competition in the international market and the craft being hazardous for health. About 50.7 per cent of the households whose heads were illiterate and about 37.5 per cent of the households whose heads were literate and educated reported their being satisfied with the craft.

18. Although 87.88 per cent of the sampled households practising craft are not intending to leave the craft quite a large number of them are dis-satisfied with it. Of the 12.12 per cent sampled households practising the craft who expressed their intention of leaving the craft 8.33 per cent of head of the households are educated upto primary level. 16.67 per cent are literate without educational level and the remaining 75 per cent are illiterate. Of the households who intend to leave the craft 8.33 per cent each want to serve as casual labour and to lead retired life because of old age; 16.67 per cent as they want to do masonry work; 25.00 per cent intend to take up cultivation and 41.67 per cent intend to engage themselves in the manufacture of cotton durries.

19. Information regarding households reported having satisfaction/dis-satisfaction with the occupation with reasons thereof classified by educational level of the head of the household; households reported having expressed dis-satisfaction with their occupation, future plan and period of implementation classified by educational level of the head of the household has been presented in Appendix Tables 36 and 37.

20. In all eight households amongst the sampled households practising craft reported about some dis-integration of the craft for last less than five years from the date of survey. Of these, heads of three households each are illiterate and literate without educational level respectively and of one household each primary and middle respectively. Of the surveyed households seven attributed the dis-integration to monopoly of the trader: six to low wages offered, two to government indifference and one to availability of only sub-standard raw material. Of these eight households all suggested that government must interfere and look after the interest of the workers engaged in jutt-patti craft, four suggested that wages should be increased, three suggested that the number of traders should increase and one suggested that there should be created a healthy market. Of these households two were of the view that no attempt has been made to rejuvenate the craft while six maintained that atleast some attempt had been made in this regard by forming a corporation and a union.

21. Among those 22 sampled households which left practising the craft, 72.73 per cent gave up the craft for less than five years, 9.09 per cent for 5-9 years, 13.64 per cent for 10-19 years and 4.54 per cent for 20+ years.

22. Of the 22 sampled households not practising the craft all the heads of households are males professing Hinduism and belong to Maru sub-caste of Kumhars and heads of 31.82 per cent households are illiterate, of 27.27 per cent households literate without educational level; of 18.18 per cent households primary; of 13.64 per cent households middle and 4.54 per cent households each matriculation/secondary, and, graduate and above respectively. Heads of 27.27 per cent of these households are presently engaged in cultivation; of 13.64 per cent households each in weaving of silk and cotton thread durries and as accounts clerks respectively; of 9.09 per cent households are running tea-stall, and of 4.54 per cent households each are engaged as casual labour, sweetmeat vendor (Namkin-thela), stone chipping; cloth shop, teacher and running eating-house respectively; and; of 4.54 per cent households are non-workers viz., dependent. The heads of non-practising sampled households are in the age-group 15-34 in 36.36 per cent cases; in the age-group 35-59 in 54.55 per cent cases and, in the age-group 60+ in 9.09 per cent cases.

23. There was only one household which had given up the craft 20+ years ago as the person concerned was interested in service carrier rather than engaging himself in the craft. In all three households had given up the craft 10-19 years ago as the wages offered were low, the craft did not offer good prospects and there was lack of availability of the raw material. Only two households gave up the craft 5-9 years ago because the health did not permit to practice the craft and wages offered were low. The highest number of households, 16, left the craft less than 5 years ago because of the reasons that wages offered were low. The craft did not offer good prospects, there was lack of availability of raw material, work was not regularly available, monopoly of the trader, lack of demand of finished goods and the incumbent was interested in service rather than practising the craft.

24. 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 the household; and, by broad age-group of the head of the household has been presented in Appendix Tables 38 to 41.

25. Amongst the 22 sampled non-practising households two are such as have no members possessing necessary skill to practice the craft and have left practising the craft for less than five years duration. Both these households advanced the reason that wages are low and that there is lack of raw material and also lack of work. Of these one belonged to village Bhawrani and one to village Gora. Head of one of these households is illiterate and of the other had studied up to middle; one is engaged in cultivation and the other is working as accounts clerk.

26. The heads of the remaining 20 sampled households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft but not practising the same advanced reasons such as the incumbent is interested in service; the wages offered are low; the craft does not offer good prospect; there is difficulty in obtaining the raw material; non-availability of regular work; health condition does not allow to continue the craft and it is difficult to impart education to children in small earnings, monopoly of the trader and lack of demand for finished products.

27. Information regarding distribution of households having members with necessary skill to practice 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 Appendix Tables 42 to 44.

28. Of the 20 non-practising sampled households having members with necessary skill, four are considering to take up the craft as an occupation and sixteen have no intention to take up the craft as an occupation. Amongst the four households considering to take up the jutt-patti craft as an occupation head of one household is illiterate and of three households have attained the educational level of primary. Each of the heads of these households are engaged in different occupations viz., weaving of silk and cotton thread durries, stone chipping, running a tea-stall and in cultivation.

29. Amongst the non-practising sampled households only one was such as gave no views regarding the questions whether their sons/daughters should not stick to their traditional occupation of jutt-patti but should follow the occupation of their liking and the remaining twenty-one households reported that their sons/daughters should not stick to their traditional occupation of jutt-patti but should follow the occupation of their liking as the craft does not offer good prospects, there are limited hours of work and wages offered are better in other jobs, it is not considered to be a respectable job, and the craft is not lucrative.

30. 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 sex and present occupation of the head of the household; by sex and educational level of head of the household; and by sex and broad age-group of the head of the household has been presented in Appendix Tables 45 to 47.

31. Amongst the non-practising sampled households only two households gave reasons for the present day prosperity of the craft, and twenty households reported various reasons for prevailing adversity regarding the craft and all the sampled households gave various suggestions for the up-liftment of the craft.

32. The reasons advanced for prosperity of the craft are that the population of the people engaged in the craft has increased as well as there is increase in the quantum of the work also, and, that the craftsman have now started weaving jutt-patti which has an international market instead of camel bags etc. which had only local market and have been replaced by bags made of other materials like jute, plastic etc.

33. The reasons for adversity regarding the craft were reported as the wages offered are low and government does not take any interest for up-liftment of the craft, inferior quality of raw material is available, monopoly of the trader, lack of demand for the finished goods and that no attempt has been made to capture new markets.

34. The measures suggested to develop the craft were that the government should take appropriate measures to develop the craft, good quality raw material should be supplied alongwith increase in wages and alternative employment should also be provided during the slack season, the monopolistic conditions should be removed, there should be regular supply of the raw material and local demand should also be created.

35. Information regarding households reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft in recent past and giving suggestions to develop the craft by present occupation of the head of household; by educational level of the head of the household; and, by broad age-group of the head of the household among sampled non-practising households has been presented in Appendix Tables 48 to 50.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

The jutt-patti craft used to be considered as quite a lucrative occupation monopolised by the craftsmen belonging to Maru Kumhars till recently. Although the monopoly of the craftsmen still exists as far as production work is concerned, trading has been monopolised by few traders. The craft has undergone various changes in as far as type of articles produced is concerned. Only bags and small rugs etc., used to be prepared by the craftsmen who were supplied the raw material viz., goat hair by their clients. With the increase in demand of jutt-patti i.e. long strips woven from goat hair the craft has experienced a drastic change. Huge amount of capital, organisation and managerial skills are required to obtain the orders from foreign countries and execute them in which the craftsmen lock and thus within last few decades whole of trading has got monopolised in few hands. The workers now have to depend on the traders for work who in turn depend on the international market conditions and competition. The international competition and introduction of the monopolist traders has wiped off the extra remunerations which the craftsmen used to derive from the craft and in turn has also made them dependent for work on the traders. Further the craft has to face competition from articles made of other modern materials e.g. plastic, rubber etc. which has also introduced tough competition.

2. The craftsmen at present do not find the craft as lucrative as it used to be because of above referred reason and hence many of them do not desire to get their children engaged in the craft and yet many of these also inducted their children in the craft because of their poor economic conditions, lesser educational facilities coupled with their own illiteracy and lack of proper atmosphere congenial for education of children.

3. Since the raw material is goat hair its production also depends on the breed and number of goats. The longer hair are considered to be better ones. The region in which this craft is practiced comes under arid zone and is drought prone because of lesser rains. Besides the market conditions, trade unionism, associations of the traders and local politics, the vagaries of nature also thus affect the craft. The use of tannery goat hair also acts as repellent for the craft to some extent.

4. Mechanisation has also entered the craft only at the ginning or carding stage which is now a days done with the help of ginning/carding machine instead of doing it manually with the help of ropes. The manual ginning was hazardous to health because of dust eminated from the goat hair while ginning them and small hair also used to fill the atmosphere. Mechanisation has in turn deprived the workers from the wages earned by them through ginning.

5. Goat hair is said to be carrier of malta fever, therefore, its entry is banned in most of the countries unless it is properly fumigated. The process of fumigation results in heavy reduction in weight of the goat hair products which results in loss to the supplier. It is, therefore, advisable that the goat hair products may be fumigated prior to shipment. But curiously enough no case of malta fever has ever been noted in this region probably because of dry and arid climate and because the work is suspended during rainy season.

6. The main hurdle in the practice of the craft is said to be the monopolistic control of few traders whose financial positions are sound enough as to make them eligible for competition even in global tenders. Such amount of money requirement, hoarding capacity, managerial skills and organisational net work required for such enterprises lack in the craftsmen. Educational backwardness is also a factor deterrent for the upliftment of the craft.

7 There had not been any occupational mobility amongst the sampled households practising the craft although many of the craftsmen were especially the literate and educated ones of the view that their children should adopt better occupations after obtaining education. Amongst those who had left practising of the craft the occupations taken up were cultivation, weaving of silk and cotton thread durries, running tea stall or eating house, casual labour, sweetmeat vendor, stone chipping, cloth shop and employed as teacher and accounts clerk. Of these the weaving of durries is akin to weaving of jutt-patties and cultivation and casual labour were the occupations which many of them practice as second main occupation during the slack season. Thus we see that except for the occupation of teacher or accounts clerk all other occupations taken up by them do not require any education or specialised skill.

8. It was a general opinion that some where the government should intervene to make a break through. The answer lies only in the unity of workers and financial, organisational and managerial skills which may be provided by the government so that the exploitation of the workers may be stopped.

9. To end the exploitation of the workers it is suggested that small co-operative societies of the craftsmen may be formed through which loans also be advanced at differential rates to the craftsmen and

the whole production of these societies may be purchased by some apex body which may in turn arrange for the sale of these products in various markets including foreign markets. Educational facilities may be extended to the wards of the craftsmen engaged in jutt-patti and some incentive in the form of scholarships may be given to attract them. There can be a training-cum-production centre where training can be imparted to the wards of the craftsmen or training programme may be coupled with their educational curricular. The facility of medical aid should also be extended to these craftsmen as they are susceptible to diseases more than the normal person because of dust and small hairs rampant in the atmosphere of their working.

10. New markets can be created by changing the articles produced by goat hair e.g. doormats rungs etc; and introducing some embroidered designs on these articles. Various new uses can be found for the jutt-patti especially in the industry apart from being used as filtering material e.g. padding material and as material where a bad conductor of heat and electricity is required. It can also find use as cushioning material in industries.

11. Instead of traditional processes of spinning the goat-hair mechanised spinning wheels and better type of looms can be used if the demand for jutt-patti is raised which will result in better production and safety to craftsmen's health.

12. Since the looms are operated manually all the concessions given to handloom workers or handloom products should also be made available to the persons engaged in the craft of jutt-patti also. Further the commercial tax and duty exemptions should also be made available to the jutt-patti crafts articles and some incentive scheme should also be introduced to promote export so that the craft may be able to stand cut-throat competition rife in the world market.

PART II

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1—APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND SEX-WISE POPULATION OF VARIOUS CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY RESIDING IN SAMPLED VILLAGES (DATA COLLECTED DURING SURVEY)

Sl. No.	Name of Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Traditional occupation	Balotra				Jasol				Bamni				Gora			
			No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I.	**All Hindus**		**3,693**	**21,570**	**11,825**	**9,745**	**761**	**5,724**	**3,137**	**2,587**	**123**	**857**	**453**	**404**	**283**	**1,753**	**849**	**859**
A.	**Other Hindus**		2,673	16,090	8,850	7,240	436	2,634	1,477	1,157	115	792	418	374	237	1,435	732	703
1	Bhat	Ganeologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
2	Bishnoi	Cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	415	210	205
3	Brahman	Religious Services	200	1,000	575	425	10	64	37	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dakot	Religious Services	50	335	175	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	48	25	23
5	Daroga (Vazir)	Service	.	..	..	..	60	500	300	200	..	..	..	..	8	52	28	24
6	Darzi	Tailoring	28	135	75	60	30	180	100	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Ganchi (Teli)	Oil Pressing	280	2,000	1,100	900	20	100	55	45	3	23	13	10	..	..	..	..
8	Jat	Cultivation	60	300	150	150	..	..	..	..	2	15	9	6	16	80	41	39
9	Kalal	Liquor Seller	160	1,050	600	450	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Khatik	Butcher	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Khatri	Business	25	150	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kumhar	Potter	215	1,400	800	600	200	1,100	600	500	68	490	255	235	100	573	288	285
13	Lohar	Blacksmith	110	600	350	250	15	100	55	45	..	..	..	..	8	35	19	16
14	Mahajan	Business	310	1,800	950	850	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	10	10	6	4
15	Mali	Gardening	700	4,400	2,500	1,900	30	180	100	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Nai	Hair Cutting	80	420	225	195	20	150	80	70	..	..	..	..	7	44	24	20
17	Patel	Cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Rajpurohit	Religious Services	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	2	12	6	6	..	..	..	..
19	Rajput	Warriors	80	325	200	125	25	120	70	50	26	160	85	75	20	128	65	63
20	Rebari	Animal Husbandry	105	650	350	300	..	..	..	..	12	80	42	38	..	..	..	..
21	Sedh	Ascetics	..	..	..	..	5	20	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Sindhi	Business	200	1,200	550	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Soni (Sunar)	Goldsmithy	70	325	175	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Suthar	Carpentary	..	..	..	..	15	90	50	40	1	8	5	3	12	50	26	24
25	Swami	Ascetics	..	..	..	.	6	30	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Vaishanav	Ascetics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.	**Scheduled Castes**		800	4 180	2 275	1,905	285	2,940	1,580	1,360	8	65	35	30	26	163	82	81
1	Badi	Leather works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bagoli	Criminal activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bhambhi	Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bhangi	Scavanging	80	650	350	300	25	100	60	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chamar	Leather work	80	380	200	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 1—APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND SEX-WISE POPULATION OF VARIOUS CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY RESIDING IN SAMPLED VILLAGES (DATA COLLECTED DURING SURVEY)—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Traditional occupation	Balotra				Jasol				Bamni				Gora			
			No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
6	Dhanak	Groom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dholi	Drummer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Garura	Religious Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	3
9	Meghwal	Leather work	450	2,200	1,200	1,000	250	2,800	1,500	1,300	8	65	35	30	25	158	80	78
10	Mochi	Shoe making	150	750	400	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Nat	Acrobat	..	..	..	..	10	40	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Sansi	Criminal	40	200	125	75	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Sargara	Leaf-cup-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Scheduled Tribes			220	1,300	700	600	40	150	80	70	..	..	..	..	20	155	80	75
1	Bhil	Hunting	220	1,300	700	600	40	150	80	70	..	..	..	..	20	155	80	75
2	Mina	Cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Jain			**800**	**3,700**	**2,000**	**1,700**	**700**	**2,500**	**1,350**	**1,150**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Oswal	Business	800	3,700	2,000	1,700	700	2,500	1,350	1,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Islam			**400**	**3,150**	**1,750**	**1,400**	**15**	**50**	**30**	**20**	..	..	..	..	**50**	**330**	**160**	**170**
1	Dhadhi	Drummer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sunni	Business	400	3,150	1,750	1,400	15	50	30	20	..	..	..	..	50	330	160	170
3	Pathan	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Pinjara	Ginning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Sikh			**2**	**10**	**6**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Sikh	Cultivation	2	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	4,895	28,430	15,581	12,849	1,476	8,274	4,517	3,757	123	857	453	404	333	2,083	1,054	1,029

TABLE 1— APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND SEX-WISE POPULATION OF VARIOUS CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY RESIDING IN SAMPLED VILLAGES (DATA COLLECTED DURING SURVEY)—*Contd.*

Sl. No	Name of Caste/Tribe/ Community	Traditional occupation	Shergarh				Salawas				Bhawrani				All Centres			
			No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
I.	**All Hindus**		**1,066**	**6,186**	**3,261**	**2,925**	**571**	**3,495**	**1,899**	**1,596**	**782**	**4,517**	**2,346**	**2,171**	**7,279**	**44,102**	**23,815**	**20,287**
A.	**Other Hindus**																	
1	Bhat	Ganeologist	120	625	325	300	5	27	14	13	8	46	24	22	133	698	363	335
2	Bishnoi	Cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	415	210	205
3	Brahman	Religious services	2	20	12	8	32	163	94	69	38	210	110	100	282	1,457	828	629
4	Dakot	Religious Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	383	200	183
5	Darogi (Vazir)	Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	780	400	380	196	1,332	728	604
6	Darzi	Tailoring	10	95	50	45	7	42	23	19	28	152	80	72	103	604	328	276
7	Ganchi (Teli)	Oil Pressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	2,123	1,168	955
8	Jat	Cultivation	20	105	55	50	7	36	18	18	85	485	250	235	190	1,021	523	498
9	Kalal	Liquor Seller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	160	1,050	600	450
10	Khatik	Butcher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	195	106	89	35	195	106	89
11	Khatri	Business	10	75	40	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	225	115	110
12	Kumhar	Potter	35	195	100	95	35	210	114	96	55	310	160	150	708	4,278	2,317	1,961
13	Lohar	Blacksmith	..	..	..	..	10	55	32	23	..	..	..	..	143	790	456	334
14	Mahajan	Business	60	515	275	240	50	305	162	143	..	..	..	..	431	2,634	1,396	1,238
15	Mali	Gardening	..	..	..	..	120	752	427	325	20	135	70	65	870	5,467	3,097	2,370
16	Nai	Hair Cutting	5	50	27	23	8	47	25	22	..	..	..	..	120	711	381	330
17	Patel	Cultivation	..	..	..	..	80	480	250	230	..	..	..	..	80	480	250	230
18	Rajpurohit	Religious Services	7	25	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	37	20	17
19	Rajput	Warriors	350	1,800	950	850	4	16	7	9	35	210	110	100	540	2,759	1,487	1,272
20	Rabari	Animal Husbandry	40	309	175	134	50	399	230	169	85	485	250	235	298	1,923	1,047	876
21	Sedh	Ascetics	5	32	18	14	..	..	..	..	25	150	80	70	35	202	110	92
22	Sindhi	Business	..	..	..	..	20	115	55	60	..	..	..	..	220	1,315	605	710
23	Soni (Sunar)	Goldsmithy	17	100	55	45	..	..	..	..	20	125	65	60	107	550	295	255
24	Suthar	Carpentary	20	130	70	60	8	46	25	21	..	..	..	..	56	324	176	148
25	Swami	Ascetics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	92	50	42	22	122	68	54
26	Vaishanav	Ascetics	..	..	..	..	12	54	30	24	..	..	..	..	12	54	30	24
B.	**Scheduled Castes**		325	1,840	955	885	116	748	393	355	135	729	376	353	1,695	10,665	5,696	4,969
1	Badi	Leather works	..	..	..	..	5	30	16	14	..	..	..	..	6	30	16	14
2	Bagoli	Criminal activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	28	16	12	8	28	16	12
3	Bhambhi	Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	375	190	185	62	375	190	185
4	Bhangi	Scavanging	10	65	35	30	3	21	11	10	25	155	80	75	143	991	536	455
5	Chamar	Leather work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	380	200	180

APPENDIX

TABLE 1—APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND SEX-WISE POPULATION OF VARIOUS CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY RESIDING IN SAMPLED VILLAGES (DATA COLLECTED DURING SURVEY)—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Traditional occupation	Shergarh				Salawas				Bhawrani				All Centres			
			No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
6	Dhanak	Groom	..	..	..	..	4	28	15	13	..	.	..	..	4	28	15	13
7	Dholi	Drummer	5	35	20	15	8	53	29	24	6	38	20	18	20	131	71	60
8	Garura	Religious Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	28	15	13	6	28	15	13
9	Meghwal	Leather work	280	1,550	800	750	80	536	276	260	28	105	58	50	1,121	7,414	3,946	3,468
10	Mochi	Shoe making	30	190	100	90	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	180	940	500	440
11	Nat	Acrobat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	40	20	20
12	Sansi	Criminal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	200	125	75
13	Sargara	Leaf-cup-maker	..	..	..	..	16	80	46	34	..	.	..	..	16	80	46	34
C.	**Scheduled Tribes**		40	270	140	130	..	..	..	..	69	413	215	198	389	2,288	1,215	1,073
1	Bhil	Hunting	40	270	140	130	..	..	..	..	4	28	15	13	324	1,903	1,015	888
2	Mina	Cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	385	200	185	65	385	200	185
II	**Jain**		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**85**	**485**	**250**	**235**	**1,585**	**6,685**	**3,600**	**3,085**
1	Oswal	Business	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	485	250	235	1,585	6,685	3,600	3,085
III	**Islam**		**40**	**260**	**160**	**100**	**32**	**180**	**96**	**84**	**4**	**27**	**15**	**12**	**541**	**3,997**	**2,211**	**1,786**
1	Dhadhi	Drummer	..	..	..	..	24	120	63	57	..	..	..	..	24	120	63	57
2	Sunni	Business	..	..	..	..	8	60	33	27	..	..	..	..	473	3,590	1,973	1,617
3	Pathan	Service	40	260	160	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	260	160	100
4	Pinjara	Ginning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	27	15	12	4	27	15	12
IV	**Sikh**		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	**10**	**6**	**4**
1	Sikh	Cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	6	4
		TOTAL	1,106	6,446	3,421	3,025	603	3,675	1,995	1,680	871	5,029	2,611	2,418	9,407	54,794	29,632	25,162

APPENDIX

TABLE 2—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Total population			Never Married			Married			Widowed			Divorced or Separated		
	Persons	Males	Females	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	16
0—4	97	44	53	96	44	52	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	94	49	45	91	47	44	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	90	50	40	77	46	31	13	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	58	35	23	26	22	4	32	13	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	49	28	21	5	5	..	44	23	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	36	19	17	2	2	..	34	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34	32	16	16	..	..	..	32	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—44	66	34	32	..	..	..	61	34	27	4	..	4	1	..	1
45—54	51	28	23	1	1	..	41	25	16	9	2	7	..	..	..
55—69	32	13	19	..	..	..	26	13	13	6	..	6	..	..	..
70+	6	3	3	..	..	..	5	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total All Age-groups	611	319	292	298	167	131	292	150	142	20	2	18	1	..	1

APPENDIX

TABLE 2(a)— SEX-WISE MARITAL STATUS BY SURVEYED CENTRES

Name of Centre	Marital Status														
	Total population			Never Married			Married			Widowed			Divorced or Separated		
	Persons	Males	Females	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	16
Balotra	98	47	51	46	22	24	48	25	23	4	..	4	..	..	..
Bamni	114	55	59	64	32	32	45	23	22	5	..	5	..	..	..
Bhawrani	26	11	15	14	5	9	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gora	105	58	47	46	28	18	57	30	27	2	..	2	..	..	..
Jasol	223	121	102	106	64	42	109	56	53	7	1	6	1	..	1
Salawas	20	14	6	12	10	2	7	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
Shergarh	25	13	12	10	6	4	14	6	8	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	611	319	292	298	167	131	292	150	142	20	2	18	1	..	1

APPENDIX

TABLE 2(b)—AGE AND SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY CENTRES

Age-group	Number of persons by centre and sex																								
	Total Population			Balotra			Bamni			Bhawrani			Gora			Jasol			Salawas			Shergarh		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0—4 . .	97	44	53	13	3	10	21	6	15	2	1	1	11	5	6	43	25	18	3	2	1	4	2	2
5—9 . .	94	49	45	12	8	4	19	8	11	8	3	5	15	9	6	34	17	17	4	3	1	2	1	1
10—14 . .	90	50	40	17	7	10	18	11	7	3	..	3	17	9	8	27	16	11	4	4	..	4	3	1
15—19 . .	58	35	23	14	8	6	12	8	4	..	..	..	10	9	1	16	8	8	2	1	1	4	1	3
20—24 . .	49	28	21	7	5	2	10	6	4	1	1	..	14	6	8	14	8	6	2	2	..	1	..	1
25—29 . .	36	19	17	4	2	2	5	3	2	1	..	1	4	3	1	20	10	10	..	..	..	2	1	1
30—34 . .	32	16	16	2	1	1	5	2	3	3	1	2	5	2	3	15	9	6	1	..	1	1	1	..
35—44 . .	66	34	32	11	5	6	12	7	5	4	3	1	11	5	6	23	12	11	2	1	1	3	1	2
45—54 . .	51	28	23	10	5	5	6	2	4	2	1	1	11	7	4	18	10	8	2	1	1	2	2	..
55—69 . .	32	13	19	8	3	5	4	1	3	2	1	1	5	2	3	12	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	1
70+ . . .	6	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Age not stated .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	611	319	292	98	47	51	114	55	59	26	11	15	105	58	47	223	121	102	20	14	6	25	13	12

APPENDIX

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)			Educational Level					
										Primary			Middle		
	Persons	Males	Females	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	16
All Ages	611	319	292	504	214	290	66	64	2	34	34	..	5	5	..
0—4	97	44	53	97	44	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	94	49	45	80	37	43	14	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	90	50	40	59	19	40	26	26	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
15—19	58	35	23	42	19	23	7	7	..	8	8	..	1	1	..
20—24	49	28	21	42	21	21	1	1	..	5	5	..	1	1	..
25—34	68	35	33	55	22	33	4	4	..	7	7	..	1	1	..
35+	155	78	77	129	52	77	14	14	..	9	9	..	2	2	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*Contd.*

Age-group	Educational Level														
	Matriculation/ Secondary			Higher Secondary/ Pre-University/ Intermediate			Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
All Ages	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
35+	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*Concld.*

APPENDIX

TABLE 3(a)— DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY CENTRES, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Centres	Total Population			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)			Educational Level					
										Primary			Middle		
	Persons	Males	Females	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	16
1. Balotra	98	47	51	70	19	51	11	11	..	11	11	..	4	4	..
2. Bamni	114	55	59	107	48	59	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Bhawrani	26	11	15	19	5	14	3	2	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
4. Gora	105	58	47	95	48	47	9	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
5. Jasol	223	121	102	178	77	101	31	30	1	13	13	..	1	1	..
6. Salawas	20	14	6	17	11	6	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
7. Shergarh	25	13	12	18	6	12	4	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	611	319	292	504	214	290	66	64	2	34	34	..	5	5	..

—Contd.

Centres	Educational Level														
	Matriculation/ Secondary			Higher-Secondary/ Pre-university/ Intermediate			Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Balotra	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
2. Bamni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bhawrani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Jasol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Salawas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Shergarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

—Concld.

APPENDIX

TABLE 4—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Age of head of households	Number of households by sex of head of the household	No. of households having members								
		Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20 . . .	Males 3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—29 . . .	Males 14	..	1	3	1	4	4	1	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—39 . . .	Males 29	1	2	4	6	2	9	5	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49 . . .	Males 23	..	..	..	..	3	11	5	4	..
	Females 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
50—59 . . .	Males 17	..	..	2	1	3	8	1	2	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and above . .	Males 12	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	2	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ages . . .	Males 98	1	3	9	11	12	40	14	8	..
	Females 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	99	1	3	9	11	13	40	14	8	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF RELATION OF MEMBERS TO HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS

	Nature of relation of members of head of the household	Number of households	Number of members
	1	2	3
1.	Self	1	1
2.	Self, spouse	3	6
3.	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	37	198
4.	Self, spouse, married sons and son's wife or without unmarried sons & daughters	26	205
5.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried sons & daughters	..	..
6.	Self, spouse, married brothers, brother's wife, married sons, son's wife, with/without unmarried sons & 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	4	30
11.	Self, (Male) unmarried brother/sister	..	..
12.	Others (specify)	28	171
	Self, spouse, married brother, widowed mother	1	4
	Self, spouse, unmarried son, son's daughter (married)	1	4
	Self married brother, widowed mother, unmarried sister	1	4
	Self, spouse, unmarried son, father's sister, son's daughter	1	5
	Self, spouse, unmarried daughter & married daughter	1	7
	Self, spouse, unmarried brother, married & unmarried sister and unmarried daughter	1	9
	Self, spouse, married mother, unmarried brother, unmarried daughter	1	6
	Self, spouse, father, mother, married son, unmarried son, unmarried daughter	1	8
	Self, spouse, unmarried son and daughter, mother, father	1	6
	Self, spouse, widowed mother, father's father, father's mother	1	5
	Self, spouse, unmarried son, married son, divorced daughter & daughter's daughter	1	7
	Self, spouse, unmarried brother, unmarried son and daughter and brother's son	1	7
	Self, spouse, unmarried brother, widowed mother	1	5
	Self, spouse, married son & married daughter and unmarried daughter	1	7
	Self, (Female) unmarried son, unmarried daughter and husbands mother widow	1	5
	Self, spouse, unmarried brother & widowed mother	1	6
	Self, spouse, married son/unmarried son & daughter	1	7
	Self (Male widowed) unmarried sons & married daughter	1	3
	Self, spouse, married son and married daughter	1	5
	Self, spouse, and unmarried son	1	4
	Self, spouse, with married brother & widowed mother & unmarried sister	1	8
	Self, spouse, unmarried daughter and widowed mother with unmarried brother & married sister	1	7
	Self, spouse, with unmarried son and daughter & married sons & son's wife and widowed mother	1	12
	Self, widowed mother, unmarried brother & sister	2	12
	Self, spouse, married son or unmarried son & married daughter	1	7
	Self, spouse, married & unmarried son, married daughter & widowed mother	1	7
	Self, spouse, unmarried sons & unmarried brother	1	4
	TOTAL	99	611

APPENDIX

TABLE 6—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MIGRATION STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PLACE OF BIRTH AND REASONS FOR MIGRATION IN RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Migration status with reference to place of birth of head of the household		Number of households	Number of households which have migrated due to				
			In connection with service	Accompanied parents who migrated to the village because of livelihood	Born at mother's place	For employment	Marriage in the referrent village
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-migrant (Born in the Village)		76	..	..	..	..	..
B. Migrant	Rural	21	1	..	1	18	1 (Female)
	Urban	2	..	1	..	1	..
I. Born outside the referrent village but in the same district	Rural	17	1	..	1	14	1
	Urban	..	.	..	..	..	..
II. Born out side the referrent district but within the State	Rural	4	..	..	..	4	..
	Urban	2	..	1	..	1	..
1. Jodhpur	Rural	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Urban	2	..	1	..	1	..
2. Nagaur	Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Jalor	Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Born outside the State	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Rural	97	1	..	1	18	1
	Urban	2	..	1	..	1	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 7—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MIGRATION STATUS AND DURATION OF STAY IN THE VILLAGE WITH REFERENCE TO (PLACE OF BIRTH) HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Migration status with reference to place of birth of head of the household		Number of house-holds	Number of households where duration of stay in the village of head of the household is					
			Non-Migrant	Migrant				
				Less than 1 Year	1–5 Years	6–10 Years	11–20 Years	21+ Years
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant		76	76	..	..	..	..	..
B. Migrant	Rural	21	..	..	4	9	2	6
	Urban	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
I. Born outside the referrent village but in the same district	Rural	17	..	..	4	8	2	3
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Born outside the referrent district but in the same State	Rural	4	..	..	..	1	..	3
	Urban	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
1. Jodhpur	Rural	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Urban	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Nagaur	Rural	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Jalor	Rural	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Born outside the State		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Rural	97	76	..	4	9	2	6
	Urban	2	..	..	.	..	1	1

APPENDIX

TABLE 8—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 house-holds	Number of workers
1	2	3
I. No Occupational diversity . . .	59	204
1. Juttpatti	45	147
2. Cultivation	14	57
II. Occupational diversity	40	175
A. Two Occupations	36	146
Juttpatti — Accounts clerk . . .	3	7
Juttpatti — Casual Labour . . .	8	30
Juttpatti — Cultivation	5	19
Juttpatti — Electrician	1	8
Juttpatti — Labour in flour Mill . .	1	3
Juttpatti — Peon	1	4
Juttpatti — Rearing of Cattle . . .	1	5
Juttpatti — Service	3	14
Juttpatti — Shop keeper	7	27
Juttpatti — Tea Stall	1	4
Juttpatti — Truck Driver . . .	1	3
Juttpatti — Bullock Cart Driver . .	1	5
Juttpatti — Weaving Cotton thread durries	1	3
Cultivation — Rearing of Cattle . .	2	14
B. Three Occupations	4	29
Juttpatti — Cultivation — Labour . .	1	7
Juttpatti — Cultivation—Rearing of Cattle	2	17
Juttpatti — Cultivation—Tea Stall . .	1	5
TOTAL	99	379

APPENDIX

TABLE 8 (a)—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL DIVERSITY (i.e. DIFFERENT MEMBERS HAVING DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS)

Description of occupational Diversity	All Centres		Centres													
			Balotra		Bamni		Bhawrani		Gora		Jasol		Salawas		Shergarh	
	No. of household	No. of workers	No. of household	No. of workers	No. of household	No. of workers	No. of household	No. of workers	No. of household	No. of workers	No. of household	No. of workers	No. of household	No. of workers	No. of household	No. of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. No Occupational Diversity	59	204	5	23	11	44	4	11	9	39	25	73	3	9	2	5
1. Juttpatti	45	147	5	23	6	26	4	11	..	..	25	73	3	9	2	5
2. Cultivation	14	57	..	..	5	18	..	..	9	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Occupational Diversity	40	175	10	44	3	22	1	4	5	26	18	67	..	..	3	12
A. Two Occupations	36	146	10	44	2	14	1	4	3	10	17	62	..	..	3	12
Juttpatti—Accounts clerk	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Casual labours	8	30	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Cultivation	5	19	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	10	1	5	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Electrician	1	8	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Labour in flour Mill	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Peon	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Rearing of cattle	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Juttpatti—Service	3	14	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	4
Juttpatti—Shopkeeper	7	27	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	23	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Tea Stall	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Truck Driver	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Bullock cart driver	1	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Weaving cotton thread durries	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivation—Rearing of cattle	2	14	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
B. Three Occupations	4	29	..	..	1	8	..	..	2	16	1	5	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Cultivation-Labour	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	5	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Cultivation-Rearing of cattle	2	17	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juttpatti—Cultivation-Tea Stall	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	99	379	15	67	14	66	5	15	14	65	43	140	3	9	5	17

APPENDIX

TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION IN RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Age-group	Sex	No. of households	No. of households having no subsidiary occupation	Number of households having subsidiary occupation							
				Jutt-patti	Agri-cultural labour	Tea-stall	Weaving of cotton durries	Culti-vation	Camel labour	Cattle rearing	Hand-cart puller
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0—14	Males	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—34	Males	29	7	5	1	1	1	10	3	..	1
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—59	Males	56	11	21	1	..	1	14	7	1	..
	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
60+	Males	12	8	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Males	98	27	29	2	1	2	25	10	1	1
	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Persons	99	27	29	2	1	2	26	10	1	1

APPENDIX

TABLE 10—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational Level	Number of								
	Total Population			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	504	214	290	303	122	181	201	92	109
Literate (without educational level)	66	64	2	39	38	1	27	26	1
Primary/Basic	34	34	..	30	30	..	4	4	..
Middle	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Matriculation/Secondary	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary/Pre-university/Intermediate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate and above	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	611	319	292	379	197	182	232	122	110

APPENDIX

TABLE 11—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY TRADITIONAL & PRESENT OCCUPATIONS, SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUP

Traditional Occupation	Sex	Total number of workers	Number of Workers by age-group																	
			0—14 years where present occupation is					15—34 years where present occupation is												
			Same as in Col. 1	If, different (Name of occupation)				Same as in Col. 1	If, different (Name of occupation)											
				Cultivation	Casual Labour	Rearing of cattle	Jutt-patti		Transportation (Bullock Cart)	Casual Labour	Cultivations	Accounts clerk	Electrician	Labour in floor mill	Peon	Rearing of cattle	Jutt-patti	Shop-keeper	Tea stall	Weaving of cotton durries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pottery	Males	197	..	3	1	4	17	..	2	6	22	1	1	1	1	5	51	5	2	1
	Females	182	..	6	..	..	29	..	..	..	17	..	..	.	..	..	58	..	..	..
TOTAL .		379	..	9	1	4	46	..	2	6	39	1	1	1	1	5	109	5	2	1

—*Contd.*

Traditional Occupation	Sex	Number of Workers by age-group												
		35—59 years where present occupation is										60+ years where present occupation is		
		Same as in Col. 1	If, different (Name of occupation)									Same as in Col. 1	If, different (Name of occupation)	
			Transportation (Bullock Cart)	Cultivation	Casual Labour	Accounts clerk	Truck Driver	Rearing of cattle	Jutt-patti	Shop-keeper	Service		Cultivation	Jutt-patti
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Pottery	Males	..	1	15	2	2	1	1	35	2	3	..	3	9
	Females	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	3	8
TOTAL . .		..	1	33	2	2	1	1	78	2	3	..	6	17

—*Concld.*

APPENDIX

TABLE 12—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY PRESENT OCCUPATION, TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND OTHER OCCUPATION FOLLOWED IN CASE THE PRESENT OCCUPATION IS SEASONAL

Present Occupation	Number of Members	Number of members reported occupation noted in col. 1 as		Number of members reported occupation noted in col.1 as seasonal and follows other occupation						
		Seasonal	Perennial	Juttpatti work	Cultivation	Casual labour	Rearing of cattle	Juttpatti and cotten durries	Weaving cotton thread durries	No Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Bullock Cart Driver	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Casual Labour .	9	4	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Cultivation . .	87	83	4	50	..	1	5	1	..	26
4. Accounts Clerk .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Truck Driver .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Electrician . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Labour in flour Mill	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Peon . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rearing of Cattle .	10	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Juttpatti Work .	250	9	241	..	4	2	..	..	2	1
11. Shop Keeper .	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Service . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Tea Hotel . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Weaving Cotton Thread durries .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	379	99	280	57	4	3	5	1	2	27

APPENDIX

TABLE 13—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUP, MAIN ACTIVITY AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION

Age-group	Sex	Total No. of workers	No. of workers having subsidiary occupation	Number whose main occupation is: Juttpatti and also having subsidiary occupation as: Tea stall	Cultivation	Cotton durries weaving	Casual Labour	Agriculture Labour	Hand cart puller	Masonry	Rearing of Cattle	Electrician and also having subsidiary occupation as: Cotton thread durries	Bullock Cart Driver & also having subsidiary occupation: Juttpatti
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0—14	Males	25	8		2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	35	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—34	Males	98	50	1	21	4	7	1	1	1	..	1	1
	Females	75	32	..	25	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
35—59	Males	62	31	..	15	1	6	.	.	..	1	..	2
	Females	61	19		14	..	4	..	.	.	..	..	..
60+	Males	12	2	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	11	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Males	197	91	1	39	5	15	1	1	1	1	1	3
	Females	182	59	..	45	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..

—*Contd.*

Age-group	Sex	Total No. of workers	Number whose main occupation is: Service & also having subsidiary occupation as: Juttpatti	Cultivation & also having occupation as: Juttpatti	Rearing of cattle & also having subsidiary occupation as: Cultivation	Juttpatti	Casual labour & also having subsidiary occupation as: Cultivation	Juttpatti	Accounts clerk & also having occupation as: Juttpatti	Peon & also having subsidiary occupation as: Juttpatti	Flour Mill & also having subsidiary occupation as: Juttpatti	Shop-keeper & also having subsidiary occupation as: Cultivation	Juttpatti
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0—14	Males	25	..	..	3	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	.
	Females	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—34	Males	98	..	1	5	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
	Females	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—59	Males	62	2	.	.	..	..	1	2	.	..	..	1
	Females	61	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	Males	12	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Males	197	2	2	8	..	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
	Females	182	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*Concld*

APPENDIX

TABLE 14—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		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	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	16	17	18	19
0—14	221	118	103	19	9	10	39	37	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	160	71	89
15—19	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	4	4
TOTAL	232	122	110	19	9	10	39	37	2	3	..	3	3	1	2	168	75	93

APPENDIX

TABLE 15—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-Group	Never married			Married			Widowed			Divorced or Seperated			Unspecified			Total Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	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	16	17	18	19
0—4	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	9
5—9	14	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	9
10—14	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	6
15—19	4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	2
20—24	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3
25—29	..	..	..	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	5
30—34	..	..	..	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	5
35—44	..	..	..	14	10	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	5
45—54	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2
55—69	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3
70+	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	49	24	25	45	24	21	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	50	50

APPENDIX

TABLE 16—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age-Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Level													
								Primary or Junior basic		Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-university		Non-Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Ages	100	50	50	21	48	11	2	9	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
0—4	15	6	9	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	14	5	9	3	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	16	10	6	2	4	3	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	8	6	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	5	2	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—34	16	6	10	2	10	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35+	26	15	11	5	11	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 17—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Age of head of household		Number of households by sex of head of the household	Number of households having members								
			Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 & above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—29	M	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—39	M	9	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	M	6	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—59	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and above	M	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	22	..	4	3	3	6	4	2	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 18—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 households	Number of members
1	2	3
1. Self	..	..
2. Self, Spouse	3	6
3. Self, Spouse, Unmarried Sons and Daughters	11	50
4. Self, Spouse, Married son and son's wife with or without Unmarried Sons and Daughters	1	8
5. Self, Spouse, Married Brother, Brother's wife, with or without unmarried Sons and Daughters	..	..
6. Self, Spouse, Married Brother, Brother's wife, Married Sons, son's wife, with/without unmarried sons/or and daughters	..	..
7. Self (Male), unmarried Son/Daughter	2	5
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	2	10
11. Self (Male), Unmarried Brother/Sister	..	..
12. Others (Specify) :	3	21
I. self, spouse, Unmarried Son/Daughter, married and unmarried brothers and widow mother	1	9
II. Self, Spouse, unmarried daughter, father and mother	1	6
III. Self, Spouse, unmarried brother and widow mother	1	6
TOTAL	22	100

APPENDIX

TABLE 19—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level	Total Population			Number of Workers			Number of Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Illiterate	69	21	48	20	7	13	49	14	35
2. Literate (without educational level)	13	11	2	7	7	..	6	4	2
3. Primary	9	9	..	6	6	..	3	3	..
4 Middle	7	7	..	3	3	..	4	4	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary. .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
6. Higher-Secondary/Pre-university/Intermediate . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate and above . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	100	50	50	38	25	13	62	25	37

APPENDIX

TABLE 20—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY TRADITIONAL AND PRESENT OCCUPATIONS, SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUP

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		15—34 years where present occupation is							
			Same as in Col. 1	If different (name of occupation)	Same as in Col. 1	If different (Name of occupation)						
				Cultivation		Silk and cotton thread durries	Casual labour	Tea stall	Cultivation	Cloth shop	Accounts clerk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pottery	M	38	..	2	..	3	3	1	10	1	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	38	..	2	..	3	3	1	10	1	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*Contd.*

Traditional occupation of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Same as in Col. 1	Number of workers by age-group											
			35—59 years where present occupation is										60+ years where present occupaiton is	
			If different (Name of occupation)										Same as in Col. 1	If different (Name of occupation)
			Govt. service	Stone crushing	Casual labour	Sweet-meat seller	Cultivation	Teacher	Accounts clerk	Silk and cotton thread durries	Dhaba eating house	Tea Stall		Cultivation
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Pottery	M	..	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	..	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*Concld.*

APPENDIX

TABLE 21—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	Males	Females	Infant		Full time student		Household duty		Seeking employment		Dependent	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0—14 . .	43	20	23	3	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	8	19
15—19 . .	4	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
20—24 . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
25—29 . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
30—39 . .	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
40—49 . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
50—59 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+ . . .	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Age not stated .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	62	25	37	3	1	11	3	..	9	..	..	11	24

APPENDIX

TABLE 22—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD, THE PERSON IMPARTED TRAINING AND THE PERIOD ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT

Period engaged in the Craft	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 received training from														Wife, who received training from						
		Father	Mother's brother	Sister's husband	Brother	Caste man	Mother	Father's brother's son	Wife's father	Wife's father's brother's son	Father's brother	Husband's mother	Brother's son	Friend	Son	Mother	Husband's mother	Husband	Caste women	Father	Father's mother	Father's brothers wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Less than 5 Years .	112	4	..	.	4	6	2	.	1	..	.	.	4	..	3	3	2	3	..	1	..	..
5—9 Years	69	6	..	1	2	3	..	3	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	1	2	1	.
10—19 Years .	47	6	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	14	2	3	..	2	..	..
20 Years	94	37	1	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	3	3	.	4	..	1
TOTAL .	332	53	1	1	11	13	3	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	3	42	9	16	1	9	1	1

—*Contd.*

Period engaged in the Craft	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			Daughter who received training from		Other (Females)						
		Caste man	Father	Mother	Father's mother	Father's brother's son	Brother	Brother	Mother	Father	Mother	Husband's mother	Husband	Mother	Father	Mother received training from			Father's Sister's Son's daughter who received training from	Sister who received training from	Son's daughter who received training from		Brother's wife who received training from
																Mother	Father	Husband	Father's mother's Brother	Mother	Father's mother	Mother	Husband's mother
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Less than 5 Years	112	2	16	7	..	4	4	5	2	..	3	4	..	17	2	3	..	..	1	5	.	3	1
5—9 Years	69	1	16	2	1	.	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	7	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	.	..
10—19 Years .	47	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	2	.	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..		..
20 Years	94	..	1	.	..	..		.	..	1		.	..	1	.	8	3	..	.	..	.	..	..
TOTAL .	332	3	37	9	1	4	4	9	2	1	8	9	1	25	3	12	3	1	1	6	1	3	1

—*Concld.*

TABLE 23—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD, NATURE OF WORK PERFORMED AND THE PERSONS 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																		
		Jutt-Patti																		
		Training from and where the relationship noted in Col. 1 received																		
		Father	Mother	Brother	Caste man	Husband's Mother	Husband	Father's Mother	Father's Mother's Brother	Brother's Son	Son	Father's Brother	Father's Brother's Son	Mother's Brother	Wife's Father's Brother's Son	Wife's Father	Father's Brother's Wife	Husband's Father	Sister's Husband	Friend
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Self	99	54	2	11	14	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	1
Wife	79	9	42	..	1	8	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Son	58	37	9	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's Wife	18	..	8	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother	12	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daughter	28	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother	16	3	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sister	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's daughter	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father's Sister's Son's Daughter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother's Wife	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	322	107	109	24	18	18	18	3	1	4	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

TABLE 24—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD, THE PERSON IMPARTED TRAINING, PERIOD OF TRAINING AND REMUNERATION

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the Craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who received training from																							
		Father						Mother						Brother						Father's Mother					
		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration	
		Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Self	99	41	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	79	5	..	4	..	..	..	31	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Son	58	33	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Son's wife	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daughter	28	2	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother	16	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sister	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's daughter	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Father's Sister's Son's daughter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother's wife	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	322	83	..	24	..	..	..	77	..	32	..	..	..	20	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE 24—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD, THE PERSON IMPARTED TRAINING, PERIOD OF TRAINING AND REMUNERATION—*Contd.*

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the Craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who received training from																							
		Father's Mother's Brother						Father's Brother						Father's Brother's Son						Father's Brother's Wife					
		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remunaration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration	
		Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Self	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	.	..	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Son	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's wife	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Brother	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daughter	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sister	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's daughter	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father's Sister's Son's daughter	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Brother's wife	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	322	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE 24—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD, THE PERSON IMPATRED TRAINING, PERIOD OF TRAINING AND REMUNERATION—*Contd*

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the Craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who received training from																							
		Husband						Husband's Mother						Casteman						Friend					
		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2 + years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2-, years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration	
		Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneratoin	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Self	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..
Wife	79	16	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's wife	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daughter	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sister	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's daughter	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father's Sister's Son's daughter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Brother's wife	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	322	17	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 24—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD, THE PERSON IMPARTED TRAINING, PERIOD OF TRAINING AND REMUNERATION—*Contd.*

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the Craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who received training from																					
		Wife's Father						Brother's Son						Son						Mother's Brother					
		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration	
		Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration
1	2	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Self	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Son	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's wife	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daughter	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sister	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's daughter	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father's Sister's Son's daughter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother's wife	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	322	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 24—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD, THE PERSON IMPARTED TRAINING, PERIOD OF TRAINING AND REMUNERATION—*Concld.*

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the Craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who received training from																	
		Wife's Father's Brother's Son						Husband's Father						Sister's Husband					
		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration		6 months to 1 year and paid remuneration		2+ years and paid remuneration	
		Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration	Obligatory	Remuneration
1	2	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
Self	99	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	79	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's wife	18	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother	12	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daughter	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother	16	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sister	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's Daughter	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father's Sister's Son's Daughter	1	..	.	..	..		..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Brother's Wife	1	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..
TOTAL	322	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 25—ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING RECEIVED BY THE PERSONS AS RELATED TO THE PERIOD ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT, AVAILABILITY OF BETTER TRAINING FACILITY AND INTENSION TO RECEIVE BETTER TRAINING

Period engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft	Number who consider the training received is		Number reporting availability of better training facilities TRYSEM programme	Number in favour of				
		Adequate	Inadequate		Receiving better training	Not receiving better training because of			
						No Need	Fully trained	Already trained	Facts that better training is acquired by practice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5 years . . .	112	112	..	1	..	80	29	2	1
5—9 years	69	69	..	2	..	42	26	1	..
10—19 years	47	47	..	..	..	40	5	2	..
20+ years	94	94	..	..	..	86	7	1	..
TOTAL . .	322	322	..	3	..	248	67	6	1

APPENDIX

TABLE 26—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED RESTRICTIONS FOR IMPARTING TRAINING TO PEOPLE AS RELATED TO PERIOD ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT

Period engaged in the Craft (In respect of the head of the household)	Number of households engaged in the Craft	Number of households reported having		No. of households reported having restrictions for imparting training to people	Remarks
		Restrictions for imparting training	No restrictions for imparting training	Out side the kin group	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 5 years .	24	3	21	3	
5—9 years . . .	16	6	10	6	
10—19 years . .	13	7	6	7	
20+ years . . .	46	25	21	25	
TOTAL . .	99	41	58	41	

TABLE 27—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD AND SOURCE OF ACQUIREMENT OF SKILL (IN CASE THE SKILL IS PASSED ON FROM FATHER TO SON TRADITIONALLY)

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in craft	Number reported having acquired skill through																				
		Father	Mother	Brother	Father's Mother	Father's Mother's Brother	Father's Brother	Father's Brother's Son	Father's Brother's Wife	Husband	Sister's Husband	Husband's Mother	Casteman	Friend	Wife's Father	Brother's Son	Son	Mother's Brother	Wife's Father's Brother's Son	Husband's Father
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Self	99	54	2	11	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	14	1	2	4	3	1	1	..
Wife	79	9	42	..	1	..	..	..	1	16	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Son	58	37	9	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's wife	18	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother	12	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daughter	28	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother	16	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sister	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son's daughter	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father's Sister's Son's daughter	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother's wife	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	322	107	109	24	3	1	3	6	1	18	1	18	18	1	2	4	3	1	1	1

APPENDIX

TABLE 28—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT AS RELATED TO PLACE OF WORK

Place of work of the head of the households	Number of households where place of work of head of the household (as Noted in Col. 1)	Place of work of persons other than the head of the household is		
		Same as that of head of household	Other than the head of the household part of the dwelling house	
			Residence of the referrent households	Residence of the other households
1	2	3	4	5
1. *Part of the dwelling house*				
A. Residence of the referrent households	89	210	..	3
B. Residence of households other than the referrent household	10	1	9	..
2. *Work shop*				
A. Owned by the household	..	..	..	..
B. Owned by others (Specify)	..	..	..	..
3. *Training-cum-Production Centre*				
A. Owned by the household	..	..	..	..
B. Owned by others (Specify)	..	..	..	..
4. *Any other (specify)*	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	99	211	9	3

APPENDIX

TABLE 29—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY BROAD AGE-GROUP, PLACE OF WORK AND DURATION OF WORK IN THE HANDICRAFT IN RELATION TO HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER MEMBERS

Age-group (years)	Duration of work in the handicraft	Number of the head of the households engaged in the craft		No. of persons other than the head of the households engaged in the handicraft		Place of work*							
						Part of the dwelling house where							
						Residence of the referrent households				Residence of other households			
						No. of head of the households		No. of presons other than head of the households		No. of the head of the households		No. of persons other than the head of the household	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0—14	Less than 5 Years	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	5—9 Years	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—19 Years	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20+ Years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—34	Less than 5 Years	9	..	6	14	7	..	6	14	2	..	..	..
	5—9 Years	7	..	1	11	7	..	1	10	..	..	..	1
	10—19 Years	9	..	3	14	8	..	3	13	1	..	..	1
	20+ Years	4	..	3	6	3	..	3	6	1	..	..	..
35—59	Less than 5 Years	12	..	11	4	9	..	11	4	3	..	..	..
	5—9 Years	8	..	11	16	7	..	11	16	1	..	..	..
	10—19 Years	4	..	4	6	4	..	4	6	..	..	..	..
	20+ Years.	32	1	20	56	30	1	20	54	2	..	..	2
60+	Less than 5 Years	2	..	4	3	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
	5—9 Years	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	10—19 Years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20+ Years.	9	..	5	20	9	..	5	20	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Less than 5 Years	24	..	21	23	19	..	21	23	5	..	..	.
	5—9 Years	16	..	14	28	15	..	14	27	1	..	..	1
	10—19 Years	13	.	7	20	12	..	7	19	1	..	..	1
	20+ Years.	45	1	28	82	42	1	28	80	3	..	..	2
	GRAND TOTAL	98	1	70	153	88	1	70	149	10	..	..	4

*All the household are working in dwelling units either owned by them or others.

APPENDIX

TABLE 30—AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS BY SEASONAL VARIATIONS FOR MANUFACTURING DIFFERENT ITEMS OF HANDICRAFT CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Educational Level of head of household	Quantity of Handicraft items manufactured (in Kg.)	Number of households manufacturing	Average Monthly Consumption of each raw-material (in Kg.)	Number having Variation in the Consumption of raw-material		Quantity of Handicraft items manufactured (in Kg.)	Number of households manufacturing	Average monthly consumption of each raw material (in Kg.)	Number having seasonal Variation in the consumption of raw material	
				Number of households	Goat hair				Number of households	Goat hair thread work is stopped during the rainy season and hence no raw material is consumed
	Goat hair Thread	Goat hair Thread	Goat hair		Work is stopped during the rainy season and hence no raw-material is consumed	Jutt Patti	Jutt Patti	Goat hair Thread		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate . . .	8,492	46	9,580	46	46	11,095	56	11,372	56	56
Literate without educational level . .	3,590	17	4,053	17	17	2,054	12	2,111	12	12
Primary . . .	2,435	11	2,735	11	11	1,155	7	1,186	7	7
Middle . . .	370	2	413	2	2	350	2	360	2	2
Matriculation/Secondary	320	1	360	1	1	175	1	178	1	1
Higher Sec./PUC/Inter.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Tech. Dip. or Certificate not equal to degree . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tech. Dip. or Certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate & above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	15,207	77	17,141	77	77	14,829	78	15,207	78	78

APPENDIX

TABLE 31—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—*Contd.*

Broad age-group	Number of households engaged in the Craft	Number of households reported about the number of households engaged in craft in the village during the period																	
		Before 1940			1940—1950			1950—1960			1960—1970			1970—1980			At present		
		Less than 5	5—9	10+	Less than 5	5—9	10+	Less than 5	5—9	10+	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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0—14	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
15—34	29	1	2	26	1	1	27	..	..	29	..	..	29	..	..	29	..	..	29
35—59	57	2	4	51	1	2	54	..	2	55	..	1	56	..	..	57	1	..	56
60+	12	1	..	11	..	1	11	..	1	11	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	12
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	99	4	6	89	2	4	93	..	3	96	..	1	98	..	..	99	1	..	98

—Contd.

Broad age-group	Number of households 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			1950—1960			1960—1970			1970—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+	Less than 10	10-19	20+
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
0—14	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
15—34	29	..	1	28	..	1	28	..	..	29	..	..	29	..	..	29	..	..	29
35—59	57	1	1	55	1	..	56	..	..	57	..	..	57	..	..	57	..	..	57
60+	12	1	..	11	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	12
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	99	2	2	95	1	1	97	..	..	99	..	..	99	..	..	99	..	..	99

—Concld.

TABLE 32—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 households engaged in the craft	No. of households reported reasons for: Increase in number of households and persons engaged in the Craft during last four decades									
		There had been increase in population of the households engaged in the craft	Many immigrant households have taken up the craft as they were not getting employment in these villages	The craft provides lucrative employment as compared to other jobs therefore more persons are taking up the craft	Because of nonavailability of alternative employment larger number of people have taken up this craft	There is no problem to get the required raw materials	This craft provides employment during the non-agricultural season	There is no problem to get the required raw materials & besides there had been substantial increase in population of households engaged in the craft	There is lack of availability of employment in rural areas and besides the craft provides a source of good earning in the non-agricultural season	There is lack of availability of employment in rural areas and besides there is no problem to get the required raw materials	There is no problem to get the required raw materials as well as there is ready market for finished goods
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0—14	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
15—34	32	5	2	1	..	1	3	..	2	..	1
35—59	54	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	3	1	2
60+	12	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	99	11	5	7	2	2	7	3	6	1	3

—*Contd.*

Broad age-group of the head of the household	Number of households engaged in the craft	No. of households reported reasons for: Increase in number of households and persons engaged in the Craft during last four decades										
		The craft is quite lucrative and is no problem to get the required raw materials	There had been increase in the population of households engaged in the craft & beside a large number of immigrant households have also engaged themselves in this craft	The craft is quite lucrative and besides it provides job at the door step	There had been increase in the population of households engaged in the craft & alternative employment avenues are not available	The craft provides employment in extra time and is quite lucrative	There had been increase in the population of households engaged in the craft resulting in division of joint families and there is lack of availability of other job	The craft is quite lucrative and there is no problem to get the required raw material and in disposing the finished goods	Only little finance is required to start the craft and not much skill is required to pick up the craft	There is no problem to get the required raw-materials and besides the craft is not monopolised by a few households	The craft is quite lucrative and besides a large number of immigrant households are also engaged in the craft	There is no problem to get the required raw materials & in disposing the finished products besides comparatively higher wages
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0—14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—34	32	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
35—59	54	3	3	..	1	..	1	4	1	1	1	2
60+	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	99	3	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	3

—*Contd.*

ATBLE 38—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 —*Contd.*

Broad age-group of the head of the household	Number of households engaged in the craft	Number of households reported reasons for Increase in number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades										
		There is no problem to get the required raw-materials & in disposing the finished products besides immigrant households taking up the craft	There had been increase in population of household practicing the craft as also immigrant households have also entered the craft & besides not much finance required for practicing the craft	The immigrant households have taken up the craft besides regular work being available to the craftsman and further more it is traditional work	There is no problem to get the required raw material and there is increase in demand for the finished product besides increase in the population of the household engaged in the craft	There had been increase in population of the households engaged in the craft and there is no need of education or much finance in starting the craft and the craftsmen are traditionally trained in childhood	The population of the households engaged in the craft has increased and there is no need of education or special skill or much the finance	There is no need of special training or of much finance, work is available at the door step and all of the household can do the work	There is no need of education or much finance, work is available at the door step and training is received traditionally	The population of the households engaged in the craft has increased as also the immigrant households have taken up the craft & besides not much finance is required and it is traditional work	There is no problem in requiring raw material, not much finance is needed & only nominal skill is required and besides immigrant households have taken up the craft	The immigrant households have taken up this craft and it is traditional work and besides illiteracy prevents them to take over to other jobs and otherwise also unemployment increasing now a days
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
0—14 .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
15—34 .	32	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	.	3
35—59 .	54	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	3	1	..
60+ . .	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	99	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	6	1	3

TABLE 32—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 HOUSEHOLDS—*Concld.*

Broad age group of the head of the households	Number of households engaged in the craft	Number of households reported reasons for: Increase in number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades									
		The immigrant households have taken up this craft besides division of joint families and illiteracy and increased unemployment position	The immigrant households have taken up the craft besides division of joint families as there is also freedom of work and employment is provided at the door step & it is also household industry	Immigrant households have taken up the craft besides division on joint families and increase the population of workers engaged in the craft as also there is no need of much finance or special skill	Immigrant households have taken up the craft besides division on joint families coupled with illiteracy & rising unemployment position & there is no need of much finance	The immigrant households have taken up the craft and there is ready market for finished products as also there is no need of special skill of much finance and there is no alternative work available	Immigrant households have taken up the craft & besides increase in population of households engaged in the craft and there is no need of much finance & special skill as also it is traditional craft	The population of the workers engaged in the craft has increased coupled with subdivision of joint families and there is no need of much finance or special skill as also there is no problem in obtaining raw material, provides work for persons of all ages & no alternative employment is available besides the craft being the traditional work	Immigrant households have taken up the craft and there is increase in population of worker engaged in the craft as also it provides gainful employment to people of all ages and both sexes	No substantial increase in the number of households & persons engaged in the craft during last four decades	Decrease in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
0—14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15—34	32	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
35—59	54	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
60 + . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 33—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

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household		Number of households engaged in the craft	Number of households considering the craft now as											
			Source of gainful employment and factors responsible to make the craft profitable											
Religion	Caste/Tribe/ Community		Not a source for gainful employment	The wages offered are good	There is wide demand for the finished products in the international market	There is no difficulty in getting raw material	Work is available for the persons of all ages and both sexes throughout the year	No alternative work is available, even illiterate persons can learn the craft besides there is not much need of finance in starting it and there is wide international demand for finished products	There is wide international demand for the finished products and there is no difficulty in obtaining the raw material	There is no need of money to start the craft or any special training required to learn it and work is available for all the family members at the door step	There is wide international demand and employment is avilable to persons of all ages at door step in all seasons	There is no need of money to start the craft and even illiterate persons can learn it easily and there is wide international demand for the finished products	There is wide demand for finished products and higher wages are offered	The wages offered are the good and there is free market to sell the finished product
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu	Kumhar (Maru)	99	48	5	17	1	3	1	17	2	1	1	1	2
	TOTAL	99	48	5	17	1	3	1	17	2	1	1	1	2

APPENDIX

TABLE 34—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED HAVING IMPROVED/NOT IMPROVED THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS WITH REASONS THEREOF CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD—*Contd.*

Educational level of the head of the household	Number of the households engaged in the craft.	Number of households reported about their economic position								
		Economic position improved due to								
		It provides employment to persons of all ages and both sexes.	It provides emloyment throughout the year even in non-agricultural season.	The wages offered are good and ample work is available.	The earning from the craft are better as compared to other occupation.	It provides employment throughtout the year for both sexes and raw material is easily available.	No alternative employment is available.	There is good demand for finished product.	Work is available throughout the year and no money or special skill is required to run the craft.	The work is available throughout the year for both sexes at the doorstep and no money is required for practising the craft.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Illitarate. . .	67	1	19	3	5	2	1	..	1	2
2. Literate (Without educational level) .	18	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Primary .	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
4. Middle . .	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hr. Secondary/Intermediate / Pre-University . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
. Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate & above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	99	3	22	5	5	2	1	1	1	4

APPENDIX

TABLE 34—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED HAVING/IMPROVED/NOT IMPROVED THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS WITH REASONS THEREOF CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD—*Concld.*

Educational level of the head of the household	Number of households reported about their economic position												
		Economic position not improved due to											
	The raw material is not regularly available.	There is no increase in wages rate despite the rising demands and the raw material available is substandard which results in more wastage and hence in reduced wages.	The wages offered are very low.	The wages offered are low and illiteracy and lack of availability of better alternative employment has further worsened condition.	The wages offered are low because of the monopoly of the trader and sub-standard raw material is supplied.	The wages offered are low because of the monopoly of the traders.	The wages offered are low and the quality of raw material is also not of good quality.	The wages offered are low beacuse of the monopoly of the treaders and the raw material is also not of good quality coupled with its irregular availability.	The availability of the work is regular as demand of the finished product is low and the wages offered are also low coupled with inferior quality of raw material.	The wages offered are low because of the monopoly of the traders & tough competition among the craftsmen & the quality of raw material available is also not good.	Absence of open-market has badly affected the earning of the workers.	There is lack of local demand.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Illitrate . . .	1	2	5	2	..	9	4	7	1	1	1	..
2. Litarate (Without educational level) .	..	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	..	..	..	..
3. Primary	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..
4. Middle . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Matriculation/Secondary . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Hr. Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate & above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	1	4	7	4	1	14	6	14	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX

TABLE 35—HOUSEHOLDS WANTING/NOT WANTING TO HAVE THEIR SONS/DAUGHTERS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT WITH REASONS THEREOF CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Educational level of the household	Number of the households engaged in the craft	Number of households wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the craft due to											
		There is no alternative work available & besides it is a good source of income.	No education is required for earning the craft & there is no alternative work available and besides work is available for both the sexes.	Work is available at the door step	It provides job throughout the year even in the agriculturly slack season.	It provides a good source of livelihood	The wages offered are good & employment is available at the door step.	The raw material is easily available and wages offered are also good.	The craft provides a lucrative job.	The craft is lucrative with no problems.	No alternative employment available	It provides work for both the sexes of all ages at door step and wages offered are also good.	Full time working available for persons at the door step.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Illiterate. . .	67	1	..	1	9	8	4	1	2	1	2	1	1
2. Literate (without educational level) .	18	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
3. Primary or junior basic . . .	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4. Middle . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-university . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate & above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	99	2	1	2	12	10	4	1	2	1	5	1	1

APPENDIX

TABLE 35—HOUSEHOLDS WANTING/NOT WANTING TO HAVE THEIR SONS/DAUGHTERS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT WITH REASONS THEREOF CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD—*Contd.*

Educational level of the household	Number of households engaged in the craft	Number of households not wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the same craft due to												
		There is no knowledge of any other work and it is not possible to emigrate for getting other work	The work is available at door step and no alternative employment is available and there is no need of education or special skill in the learning the craft.	There is no need for any special skill or education.	The wages offered are low.	It is not a respectable occupation.	It is not a lucrative occupation.	The wages offered are low & there is lack of demand for finished products.	It is not an attractive occupation.	The wages offered are low & the supply of raw material is also not regular and besides it is hazardous for health as much dust is eminated while working.	The availability of raw material is not regular & wages offered are low.	The wages offered are low & the quality of raw material is inferior coupled with monopoly of the traders and lack of local demand.	The supply of raw material is not regular and only substandard raw material is available.	Work is not available continuously and wages offered are low.
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Illiterate . .	67	1	1	1	8	1	..	3	1	..	3	1	1	3
2. Literate (without educational level) .	18	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
3. Primary or Junior basic . . .	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
4. Middle . . .	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-university . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate & above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	99	1	1	1	13	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	3

TABLE 35—HOUSEHOLDS WANTING/NOT WANTING TO HAVE THEIR SONS/DAUGHTERS ENGAGED IN THE CRAFT WITH REASONS THEREOF CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD—*Concld.*

Educational level of the households	Number of the house holds engaged in the craft	Number of households not wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the same craft due to									
		The wages offered are low & the available raw material is also sub-standard	There is no regular availability of raw material which is also of sub-standard quality besides the monopoly of the traders and no local demand for finished products.	The wages offered are low and the quality of the raw material available is also inferior	The wages offered are low & there is no local demand for finish goods and the craft has to face international competition in selling of finished products.	There is monopoly of the traders and the wages offered are also low.	The wages offered are low because of monopoly of the traders and the available raw material is also of inferior quality coupled with its irregular supply.	The wages offered are low bacause of the monopoly of the traders & there is no local demand for finished products.	The wages offered are low and it is also not a respectable job.	The wages offered are low and there is no open market for sale of finished product and available raw material is also sub-standard.	The wages offered are low & it is hazardous for health.
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Illiterate . .	67	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	1
2. Literate (without educational level) .	18	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. Primary or junior basic . . .	11	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
4. Middle . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate & above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	99	7	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1

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TABLE 36—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED HAVING SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION WITH THE OCCUPATION (CRAFT) WITH REASONS THEREOF CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD—*Concld.*

Educational level of the head of the household	Number of household engaged in the craft	Number of households reported their dissatisfaction with the occupation due to								
		The wages offered are low and the raw material available is also of sub-standard.	There is no regular supply of raw material which is also of inferior quality coupled with monopoly of the trader & there is no local demand.	There is tough competition in international markets which results in offering low wages and there is no local demand.	The wages offeted are low because of monopoly of the traders	The wages offered are low because of monopoly of the traders, the raw material supplied is of inferior quality coupled with its irregular supply.	The wages offered are low because of monopoly of the trader and there is no local demand for the finished products.	The wages offered are low and it is not a respectable job.	The wages offered are low and there is no open market for finished products and the raw material supplied is also of inferior quality.	The wages offered are low and the craft is hazardous to health as there is constant fear of lung damage because of hair and dust.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Illiterate . .	67	4	1	..	4	..	..	1	1	1
2. Literate (without educational level) .	18	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. Primary or Junior Basic . . .	11	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
4. Middle . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	99	7	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1

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TABLE 37—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 households	Number of households engaged in the craft	No. of households		No. of households intending to leave the occupation and their further plan is				
		Intending to leave the occupation.	Not intending to leave the occupation	To engage in the manufacture of cotton thread durries	To serve as casual labour	To take up cultivation	To engage in masonry work	Want to head a retired life because of old age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Illiterate	67	9	58	4	..	2	2	1
2. Literate (without educational level)	18	2	16	1	1	..	..	..
3. Primary	11	1	10	..	..	1	..	..
4. Middle	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/Pre-university/Intermediate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	99	12	87	5	1	3	2	1

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TABLE 38—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 the household	Number of households	Number of households having given up the craft since						
				Less than 5 years due to						
Religion	Caste/Tribe/Community			The wages offered are very low	The craft does not offer good prospects.	There is lack of availability of raw material	There is lack of availability of raw material & wages offered are low	Work is not available regularly and wages offered are also low	There is monopoly of the traders and who offer low wages	There is lack of demand of finished goods & the wages offered are low
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu . . .	Kumhar (Maru)	M	22	3	1	2	1	4	1	1
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	M	22	3	1	2	1	4	1	1
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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TABLE 38—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR GIVING UP THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD—*Concld.*

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household		Sex of head of the household	Number of households having given up the craft since							
			Less than 5 years due to		5–9 years due to		10–19 years due to			20+ years due to
Religion	Caste/ Tribe/ Community		Work is not regularly available and the wages offered are low because of monopoly of the traders	Work is not regularly available and the wages offered are low because of the monopoly of the trader & besides these the incumbant is interested in Govt. service	The health does not permit to continue the craft	The wages offered are low & health also does not permit	The wages offered are very low	The craft does not offer good prospect	There is lack of availability of raw material & wages offered are low	The person concerned was interested in service carrier rather than engaging himself in the craft
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu . . .	Kumhar (Maru)	M	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	M	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 39—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR GIVING UP THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD—*Contd.*

Educational Level of the head of the households	Sex of the head of the household	Number of the households	Number of the households having given up the craft since								
			Less than 5 years due to								
			The wages offered are very low	The craft does not offer good prospects	There is lack of availability of raw material	There is lack of availability of raw material and wages offered are low	Work is not available regularly and wages offered are also low	There is monopoly of the traders & who offer low wages	There is lack of demand of finished goods & the wages offered are low	Work is not regularly available & the wages offered are low because of monopoly of the traders
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Illiterate . . .	M	7	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Literate (without educational level) .	M	6	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Primary or Junior Basic	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Middle . . .	M	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate and above .	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	M	22	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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TABLE 39—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR GIVING UP THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD—*Concld.*

Educational Level of the head of the households	Sex of the head of the household	Number of the households	Number of the households having given up the craft since							
			Less than 5 years due to	5–9 years due to		10–19 years due to			20 - years due to	Remarks
			Work is not regularly available & the wages offered are low because of the monopoly of the traders and besides these the incumbent is interested in Govt. Service	The health does not permit to continue the craft	The wages offered are low and health also does not permit	The wages offered are very low	The craft does not offer good prospects	There is lack of availability of raw material and wages offered are low	The person concerned was interested in service carrier rather than engaging himself in the craft	
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Illiterate . . .	M	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Literate (without educational level)	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Primary or Junior Basic	M	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Middle . . .	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Matriculation/Secondary	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Non Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Graduate and above .	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL . .	M	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX

TABLE 40—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR GIVING UP THE CRAFT

Occupation of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of the households	Number of the households having given up the craft since					
			Less than 5 years due to					
			The wages offered are very low	The craft does not offered good prospect	There is lack of availability of raw material	There is lack of availability of raw material and wages offered are low	Work is not available regularly and wages offered are also low	There is monopoly of the traders who offers low wages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Government service	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Weaving of Silk & cotton thread duries	M	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Casual labour	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sweetmeat vendor (Namkin thela)	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Stone chipping	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cultivation	M	6	1	..	2	1	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Cloth Shop	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Tea stall	M	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Teacher	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Accounts clerk	M	3	..	1	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Eating House (Dhaba)	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Non worker (Dependent)	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	22	3	1	2	1	4	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Number of the households having given up the craft since								
less than 5 years due to			5–9 years due to		10–19 years due to			20+ years due to
There is lack of demand of finished goods and the wages offered are low	Work is not regularly available and the wages offered are low because of monopoly of the traders	Work is not regularly available and the wages offered are low because of the monopoly of the traders and besides these the incumbent is interested in Govt. service	The health does not permit to continue the craft	The wages offered are low and health also does not permit	The wages offered are very low	The craft does not offer good prospects	There is lack of availability of raw material and wages offered are low	The person concerned was interested in service carrier rather than engaging himself in the craft
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 41—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 households	Number of households	Number of the households having given up the craft since					
			Less than 5 years due to					
			Wages offered are very low	The craft does not offer good prospect	There is lack of availability of raw material	There is lack of availability of raw material & wages offered are low	Work is not available regularly and wages offered are also low	There is monopoly of the trader and who offered low wages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	M	8	1	..	1	1	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-59	M	12	1	1	1	..	3	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	M	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	22	3	1	2	1	4	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—Contd.

Number of the households having given up the craft since								
Less than 5 years due to			5-9 years due to		10-19 years due to			20+ years due to
There is lack of demand for finished goods and the wages offered are low	Work is not regularly available and the wages offered are low because of the monopoly of the traders	Work is not regularly available and wages offered are low because of the monopoly of the traders and besides these the incumbent is interested in Govt. service	The health does not permit to continue the craft	The wages offered are low and health also does not permit	The wages offered are very low	The craft does not offer good prospects	There is lack of availability of raw material and wages offered are low	The person concerned was interested in service carrier rather than engaging himself in the craft
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—Concld.

APPENDIX

TABLE 42—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING MEMBERS WITH NECESSARY SKILL TO PRACTICE THE CRAFT AND REPORTED REASONS FOR NOT PRACTISING THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION, CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the household		Sex of the head of the household	Number of the households	Number of households having no member/s with necessary skill to practice the craft	Number of households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft but not practicing the same due to										
Religion	Caste/Tribe/Community				Incumbent is interested in service	The wages offered are low	The craft does not offer good prospect	The wages offered are low and there is difficulty of obtaining material	Difficulty is faced in obtaining raw material	The work is not available regularly and wages offered are also low	Health condition does not allow to continue in the craft and wages offered are too low and it becomes difficult to impart education to children in such small earnings	Health does not permit to continue craft	The wages offered are low because of monopoly of the trader, coupled with the shortage of regular work and incumbent is interested in service	The wages offered are low because of monopoly of the traders	The wages offered are low & there is lack of demand of finished products
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu .	Kumhar (Maru)	M	22	2	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	M	22	2	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 43—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING MEMBERS WITH NECESSARY SKILL TO PRACTICE THE CRAFT THE HEAD OF

Educational level of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of the households	Number of households having no members with necessary skill to practice the craft	Number of households having member(s) with necessary skill to practice the craft but			
				Incumbent is interested in service	The wages offered are low	The craft does not offer good prospect	The wages offered are low and there is difficulty of obtaining raw material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Illiterate	M	7	1	..	2	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Literate (without educational level)	M	6	..	..	1	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Primary or Junior Basic .	M	4	..	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Middle	M	3	1	1	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary. .	M	1	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate & above . .	M	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	M	22	2	1	4	2	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

AND REPORTED REASONS FOR NOT PRACTISING THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD

skill to practise the craft but not practising the same due to

Difficulty is faced in obtaining raw material	The work is not available regularly and wages offered are also low	Health condition does not allow to continue in the craft and wages offered are too low and it becomes difficult to impart education to children in the small earnings	Health does not permit to continue craft	The wages offered are low because of monopoly of the trader coupled with shortage of regular work and incumbent is interested in service	The wages offered are low because of monopoly of the traders	The wages offered are low & there is lack of demand of finished products
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	1	1	3	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 44—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING MEMBERS WITH NECESSARY SKILL TO PRACTISE THE CRAFT HEAD OF

Occupation of the head of household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of households	Number of households having no member(s) with skill to practise the craft	Number of households having member(s) with necessary skill: Incumbent is interested in service	The wages offered are low	The craft does not offer good prospect	The wages offered are low and there is difficulty of obtaining raw material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Government, service . .	M	1	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Weaving of silk and cotton thread durries	M	3	..	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Casual labour . . .	M	1	..	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sweatmeat vendor (Namkin thela)	M	1	..	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Stone chipping . . .	M	1	..	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cultivation	M	6	1	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Cloth shop	M	1	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Tea stall	M	2	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Teacher	M	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Accounts Clerk . . .	M	3	1	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Eating House (Dhaba) . .	M	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Non Worker . . .	M	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	M	22	2	1	4	2	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

AND REPORTED REASONS FOR NOT PRACTISING THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF THE THE HOUSEHOLD

to practise the craft but not practising the same due to

Difficulty is faced in obtaining raw material	The work is not available regularly and wages offered are also low	Health condition does not allow to continue in the craft and wages offered are too low and it becomes difficult to impart education to children in such small earning	Health does not permit to continue craft	The wages offered are low because of monopoly of the traders coupled with shortage of regular work and incumbent is interested in service	The wages offered are low because of monopoly of the traders	The wages offered are low and there is lack of demand of finished product
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	1	1	3	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 45—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 households	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					
			The craft does not have good prospect	There are limited hours of work and wages offered are better in other jobs	The wages offered in other jobs are better	The wages offered in this craft are low and it also does not have good prospects as well as it is not considered a respectable job	The craft is not lucrative and does not have good prospect	No specific reason
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Government Service . .	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Weaving of Silk and Cotton thread durries	M	3	2	..	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Casual Labour . . .	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sweatmeat Vendor (Namkin Thela)	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Stone Chipping . . .	M	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cultivation	M	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Cloth Shop . . .	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Tea Stall	M	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Teacher	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Accounts Clerk . . .	M	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Eating House (Dhaba) .	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Non Worker . . .	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	M	22	15	1	2	2	1	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 46—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	Number of the households	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: The craft does not have good prospects	There are limited hours of work and wages offered are better in other jobs	The wages offered in other jobs are better	The wages offered in this craft are low & it also does not have good prospects as well as it is not considered a respectable job	The craft is not lucrative and does not have good prospects	No specific reason
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Illiterate	M	7	5	..	1	..	..	1
2. Literate (without educational level)	M	6	3	..	..	2	1	..
3. Primary or Junior Basic .	M	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
4. Middle	M	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary .	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate and above . .	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	M	22	15	1	2	2	1	1

TABLE 47—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 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	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 due to: The craft does not have good prospects	There are limited hours of work and wages offered are better in other jobs	The wages offered in other jobs are better	The wages offered in this craft are low & it also does not have good prospects as well as it is not considered a respectable job	The craft is not lucrative and does not have good prospects	No specific reason
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 0–14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 15–34	M	8	7	..	..	..	1	..
3 35–59	M	12	7	1	1	2	..	1
4 60+	M	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
5 Age not stated . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	M	22	15	1	2	2	1	1

Note : No Female head of the household in Table 46 and 47.

APPENDIX

TABLE 48 –HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR PROSPERITY/ADVERSITY OF THE CRAFT IN RECENT PAST AND OF THE

Occupation of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of households	Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft			
			Reasons for prosperity		Reasons for adversity	
			The population of the people engaged in the craft has increased as well as there is increase in the quantum of the work also	The craftsmen have now started weaving of jutt-patti which has an international market instead of camel bags etc. which had only local market and have now been replaced by bags made of other material like jutt, plastic etc.	The wages offered are low & government does not taken any interest for upliftment of the craft	The wages offered are low & only inferior quality raw material is available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Government Service . .	M	1	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
2. Weaving of Silk & Cotton thread durries	M	3	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..
3. Casual Labour . .	M	1	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sweatmeat vendor (Namkin Thela)	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
5. Stone Chipping . .	M	1	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cultivation . . .	M	6	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
7. Cloth Shop . . .	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
8. Tea-Stall	M	2	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
9. Teacher	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
10. Accounts Clerk . .	M	3	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
11. Eating House (Dhaba) .	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
12. Non-Worker . .	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	M	22	1	1	1	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

GIVEN SUGGESTIONS TO DEVELOP THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY PRESENT OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD HOUSEHOLD

Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft						
Reasons for Adversity						
Low wages are offered because of monopoly of the traders	There is lack of demand for finished goods & the wages offered are also low	There is lack of demand for finished goods & material available is also of inferior quality	There is lack of demand for the finished products & trade has also been monopolised	Low wages are offered because of monopoly of traders as well as there is lack of demand for finished goods	Low wages are offered because of monopoly of the traders & the quality of the raw material is also inferior	There is lack of demand for finished goods in the existing market as also no attempt has been made to capture new market & there is monopoly of the traders
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	1	2	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 48—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR PROSPERITY/ADVERSITY OF THE CRAFT IN RECENT PAST AND OF THE

Occupation of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of households	Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft: Reasons for adversity: There is lack of demand for finished goods in the existing market as also no attempt has been made to capture new markets and the wages offered are also low	Reasons for adversity: There is monopoly of the traders as also lack of demand for finished products & lack of availability of raw material & the wages offered are also low	Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft: The government should take appropriate measures to develop the craft	Good quality of raw material should be supplied and wages should be increased and alternative employment should also be provided during the slack period
1	2	3	15	16	17	18
1. Government Service	M	1	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
2. Weaving of Silk & Cotton thread durries	M	3	..	1	1	..
	F	..		..	..	..
3. Casual Labour	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sweatmeat vendor (Namkin Thela)	M	1	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
5. Stone Chipping	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cultivation	M	6	..	..	3	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..
7. Cloth Shop	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
8. Tea-Stall	M	2	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
9. Teacher	M	1	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
10. Accounts Clerk	M	3	1	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
11. Eating House (Dhaba)	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
12. Non-Worker	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	22	1	5	5	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

GIVEN SUGGESTIONS TO DEVELOP THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY PRESENT OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD HOUSEHOLD

Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft						
The monopolistic condition should be removed and wages may be upwardly revised	The wages should be increased & good quality of raw material should be made available	The wages should be increased & raw material should be made available regularly	There should be increase in the wages	The demand for finished products should be created & government may extend support to develop the craft	The demand for finished products should be created	There is need to create local demand and monopoly of the traders should be put to an end
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	1	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	1	2	4	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 49—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR PROSPERITY/ADVERSITY OF THE CRAFT IN RECENT PAST AND OF THE

Educational level of the head of the households	Sex of the head of the households	Number of households	Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft			
			Reasons for prosperity		Reasons for adversity	
			The population of the people engaged in the craft increased as well as there is increase in the quantum of the work also	The craftsmen have now started weaving of Jutt-patti which has an international market instead of camel bags etc. which had only local market & have now been replaced by bags made of other material like Jutt-plastic etc.	The wages offered are low & Govt. does not take any interest for upliftment of the craft	The wages offered are low & only inferior quality raw material is available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Illiterate	M	7	1	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..
2. Literate (without educational level)	M	6	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
3. Primary	M	4	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
4. Middle	M	3	..	..	1	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate and above	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	22	1	1	1	2
	F		..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

GIVEN SUGGESTIONS TO DEVELOP THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft						
Reasons for adversity						
Low wages are offered because of monopoly of traders	There is lack of demand for the finished goods and the wages offered are also low	There is lack of demand for finished goods and material available is also of inferior quality	There is lack of demand for the finished products and trade has also been monopolised	Low wages are offered because of monopoly of the traders as well as there is lack of demand for the finished goods	Low wages are offered because of monopoly of the traders and the quality of the raw material is also inferior	There is lack of demand for finished goods in the existing market as also no attempt has been made to capture new market and there is monopoly of the traders
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	1	2	1	1	1
..			..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 49—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR PROSPERITY/ADVERSITY OF THE CRAFT IN RECENT PAST AND THE

Educational level of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of households	Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft			
			Reasons for adversity		Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft	
			There is lack of demand for finished products in the existing markets as also no attempt has been made to capture new market and the wages offered are also low	There is monopoly of the traders as also lack of demand for finished products & lack of availability of raw material & the wages offered are also low	The government should take appropriate measure to develop the craft	Good quality raw material should be supplied & wages should be increased & alternative employment should also be provided during the slack period
1	2	3	15	16	17	18
1. Illiterate	M	7	..	1	3	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..
2. Literate (without educational level)	M	6	..	2	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
3. Primary	M	4	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
4. Middle	M	3	1	..	2	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary	M	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
9. Graduate and above	M	1	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	22	1	5	5	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

GIVEN SUGGESTIONS TO DEVELOP THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft						
The monopolistic condition should be removed and wages may be upwardly revised	The wages should be increased & good quality of raw material should be made available	The wages should be increased & raw material should be made available regularly	There should be increase in the wages	The demand for finished product should be created & government may extend support to develop the craft	The demand for finished products should be created	There is need to create local demand and monopoly of the trader should be put to an end
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	2	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	1	2	4	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

TABLE 50—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR PROSPERITY/ADVERSITY OF THE CRAFT IN RECENT PAST AND THE

Broad age-group of the head of the households	Sex of the head of the household	Number of households	Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft			
			Reasons for prosperity		Reasons for adversity	
			The population of the people engaged in the craft had increased as well as there is increase in the quantum of the work also	The craftsmen have now started weaving jutt-patti which has an international market instead of camel bags etc. which had only local market & have been replaced by bags made of other material like jute, plastic etc.	The wages offered are low & government does not take any interest for upliftment of the craft	The wages offered are low & only inferior quality raw material is available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—14	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
15—34	M	8	..	1	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..
35—59	M	12	1	..	1	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..
60 and above	M	2	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	22	1	1	1	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

GIVEN SUGGESTIONS TO DEVELOP THE CRAFT, CLASSIFIED BY BROAD AGE-GROUP OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft						
Reasons for adversity						
Low wages are offered because of monopoly of traders	There is lack of demand for the finished goods and the wages offered are also low	There is lack of demand for the finished goods and the material available is also of inferior quality	There is lack of demand for finished goods & trade has also been monopolised	Low wages are offered because of monopoly of the traders as well as there is lack of demand for finished goods	Low wages are offered because of monopoly of the traders & the quality of the raw material is also inferior	There is lack of demand for finished good in the existing markets as also no attempt has been made to capture new market & there is monopoly of the traders
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	1	2	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..		

APPENDIX

TABLE 50—HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED REASONS FOR PROSPERITY/ADVERSITY OF THE CRAFT IN RECENT PAST AND THE

Broad age-group of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of households	Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft: Reasons for adversity: There is lack of demand for finished products in the existing markets as also no attempt has been made to capture new markets and the wages offered are also low	Reasons for adversity: There is monopoly of the traders & as also lack of demand for finished products & lack of availability of raw material & the wages offered are also low	Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft: The government should take appropriate measures to develop the market	Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft: Good quality raw material should be supplied & wages should be increased & alternative employment should also be provided during the slack period
1	2	3	15	16	17	18
0—14	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
15—34	M	8	..	1	2	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..
35—59	M	12	1	4	2	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
60 and above	M	2	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	22	1	5	5	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

GIVEN SUGGESTIONS TO DEVELOP THE CRAFT CLASSIFIED BY BROAD AGE-GROUP OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft						
The monopolistic condition should be removed and wages may be upwardly revised	The wages should be increased and good quality raw material should be made available	The wages should be increased and raw material should be made available regularly	There should be increase in wages	The demand for finished product should be created & government may extend support to develop the craft	The demand for finished products should be created	There is need to create local demand and monopoly of the trader should be put to an end
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	2	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	2	2	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	1	2	4	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GIPN—S 5—291 R. G. India(ND)/88—8-3-88—300.

PART III

PHOTOGRAPHS

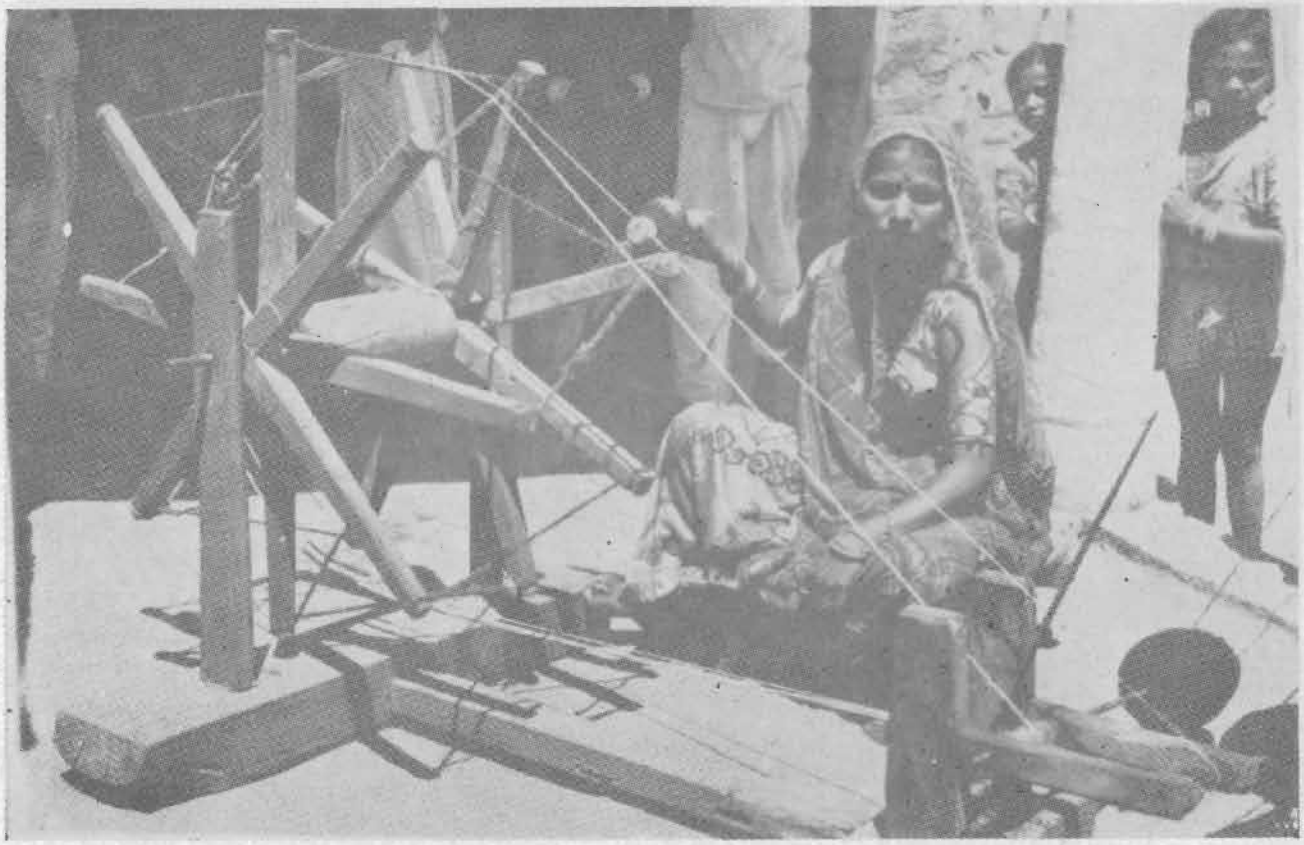
17—291 R. G. India/ND/88



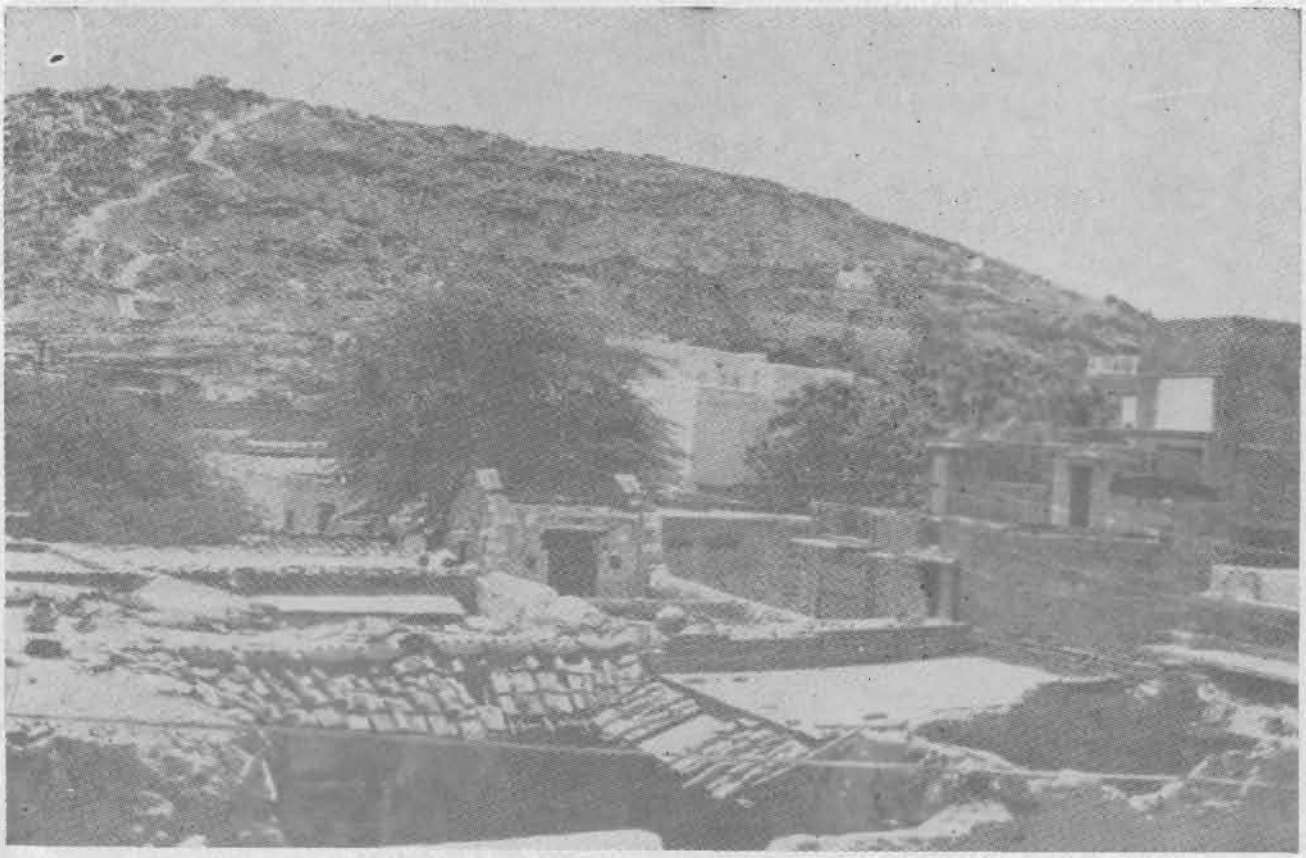
A YOUNG GIRL SPINNING GOAT HAIR



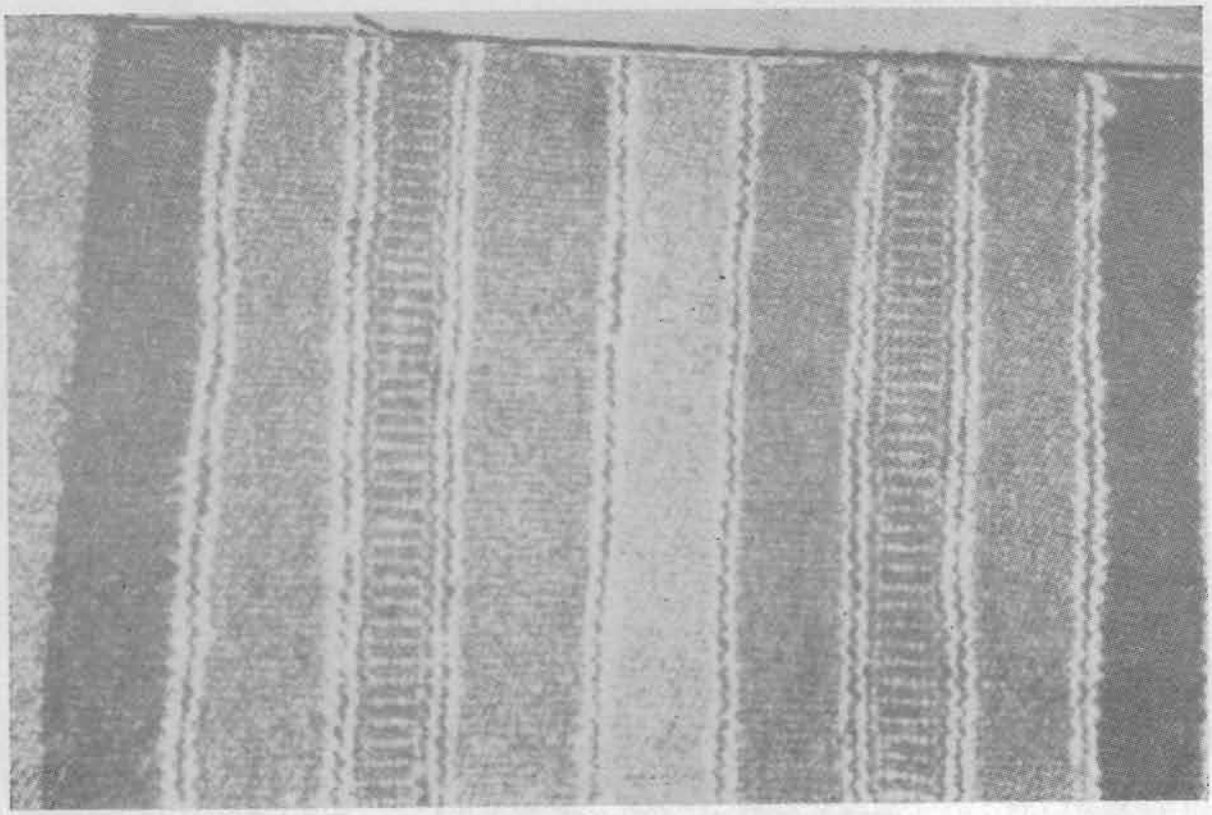
KUTCHA HOUSES BELONGING TO CRAFTSMEN



AN ANOTHER VIEW OF SPINNING OF GOAT HAIR



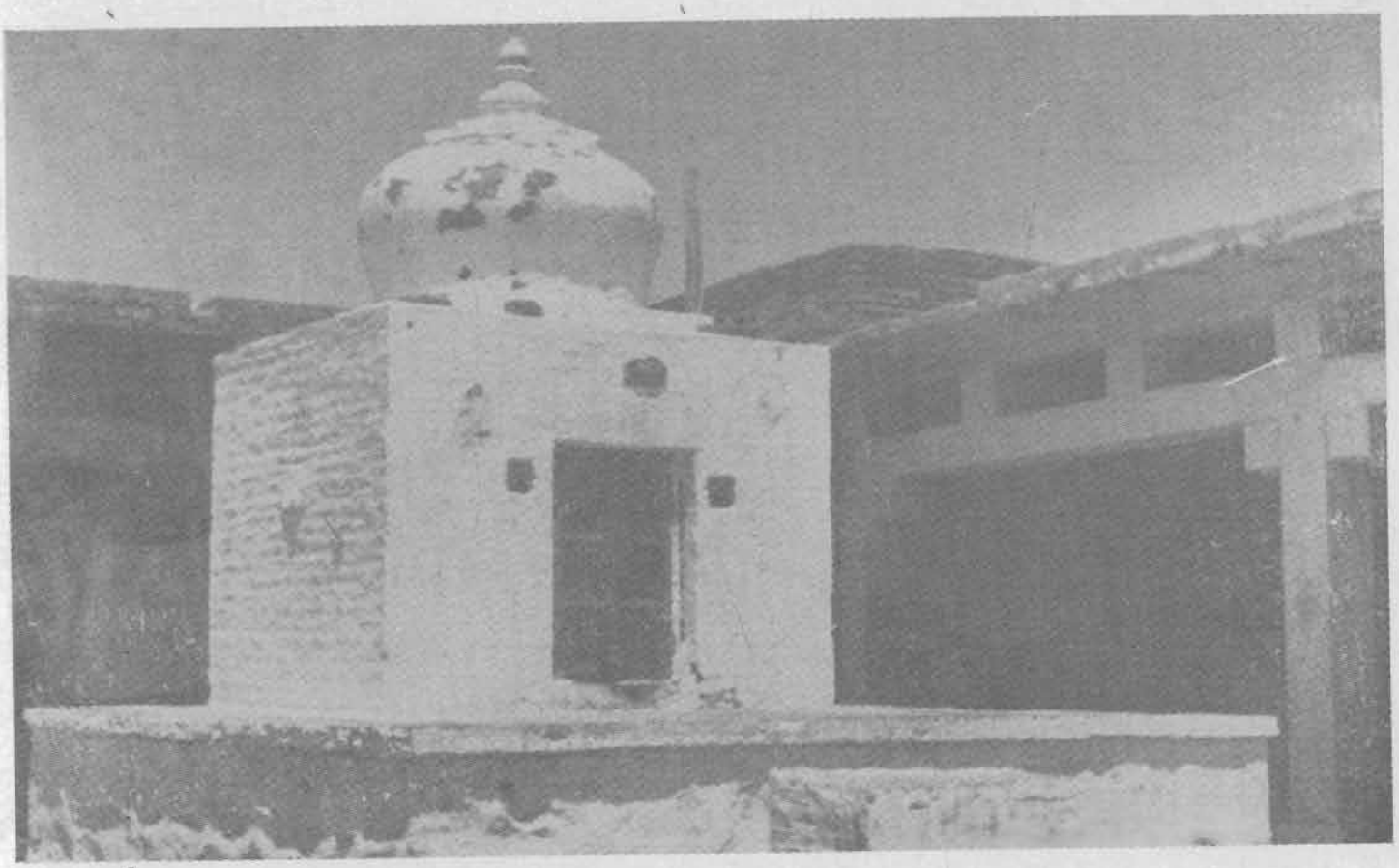
A PANORAMIC VIEW OF VILLAGE JASOL



A FINISHED GOAT HAIR PRODUCT



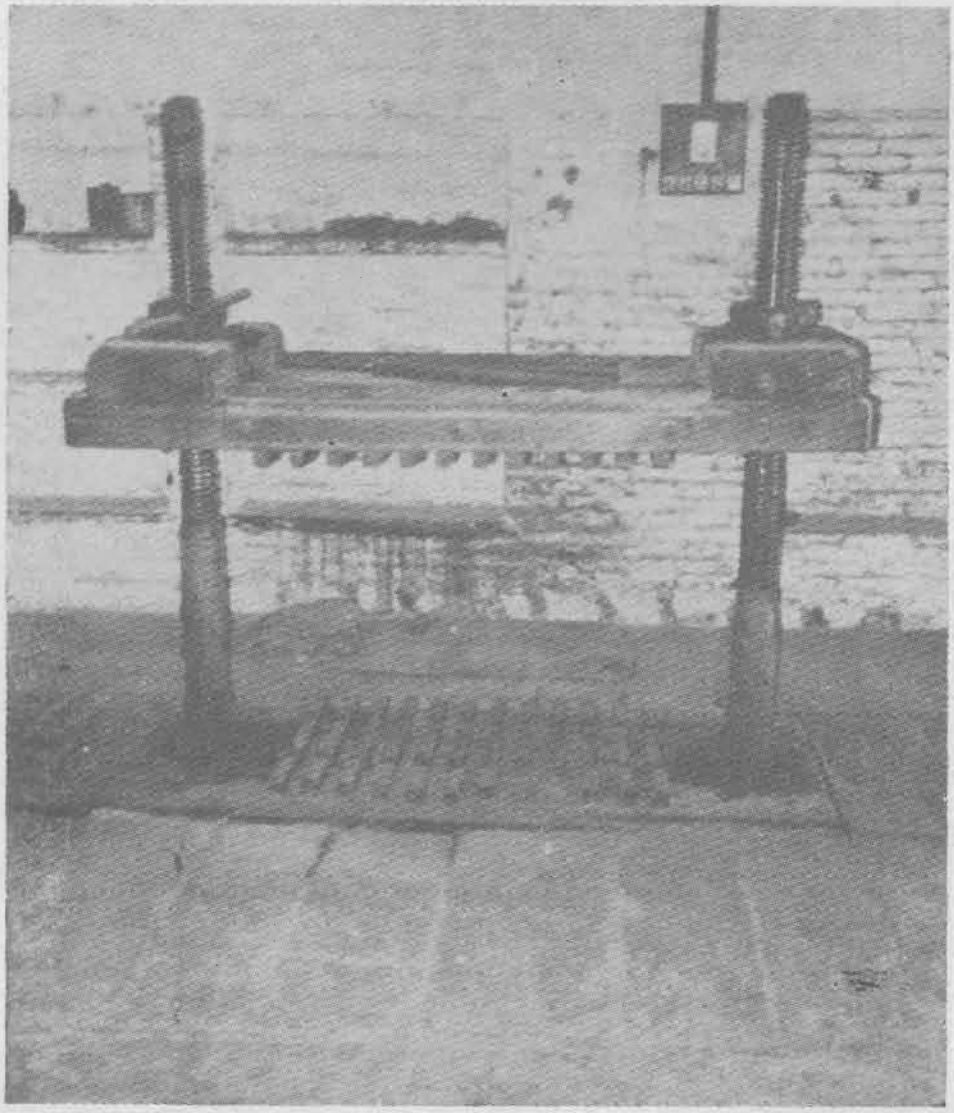
GENERAL MERCHANDISE SHOP AT VILLAGE JASOL



SHRINE OF GODDESS SIRYA DEVI—FAMILY DEITY OF MARU KUMHARS



CRAFTSMEN BELONGING TO MARU KUMHAR COMMUNITY



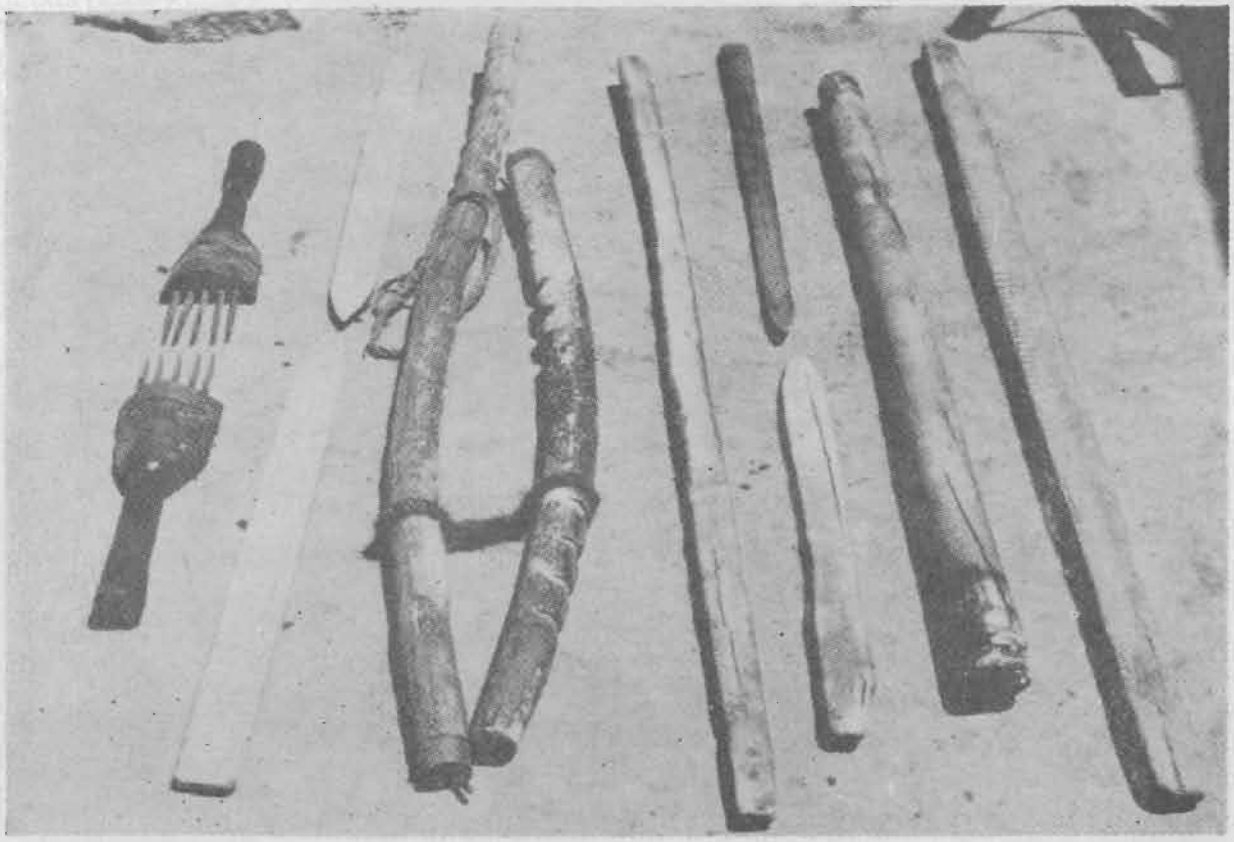
MACHINE USED FOR PRESSING
BALES OF JUTT-PATTI



AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE SIRIYA DEVI SHRINE
SIRIYA DEVI IS ON THE LEFT OF LORD GANESH



WEAVING OF JUTT-PATTI IS IN PROCESS



INDIGENOUS TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN WEAVING
(LOCAL NAMES FROM LEFT TO RIGHT—KANGHA, KHAPTA, POONACH, SMALL KHANCHNA, KHAPTA, VAVARNA, KHANCHNA)