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TRIPURA

HANDICRAFT SURVEY REPORT :

Cane and Bomboo

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FOREWORD

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

Despite the unique position being enjoyed by the handicrafts especially in the realm of national economy, the general awareness among the people in the country about our crafts and 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 these crafts which were selected for the study.

At the 1971 Census, the study on handicrafts was not taken up but this was again reviewed 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 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 Cane and Bamboo Craft of Tripura by the Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura. I have immense pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered by Shri P.D. Joshi, Deputy 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

Tripura is well known in the country for its cane and bamboo craft. Making of cane and bamboo products is the most universal of all the crafts practised by the large number of craftsmen - scattered throughout the State. It is practised as a household industry. This craft has wide range of purposes and is extensively used in every household. This industry has curved for itself an important place among the handicrafts of the State. It provides part-time employment to the cultivators in there spare time. A special study on Cane and Bamboo crafts is, therefore, taken up after 1981 Census to enlighten the status of the craft. After independence Government provided enough scope to develop the craft. The present report is, therefore, an attempt to find out the achievement in this regard.

The schedules for the field enquiry and the tabulation plan were devised by the office of the Registrar General, India. The survey was conducted in five selected villages with 20 households practising the Craft and 5 households not practising the Craft in each village. The field survey and the tabulation of data was conducted by Sharvashri R.K. Kundu and T.D. Sarkar, Statistical Assistants under the supervision of Shri S.C. Debnath, Investigator. Shri D.K. Chaudhuri, Assistant Director prepared the first draft. The attractive cover design and map were prepared by Smt. Subhra Chakraborty, Draftsman of this Directorate. My thanks are due to all of them.

I must thank Shri K. Kumar, Officer-in-charge of Bamboo and Cane Development Institute, Agartala, Government of India for providing useful photographs for inclusion in our study report. My thanks are also due to Shri Dinesh Chandra Debnath, pioneer craftsman and the owner of Biswakarma Kalakendra, Ranirgoan, whose valuable co-operation in respect of information about the cane and bamboo craft as and when sought for helped us a lot in preparing the report. The valueable assistance rendered by the Design Extension Centre, Indranagar is also gratefully acknowledged.

I must also acknowledge the useful comments offered by the Social Study Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India for the improvement of the report. I would also like to record my gratitude to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India for his constant encouragement in bringing out this publication.

Agartala
April 10, 1989

P.D. Joshi
Deputy Director

CHAPTER - 1

HISTORY OF ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRAFT

Tripura is a land of villages where 89.01 percent of the population live as per 1981 Census. The entire economic structure is based primarily on agriculture, supplemented by crafts as a full time or part time activity. The 1981 Census also reveals that only 0.4 per cent of the population depend on household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. Due to its peculiar geographical location and lack of infra-structural facilities for the development of other industrial activities, Tripura is mostly having industries in the traditional sector specially handlooms and handicrafts. High standard, fine artistic and exquisite handicrafts products are manufactured in Tripura. So handicrafts, specially cane and bamboo works, have an importance of its own.

In earlier days people used to produce articles of bamboo and cane for their domestic use. For want of reliable information or written documents it is difficult to say when and where the craft cane and bamboo works started. As such it is difficult to comment about the origion and evaluation of the craft in general. But it is very ancient in Tripura. The ancient rulers of Tripura were great patrons of this craft. Due to inadequacy of factual information it has been found rather difficult to present the history of the craft with sufficient exactitude and length.In the absence of any authentic and written records, information about the origin of the craft has been collected during the course of survey from the local craftsmen and other sources. As discussed in the 'Tripura District Gazetteers (1)' bamboo and cane craft is a household industry in Tripura like weaving. The traditional handicraft of Tripura yet can boast of its artistic produces' and this is also agreed to in the report on cane and bamboo published by All India Handicraft Board (2).

"The Inperial Gazetteer of India mentions that Agartala, among other trades, is famous for bamboo and cane products. It is also learnt through the knowledgeable persons in the industry that the Raja of the State who reigned in the 18th century patronised this craft by importing talented craftsmen from the neighbouring places. The abundance of raw materials from the rich forests within the State is also a contributory factor for the development of the craft. However, with the downfall of the royal patronage, the industry suffered a set back and at present there is little left to bear the testimony to the exquisite and graceful design of the past except only in the form of antiques of the private collection. The cane and bamboo crafts, as it exists today in Agartala, is of only recent origin. The craft is reoriented through the concentrated efforts of the State Government and the refugees who settled down after the partition (2)".

Important craft centres :

The large number of artisans practising cane and bamboo crafts are spread throughout the State but the main concentration of the craftsmen families as shown in the map are as under :

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(1) Tripura District Gazetteer-by K.D. Menon, 1975, page 187.

(2) Report on Cane and Bamboo at Agartala (Tripura), Minstry of Industry, Government of India, 1975, Page-1.

Statement - 1.1

Concentration of craftsman families by districts

District	Sub-division	Places
1	2	3
West Tripura District	Sadar	Mohanpur,Bishalgarh, Charilam,karaimura, Sidhai,Majlishpur,Jogendranagar,Aralia, Badharghat, Agartala.
	Sonamura	Nalchar, Sonamura, Melaghar
	Khowai	Teliamura, Khowai, Kalyanpur.
South Tripura District	Udaipur	Udaipur, Tepania, Hadra
	Belonia	Bagafa,Rajnagar
	Sabroom	Satchand
North Tripura District	Dharmanagar	Panisagar, Dharmanagar, Jampai Hill
	Kailasahar	Kumarghat, Fatikroy
	Kamalpur	Salema,Mechuria,Mendi

In the neighbouring States like Assam and Mizoram the works on cane and bamboo crafts are widely practised. Aizal, Kaliganj, Silchar, Kathakhal, Jorhat, Nowgang and Tejpur are such improtant places.

Community engaged in the craft:

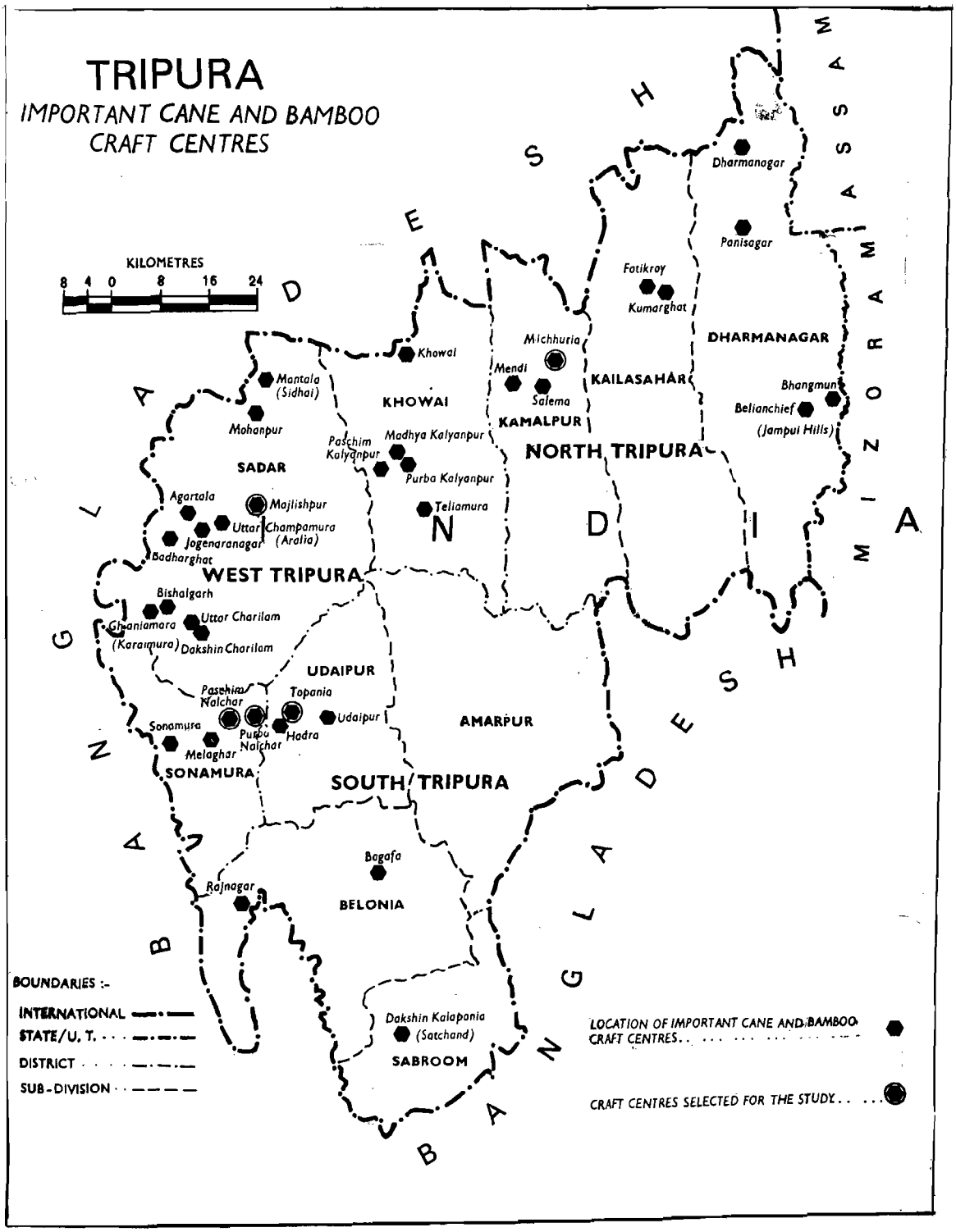
There is no particular caste or community exclusively connected with the craft in Tripura. But from the records it is observed that currently castes llike Namasudra, Nath etc. are engaged in this craft. In the hill as well as plain areas every peasant is practising the craft for their daily use.

Namasudra:

Namasudra is a Scheduled Caste community of Tripura. They are generally diligent, painstaking and business minded. Namasudra is the dominant caste with a population of 1,14,599 as per 1981 Census. In 1971 Census their total population was 74,980 with 38,789 males and 36,191 females. The male female break up of the caste during 1981 Census is 58,768 and 55,831 respectively. The decadal growth of the Caste is therefore 52.84 per cent. The principal occupation of the people belonging to this caste is fishing and selling of the fish in the market which necessiate manufacturing of fishing articles. Most ofthe fishing implements are made of bamboo and cane.

Nath :

Nath community is a backword community of the State. It is observed that Nath,Debnath, Jugi or Jogi as they call, claim themselves as the descendant of 'Lord Siva'. Many of them take the sacred thread and refuse to accept food in the house of other community. They adopt priest from their own caste. They dispose their dead bodies by crematorium or 'Samadhi'. Although weaving is the traditional occupation of the community, now a days they are engaged in manufacturing of different types of articles of bamboo and cane.


TRIPURA
IMPORTANT CANE AND BAMBOO CRAFT CENTRES
KILOMETRES
8 4 0 8 16 24
Dharmanagar
Panisagar
Fatikroy
Kumarghat
DHARMANAGAR
Michhuria
Mendi
Salema
KAILASAHAR
Khowai
KHOWAI
KAMALPUR
Mantala (Sidhai)
Mohanpur
Paschim Kalyanpur
Madhya Kalyanpur
Purba Kalyanpur
NORTH TRIPURA
Bhangmun
Belianchief (Jampui Hills)
SADAR
Agartala
Majlishpur
Uttar Champamura (Aralia)
Jogenaranagar
Badharghat
Teliamura
WEST TRIPURA
Bishalgarh
Uttor Charilam
Ghaniamara (Karaimura)
Dakshin Charilam
UDAIPUR
Paschim Nalchar
Purba Nalchar
Topania
Udaipur
Hadra
AMARPUR
Sonamura
Melaghar
SONAMURA
SOUTH TRIPURA
Bagafa
Rajnagar
BELONIA
Dakshin Kalapania (Satchand)
SABROOM
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE/U. T.
DISTRICT
SUB-DIVISION
LOCATION OF IMPORTANT CANE AND BAMBOO CRAFT CENTRES
CRAFT CENTRES SELECTED FOR THE STUDY

On the basis of the information collected from the Directorate of Industries , Government of Tripura there were about 230 units engaged in the craft having 2050 persons with an approximate annual production of articles worth Rs. 110 lakhs during 1984 in Tripura. The following Statement gives district-wise information about the number of units, approximate number of persons engaged and approximate annual production(Rs.in lakh) in 1984)

Statement - 1.2

Number of units, number of craftsmen and annual production by disticts *

District	No.of Units	No.of Craftsmen	Annual Production (Rs.in Lakh)
1	2	3	4
West Tripura	100	900	60.00
South Tripura	50	450	25.00
North Tripura	80	700	25.00
Total	230	2050	110.00

* Figures are approximate

In every nousehold various articles are required for domestic use in their daily life and a major part of these articles are made of cane and bamboo and this is more evident in the rural households. As such the craftsmen produce a wide range of articles to cater the needs of the households both in rural and urban areas. There are around two hundred products including the decorative ones made of cane and bamboo. Some of the imprtant products of the State have been shown in the Statement 1.3 and Col.2 of Statement 1.4. It appears from the statement that there are eight types of products, viz. furniture products, decorative products, basketry products, fish catching implements, products for domestic use matting products, toys and dolls and ornament products (cane only). During the year 1984-85 the total production of articles made of bamboo and cane and their purchase value was to the tune of Rs. 8.75 lakhs excluding the articles of internal decoration which earned separately another Rs. 7.0 lakhs by the different show rooms. There is also no noticeable change in the kinds of articles or designs etc. produced during the last five to six years.

Statement 1.3

Bamboo and cane products by items under different groups

A. Furniture Products

1. Cane Chair(Ordinary)
2. Cane Chair(Special)
3. Cane Table
4. Sofa Set
5. Cane Alna
6. Mora(Ordinary)
7. Apple Mora

B. Decorative Products

1. Room Divider
2. Door Screen(Ring System)
3. Door Screen(Bamboo mating)
4. Door Screen(Bamboo Sticks)
5. Pannel
6. Board Peacock
7. Different kinds of wall hanging
8. Flower vase
9. Scroll

C. Basketry Products

1. Marketing basket
2. Flower Basket
3. Waste paper basket
4. Rending basket
5. Basket for packing of vegetables
6. Lai/Khalai
7. Cane suitcase
8. Bamboo case for carrying and keeping cattle.

D. Fish Catching Instruments

1. Palloo
2. Chai
3. Anta

E. Domestic Use

1. Dala
2. Dola
3. Kula
4. Chalni
5. Tukri
6. .Dole/Jhapi
7. Dhari/Chas
8. Poora (a maniture vowel)
9. Tea Tray
10. Fruit tray of all varieties
11. Water Jug
12. Tribal Khara(Only for Tribal use)
13. Tribal Trunk(Used for Tribal marriage)

F. Mating Products

1. Dining table Mat(Set)
2. Plain/Role mat
3. Ladies bag of varieties of size
4. Different types of table lamp
5. Hanging lamp
6. Round fan
7. Butter Fly Fan
8. Ladies purse
9. Bamboo mating(Plain for Door & window screen

G. Toys and Dolls

1. Dolls of different types (Both Cane and bamboo)

H. Ornaments Products (Cane Only)

1. Ring for ear and Finger
2. Necklace
3. Hair Clips
4. Bangles

There are around two hundred products in respect of Cane and Bamboo with which the artisans are dealing with. Some of the important products of the State are shown above category-wise. Total purchase/productions during 1984-85 was for Rs. 8.75 lakhs(excluding internal decoration claiming of approx. Rs. 7.00 Lakhs earned from established show rooms etc.

Important Centres :

The following statement shows the particulars of items produced in some important centres with their annual approximate production in rupees and the purpose for which the articles are produced.

Statement -1.4

Important bamboo and cane products units (district-wise) with quantity of products used for domestic and decorative purpose.

Name of Units (Cane & Bamboo)	Quantity of Products (approx.)
1	2
WEST TRIPURA	
1. Renuka Cottage Industry, Agartala	Dining mat,plain mat, Room Divider, Fans, Bags of all varieties-Rs.60,000/ per year(approx.)
2. Biswakarma Kalakendra, Majlishpur	Bamboo chick(curtain),Pen holder,Door Screen, window curtain,Dining mat, Table light of all varieties, Cane tray, Cane chair, Cane Table, Fruit carrier, Cane sofa,Board peacock of Rs. 1. lakh/-(approx.)
3. Tripura Handicraft Varieties, Jail Road, Agartala	Table mat, Fan, Flower carrier, Ladies bag of all varieties of Rs.50,000/ Rs.60,000/(approx.)
4. Tripureswari Silpakendra, Majlishpur	Table mat, Fans, Ladies bags, Ashtray, Tea Tray-Rs. 65,000/(approx.)
5. Kajal Industies, Vidyasagar Pally, Jogendranagar	Table lamps of all varieties, Table mat, Waste paper basket, Marketing carrier of Rs.70,000/-75,000/- (approx.)
6. Hasta Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.,Nalchar	Mora, Table mat, vegetable carrier, Flower carrier of various sizes, Agarbati sticks, Chalni, Lai,Cane Suitcase of Rs.65,000/- (approx.)
7. Basketry Unit,Central Jail, Agartala	Cane Chair, Cane Table,Sofa set, Mora, Flower Basket of all varieties of Rs. 14,000/- - Rs. 15.000/-(approx.)

Statement 1.4 (Concld.)

1	2
NORTH TRIPURA	
1. M/S Ram Thakur Cane & Bamboo Industries R,K. Mission Road, Dharmanagar	Table mat, Plain mat, with design in weaving for decoratives, Table lamps, Mora, Cane Chair of Rs. 80,000/- per year (approx.)
SOUTH TRIPURA	
1. M/S Popular Bamboo & Cane Badar Mukam, Udaipur	Fan of all varieties, Ladies bag, fruit carrier, Basket for domestic use of Rs. 61,000-Rs. 70,000/- (approx.)

The different items manufactured by the craftsmen are intended for sale in open market except some items which are termed as 'for domestic use'. A large proportion of the articles are sold through Co-operative Societies. In some cases artistic articles are produced against orders of the middlemen or traders.

Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation which is pioneer in running the business on cane and bamboo, purchase the entire products of 8 Co-operative Socities, 70 small scale units and from 120 individuals. The total value of purchase and sale of this Corporation during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as follows :

Year	Purchase(in Rs.)	Sale(in Rs.)
1	2	3
1985-86	11.46 lakhs	12 lakhs
1986-87	15.50 lakhs	11.70 lakhs

These agencies also allow the sick units subsidy on raw materials, purchase of tools, transport etc.at rates ranging from 50 percent to 75 percent to total costs of the materials.

Finished products of cane and bamboo have a market within and outside the State. The chief centre of trade within the State is Agartala and those outside the State are Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. The position of different finished products sold within the State and outside the State is given as under.

Item	Percentage of finished products sold	
	Within the State	Outside theState
1	2	3
Furniture products	5	95
Decorative	20	80
Busketry	25	75
Fish catching instruments	95	5
Domestic use	40	60
Mating products	5	95
Toys and dolls	5	95
Ornaments	5	95

Agencies engaged in the development of the crafts

For the development of the bamboo and cane crafts in Tripura, there are at present three agencies mainly engaged for this purpose. The design Extension Centre, Tripura, Handloom and handicraft Development Corporation and the Marketing and Service Extension Centre and those three agencies are situated at Agartala. The first two centres are organised by the Government of Tripura and the third one is under the Ministry of Textile, Government of India.The particulars of these three organisations are given in the Statement furnished below:

Statement - I. 5

Name of Different Agencies Engaged in the Development of the Craft (Bamboo & Cane)

Name of the agencies	When started	Name of Hqr.	Nature of activities	Sources of finance
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation	September,1974	Agartala	Supply of Raw materials/ designs to the artisans and marketing of their products.	Paid up money and other schemetic fund
Design Extension centre, Indranagar	1961-62	Indranagar, Agartala	1.To evolve new design on Handicraft & transmit the same to the artisans. 2.To assist individual artisans, Small Scale Industry Units and Handicrafts Co-Operative Societies. 3.Advanced training programme for ex-trainees of Industrial Training Institution/District Industry Centre.	State Plan scheme 1985-86 Rs.7.78 Lakhs

Statement I.5 (Contd)

Name of the agencies	Amount spent on different programme during last year	Problem if any faced by	Attitude of artisans towards different agencies	Achievements
1	6	7	8	9
Tripura Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation	Organised demonstration at Bhubaneswar, Kanpur & Calcutta Expe in Nov.85 Rs.12,270/-	Communication problem and availability of Cane etc.	Good so far understood.	Coverage of 3 Co-operative Secieties & 42 new Units/ Individuals.
Design Extension centre. Indranagar	1.Advanced training to ex-trainees by Industrial Training Institute, District Industry Centres 2.Grant to individual artisans on 5% subsidy basis 3.Grant to Small Scale Industry Unit and Co-Operative Societies on 50% subsidy basis 4.Grant for share capital assistance and managerial engagement in Handicraft Co-Operative Societies.	Transport packing & availability of Cane & quality of Bamboo	Good	1.A let on new designs have evaluted in respect of Cane and Bamboo Crafts during 1985-86

Statement I.5 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5
Marketing & Service Extension centre, Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India, Agartala.	April, 1981	Agartala	1.To promote the handicraft in and out side the state. 2.For inter state trade relation organising different promotional programme out side the state with crafts and craftsmen of Tripura. 3.Different developmental steps for dominating middle men from the potential buyer and manufacturer. 4.Creating awarness-particip-ating in local Fairs/ Festivals with Craft performance. 5.As a catalyst Unit helping craftsman for getting financial assistance/raw materials assistance/design assistance. 6.Attending trade agency and detailing the details of export oriented item to the exporters/importers. 7.Survey & study of the details of craft, organising training programme for reviving craft. 8.Organising training programme for reviving langushing crafts.	Govt. of India

Statement I.5 (Contd)

1	6	7	8	9
Marketing & Service Extension centre Ministry of Taxtile, Govt.of India, Agartala.	Rs.75,000	Communication problem and to move interior of the state	Very much Co-Operative and eager to participate in different promotional programme	1. Participating 6 (six) promotion programme outside the state like, Boomoay Madras, New Delhi, Hydrabad,Trivandram and Calcutta value of ordersreceived 1,98,000/- 2. 84 Craftsmen participated in different programmes with their crafts. 3. 320 Units enrolled by this centre. 4. 6 Black has been surveyed and 2 studies have made. 5. 17 Craftsmen received cradpt after recommendation of this centre. 19 craftsmen received raw material assistance and 73 designs have been given to the craftmen through this centre. 6. 87 Trade agencies attended 7. Besides, 2 old craftsmen have come under pensionschene and their children of craftsmen have acholar ship through the centre 8. Five Apprentices training scheme running through this centre for langushing crafts.

Of the three agencies engaged in the development of the craft, the Design Extension Centre at Indranagar is the oldest one. This centre started functioning in 1961-62. The function of the Centre is mainly to evolve new design and arrange for imparting training to the artisans. The source of finance of this Institute spent an amount of Rs.7.78 lakhs during the year 1985-86. During this period 12 artisans have been trained up on cane and bamboo works.

The Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation started functioning in September, 1974 at Agartala. The main function of the corporation is to supply raw materials, design etc. to the artisans and arrange for the marketing of their products. This Corporation organised demonstration of products at Bhubaneswar, Kanpur and Calcutta in 1985. It covered three Co-operative Societies and forty two new units during the year 1985.

The Marketing Service Extension Centre started functioning in 1981 at Agartala to promote handicrafts in and outside the State, to establish inter-state trade relations by organising different promotional programmes and organising training programmes for reviving the craft. The centre participated in six programmes outside the State like Bombay, Madras,New Delhi, Hyderabad, Trivandrum and Calcutta in 1985. Government of India is the source of finance of this Centre.

Co-operative Societies associated with the craft :

A statement of registered Co-operative Societies on cane and bamboo crafts upto 29.10.1984 is placed below showing name of the society together with address and the number of members of the Society.

Statement 1.6

Name and address of Registered Co-operative Society (Cane & Bamboo Craft) as on 29/10/1984

Sl.No.	Name of Society	Address	No. of members
1	2	3	4
	WEST TRIPURA		
1.	Tripura Handicraft Co-operative Socity	H.G. Basak Road, Agartala	68
2.	Khowai M.S. Samity	P.O. Khowai	77
3.	Karu Silpa S. Samity	P.O. Agartala College	56
4.	Sanmilita Nari Industrial Co-operavite Society	Indranagar P.O.Abhoynagar	30
5.	West Pratapghar Women Co-operative(Industrial)Ltd.	P.O. Arundhutinagar	51

Statement 1.6 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
6.	Madhab bari Basketry Mahila Silpa Samabaya Samti Ltd.	P.O. Mohanpur	30
7.	Chandimura Mahila Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. West Bhubanban	41
8.	Langhudak Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Agartala	24
9.	Jogendranagar Hasta Karu Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Jogendranagar	30
10.	Tripura Industral Co-operative Society Ltd.	Un-employed corner Akhaura Road, Agartala	15
11.	Charilam Hasta Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. charilam	27
12.	Purbachal Hasta Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O.Majlishpur	21
13.	Karu Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Gouranga Tilla	32
14.	Karaimura Hasta Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Dakshin Charilam	41
15.	Sarada Mayee Karu Silpa Samity Ltd.	P.O. Aralia, Agartala	15
16.	Bishalgarh hasta Karu Silpa Ltd.	P.O. Bishalgarh	52
17.	Gana Tantrik Nari Hasta Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Sachindranagar Colony	25
18.	Mohanpur Hasta Silpa Sambaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Mohanpur(Sidhai)	15
19.	Nalchar Hasta Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	Nalchar, Sonamura	10
20.	Uttar Charilam Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Uttar Charilam	30

Statement 1.6 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
21.	Puspashri Hasta Karu Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	East Noagoan,Mohanpur	11
22.	Town Indranagar Silpashri Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Town Indranagar	16
23.	Dakshin Charilam Bahumukhi Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O.Dakshin Charilam	10
NORTH TRIPURA			
24.	Kanchanpur Basket Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Kanchanpur,Dharmanagar	30
25.	Bhadrapalli Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O.Sadhang Ashram, Kailasahar	27
26.	Urbasi Hasta Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O.Ishabpur, Kailasahar	12
SOUTH TRIPURA			
27.	Purba Radhakishorepur Mahila Silpa Samabaya SamityLtd.	P.O. R.K. Pur(Udaipur)	21
28.	Baikora Palli Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Baikora(Belonia)	23
29.	Palli Silpa Unnayan Samabya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Takurchhara (Belonia)	10
30.	Srinagar Palli Silpa Silpa Samity Ltd.	P.O. Srinagar(Sabroom)	10
31.	Jatan BariHasta Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Gumati Project, Amarpur	10
32.	Deb Bari Hasta Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd.	P.O. Amarpur Town	29
33.	Battala Pati Silppa Samayaya Samity Ltd.	P.O.Bijoynagar, Sabroom	15

Altogether there are 33 Co-operative Societies with 4580 full time members which were formed by the craftsmen engaged in cane and bamboo works. Out of these 33 societies, 23 societies are in West Tripura District with 4393 full time members, 3 in North Tripura district with 69 full time members, and 7 Societies are in South Tripura district with 118 full time members. So West Tripura District is having the first position in respect of number of Co-operative Societies with members, South Tripura District is having the second position and the North Tripura District is having the third position in this respect. The eligibility criteria for membership are that any person over 18 years of age who is competent to execute contracts and is residing within the area of operation of the Society is eligible to be a member of the Society. Persons qualifying the above criteria are to apply in the prescribed form for the membership of the Society with a registration fee of Rs. 1/- and be admitted by the Committee as a member of the Society according to bye-laws. According to bye-laws the main objectives of the Co-operative Societies are as follows:

i) To act as agent of the Government for distribution of essential commodities.
ii) to arrange for sale of consumer articles at a reasonable rate bought by it
iii) to carry on the trade of general deel for the bene its members.

Training Centres:

There are ten training centres on bamboo and cane in Tripura under the Directorate of Industries, Government of Tripura. The training is conducted by the District Industrial Centres. The training Centres are:

1. Mongaibari (Teliamura Block)
2. Rajkandi(Kumarghat Block)
3. West Charakbai (Bagafa Block)
4. Kamalapur(Rajnagar Block)
5. Samrurpur (Kumarghat Block)
6. Jarulchera (Chamanu Block)
7. Machuria (Kamalpur Block)
8. Moharchera (Tellamura Block)
9. Charakbai(Rajnagar Block)
10. Surjyasen Colony Handicraft Training Centre(West Tripura)

Advance Training

The advance training on cane and bamboo works to the persons who have working knowledge are imparted by the Bamboo and Cane Development Institute, Design Extension Centre and Marketing Extension Centre. A comprehensive syllabus for each category of trainees is being introduced keeping in view the diversification of products, marketability and future programe. There are three training centres conducted by Directorate of Industries, Government of Tripura in Agartala, Kailashahar and Jatanbari. The duration of training is one year. Qualification for admission to this training course is that the applicant should have studied upto middle level(senior basic) with basic working knowedge. Stipend is given to trainees @ Rs. 75/- each to non-residents and @ Rs. 150/- each to the residents. The year-wise break up of number of students passed from each of the three institutions are given below:

Statement : 1.7

Year wise trained up students (in Cane and Bamboo crafts) from the different Institutes conducted by the Director of Industries, Government of Tripura

Year	Name of Institutes with their students who are coming out successfully		
	Kailasahar	Indranagar +	Jatanbari*
	Students passed	Students passed	Students passed
1	2	3	4
1956-57	12	-	-
1957-58	9	-	-
1958-59	11	-	-
1959-60	13	-	-
1960-61	12	Not available	-
1961-62	6	"	-
1962-63	8	"	-
1963-64	11	"	-
1964-65	7	"	-
1965-66	13	"	-
1966-67	Not available	7	-
1967-68	"	10	-
1968-69	"	11	-
1969-70	"	Not available-	
1970-71	"	3	-
1971-72	"	9	-
1972-73	"	5	-
1973-74	"	5	-
1974-75	"	12	-
1975-76	"	16	-
1976-77	"	15	-
1977-78	"	15	-
1978-79	"	20	-

Statement 1.7 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
1979-80	"	16	
1980-81	"	14	11
1981-82	"	14	13
1982-83	"	15	9
1983-84	7	13	5
1984-85	10	11	7
Total	119	211	45

+ Training Institute at Indranagar started from 1960-61

* Training Institute at Jatanbari started from 1979-80

Government of India has also started and advance training institution at Agartala known as Bamboo and Cane Development Institute in the year 1974. The persons who are practising the craft are entitled to get admission to this institution for advance training. Craftsmen of different States of India are sponsored for advance training to this Institutions. The duration of this advance training is for six months.

The institutions also imparts training on treatment of bamboo to prevent it from the attack of insect and mould fungus attack and vegetable dying of cane and bamboo products. The Statment below gives the year - wise number of trainees together with the financial assistance granted to each trainee during the period of training.

Statement 1.8

Year-wise number of students trained in Bamboo and Cane Development Institute Under Ministry of Textiles Government of India.

Year	Number of students trained		Financial Assistance given to the trainees	
	From within a distance of 100 km.	From beyond 100 km. and out side the state	From within a distance of 100 km.	From beyond 100km and out side the state
1	2	3	4	5
1977	35	15	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 100/-
1978	38	36	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 100/-
1979	36	35	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 100/-
1980	39	25	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 100/-
1981	43	25	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 100/-
1982	55	17	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 100/-
1983	45	25	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 100/-
1984	62	10	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 100/-
1985	65	5	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 100/-
1986	50	22	Rs. 200/-	Rs. 300/-

CHAPTER - II

CRAFTSMEN IN THEIR RURAL SETTING

Cane and Bamboo crafts are practised in both rural and urban areas of the State ,but generally the craft is concentrated in rural areas. There is a high percentage of migrant population in Tripura. In the selected villages the migrants came mostly due to the partition of the country from the nearby Bangladesh. Among these migrants some used to practise the craft earlier also.

The main concentration of this craft in the state is found in Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Charilam, Karaimura, Sidhai, Majlishpur, Jogendranagar, Aralia, Badharghat and Agartala under Sadar sub-division, Nalchar, Sonamura and Melaghar under Sonamura sub-division and Tellamura, Khowai and Kalyanpur under Khowai Sub-division of West Tripura District. In the South Tripura District the craft is mainly concentrated in Udaipur, Tepania and Hadra under Udaipur sub-division, Bagafa and Rajnagar under Belonia sub-division andSatchand under Sabroom sub-division. Similarly in the North Tripura District the concentration is found mainly in Panisagar, Dharmanagar, Jampai Hills Under Dharmanagar Sub-division, Kumarghat and Fatikroy under Kailasahar Sub-Division and Salema, Mechuria and Mendi under Kamalpur Sub-division . On the basis of the concentration of the crafts five villages covering all the three districts were selected and surveyed accordingly.

General particulars of the five villages selected for study including their name, location demographic particulars and the amenities and services available in these villages are placed below in the form of two statements. The statements reveal that as per 1981 Census the percentage of workers engaged in household industry in selected villages is 5.98. The sex wise percentages are 9.67 and 16.27 in respect of males and females respectively. Out of the total population of 30,852 in the surveyed villages, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 29.15 and 6.63 per cent respectively of the total population.

The village - wise details in respect of number of households and persons engaged in the craft may be seen in the following table.

Name of the villages	No. of households engaged in the craft	No. of persons engaged in the craft
1	2	3
1. Majlishpur	250	800
2. Purba Nalchar	250	750
3. Paschim Nalchar	500	1560
4. Mechuria	190	560
5. Tepania	40	125
Total	1230	3825

Statement - II.1

Distribution of selected villages by area, Population, No of households, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with main workers in the different categories

State/District/ Village	Area in Hectares	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Household	Total Population (including institutional & houseless population			Scheduled Castes		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EAST TRIPURA									
Majlishpur	1283.92	2535	2549	14195	7249	6946	2136	1129	1007
Purba Nalchar	906.36	696	700	3747	1877	1870	1561	777	784
Paschim Nachar	832.67	844	846	4729	2458	2271	3092	1605	1487
NORTH TRIPURA									
Michhuria	1104.16	404	405	2107	1094	1013	1278	668	610
SOUTH TRIPURA									
Topania	247.46	535	543	2940	1520	1420	619	327	292

Statement II.1 (contd)

State/District/ Village	Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total main workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
WEST TRIPURA									
Majlishpur	1098	543	555	8110	4941	3169	3642	3255	387
Purba Nalchar	304	159	145	1496	1011	485	1145	949	196
Paschim Nachar	-	-	-	2121	1346	775	1208	1117	91
NORTH TRIPURA									
Michhuria	642	325	317	567	404	163	526	486	40
SOUTH TRIPURA									
Topania	-	-	-	1336	880	456	892	769	123

Statement II.1 (contd)

State/District/ Village	Cultivators			Agricultural labourer			Household Industry, Processing, servicing		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
WEST TRIPURA									
Majlishpur	908	809	99	911	767	144	68	61	7
Purba Nalchar	387	372	15	345	264	81	232	158	74
Paschim Nachar	613	600	13	244	236	8	126	74	52
NORTH TRIPURA									
Michhuria	269	264	5	213	182	31	3	3	-
SOUTH TRIPURA									
Topania	438	365	73	316	277	39	14	11	3

Statement II.1(Contd)

	Other workers			Marginal worker			Non - worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
WEST TRIPURA									
Majilishpur	1755	1618	137	132	87	45	10421	3907	6514
Purba Nalchar	181	155	26	17	2	15	2585	926	1659
Paschim Nalchar	225	207	18	212	146	66	3309	1195	2114
NORTH TRIPURA									
Michhuria	41	37	4	62	20	42	1519	588	931
SOUTH TRIPURA									
Topania	124	116	8	53	12	41	1995	739	1256

Statement - II.2

Distribution of selected villages by area, population and amenities available

Name of village	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total population & No. of Households	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a desh (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz - 5 kms. and 10 + kms. of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
			Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or Day of the Market/ hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST TRIPURA								
Majlishpur	1283.92	14195 (2549)	M(3).H.P. (7) PUC.O	D	W.TW.TK Tr	P.O T.O., Phone	Tuesday, Saturday	BS
Purba Nalchar	906.36	3747 (700)	P(3).AC. O(4)	-(5-10)	W.TW.TK. T.O.	P.O.	-(-5)	-(5-10)
Paschim Nalchar	832.67	4729 (846)	P(4).AC. O(2) H	-(5-10)	W.TW.TK. T.O.	P.O.	Monday, Friday	BS
NORTH TRIPURA								
Michhuria	1104.16	2107 (405)	P(5).TR	-(-5-10)	W.TW.O	P.O.	-(-5-10)	N W
SOUTH TRIPURA								
Topania	247.46	2940 (543)	P(3).M	D	TW.TK. W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)

Statement II.2 (Contd)

Name of village	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz -5 kms. 5-10 kms. 10 + Kms. of the nearest place where the facility available is given)			
	Approach to village	Nearest Town & distance (in kms.)	Power Supply	Staple Food
1	10	11	12	13
WEST TRIPURA				
Majlishpur	PR.KR	Agartala (9)	ED.EAG.EO	Rice, Wheat
Purba Nalchar	KR	Sonamura (22)	ED	Rice, Wheat
Paschim Nalchar	KR	Sonamura (26)	ED	Rice, Wheat
NORTH TRIPURA				
Michhuria	NR	Kamalpur (17)		Rice
SOUTH TRIPURA				
Topania	KR	Udaipur (6)	ED	Rice

Statement II.2 (Concld)

Name of village	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a desh (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz -5 kms.,5-10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
	land use (in area under difference types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archeological interest
	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable water including gauchar + grove	Area not available for cultivation	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
WEST TRIPURA						
Majlishpur		436.33	463.00	223.30	161.29	N(500).M(10) C (5)
Purba Nalchar	309.45	424.92	124.41	20.23	30.35	Mosque
Paschim Nalchar		611.07	194.29	4.05	23.26	Mosque (2)
NORTH TRIPURA						
Michhuria	549.44	132.91	374.79	47.02		Sitala Temple
SOUTH TRIPURA						
Topania		121.41	30.91		95.14	

Identification particulars of selected villages:

1. Majlishpur : It is situated at a distance of about 9 kms. from Agartala town on the Assam-Agartala Road. The area of the village is 1283.92 hectares having 2535 occupied residential census houses and 2549 census households. The population of the village is 14,195 of which 7249 are males and 6946 are females. There are 2136 Scheduled Caste population and 1098 Scheduled Tribe population. The literacy rate is 57.1 per cent. 25.66 per cent of the total population is main workers and 0.92 per cent is marginal workers. The cultivators and agricultural labourers together constitue 49.95 per cent.of the total workers. The population under household industry constitute 1.87 per cent. In the village there is one Higher Secondary School, one High School, 7 Primary Schools and 3 Middle Schools. There is also one Dispensary and one Telegram Office. Telephone facility is also available in the village. As the village is situated near the National Highway No.44 communication facilities are also available in the village. For domestic purpose and agricultural purpose electricity is also available in the village. Rice and wheat are the principal food of the villagers.

2. Purba Nalchar: The village is situated at a distance of 22 kms. from the sub-divisional headquarter i.e. Sonamura town. The area of the village is 906.36 hectares. As per 1981 Census the total population of the village is 3747 out of which 1877 are males and1870 are females. Scheduled Caste population of the village is 1561 constituting 41.66% of the total population. The Scheduled Tribe population of the village is 304 and they constitute 8.11 per cent of the total population. Altogether sixteen communities are found in the village. The percentage of literacy is 39.92 The workers constitute 30.53 per cent of the total population. Among the workers cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 80.46 per cent and the remaining workers constituting 19.54 per cent are other workers.

The village has 3 primary schools, one adult literacy centre and four other educational institutions, like sanskrit pathshala, Maktab etc. No medical and marketing facilities are available in the village. There is however one Post Office in the village. It has got connection with the sub-divisional headquarter by bus service.

3. Paschim Nalchar : It is at a distance of about 26 kms. from Sonamura town. The area of the village is 832.67 hectares. It has a total population of 4729 with 2458 males and 2271 females. 63.27% of the total population or 3092 persons belong to Scheduled Caste community. Altogether the village is inhabited by 12 communities.

The percentage of literacy is 44.85 with the male literacy percentage of 54.76 and females literacy percentage of 34.13. Total workers of the village constitute 25.54 per cent. Among the workers cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 70.94 per cent, workers of household industry constitute 10.43 per cent and other workers constitute 18.63 per cent.

There is one High School, 4 Primary School, one Adult Education Centre and two other educational institutions viz. Sanskrit Pathshala and Maktab. But there is no medical facility available in the village. The village has also one Post Office. Bi-weekly market facility is also available. Agartala-Sonamura Road passes through this village. As such the communication facilities are also available. For domestic use electricity is also available.

4. Mechuria: It is situated at a distance of 12 kms. from Kamalpur town under North Tripura District. The total area of the village is 1104.16 hectares. According to 1981 Census the total population of the village is 2107 out of which 1094 are males and 1013 are females. The percentages of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are 60.65 and 30.47 respectively. 26.91 per cent of the total population are literates. Total workers in the village are 526 out of which cultivators and agricultural laboures constitute 91.64 per cent, workers in household industry constitute 0.57% and other workers are 7.79 per cent. The inhabitants of the village are mostly engaged in cultivation and agricultural works.

The village have five Primary Schools and one training-cum-Production Centre on cane and bamboo crafts. No medical facility exists there., There is how-

Statement - II.3

Distribution of population classified by Religion Caste/Tribe/Community in the surveyed villages

Sl.No.	Religion/Caste/ Tribe/Community	Name of village					Total Population	Percent
		Majlishpur	Purba Nalchar	Pachim Nalchar	Topania	Michuria		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	HINDU							
1.	Banik	200	-	-	-	-	200	0.6
2.	Barai	-	-	-	345	-	345	1.1
3.	Brahmin	470	122	72	117	46	827	2.7
4.	Dhoba (S.C.)	265	85	55	65	-	470	1.5
5.	Ghosh	80	-	-	-	-	80	0.3
6.	Halam (S.T.)	-	-	-	-	54	54	0.2
7.	Jalia Kaibarta (S.C.)	1,575	29	851	251	715	3,421	11.1
8.	amatia (S.T.)	-	325	-	-	-	325	1.1
9.	Karmakar	124	-	-	-	-	124	0.4
10.	Kayastha	1,050	176	76	519	101	1,922	6.2
11.	Mahishyadas (S.C.)	460	535	425	-	-	1,420	4.6

Statement II.3 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Mali (S.C.)	-	58	-	40	-	98	0.3
13.	Manipuri	110	-	-	-	-	110	0.4
14.	Muchi (S.C.)	55	-	-	15	-	70	0.2
15.	Munda (S.T.)	105	-	-	-	-	105	0.3
16.	Namasudra (S.C.)	470	1,430	1,880	408	1,201	5,389	17.5
17.	Nath	6,475	1,180	1,700	859	-	10,214	33.1
18.	Noatia (S.T.)	-	38		-	-	38	0.1
19.	Rudra Paul	602	28	60	52	-	742	2.4
20.	Saha	1,450	29	82	85	-	1,646	5.3
21.	Shil	500	92	42	61	-	695	2.3
22.	Sutradhar	95	30	25	-	-	150	0.5
23.	Tripuri (S.T.)	1.140	12	-	-	497	1,649	5.3
	MUSLIM							
24.	Muslim	85	100	90	483	-	758	2.5
	Total	15,311	4,269	5,358	3,300	2,614	30,852	100.00

ever one Post office.

5. Tepania: The village is situated at a distance of 6 Kms. from Udaipur Town of South Tripura District. The total area of the village is 247.46 hectares. According to 1981 Census the total population of the village is 2940 with 1520 males and 1420 females. The Scheduled Caste population of the village is 619 or 21.05 per cent of the total population. There is no Scheduled Tribe inhabitant in the village. Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants. Cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 84.53 per cent of the total workers. The percentage of workers of household industry and other workers are 1.57 per cent and 13.90 per cent respectively.

There are three Primary Schools and one Middle School in this village. For medical facility one dispensary is there. Postal and marketing facilities are also not available in the village. Communication facilities are also not statisfactory. The Bus route is at a distance of about 5 kms. Electricity for domestic use is however available in the village.

The study was carried out during 1987-88 covering five revenue villages with 25 households from each village. Out of the 25 households selected from each village, 20 households were on the basis of the households engaged in the craft and the remaining five households were selected from those who were initially engaged in the craft but now not doing the same.

The statement below gives the caste-wise distribution of population in these villages:

The total population of the five surveyed villages is 30,252 out of which Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population constitute 29.15 and 6.63 per cent respectively. Hindu constitutes 89.24 per cent of the total population of the State and the same pattern is noticed in the surveyed villages also. The mother tongue of the majority of the population is Bengali.

Demographic particulars of the Craftsmen:

Out of the total 5043 households in all the five villages as per 1981 Census, 125 households have been selected and surveyed including 25 households not currently practising the cane and bamboo crafts. The total number of members engaged in the craft in the 100 households of the five villages is 503 of whom 241 are males and 262 are females. The particulars of population classified by age, sex and marital status for the households practising cane and bamboo craft are furnished in Table 1. The statement below shows the marital status-wise population and percentage to total population of all the surveyed households.

Statement-II.4

Percentage of population by marital status

Marital status	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Never married	273	54.27
Married	188	37.38
Widowed	35	6.96
Divorced or separated	7	1.39

The statistics relating to non-practising household may be seen in Table 1 (A).

Age, Sex and Educational Level:

Out of 503 persons of all the households surveyed in the five villages 277 or 55.07 per cent are literates of whom 156 or 56.31 per cent are males and 121 or 43.69 per cent are females. Among the literates 34 persons are without educational level. 165 persons have taken Primary or Junior basic education, 70 persons have passed Middle school, 6 persons have passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary and 2 persons are Graduates. Among 156 literate males, 21 can read and write, 85 have taken Primary or Junior basic, 44 have passed Middle school, 4 have passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary and 2 are Graduates. Among 121 litrates females 13 can read and write, 80 have taken Primary or Junior basic, 26 have passed Middle school and 2 are Matriculates or Higher Secondary. This shows that literacy standard is fairly high among the surveyed people. A comparative picture for non-practising households may be seen in Table 2 (A).

The distribution of the population by broad age-groups is shown in the following statement:

Statement-II.5

Percentage of population by broad age-groups

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
0-14	191	83	108	37.97
15-34	162	84	78	32.21
35 +	150	74	76	29.82
Total	503	241	262	100.00

It is observed that 37.97 per cent of the population in these villages are in the age-group 0-14 who are not in the employment group.

Religion, Caste, Community, Mother Tongue:

Of the 100 households surveyed 98 households belong to Hindu religion and the rest 2 households belong to Muslim.

The cane and bamboo craft is not confined to any particular caste. In the early days of the craft in Tripura it was the sole monopoly of the tribal people. After partition of the country and subsequent marger of the State with India other persons were attracted to the craft. The main reason for attraction of persons belonging to other category is that they thought this craft would fetch more earning in comparison with other source of earning for their livelihood.

The following statement shows the distribution of 100 households by different caste/tribe/community. The distribution of 25 non-practising households may also be seen in Table 2 B.

Statement-II.6

Distribution of surveyed households by caste/ tribe/community

Name of Caste/Tribe/ Community	No. of households
1	2
1. Banik	1
2. Brahmin	4
3. Debnath	16
4. Dhoba (S.C.)	2
5. Jalia Kaibarta (S.C.)	1
6. Jamatia (S.T.)	1
7. Karmarkar	1
8. Kayastha	1
9. Laskar	2
10. Mahishyadas (S.C.)	1
11. Namasudra (S.C.)	62
12. Saha	1
13. Sutradhar	2
14. Tripuri (S.T.)	3
15. Muslim	2

The table reveals that as many as 14 different caste members among Hindus are engaged in this craft. The dominant role is played by Namasudra community followed by Nath Community. The present day economic situation has broken the caste barrier and this development has been advantageous to the growth of the craft.

Considering the mother tongue of the households it is found that the mother tongue of the 96 households is Bengali and the remaining 4 households belong to Kokbarak.

So far as the educational level among the head of household in the surveyed villages is concerned, there is none having educational level above matriculation. Only one household belonging to Namasudra community has one male member with the educational level of Matriculation, as may be seen in Table. 2

Size of the households:

There are 503 persons in the 100 households surveyed giving an average of 5.03 persons per household. It appears from Table 3 that there is only one single member household. The family size with 6 to 7 members is the highest and there are 25 households of this family size. A comparative picture for non-practising household may be seen in Table 3.

Family structure:

It apears from Tabe 4 that 45 households with 244 members are found as nuclear families consisting of husband, wife and unmarried children. There are six families without any children. There is only one single member household. A striking feature noticed is the very low proportion of joint family households, as out of 100 households there are only four joint family households.

Migration:

A person is considered as a migrant for the purpose of present survey if his place of birth is other than the place of present residence. Generally the migrants bring new ideas and therefore the effect of migrants on crafts is significant. They help to accelerate the progress of the craft. The data on distribution of households practising craft by migration status with reference to place of birth and reasons for migration of the head of households surveyed and also duration of residence in the village are presented in Table 5 and 6. It appears that 80 per cent of the households are migrant households and 20 per cent are non-migrants. Of the total 80 migrant households, 77 have migrated from outside the country, viz. Bangladesh. Only one household has birth place outside the village but within the district and two other households have birth place outside the district.

Parallel results have been presented in Table 5(A) and 6(A) for non-practising households.

From the duration of stay in the case of migrant households it appears that 66 households are staying for 21 years and above, 11 households are residing

from 11 to 20 years, 2 households are residing from 6 to 10 years and one household is staying in this village for less than one year.

Traditional occupation:

Data on distribution of households practising and non-practising the craft classified by traditional occupation, religion and caste/tribe/community are presented in Table 7 and 7(A). It has already been stated that of the 100 households surveyed, 98 households belong to Hindu and 2 households belong to Muslim. The traditional occupation of these two Muslim households is cultivation. Among the Hindus the traditional occupation of 62 households is cane and bamboo works. In this category 61 housheols belong to Namasudra community. The second largest group of 14 households belong to Debnath/Nath community and the traditional occupation of these households is weaving.

Occupational diversity of the head of households practising craft as well as non-practising craft are presented in Table 8 and 8(A). It appears that in case of 79 households having 186 workers, there is no occupational diversity, i.e. different members having different occupations. Subsidiary occupations of the head of the household classified by sex, broad age-group are presented in Table 9. It is found that of the 100 households surveyed there are 61 households having no subsidiary occupation. Only in case of 39 households subsidiary occupation is reported. Cultivation is the main subsidiary occupation in case of 23 households followed by daily labourer having 10 households. 5 households have reported their subsidiary occupation as agricultural labourer and one household has reported as priest.

Tables 10 and 11 provide information for workers and non-workers by age-group and educational level. The age-group-wise break up of the workers in the sample households is presented in Statement II.7. A comparative picture in respect of households non-practising said craft may be seen in Tables 10(A) and 11(A).

Statement II-7

Distribution of workers by age-group

Age-Group	Population			Workers			Percentage of workers to total population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14	191	83	108	15	10	5	7.85	12.05	4.63
15-34	162	84	78	120	60	60	74.07	71.43	76.92
35-59	119	56	63	98	52	46	82.35	92.86	73.02
60+	31	18	13	20	15	5	64.52	83.33	38.46
All ages	503	241	262	253	137	116	50.30	56.85	44.27

It is noticed that 50.30 per cent of the population are workers and highest percentage of 82.35 is found in the age-group 35.59. There is a sharp difference in the percentage of workers among males and females in all age-groups. In the age-group 15-34, the percentage of female workers is higher than that of male workers.

The percentage distribution of workers by community is placed below in the form of Statement II.8.

Statement II.8

Distribution of Workers by community

Name of Community	Total Population			Workers			Percentage of workers to total population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Banik	8	5	3	4	1	3	50.00	20.00	100.00
2. Brahmin	13	5	8	6	3	3	46.15	60.00	37.50
3. Dhoba (S.C.)	7	4	3	5	2	3	71.43	50.00	100.00
4. Jalia Kaibarta (S.C.)	4	1	3	3	1	2	75.00	100.00	66.67
5. Jamatia (S.T.)	3	1	2	3	1	2	100.00	100.00	100.00
6. Karmakar	4	3	1	3	2	1	75.00	66.67	100.00
7. Kayastha	10	6	4	3	2	1	30.00	33.33	25.00
8. Laskar	6	2	4	1	1	-	16.67	50.00	...
9. Mahishyadas (S.C.)	10	3	7	3	1	2	30.00	33.33	28.57
10. Namasudra (S.C.)	302	151	151	167	87	80	55.30	57.62	52.98
11. Nath	90	38	52	37	23	14	41.11	60.53	26.92
12. Saha	5	1	4	1	1	-	20.00	100.00	...
13. Sutradhar	7	3	4	5	2	3	71,43	66.67	75.00
14. Tripuri (S.T.)	23	13	10	5	5	-	21.74	38.46	...
15. Muslim	11	5	6	7	5	2	63.64	100.00	33.33
Total	503	241	262	253	137	116	50.30	56.85	44.27

It seems that participation in gainful activity is highest among Namasudra community followed by Nath Community and the participation rate is 66.00 per cent and 14.62 per cent respectively. The sex-wise differential shows that in Namasudra community the females participation is higher than that of males.

The following statement shows the classification of workers by sex and educational level.

Statement II.9

Distribution of workers by Sex and Educational level

Educational level	Workers			Percentage		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Illiterate	125	53	72	49.41	38.68	62.07
2. Literate without educational level	18	15	3	7.11	10.95	2.58
3. Primary or Junior Basic	65	37	28	25.69	27.01	24.14
4. Middle	43	30	13	17.00	21.90	11.21
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1	1	-	0.40	0.73	-
6. Graduate & above	1	1	-	0.39	0.73	-
Total workers	253	137	116	100.00	100.00	100.00

Among the workers, 49.41 per cent are illiterate and out of them 38.68 per cent are males and 62.07 per cent are females. Among the illiterates 7.11 per cent is having no educational level, 25.69 per cent is having primary or junior basic education, 17 per cent is having middle school education, 0.40 per cent is having matriculation or Higher Secondary level and there is only one male having a degree. Among the females there is none having Matriculation and above standard. It appears that illiterate females are having 62.07 per cent followed by females with Primary or Junior basic level (24.14) and they are engaged in the craft.

Table 12 provides distribution of workers classified by traditional and present occupations, sex and broad age-group. It appears that out of 253 workers, 178 workers are traditionally engaged in cane and bamboo works. 65 persons have shifted from different traditional occupations to cane and bamboo works. It also reveals that 16 persons, whose traditional occu-

pation were cane and bamboo works, have left the occupation and have engaged themselves in some other occupations like Bidi-making, cultivation, daily labourer etc.

Table 13 and 13A show the distribution of workers by sex, broad age-group, main activity and subsidiary occupation for households practising and non-practising cane and bamboo craft. It is found that out of 253 workers, 67 have some other subsidiary occupations. In the age-group 15-34 the highest number of persons, i.e. 29, is found. The highest number of persons (35) have their subsidiary occupation as cultivator followed by daily labourer (71).

Table 14 and 14A show the distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activity for households practising and non-practising cane and bamboo craft. Among the households practising cane and bamboo craft there are 250 non-workers of which 104 are males and 146 are females. The non-workers are mainly comprised of children and full-time students. There are7 disabled persons of whom 3 are males and 4 are females among the non-working population.

Particulars of households and population in case where the craftsmen are not presently engaged in the craft:

The above discussion presents a view on the comparative statistics on different aspects for the households practising and non-practising cane and bamboo craft. Further analysis reveals that in the households who are non-practising the said craft the sex ratio works out to be 1156 males per 1000 females. The marital status reveals that 55.2 per cent of the population are never married, 37.6 per cent of the population are married and 7.2 per cent of the population belong to widowed, divorced and separated. Out of 125 persons it further reveals that 71 persons belong to the age-group 15-54, 36 per cent of the population are illiterate. Among the literates there are six persons of whom 5 are males and 1 is female. Among the literates 2 males are graduates. All the 25 households belong to Hindu religion and Bengali is the mother tongue of all.

Namasudra community is most predominant group as 17 out of 25 households belong to this community. The remaining communities are Mahisyadas, Barai, Debnath, Saha, Sutradhar and Kapali. The size of the family appears to be big as there are 7 households having 6-7 family members. About 50 per cent of the households on the basis of composition are in the neuclear group of family. It is found that out of 25 households 19 households are migrants and the cause of migration as reported is due to the partition of the country. The traditional occupation of 20 households were cane and bamboo works; weaving was the traditional occupation of three households and cultivation and carpentry was the traditional occupation of one family each. Of the 125 persons, 42 are workers. They are now engaged in various types of activities like Cycle Rickshow Puller, domestic servant, cabinet maker, clerk, cultivation, trade on grocery, wood cutter etc. No workers is found in the age-group 0-14 and only 4 persons are found as workers in the age-group 60 and above.

Of the 42 workers, 8 are illiterate. One is literate without educational level, 20 are primary or junior basic level, 8 are middle school level, 3 are matriculates and 2 are graduates. Table 14A prepared from Schedule D shows the distribution of workers classified by traditional and present occupations, sex and broad age-group. It appears that 31 persons have traditional occupation as cane and bamboo works, but now they are engaged in cultivation, processing of 'Muri' (Perched rice), Duftry, trade on vegetables, daily labourer, sawyer in carpentry, fire wood seller, cycle rickshow puller, agricultural labourer, primary teacher, clerk etc.

During the field investigation it was reported by such households that non-availability of raw materials particularly cane which is usually marketed from Assam forcing less production and thereby resulting in insufficient income for their livelihood have forced them to have a shift towards other occupations. Lack of proper marketing for their finished product is also a problem.

In the surveyed villages there are two Co-operative Societies, one each in the village Majlishpur and Paschim Nalchar. In one village, namely, Mechuria, one production-cum-training centre is found.

CHAPTER-III

PROCESS OF LEARNING

As observed during the survey, the craft is a traditional one hailed down from generation to generation. The training is imparted mostly on the basis of apprenticeship in the family or by some relative or acquintance. In this way training is acquired in all varieties of handicrafts by actually working in the craft. In the past the craft was a purely traditional among the tribal people. With the influx of displaced persons from the neighbouring districts of Bangladesh, the craft has gained popularity. That is because of the fact that among the migrated people there were some master craftsmen who made objects of higher quality and also with new designs. Due to the passage of time, the articles produced had to face the competition and it was realised that some sort of training would help in developing the craft. With a view to fostering and promoting the indigenous crafts of Tripura, imparting training in arts and crafts and help developing a taste for good design and craftsmenship, the Government of Tripura started training centres at Agartala, Kailasahar and Nutanbazar where cane and bamboo craft is a subject of study. Both theoretical and practical training are imparted in these institutions. Similarly Government of India have also started training in the craft. The details of all these training centres have already been discussed in Chapter-I.

As stated earlier the survey was conducted in five selected villages with 100 households altogether. The particulars about the process of learning as obtained through the survey are stated below.

Table 15 shows the distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head of the household, the persons imparted training and the period for which engaged in the craft. There are 227 persons engaged in the craft on the basis of the 100 households selected for five villages. So far the period for which engaged in the craft is concerned, it is revealed that out of 227 persons the largest number of persons (85) are engaged in the craft for a period of 20 years and above. To be more precise 11.01 per cent are engaged for the period less than 5 years, 25.99 per cent are engaged for the period for 5-9 years, 25.55 per cent are engaged for 10-19 years and 37.44 per cent are engaged for more than 20 years. So far as relationship to the head is concerned, out of 227 persons 100 persons are the head of the household, 55 persons are wives, 21 persons are son and 10 persons are daughters. Regarding training received, it is seen that in most of the cases the training was received from father, husband and neighbours. Only in case of 42 persons training was imparted by the Instructors.

Table 16 shows the distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified with relationship with the head, nature of work performed and the persons imparted training. For the purpose of simplification the articles produced by the craftsmen have been grouped as busketry, manufacturing of bamboo mat, manufacturing of furniture, manufacturing of tribal Khara, manufacturing of domestic utensils, manufacturing of Agarbati stick, room divider and artistic ornaments. It is partinent to mention that the persons engaged in the craft are manufacturing more than one article or in some cases all varieties of articles. it is, therefore, difficult to present separate figures under each category as none is exclusively engaged in manufacturing a particular item only.

Table 17 shows the distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by realtionship with the head, the persons imparted training, period of training and remunerations. It is observed that the duration of training in most cases is 2 years and above. In case of traditional crafts, remuneration is obligatory and in some cases the trainee give service in exchange. In the surveyed households it is found that 42 persons have received training from the Instructors and in such cases the trainees were paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 75/- from the Directorate of Industry of the Government of Tripura. Table 18 reveals that in most of the cases

there is no conditions imposed for imparting training.

Table 19 shows assessment of training received by the persons as related to the period engaged in the craft, availability of better training facilities and intention to receive better training. The data reveals that out of 227 persons engaged in the craft only 42 persons have expressed the opinion that training received by them is adequate and the remaining persons expressed that it is inadequate. The reasons of not getting training are due to the non-availability of training centre in the village and non-availability of skilled or trained persons in the locality. Most of the craftsmen have expressed their willingness in favour of better training facilities. There appears to be no restriction of imparting training to any person as reported by all the 100 households.

Table 20 shows the distribution of persons engaged in the craft by relationship with the head and source of acquirement of skill. It is observed that out of 227 persons engaged in the craft 100 persons are self or head of the household, followed by 55 persons as wives. It also appears that 127 persons have acquired the skill traditionally, 42 persons through the neighbours and 42 persons have got through the kin group.

Government of India have introduced National award for the master craftsmen on cane and bamboo works in the year 1966 in order to encourage the craftsmen. The following statement shows the name of the master craftsmen together with the year of receiving the National Award from Tripura.

Name	Year	Craft
1	2	3
1. Shri Gouranga Das	1966	Cand and Bamboo
2. Shri Nirode Behari Das	1967	Bamboo
3. Shri Sailesh Das	1975	Cane and Bamboo
4. Shri Manto Chandra Das	1979	Cane and Bamboo
5. Shri Subhrendu Bikash Roy	1981	Cane and Bamboo
6. Shri Sunil Chandra Nama	1982	Bamboo
7. Shri Pradip Kumar Roy	1983	Cane and Bamboo
8. Shri Krishnadas Paul	1984	Cane and Bamboo

Case Study:

1. Shri Manto Chandra Das is a receipient of National Award as master craftsman on cane and bamboo works during the year 1979. He is an inhabitant of the village Paschim Nalchar which is situated about 40 kms. away from Agartala. He is aged 39 years. He belongs to the Namasudra caste with cane and bamboo as hereditary occupation.His father is a craftsman on cane and bamboo. The family migrated to this village from erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh. His mother tongue is Bengali.

The houehold of Shri Das consists of 5 members, wife, aged 29 years and 3 daughters, aged 15 years, 12 years and 10 years respectively. Shri Das had read upto IX standard. His wife has passed Class VI standard. The daughters are studying in Class X, Class VI and Class VI respectively.

Shri Das learnt the craft from his father in the earlier period and then under Shri Gouranga Das, who is also a master craftsman on cane and bamboo and got the National Award in 1966. He started work from 1964.

Shri Das is staying in his own house and there is no agricultural land in the household. His wife is working at her residence. Shri Das at present works as Assistant Craftsman under All India Handicraft Board (Ministry of Commerce) at Agartala in the pay scale of Rs. 1320-2040/-. His total emolument is Rs. 2013/- per month. Shri Das also attended International Fair held at Belgium in 1980 organised by Ministry of Commerce, Government of India as demonstrator. Recently he has been transferred to Gauhati Office of the All India Handicraft Board.

In addition to the salary income of Shri Das, his family has an additional income of Rs. 500/- per month through the sale of articles manufactured by bamboo and cane and he has got a reasonable saving for the family. The articles produced are sold to dealers and in local market.

2. Shri Sunil Nama is an independent cane and bamboo worker of the village Purba Nalchar which is situated about 40 kms. away from Agartala. He is aged 27 years. He belongs to the Namasudra caste. His father is also a craftsman in cane and bamboo. The family migrated from erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh to the village. His mother tongue is Bengali. The household of Shri Nama consists of husband and wife only. He had studied upto Class V and his wife aged 18 years has read upto Class III.

Shri Nama learnt the craft from his father and also got training from Bamboo and Cane Development Institute, Nalchar. Shri Name is staying in the house owned by his father-in-law without paying and rent. He has no agricultural land of his own. He received National Award as master craftsman in cane and bamboo works in 1982. He is the only earner of the family and he is working as Instructor in Industrial Training Institute with a monthly salary of Rs. 900/- (Fixed). Shri Nama stated that he had been able to save from this fixed income also.

3. The case of Shri Makhan Lal Bhowmick, who has no other source of income except the craft, was also considered for study. Shri Makhan Lal Bhowmick is an inhabitant of village Mohanpur (Majlishpur) under West Tripura district. Shri Bhowmick is of 35 years old and practising the craft for his livelihood. He read upto Class X. Shri Bhowmick belongs to Nath community. His mother tongue is Bengali.

The occupation of his father was weaving. After migration from Bangladesh to India Shri Bhowmick had undergone training in the craft for two years in Biswakarma Kala Kendra, Agartala and after that he started manufacturing of bamboo and cane articles individually. His family consists of six members with one ailing aged widow mother, wife and three children. He is assisted in his work by his wife.He has got no homestead or agricultural land. Shri Bhowmick resides in the house of the elder brother without paying any rent.

It is learnt from Shri Bhowmick during interview that he earns approximately one thousand rupees per month and he can save a very small amount from his income.

CHAPTER - IV

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Place of work:

Residential patterns are similar in all the surveyed villages. The residences of the craftsmen are scattered throughout the village. From Table 21 it appears that out of 100 households surveyed, 95 have used their part of the dwellings as workshop and 5 households have a separate place of work from their dwelling. Of the 5 households in the latter category only one household has a workshop owned by the head of the household and the remaining 4 households use the production-cum-training centre as their place of work. In most of the cases the front portion of the house is used as workshop. Among the 227 persons engaged in the craft, 3 persons in each are engaged in the workshop and training-cum-production centre and the remaining 221 persons are engaged in the craft who use part of the dwelling as working place. Thus it will be seen that craftsmen generally practise the craft at their residence.

Table 22 shows the distribution of the household by broad age-group, place of work and duration of work in the craft. It seems that out of 100 households surveyed, the head of the households is male in case of 80 households and female in case of 20 households. There is one in the age-group 0-14. The age of the 35 heads of household is within 15-34 years age-group. 35-50 years age-group in case of 51 heads of households and 60 + in case of 15 households.121 persons other than the head of household are engaged in the craft where the place of work is used as a part of the dwelling.

Table 23 shows the persons engaged in the craft classified by distance from house and mode of transport to reach the place of work. Out of 227 persons surveyed, 216 persons workshop-cum-dwelling. 11 persons are working within a distance of 1 Km. and all of them travel on foot.

Tables 24 and 25 show the distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by area occupied, number of persons working therein and the problem relating to place of work. Out of 227 persons engaged in the craft, 50 persons have a working space of 11 to 16 sq. metre and above. The area occupied by the craftsmen as per survey is found to be adequate.

It is further revealed from Table 26 that 97 households have their own place of work, out of which 95 households have utilised part of their dwelling house, one household has separate workshop and one household has training-cum-production centre. The largest number of households (37) having occupied area of 25 sq. metre are within the range of 2-5 persons engaged in the craft.

Purity and pollution:

It is observed during the survey that there is no problem regarding the purity and pollution among the craftsmen in the surveyed villages. The nature of the craft is such that the craftsmen do not feel it necessary to observe any precaution against pollution.

It appears from Table 27 that out of 100 households surveyed, the educational levels of the head of households are as follows:

Educational level	No. of head of the household
Illiterate	38
Literate without educational level	13
Primary or Junior Basic	26
Middle School	22
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1
Total	100

It is found that in respect of items of handicraft products manufactured there is no bearing with the educational level, i.e. all the households manufacture same types of articles irrespective of their educational attainments.

Description of different handicraft objects:

Due to peculiar geographical position of Tripura which is devoid of any means of easy transport and communication facilities with rest of India, possibility of starting large scale industry is very remote and this is perhaps considered to be non-economic endeavour. Hence, various small scale and household industries have been established in various places and some of these may claim to be called as forest based industries. The forest based industries hardly need any heavy types of machines but mostly require rudimentary type of tools and light machinery. Many articles (both artistic and non-artistic) are being manufactured by simple method from bamboo and cane either individually or in the household industries. These handicraft products are very attractively designed and transformed into finished product of true aesthetic taste and skilled craftsmanship of the local artisans who are accustomed to work with their simple type of implements. The articles manufactured from bamboo and cane are mainly baskets of various types, bamboo mat, Agarbati stick, split bamboo screen, chair, table, tarja, dhari, ornament, tribal Khara and other specimen handicrafts. In fact, the contribution of bamboo and also to some extent cane is felt in every walk of life.

The articles of bamboo and cane are numerous and are required for various purposes. For example, basketry is being used for packing, carrying and preservation of various articles like vegetables, fruits, flower carrier, waste paper basket, bird cage, ladies bag etc. Bamboo mat is being used in the dinning table and also used for construction of temporary walls and sheds of dwelling houses. Some of the items like Agarbati stick, furniture, room divider are self-explanatory and tribal Khara is being used by the tribals for carrying and keeping vegetables, fruits etc. Domestic utensils contain 'Chatai', 'Kula', 'Dula', 'Polo; table lamp etc. of which 'Chatai' is used for sieving rice, paddy etc. ('Kula' is used for winnowing purposes. 'Polo' is used for fishing in shallow water.

These articles according to the material used may be classified into two main groups, viz. (i) articles made of bamboo and (ii) articles made of cane. Technically, articles of bamboo and cane may be made of split or whole or combination of both viz. (1) articles of split bamboo/cane, (2) articles of bamboo/cane and (3) articles of whole and split bamboo/cane. Each of the above divisions may be further divided on the basis of use into three sub-divisions, viz. (1) articles of ordinary use, (2) articles of artistic use and (3) articles of applied use on the basis of above classification. The common articles of bamboo and cane of Tripura may be arrange as follows in a statement:

Statement IV.1

Distribution of articles by different types of use

Articles	Articles or ordinary use	Articles of artistic use	Articles of applied use	Articles of decorative use as well as used as Toy
1	2	3	4	5.
Articles made of whole bamboo	1. Wanidaba (hubble Bubbla)	1. Ladies Hand Bags.	1. Bamboo Bim (used in construction of roof)	
	2. Chunga (bamboo container)	2. Stand for Pedestal lamp	2. Bamboo post	
	3. Poa (measuring pot)	3. Flower Vase	3. Bamboo frame work used in House construction.	
		4. Ash Tray	4. Umbrella Handle.	
			5. Other uses, e.g. different accessories of house, agricultural and fishing appliance.	
Articles made of bamboo splits.	1. Waste paper Box	1. Lamp Shade	1. Tukri	
	2. Paper Tray	2. Flower Vase	2. Chalni (Seive)	
	3. Fences	3. Flowers	3. Anta (Fishing Traps)	

Statement IV.1 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5
		4. Chick (mat like Bamboo split structure)	4. Khaloi (container for fishes)	
		5. Suit Case	5. Dala	
		6. Muda	6. Khari or Kureke (small variety of basket used for measuring in the households)	
			7. Dol (large drum like basket)	
			8. Jharu (Broom sticks)	
			9. Kula (Winnowing fan)	
			10. Mukhi	
			11. Chata (Umbrella)	
			12. Jhuri (Basket)	
			13. Panka (Fan)	
			14. Orchid Box	
			15. Dhari	
			16. Tarja	
	Articles made of split and whole bamboo			Dog, Crane, Bird, Crab, Frame, Doli (Mayur Pankin and Musical instruments)

Most of the articles which have been described under bamboo are made with the combination of cane as well. It is not possible to cover the whole range of production. So a brief description of the some important items are given below:

1. Chunga: It is a bamboo piece closed at one end by a node and is used as container for carrying water, milk etc. Sometimes it is also used as cooking vessel by the tribals and when it is used as cooking vessel the ingredients along with the water are filled in the hollow part of the bamboo piece and the open end is closed with mud. The whole container then is put infire or in hot ashes and after sometime the bomboo container is broken to get the cooked materials.

2. Poa (measuring pot): It consists of a small portion of bomboo closed at one end with a node and is used as measuring appliane by the tribals and also by the non-tribals to some extent.

3. Ladies handbag: There are various types of ladies hand bags made of bamboo splits, such as, rectangular box, hexagonal or pentagonal box and eliptical etc. In all these cases the articles are made of bamboo split worked with fine bamboo strips. These strips are worked into twill or check pattern with such craftsmanship as to produce floral and geometrical designs and these are further decorated by applying different colours.

4. Stand for pedestral Lamp: Bamboos of bigger diameter are used in the preparation of stand for pedestal lamps. These stands are usually worked out and painted tastefully. In most cases the epidermal layer from the bamboo surface is removed and the clean portion of the surface is engraved with anthropomorphic figures and flower designs. In the preparation of stand, several bamboo pieces are utilised and the lower most piece is of bigger diameter and the upper most piece is of smaller diameter.

5. Flower vase: Flower vase are of two types (i) horizontal and (ii) vertical vase. In the former, both the ends of a bamboo piece are closed with nodes and a portion of the surface between two nodes is scooped out to form a container. The body of this container is designed with floral or geometrical motifs on dark background and is used as horizontal hanging vase. The other one consists of a bamboo piece of bigger dimension, having one end closed with a node and the other end open. The epidermel layer from surface of the bamboo is removed and the body is worked out with minor touches of colour in such a manner that the whole thing appears to be anthropomorphic figures. This vase is placed on a table with the closed end in a vertical manner.

6. Ash-tray: A small portion of internode closed at one end with node is used as ash-tray. The body is worked with delicate designs and it is polished with varnish. The free rim of the ash-tray is fitted with three small iron holders for keeping cigarettes. Mostly geometrical figures and floral motifs are engraved on it, but in some cases bird, fish etc. are also engraved.

7. Waste paper Basket: It is a 'V' shaped container used for collecting waste paper, clothes etc., and consists of two rims made of bamboo splits connected by several bamboo splits of uniform thickness and length. The lower rim is narrower than the upper one and is filled with bamboo splits worked into hexagonal pattern to from the base of the container. In the making of this box binding materials utilised are very thin bamboo strips.

8. Paper Tray: This is a rectangular box closed with bamboo strips worked into check pattern on all sides except the upper surface. This is used in offices, commercial firm etc. for keeping files, letters etc.

9. Tukri: It is an ordinary basket used for carrying earth, paddy etc. The body of this basket is made of split bamboo woven into coil pattern and it resembles the Bengal basket in appearance but differs in material as in the latter, cane is used in place of bamboo splits.

10. Chalni (Sieve): Three different forms of sieve (Chalni) are found in Tripura, two of which are rectangular and one is circular in shape. Of the two rectangular sieves one is box like, while the other is tray like. Outer rims in all these sieves are made of thick bamboo splits tied with bamboo strips, but the body is made of fine bamboo strips worked into loose check pattern. In case of box like sieve (Chalni) the side walls are made of two series of

diagonally and reversely fitted bamboo splits.

11. Anta or Chai (Fishing traps): There are various types of fishing traps used in Tripura and all of them are commonly known as 'Anta'. These are box like traps or cylindrical or funnel shaped. In case of box like trap, the shape is usually rectangular in which all the sides are made of bamboo splits appearing in very close succession without keeping any gap between the two splits. These vertical splits are kept in position by three rows of horizontal bamboo bindings (twined). The outer wall of the front side is provided with two rows of one way valve. The top wall of the trap has a rectangular outlet for the removal of trapped fishes.

The cylindrical fish trap has two outer circular rims and these rims are kept in position by the long bamboo splits. In between these two rims there are two circular bindings of bamboo strips which keep the bamboo splits in position. The first rim is free externally and fitted internally with series of covering bamboo strips which act as a valve, while the second rim is completely closed with bamboo splits woven into check pattern.

The funnel shape has two component parts, viz., funnel shaped mouth and large shaft. The mouth is made of bamboo strips woven into simple twill pattern having intervening bamboo split supports, while the shaft is a circular solid bamboo piece.

Apart from these traps there are other forms made of either bamboo splits or strips such as plunge apparatus (Sudam, Hocha etc.) and thrusting apparatus (Polo). The former is triangular spoon-like while the later is pitcher-like. The formeris a composite apparatus having frame work made of slender bamboo with a heavy handle, but the body is made of bamboo strips woven into twill pattern. The latter is made of bamboo strips woven in such a manner that the while thing assumes the shape of a pitcher. The strips are further provided with binding of bamboo splits in the rim region.

12. Khaloi (container for fishes): There are two types of Khaloi-one is round-bottomed flash like, while the other is flat-bottomed pitcher-like in appearnce. Both these baskets are made of splits. In the former case the neck, mouth and the bottom are densely worked out with two series of bamboo splits in warp and raft methods while the body is loosely worked with two series of curved bamboo splits. In the latter case of Kholai the flat bottom is rectangular and made of bamboo splits woven into check pattern, while the body is made of two series of bamboo splits-one vertical and the other horizontal.

13. Dala: It is a circular tray-like gasket with raised rim. The body of the tray is made of bamboo strips and the rim of bamboo split. The rim is connected with the body by bamboo strip binding at regular intervals and the body is made of bamboo strips woven into check or twill pattern. This basket is used for keeping rice, vegetables etc.

14. Khari: These are of uniform shapes but of different sizes and are used in household for measuring rice, pulses etc. These are made of bamboo splits woven into twill pattern having a few vertical splits at intervals as support.

15. Dol: These are very large baskets used for storing paddy in the households and shops and these are rectangular drum-like in appearance, but square and round shaped baskets are also found. The entire basket is made of wide bamboo strips supported on bamboo splits structure and the bamboo strips are woven into a close twill pattern to form a large and hollow container.

16. Jharu(Broom sticks): A long portion of bamboo having node at one end is splitted length-wise. Just below the node the splits are very tightly tied with a bamboo strip. It is used in the household for cleaning.

17. Kula(Winnowing Fan): There are two types of winnowing fans in use in Tripura - one is eliptical and the other is circular. The former is used by the members of Bengalee community while the later by the tribals. In both the cases there are two component parts, viz., boddy and rim. The body is made of bamboo splits worked either into close twill or check pattern, while the rim is made of bamboo splits. The rim is connected to the body with strong bamboo strip binding at regular intervals.

18. Mukhi: Mukhi is used to cover the mouth of bullocks during threshing of paddy with the help of these animals.

This is applied so that the animals may not eat the paddy. It is made of bamboo splits and the shape is like a half rugby ball. It has two rims, one bigger than the other and the bamboo splits are woven in a circular way for several times on three horizontal rows.

19. Chata(Umbrella): This umbrella is mainly used by the farmers during rainy season and also in summer as a protection from the rain and sun. The umbrella may or may not be provided with handle. It is made of wide bamboo splits woven into close circular rows on spreading bamboo split structure.

20. Jhuri(Basket container): It is more or less 'V' shaped basket made of two series of bamboo splits woven into very loose square pattern. It is used mainly for packing of fruits such as oranges, pine-apples etc. There are two rims in it. The mouth is formed by a large open circular rim and the base is formed by a close square rim. The body is formed by the two sets of bamboo splits as mentioned earlier.

21. Pankha(Fan): There are two varieties of fan - one is circular and the other rectangular or square and these are made of bamboo splits worked into either twill or check pattern. In some cases a combination of both the patterns have been observed. The fan is provided with a handle which is either a slender bamboo or a thick round bamboo split.

22. Dhari: Dhari has got different sizes and different uses and the size varies from 3'x 6' to 7 1/2'and these are generally used as mat in wall of katcha houses and also for drying paddy in rural areas. Raw materials required for making Dhari are of different varieties of bamboo such as 'Barak','Muli',etc.and the tool required is simply a hand 'Da' or 'Takkal'. In the preparation of Dhari the first operation is the selection of bamboo which is mostly of hard variety and then the bamboo is cut into pieces according to the size of the Dhari to be made. Then the pieces of whole bamboo are scrapped at the knots with 'Da' to make those smooth. Thereafter the flat bamboo strips are cut off from bamboo pieces. There are two kinds of flat strips - one is peeled off from the epidermal layer of bamboo. It is used in the preparation of Dhari which is used as sleeping mat and the other kind which is peeled off from remaining portion of bamboo is used in the preparation of ordinary Dhari. After that these flat splits are placed on the ground side by side in such a manner so that there may be no gap between two splits. Dhari is then made by passing the flat splits-two up and two down. Generally the tribes are engaged in Dhari making and although members of other communities are also engaged in this work,their number is very negligible. Mainly the male members practise this craft, although there is no restriction on a particular sex, creed or caste to carry on this craft.

23. Lamp shade: Several wide bamboo splits are joined together in such a manner that the whole structure produces, in fact, an umbrella. The upper surface of the umbrella is very tastefully painted or engraved with geometrical or floral design. As the name indicates,it is used as shade in a pedestal lamp.

24. Flowers: A very common piece of artistic workmenship is a blooming flower in its natural set up. Small shrub with branches, blooming flowers etc. are all made of bamboo splits cut into different shapes and sizes.

25. Chick(Mat like bamboo split structure): Several bamboo splits of uniform thickness and size are laid parallel and tied with one another by thin pieces of bamboo splits woven in twined fashion. The rectangular flexible structure thus produced is usually decorated with anthropomorphic figures, such as a tribal mother feeding her baby or a graceful young lady in her best attoir.These pieces of artistic workmanship are usually used in the interior decorations or as calendars.

26. Moda: It is dumble shaped split structure having two circular Rims. The lower rim is open while the upper rim is worked into bamboo splits to form the seat. The rim and the stand portions are made of bamboo splits. In the rim, the splits are arranged in a circular way and covered with bamboo strips. The stand portion is made of two series of thick bamboo splits - one series across the other connecting the two rims. The circular seat is made of cane strips worked into close check or twill of combination of these two patterns. Almost mid way between the two rims on the vertical splits two or three rows of strong bindings of cane strips are given. These bindings are applied in twin manner.

27. Chair: Chairs of various designs and shapes are made of cane, split cane and bamboo. The frame work is made of whole bamboo and cane while the body is made of cane splits (in some cases bamboo splits) worked into either in twill or check pattern. In special cases various combination of twill and check patterns are employed to produce different designs.

28. Table : Different types of tables mainly round, oval and rectangular are made of cane, cane splits and bamboo. As in the case of chair, the frame is made of whole cane and bamboo, while the body is made of cane strips woven into various pattern such as check twill and combination of both.

29. Dhama and Jhuri: Hemispherical basket used for keeping rice, pulses etc. in the households are made of cane. In the making of these, cane is worked into twill pattern in which there is a flexible weft element for serving, while the warp or the cane cover is simple and is kept in position by pieces. The Jhuri differs from the Dhama in structure and mode of manufacturig. In case of Dhama there is a well marked rim, while this is absent in the case of Jhuri.

Average production: Table 28 gives the distribution of households manufacturing handicrafts objects by number of items manufactured in a month and seasonal variation in the production of the itmes as related to educational level of the head of household. The educational level of the head of the households shows that 38 households belong to the group illiterate follwed by 26 households with Primary or Junior basic level. Only one household is found having matriculation or highter secondary level. The largest number of handicraft items manufactured in a month is found to be highest in the group 101 or more. The reason for seasonal variation in the production of different items has been stated by some households due to their engagement in agricultural works and also due to the less demand in some parts of the year.

The following statement gives the details of the out-put per head in respect of production of different articles :

Statement IV.2

Distribution of households manufacturing handicraft items

No.of handicrafts items manufactured	No. of households manufacturing handicraft items	No. reporting No.of items manufactured in a month		
		Less than 51	51-100	100 +
1	2	3	4	5
Domestic use	67	29	15	23
Bamboo mat	74	30	21	23
Furniture	20	19	1	-
Room divider	10	6	3	1
Busketry	63	23	15	25
Agarbati Stick	35	4	26	5
Tribal khara	2	1	1	-
Ornaments	2	2	-	-

The craftsmen working at the rate of three hours a day for 3 to 4 months in a year can produce the articles mentioned above. The artisans of bamboo and cane products mostly follow the trade along with their main avocation which is mainly agriculture. So seasonal variation in the production of items has been reported in case of persons who have subsidiary occupation like agriculture etc. In some cases seasonal variation has been reported on the basis of demand of the articles.

Raw Materials:

Tables 29 and 30 give details about the average consumption of raw materials by different items, area from where procured and the mode of transport etc. For the preparation of articles, the main raw materials required are cane and bamboo which are used either separately or together. The following are the important names of the varieties of cane used in the industry:

1. Golla
2. Assam(Local)
3. Malacoa

Most of the cases are marketed from the neighbouring state of Assam. Bamboo is grown in abundance in the forests of Tripura, but the exact area under bamboo is not known. From the following statement an idea can be had about the different varieties of bamboo grown in Tripura with their local names, average height and variation in prices etc.

STATEMENT - IV.3

DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF BAMBOOS WITH THEIR LOCAL NAME, PRICES AND SIZES

Sl No.	Local names of Bamboo growing in Tripura	Botanical Equivalent	Average height (in feet)	Diameter (in inches)	Average per pice (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Barak	Bambusa,balcooa	30-40	3.00-4.00	15.00-20.00
2.	Dolu	Teinostachyun dullooa,Syn neohuze aua dullooa	12-15	1.50-2.00	1.00-3.00
3.	Kalyai	Oxytenenthera nigrociliata	30-40	2.00-2.50	8.00
4.	Kanak-kai	Bamvusa offinis,Munrc	15-20	1.00-1.50	3.00
5.	Makal	Bambusa Pallida	30	2.50-3.00	4.00-6.00
6.	Mritinga	Bambusa Tulda	18	2.50-3.00	2.00-4.00

Statement IV.3 (Concld)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Muli	Melocanna bambusoides	12-15	1.50-2.00	0.70-1.00
8.	Pawra	Bambusa Teres	18	2.50-3.00	1.00-2.00
9.	Pecha	Dendrocalamus hamiltonii	40-65	4.00-7.00	25.00
10.	Rupai(orah)	Dendrocalamus longeispathes	12-15	1.540-2.00	1.00-2.00

Source : Local market

The general use to which each bamboo is put is discussed below. 'Barak' is mainly used for the frame work of katcha houses built in rural as well as in urban areas and also for constructing raised platforms or for simply covering the surface of the floors or godown. This type of bamboo is mainly used by the non-tribals. 'Bari' is a sub-variety of 'Barak' and this is used mainly for giving post for the tribal houses built in rural areas. 'Dolu','Muli' and 'Rupai' are used for constructing walls of katcha houses and also for manufacturing 'Tarja' (bamboo mattings of split bamboo weaved in check or twill pattern) which are used for fencing or as ceilings of katcha houses.' Makhal' is used for fencing and also for constructing the frame of a katcha house among the low income group. Moreover, it is commonly used for making various types of baskets and furniture. 'Mritinga' is used in making Chatai or Dhari(Mat) of various sizes and this variety is mostly used by the tribals. 'Kanak-Kai' is used for making fishing rods. In umbrella manufacturing industries,'Muli' and 'Pawra' type of bamboos are required and of these two varieties, 'Muli' is found to be most useful.

In addition, colour, varnish, nails, mobicol, cloth, rexin etc. are also used. The raw materials used for preparation of basket, chair, chatai, dol, jhapi, moda, table etc. are either imported from other parts of the state or in some cases these are obtained from locality itself. The subsidiary raw materials are mostly obtained from the sub-divisional or district headquarters and sometimes dyes are extracted indigeneously for the purpose of colouring the articiles. The common course of extraction of dyes indigenously are lac, Rung-Guch, Jaba, Gerumati(Red earth) etc. The present trend is however, to procure dyes or paints direct from the important marketing centres of the State.

Transport of raw materials :

Cane and bamboo are exclusively transported by the male folk among the non-tribals whereas in respect of tribals both male and female folk collect the same and in fact the female folk among the tribals are mainly found to carry heavy loads of bamboo and cane. These are generally carried on head for short distances to and from the production centre to the market. These are carried in bulk quantity by jeep, truck or rickshow etc.

Technique of Production:

Bamboo is required to be dipped into water for sometime before the actual work starts. Then these are cut into sizes according to the requirement. The cane is also split. The technique employed in bamboo and cane work may be said to be (i) single weave (ii) Double weave and (iii) Triple weave. The cane strips which are used as binding or weaving components are known as weft, whereas the cane and bamboo splits which remain fixed are called stick or stake according to the nature of the dispositions. The splits when fixed vartically or diago-

nally are known as stake and when placed horizontally are called as sticks. When the cane work is done with single weft insuch a manner so that the weft passes through the warp stake or stick alternately one up and one below, it is known as single weave technique and further division of this technique is done on the basis of number of warp sticks or stakes on which the weft cuts across.

When the weft passes over the warp sticks in the order of two up and one down alternately it is known as Rib Rending and when two or more weft pass alternately over the stick one up ond one down it is known as slewing. When the number of warp stick or stake is equal to weft and pass alternately one up and one down it is known as French Rending. If the cane work is done with the help of two wefts, it is known as double weaving. In this process two wefts cut acroos one another while passing over the warp sticks alternately one up and one down. Again double weaving may be of two types one known as reversible pairing and the other as chain pairing. In the former case the weft on the warp stick passes below the weft under the warp stick, thus crossing one another in the region between two warp sticks or stakes. This is known as reversible pairing, but the later type of chain pairing is obtained by the combination of reversible as well as chain pairing. When cane work is done with the help of thin wefts together in such a way so that the wefts pass over and under two and one warp sticks respectively and the third weft crosses over the first and second wefts in the region between the two sticks alternately, it is known as triple weaving. Similarly when the third weft crosses under the first and over the second weft in the region between the two warp sticks alternately, the technique is known as reversible triple weaving.

Basketry prevalent in Tripura may be discussed in two broad heads according to the technique of work, viz. (i) woven baskets (ii) coiled baskets. The former consists mainly of two sets of elements crossing one another and woven into such a fashion that a coherent fabric in definite form and design is produced. This may again be divided into four more groups, viz.(i) wicker work, (ii) twined work, (iii) twill work and (iv) chequer work.

The general shape of wicker work basket is determined by the stuff-rod which usually run from the centre of the base to the rim and may collectively be called the warp.The other elements consisting the weft are more slender and flexible and pass alternately over and under (in front and behind) ward roads. In such cases as also the other method of weaving the weft elements may take two or more rods at a time. Sometimes the element may consist of two or more rows or splits placed close together and treated as one.

Baskets made of twin pattern fall into two categories in Tripura viz., Diagonal twined and (ii) Wrapped twined. In the case of diagonal twined pattern the bamboo strips are twined on a pair of found bamboo split acting as warp element in such a manner that the ridges formed by the disposition of the weft run across the fabric diagonally. In case of wrapped twined pattern, weft elements are two in which one of the two of each pair passess horizontally across in warp element usually on the inside of the basket, while the other strip is wrapped round the crossing of the horizontal strand with the warp.

Chequer work baskets are very common in Tripura. The pattern is produced by warp and wefts elements of similar character. If they are made of elements similar to each other in every respect and if the weaving is closed, the squares and rhomboids seen in the surface are all equal and similar. If the elements cross at right angles and if the warp is all one colour and the weft is of another colour, a broad pattern is produced.

In twill work pattern the weft elements pass over and under two or several warp elements at a time. When the method is applied uniformly, the effect produced may be that of diogonal lines of bands across the basket but several varieties may be introduced by making changes in the number of warp elements passsing over and under the strands of the weft.

The other varieties of baskets such as Dala, Jhapi etc. are made together in different techniques and are known as coiled baskets. These baskets are usually made of cane and the technique is allied to carpentry. In the beginning the cane is made slightly thin by a knife

after it is soaked in water for a day and a night to be more flexible for bending. The pins are made of bamboo strips and are fixed on the core along the plain of the coil slightly in oblique method away from the direction of the coil. At the end, the tip of the coil is made thinned and is inserted into the rim of the basket and when the coiling is completed, the basket is further strengthened by binding with several radical strips of cane.

General outline of the stages of preparation :

1. **Measuring:** After the raw materials are selected, the first step in the preparation of articles of bamboo and cane is known as measuring, which is nothing but measurements of different component parts that are to be utilised in the manufactring of article to the required sizes. A bamboo is cut into different pieces according to required size and then each piece is splitted or cut into pieces of different shapes and sizes depending on the size of the articles.

2. **Marking :** After the measurements, the raw materials, i.e. bamboo or cane as the case may be are, marked at different places and this stage is known as marking.

3. **Sawing:** The third stage in the preparation of cane and bamboo articles, is sawing which means cutting of the bamboo or cane at marked places with the help of a saw. There are two types of sawing , viz. (i) straight sawing and (ii) curved sawing. Straight sawing means the sawing in which the movement of the saw is straight. Straight sawing may again be of the following types :

a) Sawing along the grain : When sawing is done length-wise,i.e. along the fibres or grins of the object such as a piece of bamboo or wood, the method of sawing is called sawing along the grains. In this process of sawing a rip-saw provided with big teeth is used.

b) Sawing across the grain : In this process of straight sawing, the log of bamboo is sawed breadth - wise,i.e. across its fibres or grains. In this process a cross-cut saw or back saw, which is provided with very small teeth, is used.

c) Diagonal sawing : In this process of sawing, the movement of the saw on the body of the object is diagonal. Cross-cut saw is used in this process.

d) Curved Sawing: To saw bamboo in a zig zag or curved way is called curved sawing. This type of sawing is usually done on bamboo sheets for imparting design. Saws used in this process are fret saw, sig saw, bow saw, key-hole saw etc. which are provided with fine teeth.

4. **Chiselling:** This is also another way of cutting raw materials. The only difference is that in this case as chisel is used instead of a hatchet (da) or saw. Chiselling is also done in four ways, viz. (i) along the grain, (ii) across the grain, (iii) oblique chiselling and (iv) survilinear chiselling.

5. **Splitting :** Splitting is nothing but cutting a bamboo or cane length-wise and bamboo is usually splitted from bottom to top while cane is splitted in the reverse manner.

6. **Skinning :** It is another stage in the preparation of articles by which the epidermal layer is removed from the surface of the bamboo or cane.

7. **Slaying :** Cutting of the bamboo or cane in a slanting fashion is known as slaying.

8. **Plaining :** To smoothen the bamboo or cane with the help of plaining machine is known as plaining.

9. **Chopping :** This operation is done when the parts of articles are joined in the formation of circular shape. The place where cane or bamboo pieces are required to be joined or fitted with another part is cut into such a fashion that it appears more than scraping but less than splitting so that circular shape of the articles is retained but the particular region becomes slightly flat to facilitate joining of the other part.

10. **Drilling :** Boring of cane or bamboo with the help of hard drill machine is called drilling and this is of two types - vertical drilling and diagonal drilling.

11. **Bending :** Bending of Bamboo or cane with the application of heat is known as bending operation.

12. Scrapping : This operation is done with a view to polish and give proper shape to a bomboo split or cane.

13. Engraving : To give designs with the help of a sharp awl on the surface of bamboo is known as engraving.

14. Turning : The next stage is the turning operation which is done with the help of a turning teeth to produce various circular or round shapes out of bamboo splits or canes.

Tools and implements for bamboo and cane product:

The tools and implements used in the operation of measuring are scale (wooden or plastic) and ordinary tape. Wooden pencil, awl and compass are utilised in the marking operations. Awl is a composite tool having three parts., viz., handle, ferrule and pointed iron. The handle is made of cylindrical wood, slightly narrow at one end where the ferrule is fitted. The compass is a common variety used by all Draughtsman, sawing operation is done with the help of various types of saw having two parts, viz. handle and saw proper. The handle is made of wood and the saw proper is of iron blade which acts as cutting edge. The iron blade is pointed with two gargins, one is straight and the other is oblique, making the blade wider at the handle. Cutting operation is done with the help of hatchet (Da) and a knife. Both these tools are composite in nature having wooden handle and iron blades. Chiselling operation is done with the help of a composite tool consisting of three parts, viz., handle, ferrule and blade. the handle is made of wood, the ferrule is an iron ring through which the blade is attached and the blade is rectangular in shape with raised mid ridges. On either side of the mid ridge and at the terminal end, the margin slopes down to meet with the flat margins of lower surface of the blade to form a continuous sharp cutting edge on three sides of the blade in the upper surface. Splitting operation is done with the help of tools such as hatchet, chisel, knife and cleaner. Description of all these implements except cleaner have already been dealt with in details. The cleaner is composite tool having two component parts, viz, wooden handle and iron blade. The operation known as plaining is done with the help of a plaining tool which has two parts namely iron jack and smoothing plane. The operation of chopping is done with the help of tools known as knife and chisel, description of which have already been given in connection with other operations. Drilling operation is done with the help of hand -drill or a bodkin. The handle is peculiar in shape and composite in nature with one main handle, one sub-handle and one side handle which are made of wood. There are also a circular gear and a spindle which are made of steel. The spindle is provided at one end with a large jaw which is fitted in a square shaped steel chunck and a little above the chunk the spindle is provided with teeth which facilitates lengthening or shortening of the instrument proper. The second type of the tool has three parts. viz. handle, Ferrule and pointed tool proper. The handle is made of wood and appears more or less like an egg. Both ferrule and pointed tool proper are made of iron.

Engraving is done with the help of delicate and smaller variety of chisel which in other details follows the larger one in toto already discussed.

The turning operation is done with the help of lathe machine or a turning chisel and the operations such as scrapping, skinning, peeling and slyping are done with the help of tools known as hatchet, knife , scraper, chisel etc. details of which have already been discussed. Apart from the implements mentioned above, screw driver, hammer, mallet, marking gauge, side cutter, file, nail etc. are also used.

Screw Driver is a composite tool having three parts, handle, ferrule and the tool proper. The handle is generally made of wood, ferrule is ring like in appearance and made of iron which helps the tool proper to ramain fixed with the handle. The tool proper is a narrow iron rod, the terminal end of which is slightly flattened and provided with a straight and sharp edge.

Hammer is also a composite tool with two component parts - manner proper and a handle. The hammer is made of iron while the handle is either a bamboo or a solid cylindrical wood. The hammer is rod shaped having two flat ends with a hole at the middle and through this hole the handle is attached with the tool proper.

Mallet is a tool having two component parts - handle and mallet. Both the parts are made of wood. It is a rectangural block of wood having a hole at the middle through which the handle is fitted.

Marking gauge has three different parts, viz., stem, wedge and wooden block. In this wooden block the other two parts are fitted. The wooden block is square in shape with a hole at the centre and the stem and the wedge are shale like in appearance having four edges. Marking tool has two parts, viz. wooden block and steel plate. The former is rectangular and solid while the later is like a plate. This plate is fitted breadth-wise in the middle of this block with number of holes of varying diameters flat long leaf having tappering end and both the flat surfaces are provided with numerous small teeth.

Nail punch is also made of iron. It is like a small rod having one pointed end and its body is provided with small ridges to facilitate strong grip during use.

Design:

The design or patterns in practice are mostly said to be traditional. There is practically nothing borrowed or copied from an outside agency. Generally, demand determines the design along which more and more articles are to be produced. The age-old patterns coming in the father to son generation is generally followed. Production can be said be confined to traditional designs enriched if possible, with a few alterations to suit the modern tastes evolved by the passage of time or the choice of customers. At present the district Industrial Centres evolve certain designs and distribute among the artisans. However, when once a design is evolved, it is adopted over a sufficiently long period till such time as another design is prepared by the master craftsman or other agency.

Tables 31,32 and 33 indicate the name of the design, persons prepared the design, his relationship with the head, reason for introducing new design, classified by period and broad age-group. The name of the design as obtained during the survey is Dodhara, traditional, Jafri, Mat weaving, bamboo pasting, Tindhara, ring etc. There appears to be no difference in using the design by educational level. In some households modern design in manufacturing different items have been used and the reason put forward by the head of the household in almost all cases is the demand of the new design resulting increased sale of the products.

There are craftsmen belonging to various castes engaged in manufacturing cane and bamboo crafts and as such no myths and legends conencted with craftsmen community could be collected. Magic and superstitions do not hold paramount place in the life of the craftsmen. There is also no specific myths or legends in connection with any particular item of cane and bamboo products.

CHAPTER-V

MARKETING

Production:

The articles manufactured from cane and bamboo are mainly baskets of various types, Agarbati stick, split bamboo screen, furniture, dhari, mat, room divider and other specimen handicrafts which include ornaments of various types of status etc. Articles produced in the past are made even to-day with some variations. Table 34 shows the number of households manufacturing handicraft items classified by quantity produced, purpose for which produced and by religion, castes/community of the head of the household. In case of domestic materials number of articles produced is 501 and above per year by the 43 households among the 100 surveyed households. In this group next comes the item bamboo mat. Agarbati stick is another item which are manufactured by more than 501 and above by 31 households. It appears from the table that in case of only one household the articles produced are entirely for the use of craftsman's domestic use. The remaining households sold the entire articles to the market. It is also observed that the entire selling procedure is done on cash. From local enquiry it is found that in those villages there are some households who manufacture some items during lean season, i.e. the cultivators when free of work of the agricultural field, manufacture some articles for their domestic use only. In early days the tribal craftsmen usually produced the articles of cane and bamboo as a part and parcel of their culture and tradition for domestic and ceremonial purpose. But in the surveyed villages only one household out of three have produced articles for domestic use only.

Market is the most important aspect in the growth and development of any craft. Table 35 shows the number of households manufacturing handicraft items classified by place of sale of articles. In all varieties of items these articles are sold in both inside the village and outside the village. The craftsmen used to sell their produce in market. 'Hat' and 'Mela' held both in the village or outside the village. 'Baisakhi' is one of such 'Melas' held during the Bengali New Year's Day where large number of items are sold. Besides they also sell the articles to the chief centres of trade within the State, i.e., Agartala. The following statement shows the household manufacturing different items classified by place of sale.

The craftsmen also dispose of their articles through the Co-operative Societies and also through middle men. Some articles are sold direct to local consumers. Table 36 shows the household classified by quantity of finished products sold and channels through which it is disposed by production. In case of basketry which are manufactured by 63 households. 30 households sold cent per cent articles direct to the consumers, 9 households through middle man, 6 households to Co-operative Societies and 3 households through other sources. In case of domestic materials there are 29 households who sell all of their products direct to the consumers, 6 households to middle man, 12 households to Co-operative Societies. In case of bamboo mat 31 households sell all their products direct to the consumer. In respect of two items, viz., Tribal Khara and Oranments, the middle men do not play any part. The role of Co-operative Society is also negligible in respect of those two items.

Estimation of cost of production of finished products is very difficult as the articles are not of the same size, design and workmanship. Broadly speaking, it can be said that the cost of production generally depends on the cost of raw materials, accessory materials and the labour charges to be paid to the labourer for their work. Moreover, no account has been maintained by the workers to account the money spent on the purchase of raw materials or the realisation obtained by the sale of finished products. In the absence of written records, profit of margin has been estimated on the information furnished by the head of household. The profit depends upon the sale realisation which again varies according to the holding capacity of the workers. Table 37 shows the terms and conditions and margin of profit related to sale of finished products through different channels classified by educational level of the head of household. The profit of margin is highest (16-25%) for all items when the articles are sold direct to the consumers. In all other educational level the margin of profit varies in the range of 10-15% whether the articles are sold direct to the consumer or through middle man or Co-operative Society. The head of household educated upto Matriculation or Higher Secondary level, sell their products either to middle man or Co-operative Society only. In all the cases the terms and conditions are found to be on cash payment basis only.

Table 38 shows the particulars of finished products sold locally/exported classified by educational level of the head of the household. It seems that there is no significant difference among the households having different educational level regarding selling of finished products between local sale and export. The item-wise distribution of different products appears to be evenly distributed between local sale and export. The following statement shows the particulars of finished products classified by educational level of the head of the households.

Table 39 shows the particulars of households which reported to have met the demand for finished products and those which have not met the demands with reasons thereof classified by educational level of the head of household. It shows that in all items the craftsmen have fulfilled the local demand. The statement given below shows the particulars of households who have met the demand for finished products:

Statement - V.3

Distribution of finished products by educational level of the head of the household.

Educational level of the head of the household	No. of Handicrafts Items.	No. of household manufac-turing the items.	Quantity sold in Broad ranges		Number of households reported having sold finished products.			
			Broad ranges	NO. of Household	Locally		Exported	
					50%	100%	50%	100%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Literate	7	97	100	1	-	-	-	1
			100 - 300	11	4	-	4	7
			301 - 500	15	2	1	2	12
			501	70	10	6	10	54
Literate without Educational standard	5	38	100	2	1	-	1	1
			100 - 300	2	-	-	-	2
			301 - 500	8	-	3	-	5
			501	26	7	7	7	12
Primary or Junior Basic	7	77	100	8	-	-	-	8
			100 - 300	12	1	3	1	8
			301 - 500	10	4	2	5	3
			501	47	11	16	11	17
Middle	7	56	100	6	-	3	-	3
			100 - 300	12	-	8	-	4
			301 - 500	9	-	6	-	3
			501	29	-	13	-	16
Matriculation	5	5	100	-	-	-	-	-
			101-300	1	-	-	-	1
			301-500	2	-	2	-	-
			501	2	-	-	-	2

Statement - V.4

Distribution of households who have met the demand for finished products.

Educational level	No. of handi-crafts items	No. of households manufacturing the items	No. of household reported have met the demand for finished product			
			Local demand to the extent		Outside the demand to the extent	
			Partially	Filly due to items are suitable only for local use	Partially due to item are siutable only for lacal use	Fully
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	7	97	9	88	76	30
Literate without educational level	5	38	6	32	17	16
Primary of Junior Basic	7	77	12	65	47	20
Middle	7	56	7	49	31	13
Matriculation	5	5	1	4	5	

CHAPTER - VI

CRAFT AND EMPLOYMENT

The survey revealed that the households engaged in manufacturing different items of cane and bamboo are all migrants from the neighbouring districts of Bangladesh. Moreover, the craft of cane and bamboo at these village seems to be of recent origin since the old records do not make any mention of the existence of this craft in these villages prior to independence of the country. The origin of the craft seems, therefore, to be in the middle of this century. The craft is not confined to any particular caste but almost all major castes among Hindus and Muslims are also engaged in the craft. It is also found that the craft is progressing in these villages because the craftsmen are thinking of introducing new ideas and designs into the crafts to cater to some extent to the changing tastes of the customers.

Out of the 100 households surveyed 62 households have reported the craft as a source of livelihood and the remaining households have reported the same as non-lucrative. The reasons for non-lucrativeness of the craft are lack of facilities of proper manufacturing and the others have mentioned it as lack of technical skill. From Table 41 it appears that only 43 households have reported the craft as a source of gainful employment to make the craft profitable. About 50 per cent of the households have improved their economic position due to transformation of traditional skill to modern skill and adopted new design according to taste, habits and fashions of the consumers. It is observed that though the continuation of the craft is economically profitable, yet 68 households do not like to have their sons/daughters engaged in the craft. The reasons put forward by them are lack of economic prosperity, low place in the social heirarchy etc. which may be seen from the following statement:

Statement : VI-1

Households reported about the craft as a source of gainful employment classified by religion of the head of the household and reason put forward.

Religion	No.of household engaged in the craft	Number of households considering the craft as	
		Not source for gainful employment	Source for gainful employment
1	2	3	4
Hindu	98	55	43
Muslim	2	2	–

It seems that among the head of the households (98) belonging to Hindu, 55 households have reported the craft as not a source of gainful employment and the remaining households have reported it as a source of gainful employment. Both the Muslim households have reported the craft not as a source of gainful employment.

Table 41 gives the distribution of households reported about starting of the craft in the village classified by broad age-group of the head of the household. From the table it appears that practising of the craft started in the village only from 1932 onwards. Only two households where the age of the head of households is in the age-group 35-59 and 60 and above, have started the craft in the period 1932 to 1946. The remaining 98 households have started the craft after 1947.

The following statement shows the percentage of households reported about starting the craft classified by broad age-group of the head of the household.

Statement VI - 2

Percentage distribution of households reported about starting of crafts by broad age-group

Broad age-group of the head of the household	No.of households engaged in the craft	Percentage of households to total households engaged in the craft		
		After 1947	Between 1946-1932	Before 1931
1	2	3	4	5
15-34	36	100.00	-	-
35-59	51	99.98	0.02	-
60+	13	99.92	0.08	-

From the information collected from the head of the household surveyed it reveals that in the five villages highest number of households (756) belonging to Namasudra community are engaged in the craft followed by Debnath community with 144 households. Castes like Brahmin, Laskar, Dhuba, Banik, Jalia Kaibarta, Kayastha, Sutradhar, Mahisyadas, Saha and Karmakar among the Hindus are engaged in the craft. Among the tribals Tripuri and Jamatia are also found to be engaged in the craft. 38 households belonging to Muslim community reported that it is traditional in case of 700 households out of 756 households engaged in the craft. A large number of households have reported that they have been associated with the craft through the Instructor.

It is revealed from Table 42 that 98 households have reported about starting of the craft in the village since less than 40 years and only 2 households have reported since 40-45 years. Again the highest number of households (49) are engaged in the craft for more than 20 years, followed by 25 households in each of the period 5-9 years and 10-19 years. The following statement gives the particulars in brief:

Statement-VI.3

Households classified by period engaged in the craft with reference to craft started in the village

Period	No of house-holds engaged in the craft	Number of households reported about starting of the craft in the village since	
		Less than 40 years	40-55 years
1	2	3	4
Less than 5 years	1	1	-
5-9 years	25	25	-
10-19 years	25	25	-
20+ years	49	47	2
Period not stated			
Total	100	98	2

Table 43 gives the particulars of unemployed persons in the household with reference to relationship with the head of households, age-group, duration of unemployment and experience or training. It appears that of the 503 population surveyed there are 23, i.e. 4.6 per cent unemployed of which only 8 are females. In the age-group 15-34 highest number of unemployed persons, i.e. 12 are found. In the age-group 0-14 years only there are 2 males whereas there is none in the age group 60 years and above. If we consider the number of years of unemployment, it is found that in the group less than 1 year there are only 2 persons and in the group 1-2 years and 3-5 years there are 7 persons in each group and the remaining are found in the group 6 years and above. Considering the experience or training of the unemployment it is observed that there are only 3 persons who have neither any experience nor have any training.

The following statement gives the details in brief regarding the particulars of unemployed persons in the household with reference to relationship with the head of the household, age-group and duration of unemployment:

It appears from the table that of the 503 population surveyed there are 23, i.e. 4.6 per cent unemployed of which only 8 are females. In the age-group 15-34 highest number of unemployed persons, i.e. 12 are found. In the age-group 0-14 years only there are 2 males whereas there is none in the age-group 60 years and above. If we consider the number of years of unemployment, it is found that in the group less than 1 year there are only 2 persons and in the group 1-2 years and 3-5 years there are 7 persons in each group and the remaining are found in the group 6 years and above. Considering the experi-

Statement VI.4

Particulars of unemployed persons in the Household with reference for relationship with the Head of the Household, Age-group, Duration of unemployment and experience/Training

Relationship unployed persons with the head of the household	Age-group of unemployed persons	No. of unemployed persons	No of persons unemployed since							
			Less than 1 year who have		1-2 yrs who have		3-5 yrs who have		60+ yrs who have	
			No experience/ training	experience/ training	No experience/ training	experience/ training	No. experience/ training	experience/ training	No experience/ training	experience/ training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Son	0-14	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Son	15-34	12	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	4
Wife	"	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Son-wife	"	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daughter	"	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Brother	"	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mother	35-59	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Wife	"	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		23	-	2	2	6	-	7	1	5

Statement VI.5

Particulars of unemployed persons in the Household reference to Relationship with the Head of the household, educational level, duration of unemployment and Experience/Training

Educational level of the unemployed persons	Relationship unemployed persons with the head of the household	No. of unemployed persons	Number of persons unemployed since							
			Less than 1 yrs. who have		1-2 yrs who		3-5 yrs who have		6+ yrs who have	
			No experience/ training	Experience Training	No. experience/ training	Experience/ training	No. experience/ training	Experience/ training	No experience/ training	No experience/ training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	Daughter	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Mother	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Wife	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Literate without educational level.	Son's Wife	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary or Junior	Brother	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Basic	Son	5	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
	Wife	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	1

Statement VI.5 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Daughter	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Middle	Son	7	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3
Matriculate	Son	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Graduate & above	Son	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Total	23	-	2	2	6	-	7	1	5

ence of training of the unemployed it is observed that there are only 3 persons who have neither any experience nor have any training.

Table 44 further classifies the unemployed into educational level besides other classifications shown in Table 43. It is found that 4 persons are illiterate, 2 are literates but without any educational level, 8 persons are primary or junior basic, 7 persons read upto middle class level, one each is matriculate and in the group graduate and above. It is also seen that the man who is graduate is unemployed for 3-5 years and have received training on cane and bamboo from his father. It seems that educational level does not have any bearing on the employment pattern of the craftsmen. The statement given below shows the unemployed persons by educational level etc.

Table 45 further classified the unemployed persons with reasons for unemployment besides the classification shown in the other two tables. The reasons put forward by the unemployed persons are that there is no scope of employment, non-availability of job outside, disability etc. but all the persons have registered their name in the local employment exchange. One person is trying to get employment through Staff Selection Commission. It is revealed that one degree holder is also trying to secure job through Staff Selection Commission.

Table 46 classified the unemployed persons who had been previously employed and classified by age-group, reasons for discontinuation of employment, relationship with the head of household. It is found that out of 23 unemployed persons 16 persons had previous employment but now are out of employment. The main reasons for discontinuation of earlier work have been put up as for better employment. Ony in one case, namely, one female, in the age-group 35-59, is now out of employment due to disability. The said female is also found to be illiterate from Table 47. During survey it is also observed that on attaining higher educational level people do not like to continue in this craft.

The following two statements show the number of unemployed persons by educational level and by age group:

Statement VI.6

Unemployed persons who had previous employment of classified by Age-Group reasons for Discontinuation and Relationship with head of the household

Age-group of the unemployed persons	Relationship of unemployed persons with the head of the household	No. of unemployed persons	No. of unemployed persons who had previous employment and reason for discontinuation	
			Seeking for better employment	Disability
1	2	3	4	5
0-14	Son	2	-	-
15-34	Son's wife	1	-	-
	Daughter	3	2	-
	Brother	1	1	-
	Son	12	11	-
	Wife	1	1	-
35-59	Mother	1	-	1
	Wife	2	-	-
60+		-	-	-
Total		23	15	1

Statement VI.7

Unemployed persons who had previous employment classified by Educational level, reason for discontinuation and relationship with Head of the household

Educational level of unemployed persons	Relationship of unemployed persons with the head of the household	No. of unemployed persons	Number of unemployed persons who had previous employment and reason for discontinuation	
			Disability	Seeking for better employment.
1	2	3	4	5
Illiterate	Mother	1	1	-
	Daughter	1	-	-
	Wife	2	-	-
Literate without educational level	Son's wife	1	-	-
Primary or Junior Basic	Brother	1	-	1
	Son	5	-	2
	Wife	1	-	1
	Daughter	2	-	2
Middle	Son	7	-	7
Matriculation	Son	1	-	1
Graduate & above	Son	1	-	1
Total		23	1	15

CHAPTER-VII

CONCLUSION

The craft of cane and bamboo, i.e., making of beautiful articles by cane and bamboo, is an ancient art and it is being practised in several places of the State.

As mentioned earlier the survey was conducted in five villages containing 100 households who are engaged in the craft and 25 households who were previously engaged in the craft but now have shifted to any other occupation. The craftsmen are scattered all over the State. Without elaborate study it is difficult to make any definite commitment regarding the prospect of the craft.

A good number of households of the surveyed villages have adopted the craft as the source of their livelihood. But the others have not accepted it as a source of gainful employment for want of proper technical guidance and lack of proper facilities for manufacturing the craft and they are not interested to engage their next generation in the profession. According to them this profession has no assured income and it is of low social status and as such they would prefer regular employment for their next generation.

Number of craftsmen is more in the rural areas than in urban areas. The demand of handicraft articles of artistic nature is mainly in the urban areas and outside the State. Although there are good number of master-craftsmen in the rural areas, they can not prove their skill in the craft for want of proper marketing facilities in the rural areas. Moreover, they are suffering from economic stringency. Proper financial assistance and market would encourage them to manufacture quality goods which have demand everywhere. To brighten the prospect of the craft, Government will have to play a vital role. Government will have to provide financial assistance to the crafts men with supply of required raw materials, improved tools etc. and arrange for the marketing of the finished products centrally. Arrangement of publicity within the country should also rest with the Government. In addition to the artistic crafts manufactured by the craftsmen, design as per demand of the day will also have to be provided to the craftsmen so that the crafts of Tripura may have a good market in the country.

However, the results of the surey in limited households as mentioned above reveal that the cane and bamboo works bids fair to flourish with each succeeding decade.The production is seen to have registered an all time high upto the year of survey. Though the craft has won popularity than before, the technique of manufacturing has not undergone any material change. The craftsmen still work with their age old tools and within the limited financial capacity. The existing marketing system is giving scope to the middlemen to have a good earning depriving the artisans. This should be avoided and attempts be made to give the artisans the entire benefit of their skillness. The craft can be source of employment if Government provides adequate technical guidance, financial assistance and arrangement for proper marketing of the finished products. This would also solve the problem of unemployment to some extent if the required measures are adopted by the Government.

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Detailed Tables

Table 1 Distribution of population classified by

Age-group	Never married			Married		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0– 4	51	20	31	–	–	–
5 - 9	67	31	36	–	–	–
10–14	76	33	43	–	–	–
15–19	47	34	13	12	–	12
20–24	22	16	6	12	6	6
25–29	7	6	1	25	11	14
30–34	2	2	–	27	8	19
35–44	1	–	1	40	20	20
45–54	–	–	–	41	21	20
55–69	–	–	–	27	22	5
70+	–	–	–	4	4	–
TOTAL	273	142	131	188	92	96

age, sex and marital status

Widowed			Divorced or separated			Total population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	51	20	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	67	31	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	76	33	43
–	–	–	–	–	–	59	34	25
–	–	–	4	1	3	38	23	15
2	–	2	1	–	1	35	17	18
–	–	–	2	–	2	31	10	21
6	–	6	–	–	–	47	20	27
11	1	10	–	–	–	52	22	30
10	3	7	–	–	–	37	25	12
6	2	4	–	–	–	10	6	4
35	6	29	7	1	6	503	241	262

Table 1 (A) Distribution of population, classified by age, sex and

Age-group	Never married			Married		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0– 4	13	7	6	–	–	–
5– 9	17	7	10	–	–	–
10–14	14	8	6	–	–	–
15–19	13	8	5	–	–	–
20–24	7	5	2	4	–	4
25–29	5	5	–	8	2	6
30–34	–	–	–	8	4	4
35–44	–	–	–	14	8	6
45–54	–	–	–	8	6	2
55–69	–	–	–	4	3	1
70+	–	–	–	1	1	–
TOTAL	69	40	29	47	24	23

marital status for the households non-practising cane & bamboo craft

Widowed			Divorced or separated			Total population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	13	7	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	6
–	–	–	1	–	1	14	7	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	4
1	–	1	–	–	–	15	8	7
2	–	2	–	–	–	10	6	4
2	–	2	–	–	–	6	3	3
3	3	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
8	3	5	1	–	1	125	67	58

Table 2

Distribution of households classified by religion, caste/tribe/community, sex and educational level of head of the household

Name of Religion	Name of caste/ tribe/community	No. of households by sex of head of the household M/F	Number of households by educational level of head of the households (educational level)				
			Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or Jr. Basic	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	Banik	F-1	–	–	–	F-1	–
	Brahmin	M-3	M-1	–	M-1	M-1	–
		F-1	F-0		F-0	F-1	–
	Debnath	M-13	M-1	–	M-2	M-10	–
		F-3	F-0	–	F-2	F-1	–
	Dhoba (S.C.)	M-1	–	M-0	–	M-1	–
		F-1	–	F-1	–	F-0	–
	Jalia Kaibarta (S.C.)	M-0	–	–	M-0	–	–
		F-1	–	–	F-1	–	–
	Jamatia (S.T.)	M-1	M-1	–	–	–	–
		F-0	F-0	–	–	–	–
	Karmakar	M-0	–	–	M-0	–	–
		F-1	–	–	F-1	–	–
	Kayastha	M-2	–	–	M-1	M-1	–
		F-0	–	–	F-0	F-0	–
	Laskar	M-1	–	–	M-1	–	–
		F-0	–	–	F-0	–	–
	Mahisyadas (S.C.)	M-0	–	–	–	M-0	–
		F-1	–	–	–	F-1	–
	Namasudra (S.C.)	M-52	M-27	M-9	M-12	M-3	M-1
		F-10	F-14	F-1	F-5	F-0	F-0
	Saha	M-1	–	–	–	M-1	–
		F-0	–	–	–	F-0	–
	Sutradhar	M-1	M-0	–	–	M-1	–
		F-1	F-1	–	–	F-0	–
	Tripuri (S.T.)	M-3	M-3	–	–	–	–
		F-0	F-0	–	–	–	–
Islam	Muslim	M-2	–	M-2	–	–	–
		F-0	–	F-0	–	–	–
	TOTAL	M-80	M-33	M-11	M-17	M-18	M-1
		F-20	F-5	F-2	F-9	F-4	F-0

Table 2 (A) Distribution of population classified by age, sex and

Age-group	Total population			Illiterate		Literate without educational level	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	125	67	58	20	25	3	5
0– 4	13	7	6	7	6	–	–
5– 9	17	7	10	4	4	2	–
10–14	14	8	6	–	–	–	–
15–19	13	8	5	–	–	–	–
20–24	11	5	6	1	2	–	1
25–34	22	11	11	2	4	–	2
35+	35	21	14	6	9	1	2

educational level of the household for non-practising cane & bamboo craft

Educational level							
Primary or Jr. Basic		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Graduate & above	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26	19	11	8	5	1	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	5	1	1	–	–	–	–
4	2	4	3	–	–	–	–
1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–
3	3	3	2	3	–	–	–
10	2	3	1	1	–	–	–

Table 2 (B)

Distribution of households classified by religion, caste/tribe/community and mother tongue of head of the household

Religion	Name of the caste/ tribe/community	Mother tongue	
		Bengali	Total
1	2	3	4
Hindu	Barai	1	1
	Debnath	3	3
	Kapali	1	1
	Mahisyadas (SC)	1	1
	Namasudra (SC)	17	17
	Saha	1	1
	Sutradhar	1	1
	TOTAL	25	25

Table 3

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

Age of head of household		No. of households by sex of head of household	Number of household having members							
			Single	2	3	4	5	6–7	8–9	10–12
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 20	M	2	–	1	1	–	–		–	–
	F	2		1	–	1	–	–	–	–
20–29	M	16	–	2	–	4	4	6	-	-
	F	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–
30–39	M	14	–	1	1	–	5	6	1	–
	F	8	–	–	4	2	–	1	1	–
40–49	M	11	–	1	-	1	4	3	1	1
	F	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
50–59	M	24	–	2	6	3	6	4	2	1
	F	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
60& above	M	13	–	1	2	1	1	4	2	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Age not started	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	80	–	8	10	9	20	23	6	4
	F	20	1	3	6	6	–	2	2	–

Table 4

Distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to head of the Household and number of members

	Nature of relation of members to head of the household	No. of household	Number of members
	1	2	3
1	Self	1	1
2	Self, Spouse	5	10
3	Self, Spouse, Unmarried Sons and Daughters	45	244
4	Self, Spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	1	4
5	Self, Spouse, married Brother, brother's wife or without unmarried sons and daughters	–	–
6	Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, sons, wife, with/without unmarried sons and daughters	–	–
7	Self (Male), Unmarried son/daughter	2	5
8	Self (Female), unmarried son/daughter	5	15
9	Self, Spouse/with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	1	7
10	Self, Spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	2	11
11	Self (Male), unmarried brother/sister	–	–
12	Self (Male), unmarried brother and sister with mother/father/others (Specify)	4	22
13	Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife unmarried brothers sons and daughter's widowed mother	1	8
14	Self (Male), unmarried sister and widowed mother	1	5
15	Self (Female). unmarried brother/sister with widowed mother/father	3	9
16	Self (Female) with daughter, daughter's husband, daughter's sons and daughters and mother/father	1	7
17	Self (Female) with widowed daughter	1	2
18	Self (Male) widowed mother	2	4
19	Self (Female) married father, mother, married brother, brother's wife, unmarried brothers sons/daughters	2	18
20	Self (Female) married father, unmarried brothers/sisters	1	4
21	Self, Spouse, unmarried sons/daughters/brothers and widowed mother and father	3	21
22	Self, Spouse, unmarried brother/sister, father and mother	1	6
23	Self (Male) unmarried brother/sister widowed father/mother	2	6
24	Self. Spouse unmarried son/daughter/brother/sister, widowed mother/father	2	10

Table 4

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

	Nature of relation of members to head of the household	No. of household	Number of members
	1	2	3
25	Self (Male) unmarried son/daughter, separated daughter	1	3
26	Self, Spouse married sons, son's wife, unmarried sons/daughter/son's daughter/son's son	5	38
27	Self, Spouse,unmarried son, daughter and brother's son/daughter	1	6
28	Self, (Male) married son and son's wife	1	3
29	Self, (Male), married sons, son's wife with/without unmarried son/daughter, sons unmarried son/daughter	1	12
30	Self, Spouse, widowed mother's brother	1	3
31	Self (Male) with/wihout unmarried brother, sister, widowed mother and mother's mother (widowed)	1	6
32	Self (Female) with married daughter, daughter's husband and unmarried daughter	1	4
33	Self (Female) with/without married son, son's wife and unmarried son	1	4
34	Self (Female) with/without daughter, widowed mother	1	3
	TOTAL	100	503

Table 4 (A)

Distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to head of the Household and number of members for non-practising cane and bamboo crafts

Nature of relation of members to head of the household	Number of Household	Number of members
1	2	3
1 Self	1	1
2 Self, Spouse	1	2
3 Self, Spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	12	62
4 Self, Spouse, married sons and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	2	11
5 Self, (Male), Unmarried son/daughter	1	2
6 Self, (Female) Unmarried son/daughter	1	4
7 Self, Spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	1	9
8 Self, Spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	1	7
9 Self, (Male) unmarried brother and sister with mother/father and fathers's sister	1	6
10 Self, Spouse, unmarried sons/daughters/brothers and widowed mother	1	5
11 Self, (Male) unmarried brother/sister widowed father/mother	1	5
12 Self, (Male) married sons, sons wife with/ without unmarried son/daughter's son unmarried son/daughter	2	11
TOTAL	25	125

Table 5

Distribution of households classified by migration status with reference to place of birth and reasons for migration in relation to head of households

Migration status with reference to place of birth of head of household		Number of household	Number of households which have migrated due to		
			Marriage	Partition	For seeking better employment
1		2	3	4	5
A. Non-migrant					
(Born in the village)		20	–	–	–
B. Migrant		80	1	74	5
I. Born outside the village	R	1	1	–	–
but in the same district	U	–	–	–	–
II. Born outside the district	R	2	–	–	2
but within the state	U	–	–	–	–
III. Other including unspecified (outside the country)		77	–	74	3
TOTAL		100	1	74	5

Table 5 (A)

Distribution of households classificd by migration status with reference to place of birth and reasons for migration in relation to head of household for non-practising cane & bamboo craft

Migration status with reference to place of birth of head of the household		Number of households	Number of households which have migrated due to		
			Partition	Marriage	For employment
1		2	3	4	5
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the village)		3	–	–	–
B. Migrant		22	19	1	2
I. Born outside the village but	R	1	–	–	1
in the same district	U	2	–	1	1
II. Others including unspecified (Outside the Country)		19	19	–	–
TOTAL		25	19	1	2

Table 6

Distribution of households classified by migration status of duration of stay in the village with reference to head of the household

Migration status with reference to place of birth of the head of the household		Number of households	Number of households where duration of stay in the village of head of the household					Remarks
			Non-migrant	Less than 1 year	6—10 Years	11—20 Years	21+ Years	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village)		20	20	–	–	–	–	Number of house-
B. Migrant		80	–	1	2	11	66	holds under
I. Born outside the village	R	1	–	1	–	–	–	duration of stay
but in the district	U	–	–	–	–	–	–	1—5 years was nil
II. Born outside the district	R	2	–	–	–	–	2	
but within the state	U	–	–	–	–	–	–	
III. Others including unspecified (outside the country)		77	–	–	2	11	64	
TOTAL		100	20	1	2	11	66	

Table 6 (A)

Distribution of households classified by migration status and duration of stay in the village with reference to head of the household for non-practising cane & bamboo craft

Migration status with reference to place of birth of head of the household		No. of house-holds	Non-migrant	Number of households where duration of stay in the village of head of the household is				
				Migrant				
				Less than 1 year	1–5 years	6–10 years	11–20 years	11+ years
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village)		3	3	–		–	–	–
B. Migrant		22	–	–	–	2	1	19
I. Born outside the village	U	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
but in the same district	R	2	–	–	–	2	–	–
II. Others including unspecified (Outside the country)		19	–	–	–	–	–	19
TOTAL		25	3	–	–	2	1	19

Table 7 Distribution of households classified by traditional occupation

Name of Religion	Name of caste/tribe/community	No. of house-holds	Number of households where traditional occupation		
			Weaving	Goldsmith	Cultivator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	Banik	1	–	–	–
	Brahmin	4	–	–	–
	Debnath	16	14	1	1
	Dhoba (SC)	2	–	–	–
	Jalia Kaibarta (SC)	1	–	–	–
	Jamatia (SC)	1	–	–	–
	Karmakar	1	–	–	–
	Kayastha	2	–	–	2
	Laskar	1	–	–	1
	Mahisyadas (SC)	1	–	–	1
	Namasudra (SC)	62	–	–	1
	Saha	1	–	–	–
	Sutradhar	2	–	–	–
	Tripuri (ST)	3	–	–	3
Islam	Muslim	2	–	–	2
	TOTAL	100	14	1	11

Religion and caste/tribe community of head of the household

of head of the household is						
Blacksmith	Priest religions work	Trade Retail sale of Grocery	Carpentry	Cane & bamboo work	Laundry (Washerman)	Fisherman
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	4	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	61	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	**4**	**2**	**2**	**62**	**2**	**1**

Table 7 (A)

Distribution of households classified by traditional occupation and religion and caste/tribe/ community of head of the Household for non-practising cane and Bamboo craft

Name of Religion	Name of caste/tribe/ community	Number of Households	Number of households where traditional occupation of head of household is			
			Cane & Bamboo work	Weaving	Cultivation	Carpentry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	Barai	1	1	–	–	–
	Debnath	3	–	3	–	–
	Kapali	1	1	–	–	–
	Mahiayadas (SC)	1	1	–	–	–
	Namasudra (SC)	17	17	–	–	–
	Saha	1	–	–	1	–
	Sutradhar	1	–	–	–	1
	TOTAL	25	20	3	1	1

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	No. of households	No. of workers
1	2	3
No. of occupational Diversity	79	186
Head of household-Craftman & Cane & Bomboo	1	2
Occupation-2 (wife) Instructor (Handicraft)		
Head of household-Craftman (Cane & Bamboo)	–	–
Occupation-3 (Son) Agricultural labour	5	14
Peon (Govt. service)	2	8
Cultivators	1	4
Daily labour	2	10
Sales worker		
Bidi-maker	1	3
Tea Boy	1	3
Clerk (Gramin Bank)	1	3
Head of Household-Craftman	–	–
(Cane & Bamboo)	–	–
Occupation 4 (brother)	1	–
Daily labour	1	4
Book Seller	1	3
Cultivator	–	–
Peon (Govt. service)	1	3
Head of the Household-Craftman (Cane & Bamboo)	–	–
Occupation-5 (husband)	–	–
Cloth merchant (Business)	1	2
Head of household-Craftman (Cane & Bomboo)	–	–
Occupation-6 (Brother's son)		
Argi-labour	1	2
Head of household-Craftman (Cane & Bamboo)		
Occupation-7 (mothor)		
Muri seller	1	2
TOTAL	100	253

Table 8(A)

Distribution of households classified by number of workers and by main occupational diversity (in different members having different occupation) for non-practising bamboo or Cane craft

Description of occupational diversity	No. of households	No. of workers
1	2	3
No. occupational Diversity	19	30
Head of household : Cycle Rickshaw Driver Wife : Domestic Servant	1	2
Head of household : Cabinet Maker Son : Clerk, Gramin Bank	1	2
Hcad of household : Business in grocery Brother : Cultivator	1	2
Head of household : Cultivator Wife : Muri Maker	2	4
Head of household : Wood cutter (production of Son : firewood) : Sawyer	1	2
TOTAL	25	42

Table 9

Household classified by sex, broad age-group and subsidiary occupation in relation to head of household

Age-group	Sex	No. of households	No. of household having no subsidiary occupation	Number of households having subsidiary occupation			
				Cultivator	Agriculture labour	Daily labour	Priest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15–34	M	24	15	4	1	4	–
	F	11	11	–	–	–	–
35–59	M	43	24	12	2	4	1
	F	9	6	1	1	1	–
60+	M	13	5	6	1	1	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	80	44	22	4	9	1
	F	20	17	1	1	1	–

Table : 10 : Distribution of Workers and Non-workers classified

Name of the caste/tribe/ community	Total Population			All Ages						0—14 Years					
				Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Banik	8	5	3	4	1	3	4	4	–	–	–	–	3	3	–
Brahmin	13	5	8	6	3	3	7	2	5	–	–	–	5	2	3
Debnath	90	38	52	37	23	14	53	15	38	–	–	–	30	7	23
Dhoba (SC)	7	4	3	5	2	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Jalia Kaibarta (SC)	4	1	3	3	1	2	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1
Jamatia (ST)	3	1	2	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Karmakar	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Kayastha	10	6	4	3	2	1	7	4	3	–	–	–	5	3	2
Laskar	6	2	4	1	1	–	5	1	4	–	–	–	4	1	3
Mahisyadas (SC)	10	3	7	3	1	2	7	2	5	1	–	1	2	1	1
Namasudra (SC)	302	151	151	167	87	80	135	64	71	8	5	3	109	49	60
Saha	5	1	4	1	1	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2
Sutradhar	7	3	4	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tripuri (ST)	23	13	10	5	5	–	18	8	10	–	–	–	10	5	5
Muslim	11	5	6	7	5	2	4	–	4	2	2	–	3	–	3
TOTAL	503	241	262	253	137	116	250	104	146	15	10	5	176	73	103

by sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Broad Age—Group

15–34 Years						35–39 Years						60+ Years					
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–
5	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	13	10	15	6	9	11	8	3	6	2	4	3	2	1	2	–	2
4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
72	34	38	15	13	2	74	37	37	5	–	5	13	11	2	6	2	4
1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	–	5	3	2	1	1	–	3	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–
3	2	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
120	60	60	42	24	18	98	52	46	21	4	17	20	15	5	11	3	8

Table : 10 (A) : Distribution of Workers and Non-workers classified by sex,

Number of workers and

Name of the Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total Population			All Ages						0—14 Years					
				Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Barai	4	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	2	–	–	–	3	1	2
Debnate	20	10	10	6	6	–	14	4	10	–	–	–	7	2	5
Kapali	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	3	2	1
Mahisyadas (SC)	8	3	5	1	1	–	7	2	5	–	–	–	4	2	2
Namasudra (SC)	77	44	33	27	24	3	50	20	30	–	–	–	27	15	12
Saha	6	3	3	2	2	–	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sutradhar	5	3	2	3	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	125	67	58	42	37	5	83	30	53	–	–	–	44	22	22

Caste/Tribes/Community and broad age—group for the households non-practising cane & bumboo craft

non-workers by age group

15—34 Years						35—59 Years						60+Years					
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	4	–	4	1	3	2	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	12	1	14	3	11	10	8	2	5	–	5	4	4	–	4	2	2
1	1	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	19	3	24	5	19	16	14	2	10	–	10	4	4	–	5	3	2

Table 11

Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex and education level

Education level	Total population			Number of workers			Number of Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	226	85	141	125	53	72	101	32	69
Literate without educational level	34	21	13	18	15	3	16	6	10
Primary or Junior Basic	165	85	80	65	37	28	100	48	52
Middle	70	44	26	43	30	13	27	14	13
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	6	4	2	1	1	–	5	3	2
Graduate & above	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
Total Population	503	241	262	253	137	116	250	104	146

Table 11 (A)

Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex and education level for the household practising cane and Bamboo craft

Education level	Total population			Number of workers			Number of Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	45	20	25	8	6	2	37	14	
Literate without educational level	8	3	5	1	1	-	7	2	5
Primary or Junior Basic	45	26	19	20	18	2	25	8	17
Middle	19	11	8	8	7	1	11	4	7
Matriculation or H.S.	6	5	1	3	3	–	3	2	1
Graduate & above	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	125	67	58	42	37	5	83	30	53

Table 12 Distribution of workers classified by traditional & present

Traditional Occupation	Sex	Total No. of workers	Number of workers by age-group 0—14 years where present occupation is If different (Name of occupation Same as Col. 1	Daily labour	Craftsman Cane & Bamboo	Tea boy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Craftsman of Cane & Bamboo	M	90	5	–	–	–
	F	88	3	–	–	–
	M	1	–	–	–	–
Business	F	3	–	–	–	–
	M	1	1	–	–	–
Fisherman	F	2	–	–	–	–
	M	3	–	–	–	–
Priest	F	2	–	–	–	–
	M	16	–	1	–	–
Cultivator	F	8	–	–	–	–
	M	2	–	–	–	–
Washerman	F	1	–	–	–	–
	M	17	–	–	–	–
Weaver	F	9	–	–	–	–
	M	2	–	–	–	–
Carpenter	F	3	–	–	2	–
	M	1	–	–	–	–
Goldsmith	F	–	–	–	–	–
	M	4	–	–	–	3
Blacksmith	F	–	–	–	–	–
Total	M	137	6	1	–	3
	F	116	3	–	2	–

occupations, sex and broad age-group

Number of workers by age group				
				15—34 years where present
				If different (Name of
Same as Col. 1	Craftsman Cane & Bamboo	Bidi maker	Caltivator	Daily labour
8	9	10	11	12
29	–	1	1	6
38	–	–	–	2
–	1	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–
–	2	–	–	–
–	2	–	–	–
1	4	–	–	–
–	6	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	1
–	1	–	–	–
–	9	–	–	–
–	8	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
30	**19**	1	1	7
38	**19**	–	–	**2**

Table 12 Distribution of workers classified by traditional & present

Traditional Occupation	Sex	Number of workers by age-group: occuption is (occuption) Muri seller	Service (Govt.)	35—59 years where present: Same as Col. 1	If different (Name of): Craftsman Cane & Bamboo
1	2	13	14	15	16
Craftsman of Cane & Bamboo	M	–	–	35	–
	F	1	–	41	–
Business	M	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	1
Fisherman	M	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	1
Priest	M	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–
Cultivator	M	–	–	–	3
	F	–	–	–	1
Washerman	M	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–
Weaver	M	–	2	–	5
	F	–	–	–	1
Carpenter	M	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	1
Goldsmith	M	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–
Blacksmith	M	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–
Total	M	–	2	35	11
	F	1	–	41	5

occupations, Sex and Broad Age-group

Number of workers by Age-group			
occupation is	60+ years where present occupation is		
occupation	If different (Name of occupation)		
Daily labour	Same as Col. 1	Craftsman cane & Bamboo	Muri seller
17	18	19	20
2	11		
–	3	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
4	–	3	–
–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
6	11	4	–
–	3	2	–

Table 13 Distribution of workers classified by sex, broad age-group,

Age-group	Sex	Total No. of workers	No. of workers having subsidiary occupation	Number of persons whose main occupation is			
				Cane & Bamboo with subsidiary			
				Daily labour	Cultivator	Agriculture labour	Grocery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0–14	M	10	3	–	–	–	–
	F	5	2	–	2	–	–
	P	15	5	–	2	–	–
15–34	M	60	25	6	10	–	–
	F	60	4	–	2	–	–
	P	120	29	6	12	–	–
35–59	M	52	21	4	13	2	–
	F	46	3	–	2	–	–
	P	98	24	4	15	2	–
60+	M	15	9	1	6	1	1
	F	5	–	–	–	–	–
	P	20	9	1	6	1	1
TOTAL	M	137	58	11	29	3	1
	F	116	9	–	6	–	–
	P	253	67	11	35	3	1

main activity and subsidiary Occupation

Number of persons whose main occupation is					
Cane & Bamboo with subsidiary occupation		Daily labour with subsidiary occupation	Cultivator with subsidiary occupation	Agricultural labour with subsidiary occupation	Bidi maker with subsidiary occupation
Murifrying	Priest	Cane & Bamdoo	Cane & Bamboo	Cane & Bamboo	Cane & Bamboo
9	10	11	12	13	14
–	–	–	–	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	3	–
–	–	4	1	3	1
–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	6	1	3	1
–	1	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	5	1	6	1
1	–	2	–	–	–
1	1	7	1	6	1

Table 13 (A) Distribution of workers classified by sex, broad age-group, main activity

Age-group	Sex	Total No. of workers	No. of workers having subsidiary occupations	Number of person whose main						
				Cultivator	Motor driver	Wood cutter	Business in grocery	Business in fish	Manufacturing of Muri	Cycle Rickshaw Driver
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0–14	M	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15–34	M	18	4	5	1	–	1	–	–	–
	F	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
35–59	M	14	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1
	F	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
60+	M	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	37	4	13	1	1	1	1	–	1
	F	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–

and subsidiary occupation for the households non-practising cane & bamboo craft

occupation is having											
Clerk in Gramin Bank	Duftry	Bidi maker	Business in cloth	Business in vegetable	Cabinet maker	Daily labour	Sawyer	Domestic servant	Producer of Fire wood	Agri labour	Primary Teacher
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	2	1	1	1	2	–	3	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	3	1	2	4	2	–	3	1	1
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–

Table 14 Distribution of non-workers by

Age-group	Total No. of Non-workers			Number of non-workers by type of Activity and sex			
				Infant		Full time student	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0–14	176	73	103	24	46	48	57
15–19	24	18	6	–	–	17	5
20–24	13	5	8	–	–	4	4
25–29	6	1	5	–	–	–	1
30–39	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
40–49	7	1	6	–	–	–	–
50–59	9	3	6	–	–	–	–
60+	11	3	8	–	–	–	–
Total :	250	104	146	24	46	69	67

sex, age, and type of activity

Number of non-workers by type of activity and sex

Household duty		Seeking employment		Any other (Specify) disabled	
M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	1	1	–	–	–
–	3	1	1	–	–
–	4	1	–	–	–
–	4	–	–	–	–
1	6	–	–	–	–
3	6	–	–	–	–
–	4	–	–	3	4
4	28	4	1	3	4

Table 14(A) Distribution of workers classified by sex, Broad

Age-group	Sex	Total No. of workers	Number of worker having subsidiary occupation	Number of persons whose	
				Cultivator	Motor driver
1	2	3	4	5	6
0–14	M	1	–	1	–
	F	–	–	–	–
15–34	M	18	4	5	1
	F	3	–	–	–
35–59	M	14	–	5	–
	F	2	–	–	–
60+	M	4	–	2	–
	F	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	37	4	13	1
	F	5	–	–	–

Age-group	Sex	Bidi maker	Business in cloth	Business in vegetables	Cabinet maker
1	2	14	15	16	17
0–14	M	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–
15–34	M	–	2	1	1
	F	–	–	–	–
35–59	M	1	1	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–
60+	M	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	1	3	1	2
	F	–	–	–	–

age-group, main activity and Subsidiary Occupation.

main occupation is having

Wood cutter	Business in grocery	Business in fish	Manufacturing of muri	Cycle rick-shaw driver	Clerk in Gramin bank	Dufiry
	8	9	10	11	12	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	1	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	1	–	1	1	
–	–	–	2	–	–	

Daily labour	Sawyer	Domestic servant	Producer of Fire wood	Agricultural labour	Primary teacher
18	19	20	21	22	23
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
1	2	–	3	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
4	2	–	3	1	1
–	–	2	–	–	–

Table 15 Distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head,

Period engaged in the Craft	No. of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft							
		Head of the household who received training from				Wife who received training from			
		Husband	Father	Instructor	Neighbour	Father	Instructor	Husband	Neighbour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5 years	25	–	1	1	1	–	–	3	–
5–9 years	59	–	16	10	8	4	1	1	3
10–19 years	58	–	12	7	6	4	4	6	1
20+years	85	2	26	9	1	15	5	8	–
TOTAL	227	2	55	27	16	23	10	18	4

Period engaged in the Craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft						
	Daughter's husband who received training from	Daughter's daughter who received training from	Brother who received training from	Brother's wife who received training from	Brother's son who received training from	Sister who received training from	
	Father	Father	Father	Father	Father	Father	Sister
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Less than 5 years	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
5–9 years	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
10–19 years	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
20+ years	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total	1	1	6	1	1	1	1

the pessons imported training and the period engaged in the craft

who are related to head as

Son who received training from		Son's wife who received training from				Daughter who received training from	
Father	Neighbour	Father	Husband's father	Husband	Neighbour	Father	Mother
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6	–	1	–	1	–	3	1
4	1	2	–	–	–	2	1
4	2	1	1	1	–	3	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	3	4	1	2	–	8	2

who are related to head as

Husband who received training from		Father who received training from		Mother who received training from					Unrelated who received training from	
Father	Instructor	Father	Son	Father	Husband	Son	Daughter	Neighbour	Father	Husband
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
–	–	2	1	3	1	1	–	–	2	4
1	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	2	4

Table 16 Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head,

Relationship with the head		No. of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft.					
			Manufacturing of busketry where the relation noted at Col. 1 received training from					
			Father	Son	Husband	Sister	Instructor	Neighbour
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Head	100	58	–	2		27	5
2	Wife	55	14	–	10	–	9	3
3	Son	21	17	–	–	–	1	–
4	Son's wife	7	7	–	1	–	–	–
5	Daughter	10	5	–	–	–	4	–
6	Daughter's husband	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7	Daugher's daughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Brother	6	6	–	–	–	–	–
9	Brother's wife	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Brother's son	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
11	Sister	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
12	Husband	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
13	Father	3	2	1	–	–	–	–
14	Mother	11	7	1	2	–	1	–
15	Unrelated	6	2	–	–	–	4	–
	TOTAL	227	123	2	15		46	8

nature of work performed and the persons imparted training

by nature of work performed

Manufacturing of bamboomat where the relation noted at Col. 1 received training from						
Father	Son	Husband	Husband's father	Instructor	Neighbour	Daughter
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30	–	–	–	23	11	–
5	–	4	1	2	1	–
6	–	–	–	1	1	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	1	–	–	1	1
2	–	–	–	4	–	–
58	2	5	2	30	14	1

Table 16 Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head,

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the craft							
	Manufacturing of Furniture where the relation noted Col. 1 received training from			Manufacturing of Tribal Khara where the relation noted Col. 1	Manufacturing of Domestic Utensils where the relation noted Col. 1 received training from			
	Father	Husband	Instructor	Father	Father	Daughter	Instructor	Neighbour
i	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 Head	8	–	8	2	50	4	3	4
2 Wife	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	1
3 Son	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Son's wife	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Daughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 Daughter's husband	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7 Daughter's daughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 Brother	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–
9 Brother's wife	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 Brother's son	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11 Sister	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12 Husband	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
13 Father	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14 Mother	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
15 Unrelated	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
TOTAL	11	1	14	2	51	5	14	5

nature of work performed and the persons imparted training

by nature of work performed

Manufacturing of Agarbati Stick				Manufacturing of Room		Manufacturing Ornaments
Father	Mother	Husband	Neighbour	Father	Instructor	Instructor
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
50	–	5	40	8	2	10
12	–	7	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	1	1	–	8
1	–	3	–	–	–	–
2	1	–	–	–	1	3
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	–	–	–	–	4	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	–	3	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	6	6
91	1	18	41	9	13	27

Table 17 Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head,

Relationship with the head		No. of persons engaged in the craft	No. of persons engaged in the crafts											
			Father for the period						Husband for the period					
			Less than 6 months & paid remuneration		6 month to 2 years & paid remuneration		2+ years & paid remuneration		Less than 6 months & paid remuneration		6 months to 2 years & paid remuneration		2+ years & paid remuneration	
			Obligatory	Service only	Obligatory	Service only	Obligatory	Service only	Obligatory	Service only	Obligatory	Service only	Obligatory	Service only
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Self (Head of the household	100	–	–	16	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
2	Wife	55	–	–	8	–	15	–	1	–	14	–	3	–
3	Son	21	2	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Brother	6	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Sister	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Daughter	10	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Father	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Mother	11	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
9	Son's wife	7	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
10	Daughter's daughter	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Brother's wife	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Brother's son	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Daughter's husband	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Husband	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Unrelated	6	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	227	2	–	49	–	76	–	1	–	15	–	7	–

the persons imparted training, period of training and remuneration

who received training from								
Husband's father for the period			Son for the period			Mother for the period		
Less than 6 months & paid remuneration	6 months to 2 years & paid remuneration	2+ years & paid remuneration	Less than 6 month & paid remuneration	6 months to 2 years & paid remuneration	2+ years & paid remuneration	Less than 6 month & paid remuneration	6 months to 2 years & paid remuneration	2+ years & paid remuneration
Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	5	–	–	2	

Table 17 Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head,

Relationship with the head	No. of persons engaged in the craft					
	Sister for the period			Daughter for the period		
	Less than 6 months & paid remuneration	6 months to 2 years & paid remuneration	2+ years & paid remuneration	Less than 6 months & paid remuneration	6 months to 2 years & paid remuneration	2+ years & paid remuneration
	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery	Obligatery
1	24	25	26	27	28	29
1 Sel (Head of the household	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Wife	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Son	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Brother	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Sister	–	1	–	–	–	–
6 Daughter	–	–	–	–	–	–
7 Father	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 Mother	–	–	–	–	2	–
9 Son's wife	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 Daughter's daughter	–	–	–	–	–	–
11 Brother's wife	–	–	–	–	–	–
12 Brother's son	–	–	–	–	–	–
13 Daughter's husband	–	–	–	–	–	–
14 Husband	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 Unrelated	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	1	–	–	2	–

the persons imparted training, period of training and remuneration

who received training from									
Neighbour for the period						Instructor for the period			
Less than 6 months & paid remuneration		6 months to 2 years & paid remuneration		2+ years & paid remuneration		Less than 6 months & paid remuneration	6 months to years & paid remuneration		2+ years & paid remuneration
Obligatery	Service only	Obligatery	Service only	Obligatery	Service only	Obligatery	Obligatery	Stipen Rs. 75/- P.M.	Obligatery
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
–	5	–	7	–	4	–	–	27	–
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	10	–
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
–	6	–	12	–	6	–	–	42	–

Table 18 Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head,

Relationship with the head	No. of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft					
		Father for the period			Husband for the period		
		Less than 6 months on	6 months to 2 years on	2+years on	Less than 6 months on	6 months to 2 years on	2+years on
		No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Self (Head of the household)	100	–	16	39	–	–	2
2. Wife	55	–	8	15	1	14	3
3. Son	21	2	8	8	–	–	–
4. Brother	6	–	4	2	–	–	–
5. Sister	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
6. Daughter	10	–	6	2	–	–	–
7. Father	3	–	2	–	–	–	–
8. Mother	11	–	–	3	–	1	–
9. Son's wife	7	–	2	2	–	–	2
10. Daughter's daughter	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
11. Brother's wife	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
12. Brother's son	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
13. Daughter's husband	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
14. Husband	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
15. Unrelated	6	–	2	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	227	2	49	76	1	15	7

the persons imarted training, period of training and terms and conditions of training

who received training from								
Husband's father for the period			Son for the period			Mother for the period		
Less than 6 months on	6 months to 2 years on	2+years on	Less than 6 months on	6 months to 2 years on	2+years on	Less than 6 months on	6 months to 2 years on	2+years on
No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	5	–	–	2	–

Table 18 Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the craft					
	Sister for the period			Daughter for the period		
	Less than 6 months on	6 months to 2 years on	2+years on	Less than 6 months on	6 months to 2 years on	2+ years on
	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions	No terms & conditions
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Self (Head of the household)	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Wife	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Son	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Brother	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Sister	–	1	–	–	–	–
6. Daughter	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Father	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Mother	–	–	–	–	2	–
9. Son's wife	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Daughter's daughter	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Brother's wife	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. Brother's son	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Daughter's husband	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. Husband	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. Unrelated	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	1	–	–	2	–

the persons imarted training, peried of training and terms and conditions of training

who received training from

Neighbour for the period						Instructor for the period					
Less than 6 month on		6 months to 2 years on		2+years on		Less than 6 months on		6 months to 2 years on		2+years on	
No terms & condi-tions	Service only	No terms & candi-tions	Service only	No terms & condi-tions	Service only	No terms & condi-tions	Stip-end Rs. 75/- P.M.	No terms & condi-tions	Stip-end Rs. 75/- P M.	No terms & condi-tions	Stip-end Rs. 75/- P.M.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
–	5	–	7	–	4	–	–	–	27	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	10	–	–
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
–	6	–	12	–	6		–	–	42	–	–

Table : 19 Assesment of training received by the persons as related to the period engaged in the

Period engaged in the craft	No. of persons engaged in the craft	Number who consider the training Adequate	Inadequate	
			Non-availability of training centre in the village	Non-availability of skilled or trained persons in the village
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 5 Years	25	1	23	1
5—9 Years	59	11	36	12
10—19 Years	58	12	36	10
20+Years	85	18	66	1
TOTAL	227	42	161	24

craft, Availability of better training facility and intention to receive better traininig.

Training received is

Number reporting availability of better training facilities		Number is favour of		
		Receiving better training through cane & bamboo Training Centre organised by the Directorate of Tribal & SC welfare Dept	Not rceeiving better training	
Better training received from Nighbour (Skilled)	Better training received through cane & bamboo training center organised by Diretorate of Tribal of trible Welfare		Non-availability of training center in the village or nearest place	Non-avaibilality of skilled or trained persons in the household or in the village
6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	23	1
12	11	11	36	12
10	12	12	36	10
1	18	18	66	1
24	42	42	161	24

Table 20

Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the hand and the source of acquirement of skill (in case the skill is pased on from father to son traditionaly)

Relationship with the head	No. of persons engaged in the craft	Number reported having acquired skill through			
		Traditionally	Training Centre	Neighbour	Kin group
1	2	3	4	5	6
Self (Head of the Households)	100	55	27	16	2
Wife	55	23	10	4	18
Son	21	18	–	3	–
Brother	6	6	–	–	–
Sister	2	1	–	–	1
Daughter	10	8	–	–	2
Father	3	2	–	–	1
Mother	11	3	–	1	7
Son,s wife	7	4	–	–	3
Daughter's daughter	1	1	–	–	–
Brother's wife	1	1	–	–	–
Brother's son	1	1	–	–	–
Daughter's husband	1	1	–	–	–
Husband	2	1	1	–	–
Unrelated	6	2	4	–	–
TOTAL	227	127	42	24	34

Table 21

Distribution of households and persons engaged in the craft as related to place of work.

Place of work of the head of the household	No. of households where place of work of head of the household (as noted in col. 1)	Place of work of persons other than the household is			
		Same as that of head of household	Other than the head of household		
			Part of dwelling house	workship	Training cum-production centre
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Part of the dwelling house	216 (95)	95	121	–	–
2 Workship	4 (1)	1	–	3	–
(a) Owned by the household	4 (1)	1	–	3	–
(b) Owned by others (Specify)	–	–	–	–	–
3 Training cum-production centre	7 (4)	4	–	–	3
(a) Owned by the household	2 (1)	1	–	–	1
(b) Owned by others (Specify)	5 (3)	3	–	–	2
4 Any other (Specify)	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	227 (100)	100	121	3	3

Note : figures in parenthis are the number of households.

Table 22 Households classified by broad age-group, place of work and duration of work in the

Age group	Duration of work in the handicraft	No. of head of the households engaged in the handicraft		No. of persons other than the head of households engaged in the craft		Place of work			
						Part of the dwelling house where			
						No. of head of household engaged		No. of persons other then head of the household engaged	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0–14	Less than 5 years	–	–	4	3	–	–	4	3
	5–9 years	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2
	10–19 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	20+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15–34	Less than 5 years	–	1	6	10	–	1	5	9
	5–9 years	13	6	10	16	10	6	10	16
	10–19 years	11	4	7	15	11	4	6	14
	20+	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	5
35–59	Less than 5 years	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	5–9 years	4	3	–	1	4	3	–	1
	10–19 years	6	1	2	9	5	1	2	8
	20+	32	5	2	26	32	5	2	25
60+	Less than 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5–9 years	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2
	10–19 years	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	1
	20+	11	–	1	2	11	–	1	2
	TOTAL	80	20	34	93	75	20	32	89

Handicraft in relation to head of the households and other members

Place of work											
Workshop				Training cum production centre							
Owned by the household where				Owned by the household				Owned by the other (Specify) where			
No. of head of household engaged		No. of persons other than head of the household engaged		No. of head of the household engaged		No. of persons other than head of the household engaged		No. of head of household engaged		No. of persons other than head of the household engaged	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	3	–	1	1

Table 23

Persons engaged in the Craft classified by Distance from House and Mode of Transport to Reach the place of work

Distance from the house to the place of work	No. of Persons engaged in the craft	Place of work of persons engaged in the Craft and mode of transport			
		Part of the dwelling house	Work shop	Training cum-production centre	
			Owned by the household	Owned by the household	Owded by other Biswakarma Kalakendra
			On foot	On foot	On foot
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 1 km	227	216	4	2	5
TOTAL	227	216	4	2	5

Table 24 Place of work of persons engaged in the Craft classified by

Place of work	No. of persons engaged in the craft	Occupied area of the place of work							
		6–10 sq. mtrs and number of persons working at the place of work noted in Col. 1				11–16 sq/mtrs. and number of persons working at the place of work noted in Col. 1			
		Single	2–5	6–10	11+	Single	2–5	6–10	11+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Part of the dwelling house	216	2	2	–	–	3	47	–	–
2 Workshop	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(a) Owned by the house	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Owned by the other (Specify)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Training Cum-Production	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(a) Owned by the household	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Owned by the other (Biswakarma) Kalakendra	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Any other (Specify)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	227	2	2	–	–	3	47	–	–

Area Occupied and number of persons working therein.

Occupied area of the place of work							
17–24 sq· mtrs. and number of persons working at the place of work noted in Col· 1				25+sq· mtrs and number of persons working at the place of work noted in Col. 1			
Single	2–5	6–10	11+	Single	2–5	6–10	11+
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7	89	–	–	4	62	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	-	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	-	–	–	–	5
–	–	-	–	–	–	–	–
7	89	–	–	4	62	–	11

Table 25

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

Place of work	No. of persons engaged in the craft	Occupied area of the place of work							
		6–10 sq. mtrs.		11–16 sq. mtrs-		17–24 sp. mtis.		25+ sq. mtrs.	
		Adequ-ate	Inade-quate	Adequ-ate	Inade-quate	Ade-quate	Inade-quate	Adequ-ate	Inade-quate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Part of the dwelling house	216	2	2	50	–	96	–	66	–
2 Workshop	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
(a) Owned by the household	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
(b) Owned by other (Specify)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Training Cum-Produetion centre	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
(a) Owned by the household	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
(b) Owned by thc other Biswakarma Kalakendra	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
4 Any other (Specify)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	227	2	2	50	–	96	–	77	–

Table : 26 Households owning place of work classified by Area

Place of work owned by the household	No. of house hold owning place of work noted in Col· 1	Number of households having occupied area							
		6–10 sq. mtrs and number of persons engaged therein				11–16 sq· mtrs. and number of persons engaged therein			
		Single	2–5	6–10	11+	Single	2–5	6–10	11+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Part of dwelling house	95	1	2	–	–	3	22	–	–
2 Workshop	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Training-cum-Production centre	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	97	1	2	–	–	3	22	–	–

occupied and number of persons working therin.

Number of households having occupied area							
17–24 sq· mtrs. and number of persons engaged therein				25+sq. mtrs. and number of persons engaged therein			
Single	2–5	6–10	11+	Single	2–5	6–10	11+
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
–	30	–	–	–	37	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	30	–	–	–	37	1	1

Table 27 Distribution of households manufacturing handicraft itmes for

Educational level of the head of the households	Name of handicrafts item manufactured	No. of households handicrafts items manufactured	Number of reporting purpose for which: Used for carrier and packages and keeping of various articles like vegetables etc.	Used as furniture	Used on dining table
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illiterate	Basketry	29	29	–	–
(38)	Bamboo mat	30	–	–	16
	Agarbati stick	9	–	–	–
	Demestic use	24	–	–	–
	Furniture	2	–	2	–
	Room divider	1	–	–	–
	Ornaments	–	–	–	–
	Tribal khara	2	–	–	–
Literate without	Basketry	11	11	–	–
educational level	Bamboo mat	10	–	–	2
(13)	Agarbati stick	6	–	–	–
	Domestic use	9	–	–	–
	Furniture	2	–	2	–
	Room divider	–	–	–	–
	Ornaments	–	–	–	–
	Tribal khara	–	–	–	–
Primary or junior basic	Basketry	15	15	–	–
(26)	Bamboo mat	20	–	–	8
	Agarbati stick	12	–	–	–
	Domestic use	15	–	–	–
	Furniture	9	–	9	–
	Room divider	5	–	–	–
	Ornaments	1	–	–	–
	Tribal khara	–	–	–	–

purpose as related to educational level of the head of the household.

the particuler items used								
Used for construction of temporary walls & sheds of dwelling houses	Used for sweeping rice, paddy etc.	Used for seeving rice, paddy, tea level etc.	Used for keeping rice, paddy etc.	Used for carrying as well as for keeping vegetables & other commodities	Used for catching fish	Used as stick of Agarbati	Used for partition at a room	Specally women used as ornaments
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
–	24	24	24	24	14	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
–	9	9	9	9	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
–	15	15	15	15	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 27 Distribution of households manufacturing handicraft itmes for

Educational level of the head of the households	Name of handicrafts item manufactured	No. of households handicrafts items manufactured	Number reporting purpose for which: Used for carrier and packages and keeping of various articles like vegetables etc.	Used as furniture	Used on dining table
1	2	3	4	5	6
Middle	Baskerty	7	7	–	–
(22)	Bamboo mat	13	–	–	2
	Agarbati stick	7	–	–	–
	Domestlc use	18	–	–	–
	Furniture	7	–	7	–
	Room divider	3	–	–	–
	Ornaments	1	–	–	–
	Tribal khara	–	–	–	–
Matriculation or	Basketry	1	1	–	–
Higher Secndary	Bamboo mat	1	–	–	1
(1)	Agarbati stick	1	–	–	–
	Domestic use	1	–	–	–
	Furniture	–	–	–	–
	Room divider	1	–	–	–

Note (a) : Bracketed figure in column (1) denote the number of households.

Note (b) : 1 Basketry—Fruito carrier, flower carrier, waste paper basket; bird cage, marketing carrier, ladies bag etc.
2 Furniture—Cane & bamboo chair and tables, cane & bamboo sofa, etc.
3 Bamboo mat—Table mat, dhari (Local uame) etc.
4 Domestic utensils—Kula, chalni. dol, dala, pole, table lamp etc.

purpose as related to educational level of the head of the household.

the particuler items used								
Used for construction of temporary walls & sheds of dwelling houses	Used for sweeping rice, paddy etc	Used for seeving rice, paddy, tea level etc.	Used for keeping rice, paddy etc.	Used for carrying as well as for keeping vegetables & other commodities	Used for catching fish	Used as stick of Agarbati	Used for partition at a room	Specally women used as ornaments
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
–	18	18	18	18	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
–	–	–		–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

Table 28 Distribution of Households Manufacturing Handicraft Objects production of the items as Related to Educational

Educational level	Number of Handicraft items manufactured	Number of households manufacturing handicraft items	Number reporting number of items manufactured in a month	
			Less than 10	10—25
1	2	3	4	5
Illiterate	Domestic use	24	–	6
(Households) 38	Bamboo mat	30	–	2
	Furniture	2	1	1
	Room divider	1	–	–
	Basketry	29	–	4
	Agarbati stick	9	–	–
	Tribal khara	2	–	1
	Ornaments	–	–	–
Literate without	Domestic use	9	–	–
Educational level	Bamboo mat	10	–	2
(Household)s 13	Furniture	2	2	–
	Room divider	–	–	–
	Basketry	11	–	–
	Agarbati stick	6	–	–
	Ornaments	–	–	–
Primary or Junior	Domestic use	15	–	3
Basic	Bamboo mat	20	–	2
(Households) 26	Furniture	9	6	3
	Room divider	5	1	1
	Basketry	15	–	4
	Agarbati stick	12	–	–
	Ornaments	1	–	1

by number of items Manufactured in a month and Seasonal Variation in the level of the Head of the Household.

Number reporting number of items manufactured in a month			Number of households reported having seasonal variation in the production of the items		
26—50	51—100	100+	Number of households	Engaged in the cultivation	Less demand in the rainy season
6	7	8	9	10	11
8	8	2	7	4	3
9	7	12	20	16	4
–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–
2	9	14	19	3	16
1	6	2	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1	6	2	2	–
2	3	3	4	2	2
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
5	1	5	5	1	4
1	5	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
4	3	5	4	–	4
5	8	5	7	5	2
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2	1	–	–	–
3	3	5	8	3	5
1	9	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 28 Distribution of households Manufacturing Handicraft Objects production of the items as Related to Educational

Educational level	Number of Handicraft items manufactured	Number of households manufacturing handicraft items	Number reporting number of items manufactured in a month	
			Less than 10	10—25
1	2	3	4	5
Middle	Domestic use	18	–	–
(Households) 22	Bamboo mat	13	–	1
	Furniture	7	4	2
	Room divider	3	2	1
	Basketry	7	1	3
	Agarbati stick	7	–	1
	Ornaments	1	–	1
Matriculation or	Domestic use	1	–	–
Higher Secondary	Bamboo mat	1	–	–
(Households) 1	Furniture	–	–	–
	Room divider	1	–	–
	Basketry	1	–	1
	Agarbati stick	1	–	–
	Ornaments	–	–	–

Note : 1 Basketry—Fnuits carrier, Flower carrier, Waste paper busket, Bird cage, Marketing carrier, Ladies bag, Dol etc.
2 Furniture—Cane and Bamboo chair & tables, Murrah, Cane & Bamboo sofa etc.
3 Bamboo mat—Table mat, dhari (Local name) etc.
4 Domestic utensils—Kula, Chalni, dola, pole, Table lamp etc.

by number of items Manufactured in a month and Seasonal Variation in the level of the Head of the Household.

Number reporting number of items manufactured in a month			Number of households reported having seasonal variation in the production of the items		
26—50	51—100	100+	Number of households	Engaged in the cultivation	Loss demand in the rainy season
6	7	8	9	10	11
5	3	10	2	2	-
6	3	3	5	4	1
-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	1	4	1	3
-	5	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 29 Average monthly consumption of raw materials by seasonal variation for manufacuring difierent

Educatioal level of head households	No. of handicrafts items manufactured	No. of households manufacturing handicraft itcms	Average monthly consumption of each raw materials						
			Bamboo (in pieces)	Cane (in weight)	Thread (in weight)	Mobical (in weight)	Varnish (in weight)	Lace (in length)	Pin/nail (in weight)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Illiterate	19	38	641 pes	28.6 kg	2.45 kg	0.2 Lts	0.25 Lts	–	–
2 Literate without educational level	16	13	390 pes	29.4 kg	0.5 kg	0.5 „	1.0 Lts	–	0.3 kg
3 Primary or Junier Basic	23	26	750 pes	19.53 kg	1.725 kg	1.4 „	2.0 Lts	–	1.0 kg
4 Middle	21	22	660 pes	7.42 kg	4.735 kg	2.34 „	3,25 Lts	595 mts	0.75 kg
5 Matriculation or Higher secondery	5	1	99 pes	1.3 kg	0.5 kg	0.2 „	0.5 Lts	–	–

Note : Bamboo—Muli, Mrithinga, Barak, Bom, Makhal.
Cane—Assan variety (imported from Assam)

items of handicraft classified by educational level of the households

Average monthly consumption of each raw materials							Number reported having seasonal variation in the consumption of raw materials		
								Bamboo	Cane
Colour (n weight)	Wood (in c. ft)	Cloth (in length)	Chain (in number) each 6"	Baxien (in length)	Glass paper (in length)	Calvanisetor (in weight)	No. of house-holds	Good quality & matured bamboo net available in rainy season	The prices & transport charge of cane in high in the rainy season
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
–	1 c. ft	–	–	–	–	3.0 kgs	38	38	38
–	1 c. ft	–	–	–	–	3.5 kgs	13	13	13
2.0 kg	3 c. ft	–	–	–	–	7.0 kgs	26	26	26
–	2.5 c. ft	2.25 mtrs	100 nes	25 mtrs	25 mtrs	2.5 kgs	22	22	22
–	0.5 c. ft	–	–	–	–	–		1	1

Table 30 Raw materials used for the manufacture of different items of craft classified

Name of raw material used for making the handicraft items	No. of households using the raw material	Number of households which have procured raw material from				
		Area–1 and brought to the site by means of			Area–2 and brought to the site by means of	
		Nalchar Market			Agartala	
		By head load/on foot	By porter	Bi-cycle	By vehicle	Bicycle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Bamboo	100	37	3	–	–	–
2 Cane	100	34	3	–	35	–
3 Mobical	18	–	–	–	12	6
4 Varnish	18	–	–	–	12	6
5 Thread	11	–	–	–	8	3
6 Calvanister	94	34	3	–	19	–
7 Cloth	1	–	–	–	1	–
8 Wood	4	1	–	2	–	–
9 Pin/Nail	12	4	–	4	1	1
10 Chain	1	–	–	–	1	–
11 Rexion	1	–	–	–	1	–
12 Glass paper	1	–	–	–	1	–
13 Lace	8	–	–	–	3	5
14 Colour	1	–	–	–	1	–

by Area from where procured by mode of Transport and problem faced

Number of households which have procured raw material from								
Area-3 and brought to the site by means of			Area-4 and brought to the site by means of	Area-5 and brought to the site by means of	Area-6 and brought to the site by means of	Area-7 and brought to the site by means of	Area-8 and brought to the site by means of	Remarks
Jirania Market			Salema local Market	Kamalpur-Kulai Market	Michuria	Salgaraha local Market	Udaipur town	
By head load/on foot	By rickshaw	bi-cycle	By rickshaw	By vehicle	By head load-on foot	By cycle/ on foot	By rickshaw	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	1	1	3	1	16	19	1	There was no household having faced problem for procuring the raw material.
4	–	–	3	1	15	5	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
18	–	–	–	19	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Table 31 Design used in the manufacture of handicraft items classified of the household, peried when introduced and

Educational level of the head of the household	Name of design	No. of households making use of the design	Number of households reporting design as a traditional and is in use since		
			Less than 10 years and prepared by	10—19 years and prepared by	20+years and prepared by
			Father	Father	Father
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illiterate (38)	Dodhara	11	1	2	6
	Indigenous	9	–	1	8
	Jafri	30	2	5	20
	Mat weaving	36	2	7	20
	Teor weaving	2	–	–	1
Literate without	Dodhara	3	–	–	2
educational level (13)	Indigenous	6	1	2	3
	Jafri	13	2	2	8
	Mat weaving	12	2	2	7
Primary or Junior	Bamboo pasting	3	–	–	2
Basic (26)	Dodhara	3	1	–	2
	Indigenous	12	1	3	8
	Jafri	19	2	2	9
	Mat weaving	23	1	1	9
	Tin dhara	2	–	1	–
Middle (22)	Bamboo pasting	2	1	–	–
	Indigenous	7	2	2	3
	Jafri	18	2	1	3
	Mat weaving	19	2	1	3
	Ring	1	–	–	–
	Tin dhara	1	–	–	–
Matriculation or Higher	Bamboo pasting	1	–	–	–
Secondary (1)	Indigenous	1	1	–	–
	Jafri	1	–	–	–
	Mat weaving	1	–	–	–

Note : Bracketed figure ln column denole the number ef households.

by the presons who prepared that design, his relationship with the head educational level at the head of the household.

Number of households reporting design as non-traditional and is in use since					
Less than 5 years and prepared by		5—9 years prepared by		10+years prepared by	
Instructor	Neighbour	Instructor	Neighbour	Instructor	Neighbour
7	8	9	10	11	12
–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	2
–	–	–	1	1	5
–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	5	–
–	–	5	2	5	–
–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	3	3	4	2
–	–	3	4	4	2
–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–

Table 32 Reasons for introducing new design classified by period

Educational level of the head of the household	No. of households engaged in the craft	Name of design uscd by the households	No. of households	
			Continuing with the tradition at design	Introduced new design
1	2	3	4	5
Illiterate	38	Dodhara	9	2
		Indigenous	9	–
		Jafri	27	3
		Mat weaving	29	7
		Toor weaving	1	1
Literate without educational level	13	Dodhara	2	1
		Indigenous	6	–
		Jafri	12	1
		Mat weaving	11	1
Primary or Junior basic	26	Bamboo pasting	2	1
		Dodhara	3	–
		Indigenous	12	–
		Jafri	13	6
		Mat weaving	11	22
		Tindhara	1	1
Middle	22	Bamboo pasting	1	1
		Indigenous	7	–
		Jafri	6	12
		Mat weaving	6	13
		Ring	–	1
		Tindhara	–	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondery	1	Bamboo pasting	–	1
		Indigenous	1	–
		Jafri	–	1
		Mat weaving	–	1

and educational level of head of the households.

Number of households reported having introudced new design since					
Less than 5 years due to		5—9 years due to		10+ years due to	
More profitable than traditional design	More demand and expanding the industry (craft)	More profitable and expanding than traditional design	More demand and expanding the industry	More profitable than traditional design	More demand and expanding the industry
6	7	8	9	10	11
–	–	–	–	2	2
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	3	3
–	–	1	1	6	6
–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	1	5	5
–	–	7	4	4	3
–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	6	5	6	4
–	–	7	4	6	6
–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	1	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	1

Table 33 Reasons for introducing new design classified by period

Age-group	No. of head of households engaged in the craft	Name of design used by the households	Number of households	
			Continuing with the traditional design (as noted in Col) (3)	Introduced new design as noted in Col (3)
1	2	3	4	5
15—34	36	Jafri	15	10
		Mat weaving	14	16
		Bamboo pasting	2	1
		Tindhara	1	1
		Teor weaving	–	–
		Indigenous	8	–
35—59	51	Jafri	33	12
		Dodhara	12	2
		Mat weaving	32	15
		Tindhara	1	1
		Bamboo pasting	1	2
		Teor weaving	1	–
		Indigenous	25	–
		Ring	–	1
60+	13	Jafri	10	–
		Mat weaving	11	3
		Indigenous	2	–
		Dodhara	2	1
		Teor weaving		1

and Broad-Age-group of the head of the household.

Number of households reported havtng introduced new design since				
5—9 years due to		10 years due to		
For expanding the Industry	More profitable than traditional design	For expanding the Industry	More profitable than traditional design	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
3	3	2	2	Number of house-
5	7	4	--	holds reported
–	1	–	–	having introduced
–	–	1	–	new deslgn since
–	–	–	–	less than 5 years
–	–	–	–	was 'Nil'
–	3	6	4	
4	–	–	1	
3	1	5	6	
–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	2	
–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	
–	–	1	2	
–	–	–	–	
–	–	1	–	
–	–	–	1	

Table 34 : Number of households manufacturing handicraft items classified by quantity produced,

Name of Religion	Name of Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Name of the Handicraft items manufactured	No of households manufacturing the items	Number of households reported having produced	
				Quantity less than 100 Entirely for the use of craftsman communities for	
				Domestic purpose	Ceremonial purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	Banik	Domestic use	1	–	–
	(1)	Bamboo mat	1	–	–
		Furniture	1	–	–
		Basketry	1	–	–
		Agarbati stick	1	–	–
	Brahmin	Bamboo mat	4	–	–
	(4)	Room Divider	–	–	–
		Agarbati stick	2	–	–
		Domestic use	3	–	–
		Furniture	2	–	–
		Basketry	3	–	–
	Deb Nath	Basketry	2	–	–
	(16)	Furniture	3	–	–
		Domestic use	7	–	–
		Agarbati stick	3	–	–
		Room Divider	2	–	–
		Bamoo mat	8	–	–
	Dhoba (SC)	Domestic use	1	–	–
	(2)	Agarbati stick	1	–	–
		Bamboo mat	1	–	–
		Basketry	1	–	–
	Jalia Kaibarta	Bamboo mat	2	–	–
	(SC)	Furniture	1	–	–
	(1)	Agarbati stick	1	–	–
	Jamatia (ST)	Domestic use	1	–	–
	(1)	Agarbati stick	1	–	–
		Tribal Khara	1	–	–
		Bamboo mat	1	–	–
	Karmakar	Furniture	1	–	–
	(1)	Domestic use	1	–	–
	Kayastha	Domestic use	4	–	–
	(2)	Room Divider	1	–	–

purpose for which produced and by religion Caste/Tribe/community of the head of the household

Number of households reported having prodoced									
Quantity less than 100						Quantity 100–400			
Entirely for the use of other communities and sold against				Entirely for the use of crafts man communities for		Entirely for the use of other communities and sold against			
Cash	Kind	Cash & kind	Other (specify)	Domestic purpose	Ceremonial purpose	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind	Other (specify)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1		–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 34 Number of households manfacturing handicraft itmes classified by quantity produced,

Name of Religion	Name of Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Name of the Handicraft item manufactured	Number of households reported having produced					
			Quantity 301–50ι					
			Entirely for the use of craftsman communities for		Entirely for the use of other communities and sold against			
			Domestic purpose	Ceremonial purpose	Cash	Kind	Cash & Kind	Other (specify)
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu	Banik	Domestic use	–	–	1	–	–	–
	(1)	Bamboo mat	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Furniture	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Basketry	–	–	1	–	–	–
		Agarbati stick	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brahmin	Bamboo mat	–	–	1	–	–	–
	(4)	Room Divider	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Agarbati stick	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Domestic use	–	–	2	–	–	–
		Furniture	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Basketry	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deb Nath	Basketry	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(16)	Furniture	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Domestic use	–	–	2	–	–	–
		Agarbati stick	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Room Divider	–	–	1	–	–	–
		Bamboo mat	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dhoba (SC)	Domestic use	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(2)	Agarbati stick	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Bamboo mat	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Basketry	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Jalia Kaibarta	Bamboo mat	–	–	1	–	–	–
	(SC) (1)	Furniture	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Agarbati stick	–	–	–	–	–	
	Jamatia (ST)	Domestic use	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(1)	Agarbati stick	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Tribal Khara	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Bamboo mat	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Karmakar	Furniture	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(1)	Domestic use	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kayastha	Domestic use	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(2)	Room Divider	–	–	–	–	–	–

purpese for which produced and hv religion Caste/Tribe/community of the head of the household,

Number of households reported having produced					
Quantity 501+					
Entirely for the use of craftsman commmunities for		Entirely for the use of other communities and sold against			
Domestic purpose	Ceremonial purpose	Cash	Kind	Cash & Kind	Other
23	24	25	26	27	28
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	8	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	

Table 34 : Number of households manuf acturing handicraft items classified by quantity produced,

Name of Religion	Name of Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Name of the Handicraft items manu-factured	No of house-holds manu-facturing the items	Number of households reported having produced	
				Quantity less than 100 Entirely for the use of craftsman communities for	
				Domestic purpose	Ceremonial purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Laskar	Basketry	1	–	–
	(1)	Agarbati stick	1	–	–
	Mahishya Das (SC) 1	Bamboo mat	1	–	–
	Namasudra	Bamboo mat	48	–	–
	(SC) 62	Domestic use	46	–	–
		Furniture	12	–	–
		Basketry	53	–	–
		Agarbati stick	23	–	–
		Room Divider	7	–	–
		Ornaments	2	–	–
	Saha	Bamboo mat	1	–	–
	1	Domestic use	1	–	–
	Sutradhar	Domestic use	1	–	–
	2	Bamboo mat	2	–	–
	Tripuri (ST)	Basketry	1	–	–
	3	Bamboo mat	3	–	–
		Tribal Khara	1	–	–
Islam	Muslim	Bamboo mat	2	–	–
	2	Basketry	1	–	–
		Agarbati stick	2	–	–
		Domestic use	1	–	–

purpose for which produced and by religion Caste/Tribe/community of the head of the household

Number of households reported having prodoced									
Quantity less than 100						Quantity 100–400			
Entirely for the use of other communities and sold against				Entirely for the use of crafts man communities for		Entirely for the use of other communities and sold against			
Cash	Kind	Cash & kind	Other (specify)	Domestic purpose	Ceremonial purpose	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind	Other (specify)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 34 Number of households manfacturing handicraft itmes classified by quantity produced,

Name of Religion	Name of Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Name of the Handicraft items manufactured	Number of households reported having produced					
			Quantity 301–500					
			Entirely for the use of craftsman communities for		Entirely for the use of other communities and sold against			
			Domestic purpose	Ceremonial purpose	Cash	Kind	Cash & Kind	Other (specify)
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Laskar	Basketry	–	–	1	–	–	–
	(1)	Agarbati stick	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mahishya Das (SC) (1)	Bamboo mat	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Namasudra	Bamboo mat	–	–	11	–	–	–
	(SC) (66)	Domestic use	–	–	11	–	–	–
		Furniture	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Basketry	–	–	7	–	–	–
		Agarbati stick	–	–	2	–	–	–
		Room Divider	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Ornaments	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Saha	Bamboo mat	–	–	1	–	–	–
	(1)	Domestic use	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sutradhar	Domestic use	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(2)	Bamboo mat	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Tripuri (ST)	Basketry	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(3)	Bamboo mat	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Tribal Khara	–	–	–	–	–	–
Islam	Muslim	Bamboo mat	–	–	1	–	–	–
	(2)	Basketry	–	–	1	–	–	–
		Agarbati stick	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Domestic use	–	–	–	–	–	–

purpese for which produced and by religion Caste/Tribe/community of the head of the household,

Number of households reported having produced					
Quantity 501+					
Entirely for the use of craftsman commmunities for		Entirely for the use of other communities and soid against			
Domestic purpose	Ceremonial purpose	Cash	Kind	Cash & Kind	Other
23	24	25	26	27	28
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	33	–	–	–
–	–	26	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	39	–	–	–
–	–	21	–	–	–
–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–

Table 35 Number of households manufacturing handicrafts items

Name of handicrafts items	No. of households manufacturing the items	Number of households reported having sold the articles at							
		MARKET							
		Inside the village	Outside the village						
			Nalchar	Kulai	Salema	Mela-garh	Town Upaipur	Town Kamalpur	City Agartala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Domestic use	67	26	20	14	13	11	16	2	9
2. Basketry	63	23	19	6	5	14	9	2	5
3. Room Divider	10	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	8
4. Furniture	20	1	–	–	–	4	15	2	18
5. Agarbati stick	35	28	7	2	2	7	–	–	–
6. Bamboo mat	74	22	25	10	25	15	25	11	21
7. Ornaments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
8. Tribal Khara	2	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–

Note : D—daily W—weekly Bl—bi-weekly M—Mela Q—quarterly Y—yearly

classified by place of sale of articles

Number of households reported having sold the articles at														
HAT														
Other villages and held														
Inside the village			Jirania			Melagarh			Nalchar			Bagma		
D	B1	W	D	B1	W	D	B1	W	D	B1	W	D	B1	W
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
–	22	4	–	20	5	–	13	2	–	20	3	–	12	4
–	17	6	–	16	5	–	20	2	–	17	6	–	13	5
–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	11	1	–	12	1	–	14	–	–	10	–
1	28	5	–	7	–	–	7	2	–	7	–	–	2	–
–	22	21	–	10	10	–	15	2	–	25	–	–	2	–
–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

classified by place of sale of articles

Number of households reported having sold the articles at														
Other town and held						MELA (Baisakhi)								
Other city Agartala			Bishramganj			Malagarh			Ambasa			Udaipur		
BW	W	M	D	Bl	W	M	Q	Y	M	Q	Y	M	Q	Y
38	39	10	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
–	15	7	–	17	4	–	–	21	–	–	8	–	–	23
–	20	5	–	13	5	–	-	25	–	–	9	–	–	27
–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	18	5	–	12	3	–	–	20	–	–	7	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	20	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	9	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	2

Table 35 Number of households manufacturing handicrafts items

Name of handicrafts items	Number of households reported having sold the articles at											
	HAT						Other Town and held					
	Kulai			Salema			Udaipur			Kamalpur		
	D	Bl	W	D	Bl	W	BW	W	M	BW	W	M
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Domestic use	–	15	5	–	20	3	25	10	2	4	–	1
2. Basketry	–	16	7	–	24	10	19	10	2	5	3	1
3. Room Divider	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Furniture	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
5. Agarbati stick	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Bamboo mat	–	7	–	–	–	–	25	4	–	11	2	–
7. Ornaments	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Tribal Khara	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 36 Household classified by Quantity of finished products sold and

Name of finished products produced	No. of households manufacturing the items	Quantity sold by household in broad ranges	Number of households disposed of the finished products through			
			Directly to the consumer in			
		Broad ranges	25%	50%	75%	100%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Basketry	1	Less than 100	–	–	–	–
	10	100–300	–	2	–	3
	10	301–500	–	3	–	6
	42	501+	7	2	–	21
Domestic material		Less than 100	1	–	–	6
	9	100–300	1	4	–	4
	16	301–500	1	4	–	4
	42	501+	2	4	–	21
(Bamboo mat)						
Housing material		Less than 100	–	–	–	–
	7	100–300	–	–	–	3
	15	301–500	–	1	–	6
	52	501+	7	5	–	22
Furniture	13	Less than 100	1	1	–	1
	6	100–300	–	2	–	1
		301–500	–	–	–	–
	1	501+	–	–	–	1
Room Divider	3	Less than 100	–	–	–	1
	2	100–300	–	–	–	–
	1	301–500	–	–	–	1
	4	501+	1	–	–	1
Agarbati stick		Less than 100	–	–	–	–
	1	100–300	–	–	–	–
	2	301–500	–	–	–	1
	32	501+	–	9	–	

channels through which it is disposed of by proportion.

Number of households disposed of the finished products through											
Middle man in				Co-operative society				Any other			
25%	50%	75%	100%	25%	50%	75%	100%	25%	50%	75%	100%
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	7	8	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
–	1	1	1	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	1
–	1	1	1	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	1
1	5	–	6	–	5	–	3	–	–	3	2
–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
–	3	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–
–	1	4	8	–	2	–	7	–	–	3	4
–	–	–	2	–	1	–	7	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	3	–	–	–	10	–	9	–	–	–	1

Table 36 Household classified by Quantity of finished products sold and

Name of finished products produced	No. of households manufacturing the items	Quantity sold by household in broad ranges	Number of households disposed of the finished products through			
			Directly to the consumer in			
		Broad ranges	25%	50%	75%	100%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tribal Khara		Less than 100	–	–	–	–
	1	100–300	–	–	–	1
		301–500	–	–	–	–
	1	501+	–	–	–	1
Ornaments		Less than 100	–	–	–	–
	2	100–300	–	–	–	–
		301–500	–	–	–	–
		501+	–	–	–	–

channels through which it is disposed of by proportion

Number of households disposed of the finished products through											
Middle man in				Co-operative society				Any other			
25%	50%	75%	100%	25%	50%	75%	100%	25%	50%	75%	100%
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 37 Terms and conditions and margin of profit related to sale of filnished products through different

Educational level of the head of the household	Name of Handicraft items	No. of household manufacturing handicraft items	Name of households sale the items through						
			Directy to the consumer of the margin of profit		Middle on terms and condition			Margin of profit	
			Profit 10–15%	Profit 16–25%	On contract basis	Payment basis	On cash payment	10–15%	16–25%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	Domestic use	24	9	9	–	–	4	–	4
(38)	Bamboo mat	30	6	15	–	–	6	1	5
	Basketry	29	8	11	–	–	9	–	9
	Furniture	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Room Divider	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Agarbati stick	9	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Tribal Khara	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Literate without	Domestic use	9	4	–	–	–	4	1	3
Educational level	Bamboo mat	10	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
(13)	Basketry	11	3	1	–	–	4	–	4
	Furniture	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Room Divider	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Agarbati stick	6	3	1	–	–	1	1	–
Primary or Junior	Domestic use	15	4	3	–	–	5	2	3
Basic	Bamboo mat	20	4	5	–	–	4	3	1
(26)	Basketry	15	4	4	–	–	3	1	2
	Furniture	9	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Room Divider	5	2	1	–	–	2	2	–
	Agarbati stick	12	4	2	–	–	1	1	–
	Ornaments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle	Domestic use	18	4	2	–	–	5	2	3
(22)	Bamboo mat	13	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Basketry	7	2	1	–	–	1	–	1
	Furniture	7	1	2	–	–	1	–	1
	Room Divider	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Agarbati stick	7	2	1	–	–	2	1	1
	Ornaments			–	–	–	–	–	–

channels classified by Educational level of the head of the Household.

Co-operative Society–1				Co-operative society–2				Other channels			
Nalchar Hasta Shilpa Samabaya Samitee				Rupashi Hasta Shilpa Samabaya Samitee				Handicraft Corporation Govt. of Tripura			
Grant/Loan received from the society payment of		Margin of profit		Grant/Loan received from the society Payment of		Margin of profit		Grant/Loan received from the society payment of		Margin of profit	
Cash	Advance	10–15%	16–25%	Cash	Advance	10–15%	16–25%	Cash	Advance	10–15%	16–25%
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
7	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
7	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	–	6	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	1	4
5	–	4	1	1	–	–	1	6	–	2	4
3	–	3	-	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
5	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	-	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1

Table 37 Terms and conditions and margin of profit related to sale of filnished products through different

Educational level of the head of the household	Name of Handicraft items	No. of household manufacturing handicraft items	Name of households sale the items through						
			Directy to the consumer of the margin of profit		Middle on terms and condition			Margin of profit	
			Profit 10–15%	Profit 16–25%	On contract basis	Payment basis	On cash payment	10–15%	16–25%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Matriculation or	Domestic use	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Higher Secondary	Bamboo mat	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
(1)	Basketry	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	
	Furniture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Room Divider	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Agarbati stick	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

Note : Basketry — Fruits carrier, Flower carrier, waste paper basket, Bird cage, Marketing carrier, Ladies bag, doll etc.

Furniture — Cane and bamboo chair & table, Murrah, cane & bamboo Sofa, etc.

Bamboo mat — Table mat Dhari (Local name) etc.

Domestic utensils — Kula, Chalni, dola, pole, Table lamp etc.

channels classified by Educational level of the head of the Household

Co-operative Society–1				Co-operative society–2				Other channels			
Nalchar Hasta Shilpa Samabaya Samitee				Rupashi Hasta Shilpa Samabaya Samitee				Handicraft Corporation Govt. of Tripura			
Grant/Loan received from the society payment of		Margin of profit		Grant/Loan received from the society Payment of		Margin of profit		Grant/Loan received from the society payment of		Margin of profit	
Cash	Advance	10–15%	16–25%	Cash	Advance	10–15%.	16–25%	Cash	Advance	10–15%	16–25%
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 38

Particulars of finished products sold locally/Exported classified by Educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Name of Handicrafts items	No. of house-holds manufac-turing the items	Quantity sold in broad ranges		Number of household reported having sold finished products			
			Broad ranges	Numbers of house-holds	Locally		Exported	
					50%	100%	50%	100%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	Domestic use	24	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
(38)			100–300	6	2	–	2	4
			301–500	6	1	1	1	4
			500+	12	4	–	4	8
	Bamboo Mat	30	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			100–300	2	–	–	–	2
			301–500	5	–	–	–	5
			501+	23	2	–	2	21
	Basketry	29	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			100–300	1	1	–	1	–
			301–500	3	1	–	1	2
			501+	25	4	–	4	21
	Furniture	2	Less than 100	1	–	–	–	1
			100–300	1	–	–	–	1
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	4	–	–
	Room Divider	1	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			100–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	1	–	–	–	1
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
	Agarbati stick	9	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	9	–	–	6	3
	Tribal Khara	2	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	1	1	–	1	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	1	–	–		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Literate or without	Domestic use	9	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
Educational level			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
(13)			301–500	1	–	–	–	1
			501+	8	4	–	4	4
	Bamboo mat	10	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	2	–	–	–	2
			301–500	2	–	–	–	2
			501+	6	3	–	3	3
	Basketry	11	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	4	–	3	–	1
			500+	7	–	2	–	5
	Furniture	2	Less than 100	2	1	–	1	1
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			500+	–	–	1	–	–
	Room Divider	–	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			500+	–	–	–	–	–
	Agarbati Stick	6	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	1	–	–	–	1
			501+	5	–	5	–	–
	Tribal Khara	–	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
Primary or	Domestic use	15	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
Junior Basic			101–300	3	–	–	–	3
			301–500	3	3	–	3	–
			501+	9	6	–	6	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Basketry	7	Less than 100	1	–	1	–	–
			101–300	5	–	3	–	2
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	1	–	–	–	1
	Furniture	7	Less than 100	3	–	1	–	2
			101–300	3	–	2	–	1
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	1	–	–	–	1
	Room Divider	3	Less than 100	2	–	1	–	1
			101–300	1	–	1	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
	Agarbati stick		Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
	Ornaments	1	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	1	–	–	–	1
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
Matriculation	Domestic use	1	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	1	–	1	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
(1)	Bamboo mat	1	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	1	–	1	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
	Basketry	1	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	1	–	–	–	1
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(26)	Bamboo mat	20	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	2	–	1	–	1
			301–500	3	1	1	1	–
			501+	15	3	2	3	10
	Basketry	15	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	3	–	2	–	1
			301–500	3	–	1	–	2
			501+	9	2	3	2	4
	Furniture	9	Less than 100	7	–	–	–	7
			101–300	2	1	–	1	1
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
	Room Divider	5	Less than 100	1	–	–	–	1
			101–300	1	–	–	–	1
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	3	–	–	–	3
	Agarbati stick	12	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	1	–	–	–	1
			501+	11	–	11	–	–
	Ornaments	1	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	1	–	–	–	1
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
Middle	Domestic use	18	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	5	–	4	–	1
			501+	13	–	3	–	10
(22)	Bamboo mat	13	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	1	–	1	–	–
			301–500	4	–	2	–	2
			501+	8	–	5	–	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Furniture	–	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–
	Room Divider	1	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	1	–	–	–	1
	Agarbati stick	1	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	1	–	–	–	1
	Tribal Khara	–	Less than 100	–	–	–	–	–
			101–300	–	–	–	–	–
			301–500	–	–	–	–	–
			501+	–	–	–	–	–

Table 39

Particulars of households which reported to have not met the demand for finished products and these which have not met the demands with reasons thereof classified by educational level of the head of households

Educational head of the level of the household	Name of handicrafts items	No. of households manufacturing the items	Number of households reported have met the demand for finished products				Number of households reported to have met the demand for finished products	
			Local demand to the extent		Outside demand to the extent		Local demand due to	Outside demand due
			Partially	Fully due to items are suitable only for local use	Partially	Fully due to items are suitable only for local use		Most of artisans have not adopted the change in items habits and fashions of the consumers which is essentially required
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	Domestic use	24	–	24	20	4	–	–
(38)	Bamboo mat	30	–	30	15	15	–	–
	Basketry	22	–	22	29	9	–	–
	Furniture	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Room Divider	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Agarbati stick	9	9	–	9	–	–	–
	Tribal Khara	2	–	2	–	2	–	–
Literate without	Domestic use	9	–	9	4	6	–	4
Educational level	Bamboo mat	10	–	10	–	10	–	–
(13)	Basketry	11	–	11	5	–	–	–
	Furniture	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Room Divider	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Agarbati stick	6	6	–	6	–	–	–
	Tribal Khara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary of	Domestic use	15	–	15	10	–	–	–
Junior basic	Bamboo mat	20	–	20	–	20	–	–
(26)	Basketry	15	–	15	10	–	–	–
	Furniture	9	–	9	9	–	–	–
	Room Divider	5	–	5	5	–	–	–
	Agarbati stick	12	12	–	12	–	–	–
	Tribal Khara	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Ornaments	1	–	1	1	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Middle	Domestic use	18	–	18	8	–	–	–
(22)	Bamboo mat	13	–	13	–	13	–	–
	Basketry	7	–	7	5	–	–	–
	Furniture	7	–	7	7	–	–	–
	Room Divider	3	–	3	3	–	–	–
	Agarbati stick	7	7	–	7	–	–	–
	Tribal Khara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ornaments	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Matriculation	Domestic use	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
(1)	Bamboo mat	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Basketry	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Furniture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Room Divider	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Agarbati stick	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Tribal Khara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note : Basketry = Fruits carrier, Flower carrier, waste paper basket, Bird cage, Marketing carrier, Ladies bag, dol etc.
Furniture = Cane & bamboo chair and table, Murrah, Cane & bamboo sofa etc.
Bamboo mat = Table mat, Dhari (Local name) etc.
Domestic use = Kula, Chalni Dala, Palo, Table lamp etc.

Table 40

Households reported about the craft as a source for Gainful Employment classified by Religion, caste/tribe/community of the head of the household and reason reported for considering the craft as a profitable occupation

Religion caste/tribe/community of the head of households		No. of households engaged in the craft	Number of households considering the craft now as	
			Not a source for gainful employment	Source for gainful employment and factors responsible to make the craft profitable
Religion	Caste/tribe/community of the head of the households			Quantity products met up as per demand of the local and outside market at the state
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	Banik	1	1	–
	Brahmin	4	1	3
	Deb Nath	16	10	6
	Dhoba (SC)	2	2	–
	Jaliakaibarta (SC)	1	1	–
	Jamatia (ST)	1	1	–
	Karmakar	1	1	–
	Kayastha	2	1	1
	Laskar	1	1	–
	Mahishya Das (SC)	1	1	–
	Namasudra (SC)	62	32	30
	Saha	1	–	1
	Sutradhar	2	–	2
	Tripuri (ST)	3	3	–
Islam	Muslim	2	2	–
	TOTAL	100	57	43

Table 41

Distribution of households reported about starting of the craft in the village classified by broad Age-group of the households.

Broad age-group of the head of the household	No. of households engaged in the craft	Number of households reported about the starting of craft in the village	
		After 1947	Between 1946—1932
1	2	3	4
15—34	36	36	–
35—59	51	50	1
60+	13	12	1
TGTAL	100	98	2

Table 42

Distibution of households classified by period engaged in the craft with reference to craft started in the village

Period the household engaged in the craft	No. of households engaged in the craft	Number of household reported about starting of craft in the village since	
		Less than 40 years	40—45 years
1	2	3	4
Less than 4 years	1	1	-
5—9 years	25	25	-
10—19 years	25	25	-
20+ years	49	47	2
TOTAL	100	98	2

Table 43 Particulars of Unemployed persons in the Household with reference to relationship with the

Relationship of unemployed persons with the head of the household	Age-group unemployed persons	No of unemployed persons	Number of persons unemployed since		
			Less than 1 year who have		
				Experience	Trainidg
			No. experience/ training	Training received from Michuria training centre	Training received from father
1	2	3	4	5	6
Son	0—14	2	–	–	–
Son	15—34	12	–	–	–
Wife		1	–	1	–
Son's wife		1	–	–	1
Daughter		3	–	–	–
Brother		1	–	–	–
Mother	35—59	1	–	–	–
Wife		2	–	–	–
	60+	–	–	–	–
TOTAL		23	–	1	1

head of the Household, Age-group, Dura tion of unemployment and experience/Training

Number of persons unemployed since				
1—2 years who have				
	Experience		Training	
No. Experience/ training	Bamboo & craft training received from father	Traditional training	Training received from Muchuria training centre	Training received frnm Husband
7	8	9	10	11
–	2	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
1	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–
2	3	–	–	3

Table 43 Particulars of Unemployed persons in the Household with reference to relationship with the

Relationship of unemployed persons with the head of the household	Age-group unemployed persons	Number of persons unemployed since				
			3—5 years who have			
			Experience		Training	
		No. experience/ training	Bamboo & cane craft training received frnm father	Training received from All India Handi craft Board	Traditional from father	Training from Deptt. of Industry Tripura
1	2	12	13	14	15	16
Son	0—14	–	–	–	–	–
Son	15—34	–	2	2	1	1
Wife		–	–	-	–	–
Son's wife		–	–	–	–	–
Danghter		–	–	–	–	–
Brother		–	–	–	–	–
Mother	35—59	–	–	–	–	–
Wife		–	–	–	–	–
	60+	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL		–	3	2	1	1

head of the Honsehold, Age-group: Duration of unemployment and experience/Training

Number of persons unemployed since			
6+ years who have			
	Experience	Training	
No. experience/ training	Experience received from Industry, Tripura	Trainining received from Nalchar H. S. S. Deptt. of Industry	Training received from father
17	18	19	20
–	–	–	–
–	1	2	1
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–
1	1	3	1

Table 44 Particulars of Unemployed persons in the Household with reference to Relationship with the head

Educational level of the unemployed persons	Relationship of unemployed persons with the head of the household	No of unemployed persons	Number of persons unemployed since		
			Less than 1 year who have		
			No. Experience Training	Training received from father	Training received from Michuria Training Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illiterate	Daughter	1	–	–	–
	Mother	1	–	–	–
	Wife	2	–	–	1
Literate without	Son's wife	1	–	1	–
educational level	Brother	1	–	–	–
Primary or Junior Basic	Son	5	–	–	–
	Wife	1	–	–	–
	Daughter	2	–	–	–
Middle	Son	7	–	–	–
Matriculate	Son	1	–	–	–
Graduate & above	Son	1	–	–	–
TOTAL		23	–	1	1

of the household, educational level, Duration of Unemployment and Experience/Training

Number of persons unemployed since			
1–2 years who have			
No. experience/ training	Training received from father	Training received from Michuria training centre	Training received from Husband
7	8	9	10
–	1	–	–
–	–	–	1
–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	3	–	–
–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
2	4	1	1

Table 44 Particulars of Unemployed persons in the Household with reference to Relationship with the head

Educational level of the unemployed persons	Relationship of unemployed persons with the head of the household	Number of persons unemployed since			
		3–5 years who have			
		No. experience training	Training received from All India Handicraft Board	Bamboo & Cane Craft training received from his father	Training received from the Deptt. of Industry Tripura
1	2	11	12	13	14
Illiterate	Daughter	–	–	–	–
	Mother	–	–	–	–
	Wife	–	–	–	–
Literate without	Son's wife	–	–	–	–
educational level	Brother	–	–	1	–
Primary or	Son	–	–	1	–
Junior Basic	Wife	–	–	–	–
	Daughter	–	–	–	–
Middle	Son	–	2	1	–
Matriculate	Son	–	–	–	1
Graduate & above	Son	–	–	1	–
TOTAL		–	2	4	1

of the household, educational level, Duration of Unemplovment and Experience/Training.

Number of persons unemployed since				
6+years who have				
No. experience/ training	Training received from Industry Deptt. of Tripura	Bamboo & Craftmanship training received from father	Training received from Rural Industrial Centre & V. C. D. I.	Bamboo & Cane craftmanship training received from Nalchar H. S. S. Deptt. of Industry
15	16	17	18	19
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
1	1	–	1	3

Table 45 Unemployed persons classified by period and reasons for unemployment age-group,

Relationship of unemployed persons with the head of the household	Age-group of the unemployed persons	No. of unemployed persons	Number of persons unemployed since					
			Less than 1 year and reasons		1—2 years and reasons			
			No scope for employment	Non-availability of job	No scope for employment	Forwant of suitable job	Non-availability of job	Disability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Son	0—14	2	–	–	1	–	1	–
Son	15—34	12	–	–	1	1	–	–
Wife		1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Son's wife		1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Daughter		3	–	–	1	–	1	–
Brother		1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mother	35—59	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wife		2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	60+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	23	1	1	3	1	2	1

relationship with the head of the household and attempts made to be employed

Number of persons unemployed since							Number of unemployed persons who have made attempts to be employed	
3—5 years and reasons				6+ years and reasons				
For want of suitable job	No scope for employment	No scope for proper & better suitable job	For want of employment	No scope for employment	For want of better employment	No proper vacancy	Local employment exchange	Attempts made through S.S.C.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
3	1	1	–	3	–	1	12	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	1	1	1	4	1	2	23	1

Table 46

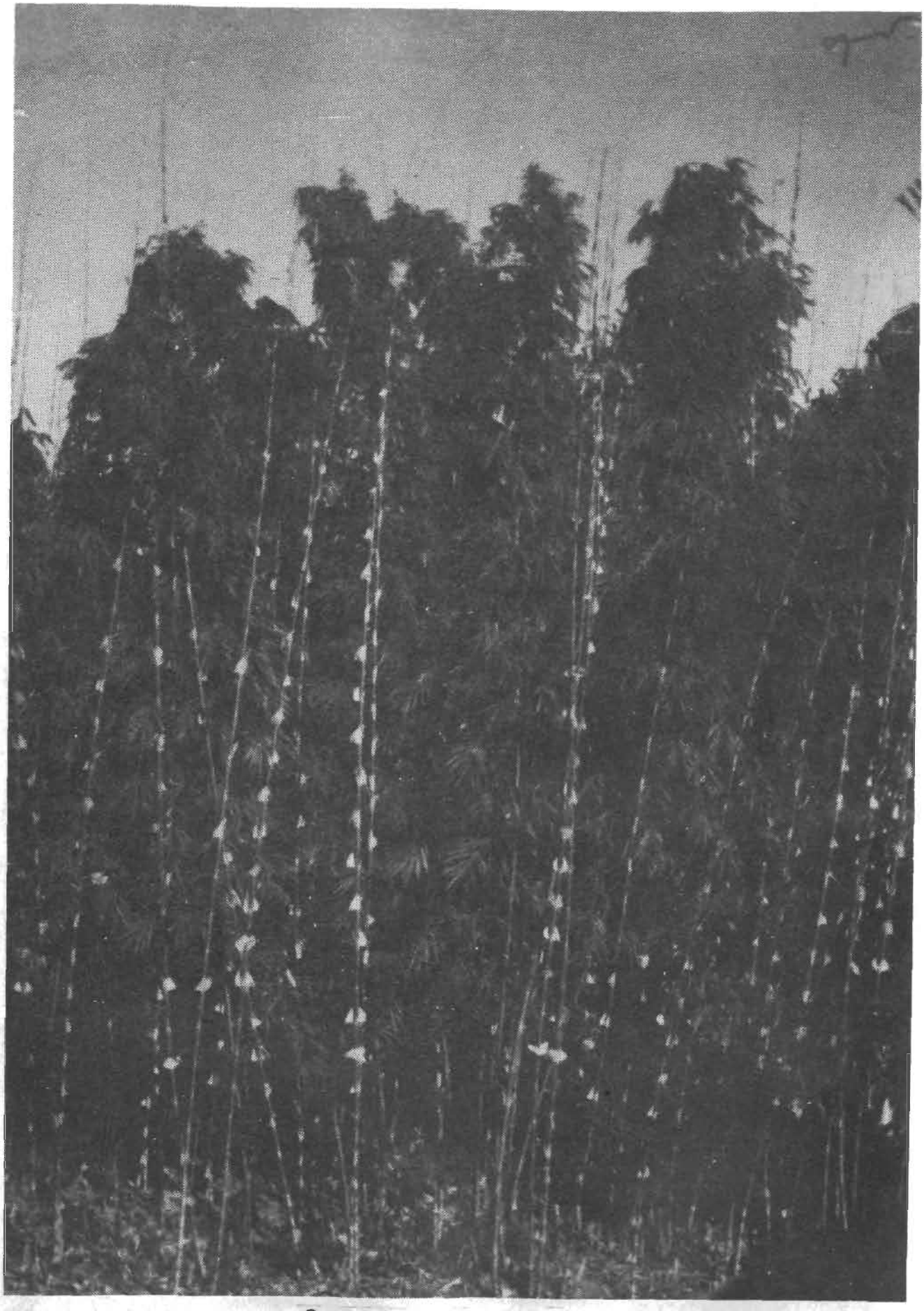
Unemployed persons who had previous employment classified by Age-group, reasons for Discontinuation and Relationship with head of the household.

Age-group of the uncmployed persons	Relationship of unemployed persons with the head of the household	No. of unemployed persons	Number of unemployed persons who had previous employment and reason for discontinuation	
				Seeking for better employment
1	2	3	4	
0–14	Son	2	–	
15–34	Son's wife	1	–	
	Daughter	3	2	
	Brother	1	1	
	Son	12	11	
	Wife	1	1	
35–59	Mother	1	–	
	Wife	2	–	
60+		–	–	
TOTAL		23	15	

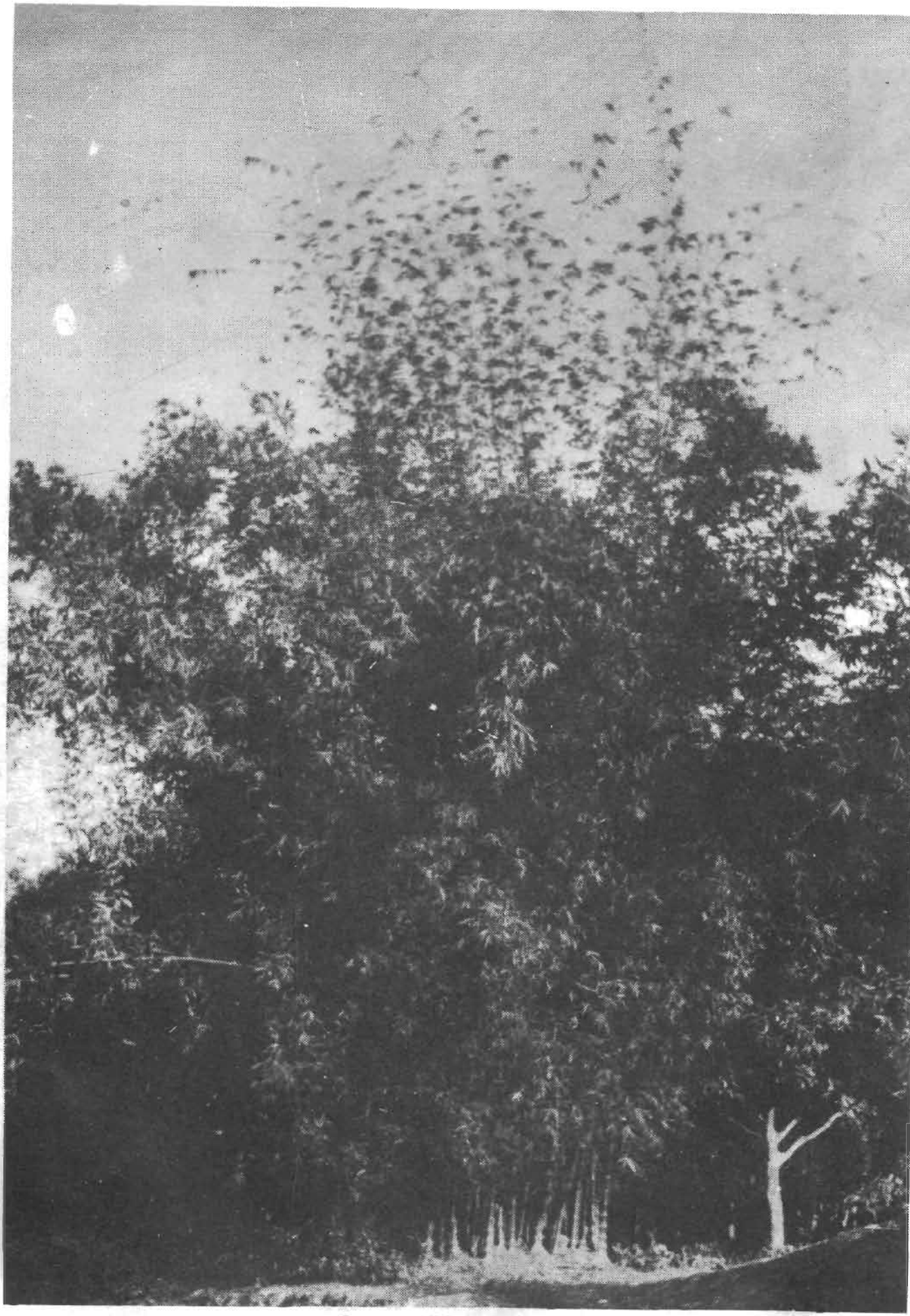
Table 47

Unemployed persons who had previous employment classified by educational level, Reason for Discontinuation and Relationship with the head of the household.

Educational level of unemployed persons	Relationship of unemployed persons with the head of the household	No. of unemployed persons	Number of unemployed persons who had previous employment and Reason for discontinuation	
			Disability	Seeking for better employment.
1	2	3	4	5
Illiterate	Mother	1	1	-
	Daughter	1	-	-
	Wife	2	-	-
Literate without Educational level	Son's wife	1	-	-
Primary or Junior Basic	Brother	1	-	1
	Son	5	-	2
	Wife	1	-	1
	Daughter	2	-	2
Middle	Son	7	-	7
Matriculation	Son	1	-	1
Graduate & above	Son	1	-	1
TOTAL		23	1	15



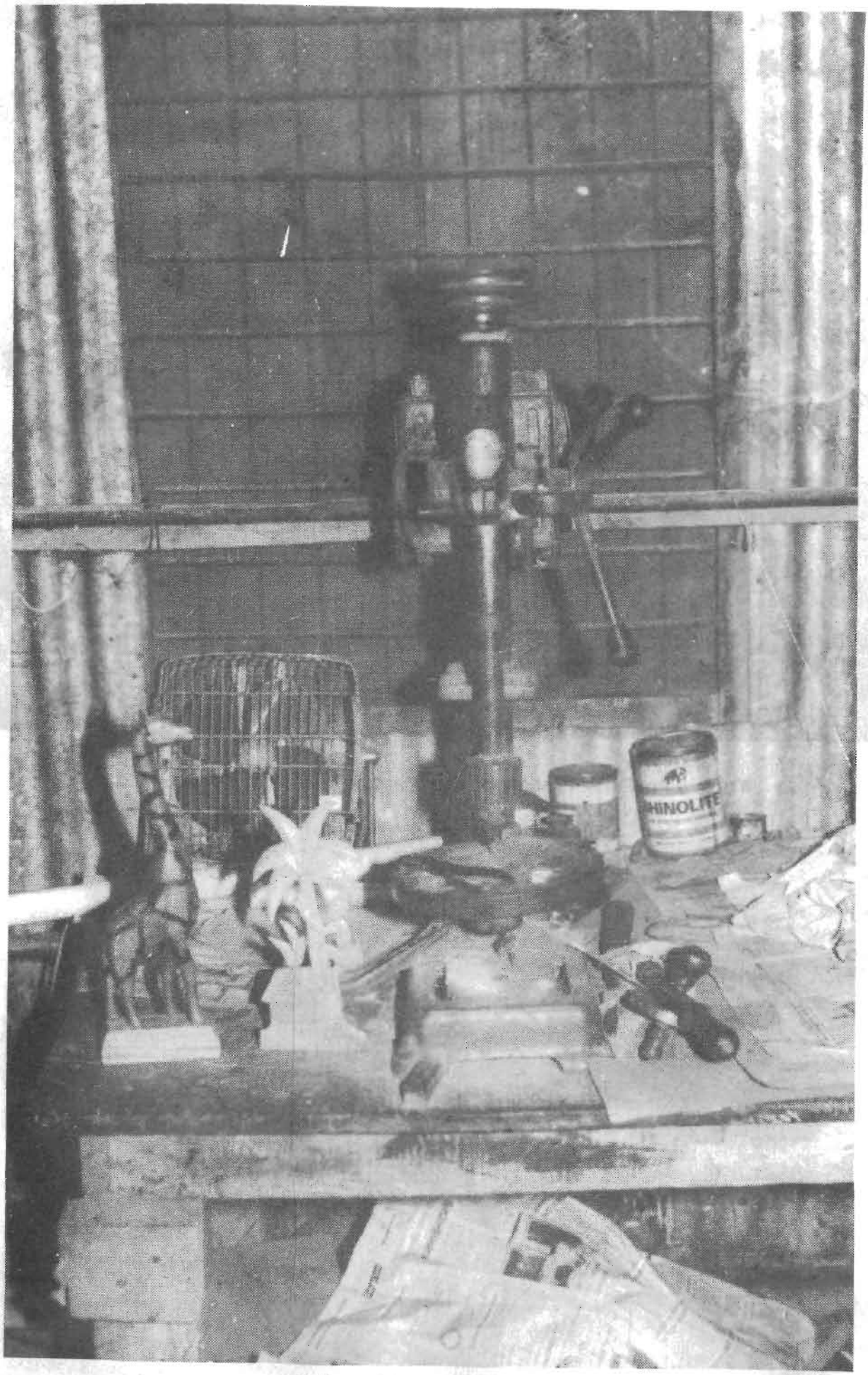
Grove of 'Mull' bamboo.



Grove of 'Makhal' bamboo.



Tools & Implements such as, saw, hammer, screw driver etc. used by the artisans.



Drill machine.



Foot fret saw.

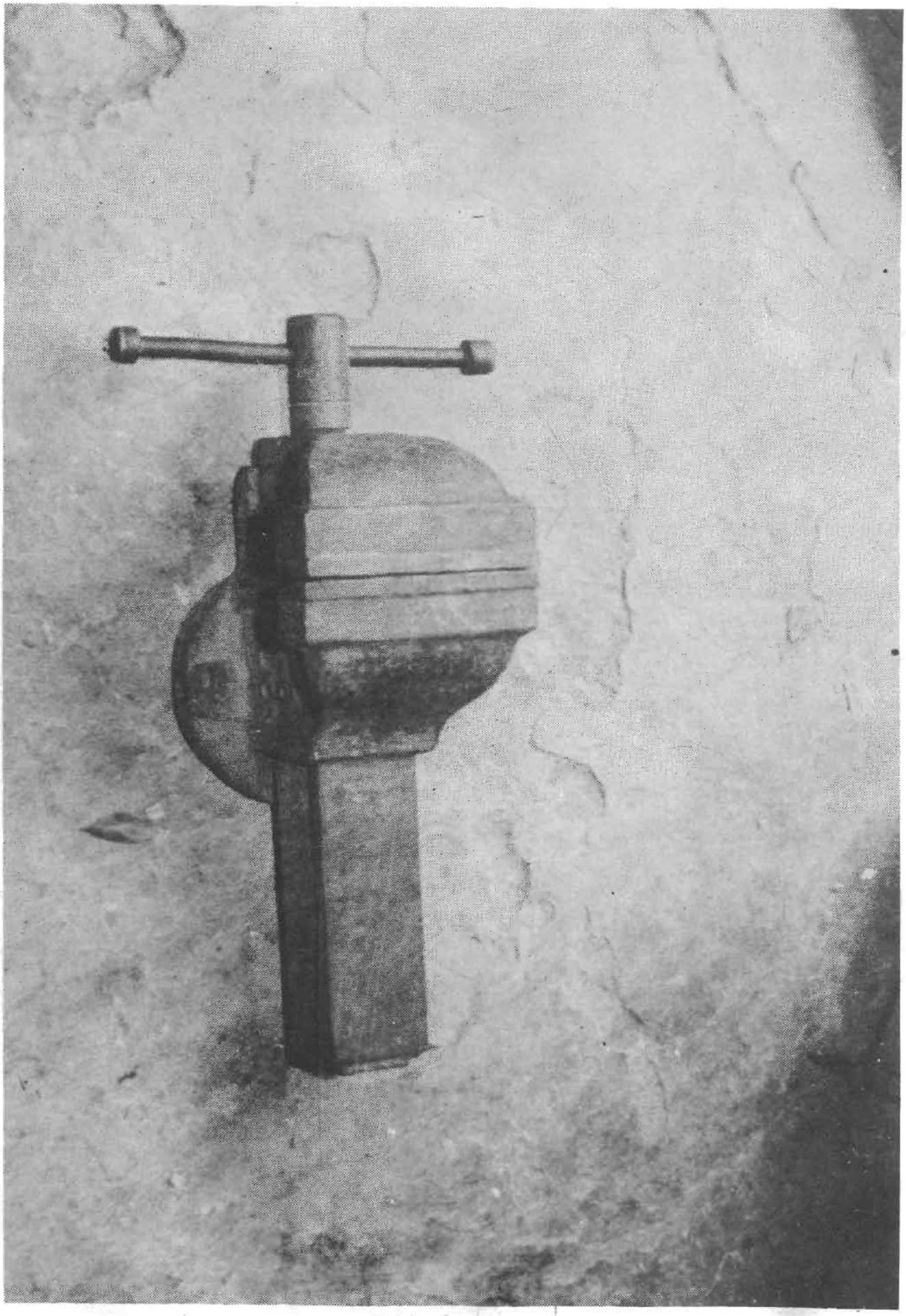
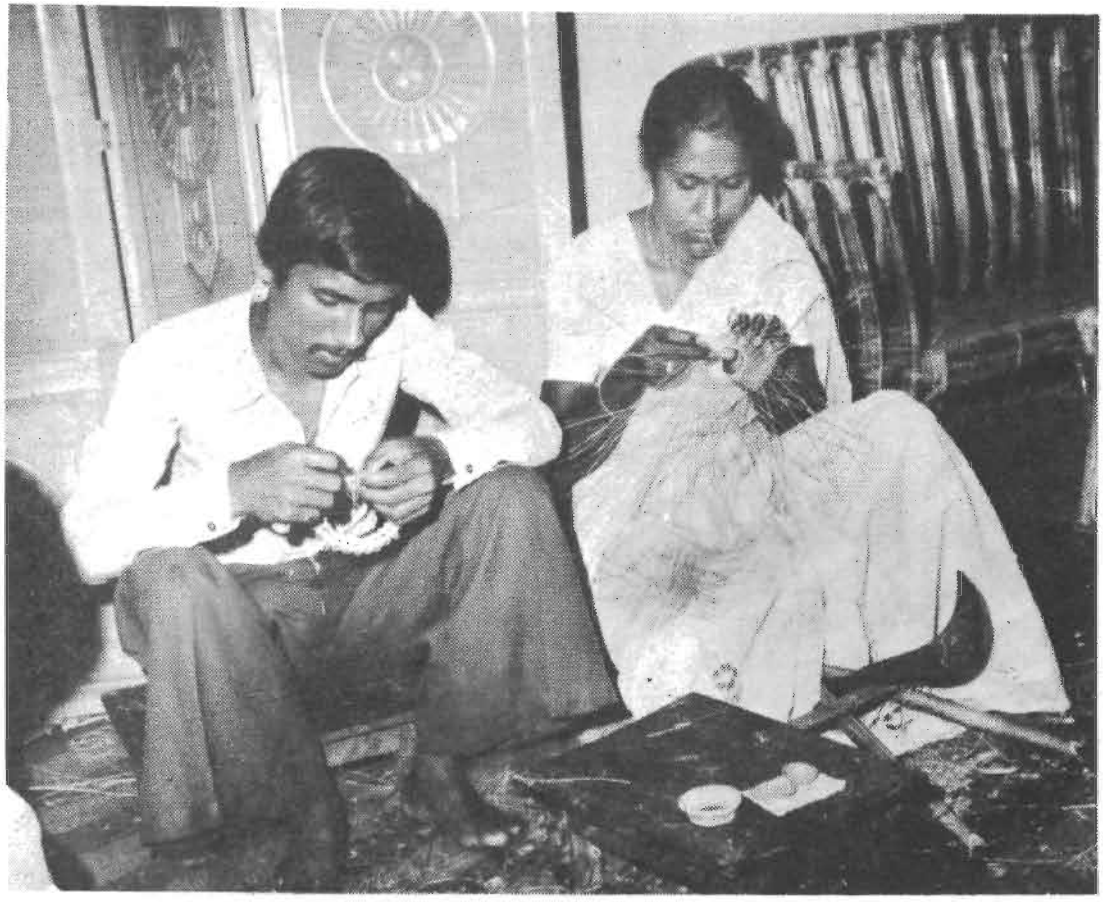


Table vice.



Workers engaged in making bamboo and cane articles.



Artisans engaged in making 'Morah'.



Artisans engaged in making mats in the frame loom.



Artisans engaged in different type of mat in the frame loom.



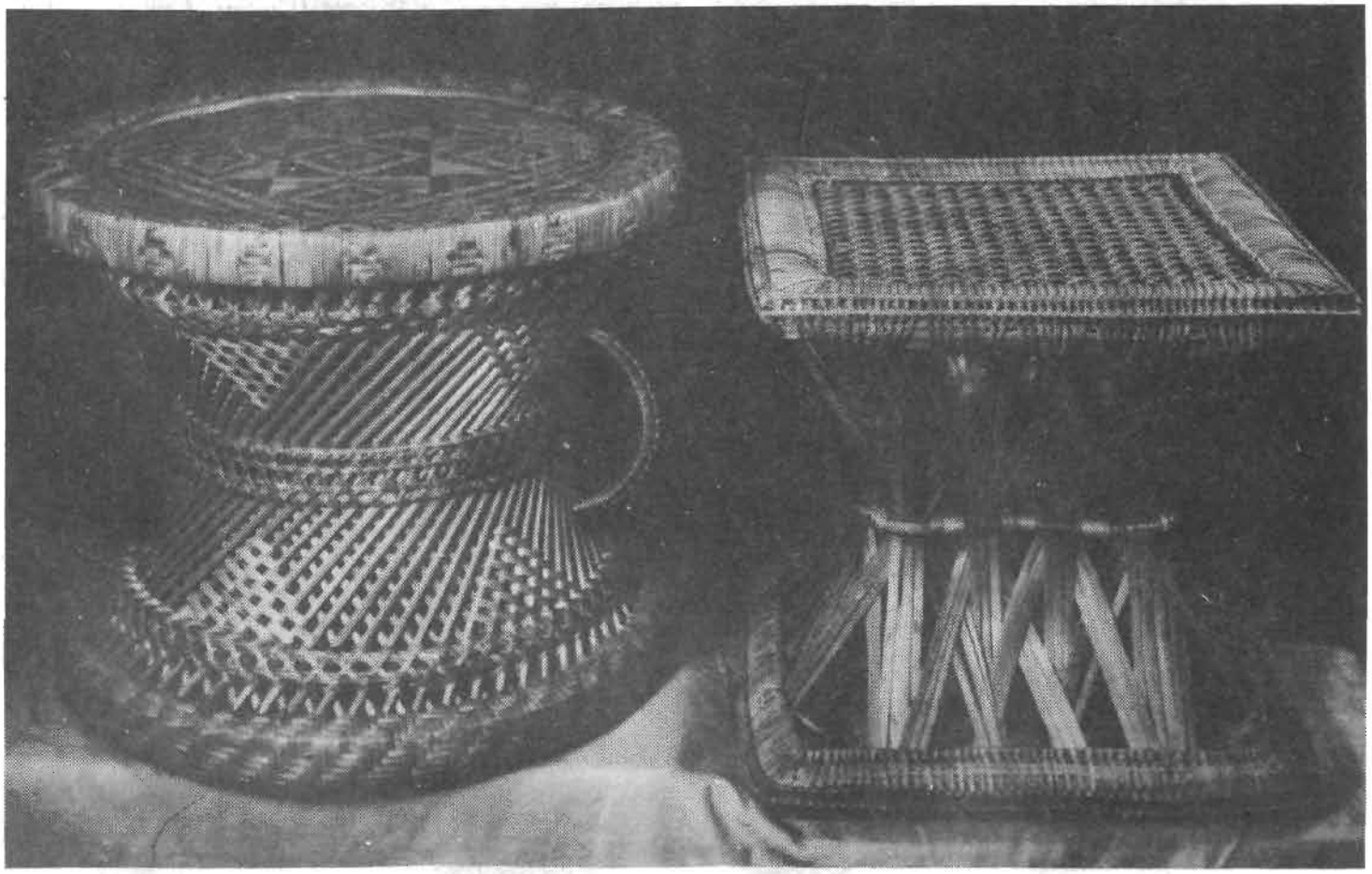
Artisans engaged in making Lamp shed.



Artisans making fruit tray.



Artisans engaged in arranging the different types of articles in workshop.



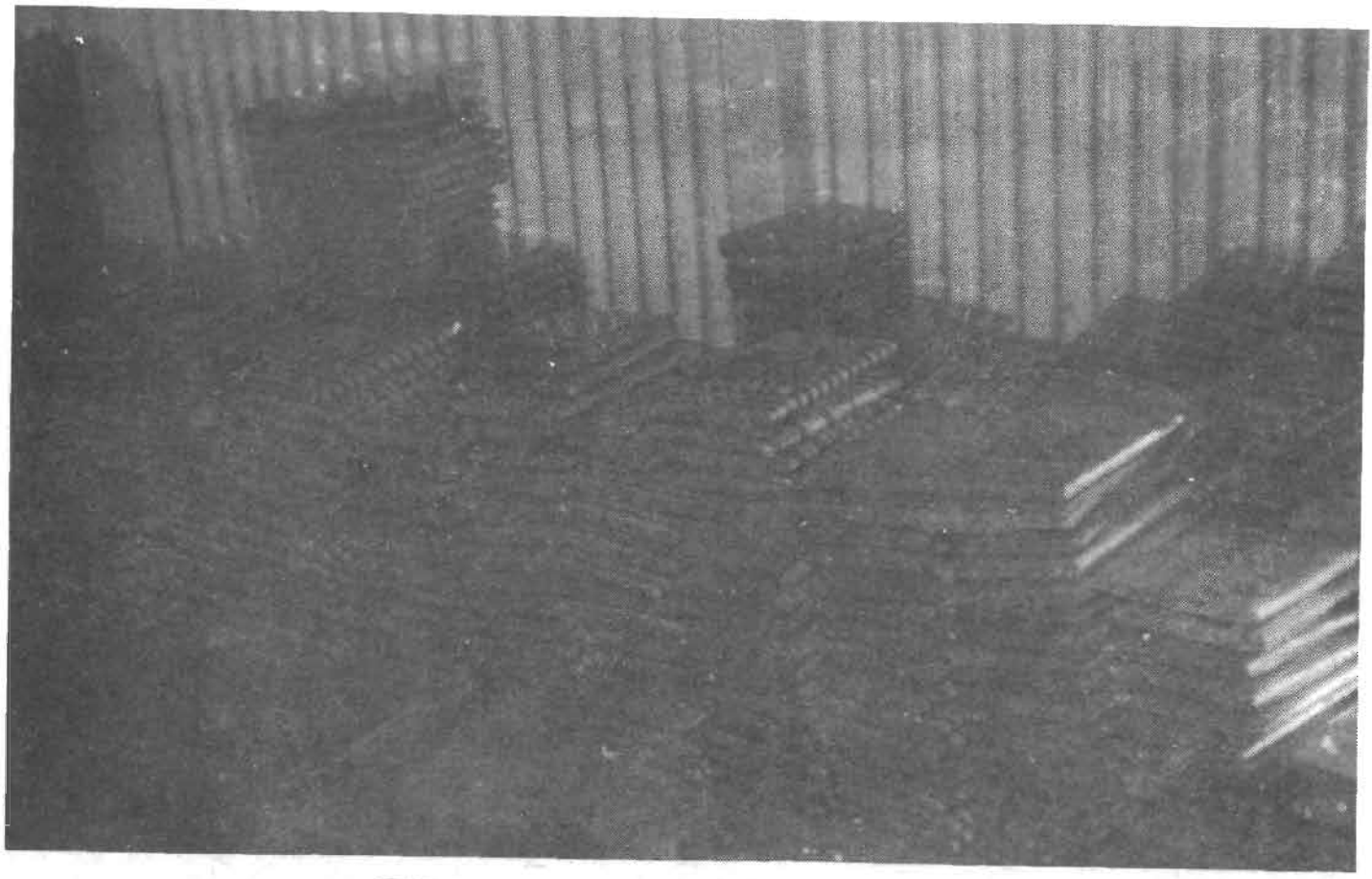
'Mora' made of bamboo and cane.



Chairs made of bamboo & cane.



Decorative cane furniture.



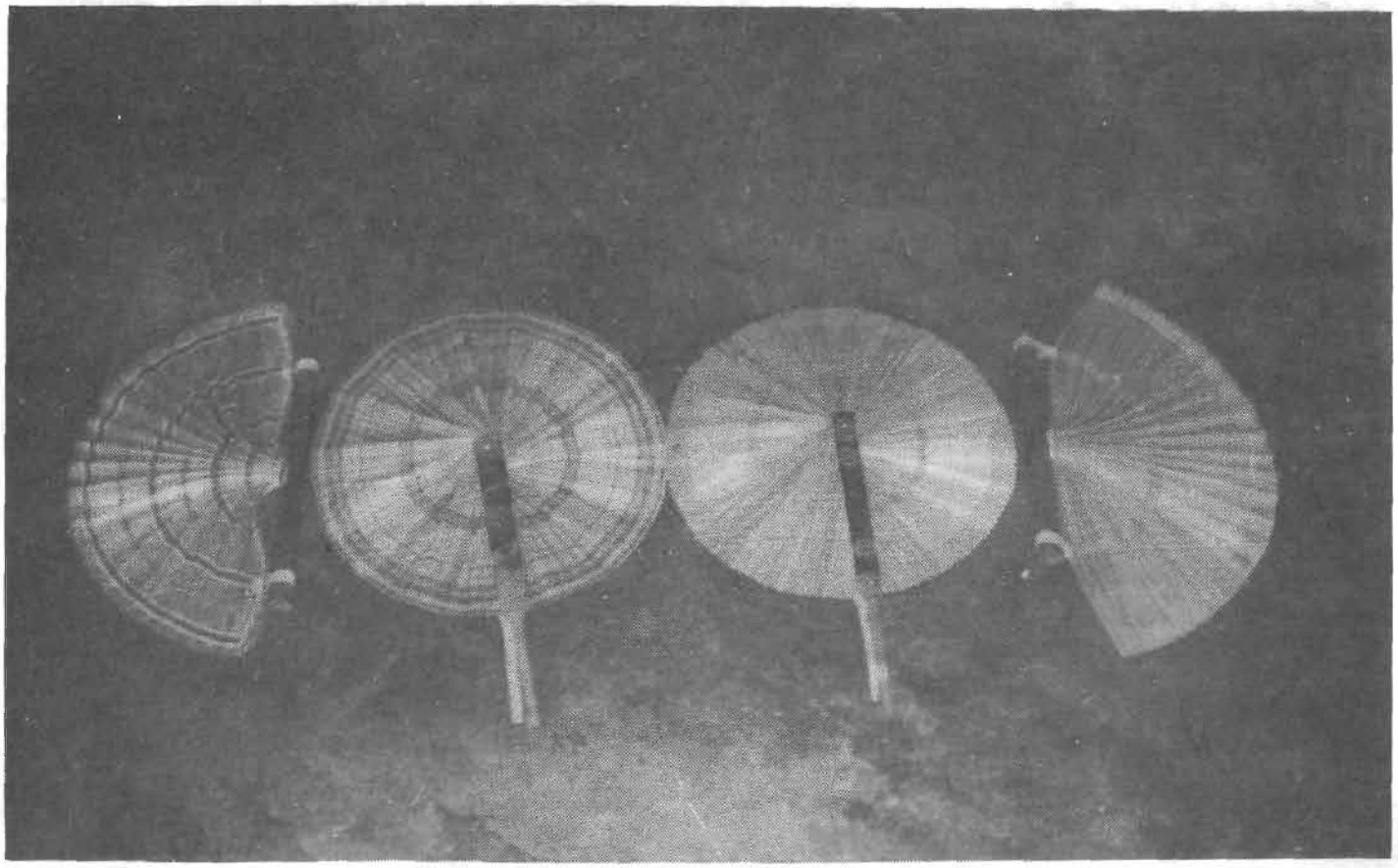
Different types of dinning mat.



Articles required for domestic use.



'Kula' (winnewing-fan), Dhari/Chass, Basket for packing vegetables etc.



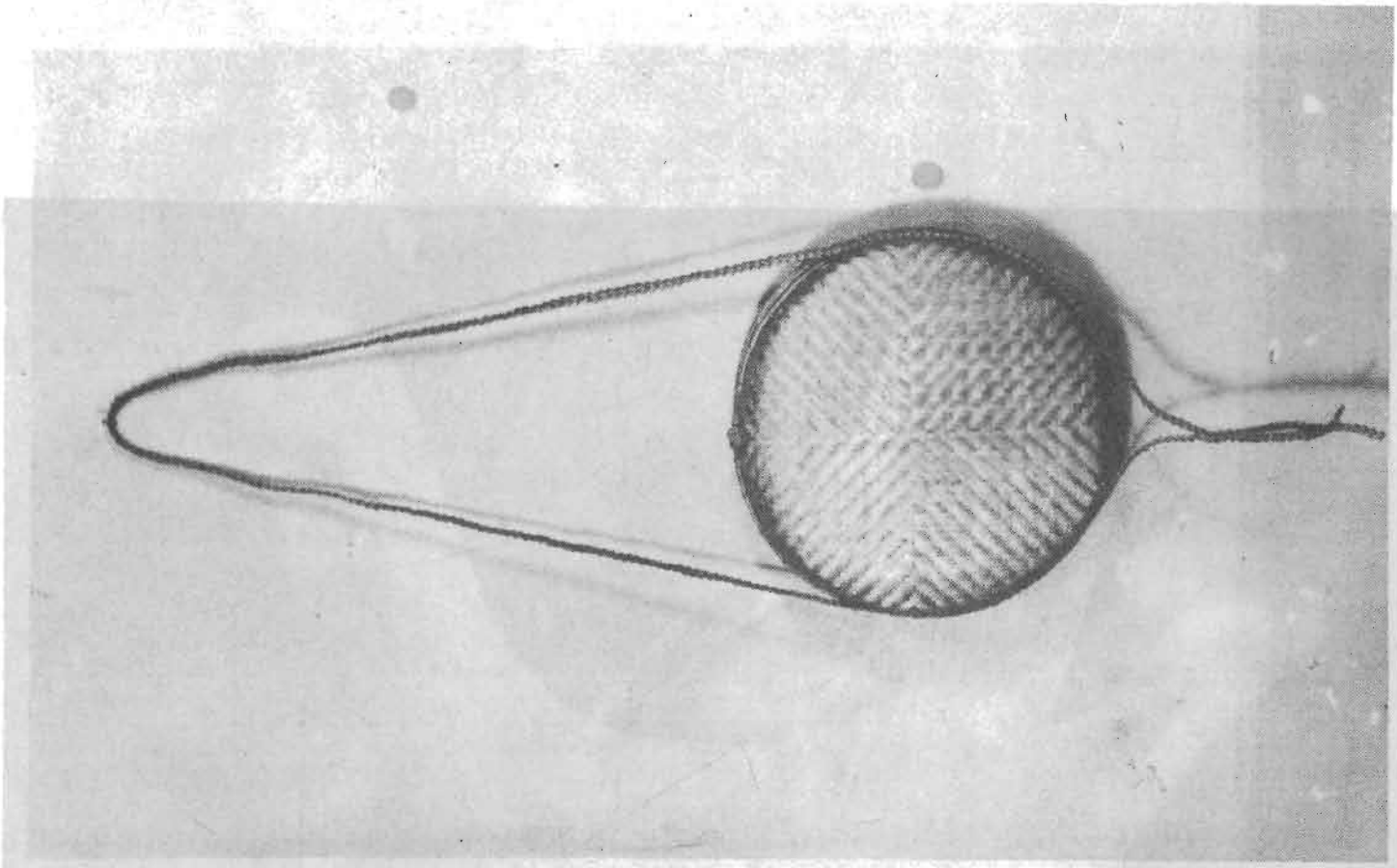
Hand fan made of bamboo mat.



'Dola' of different size.



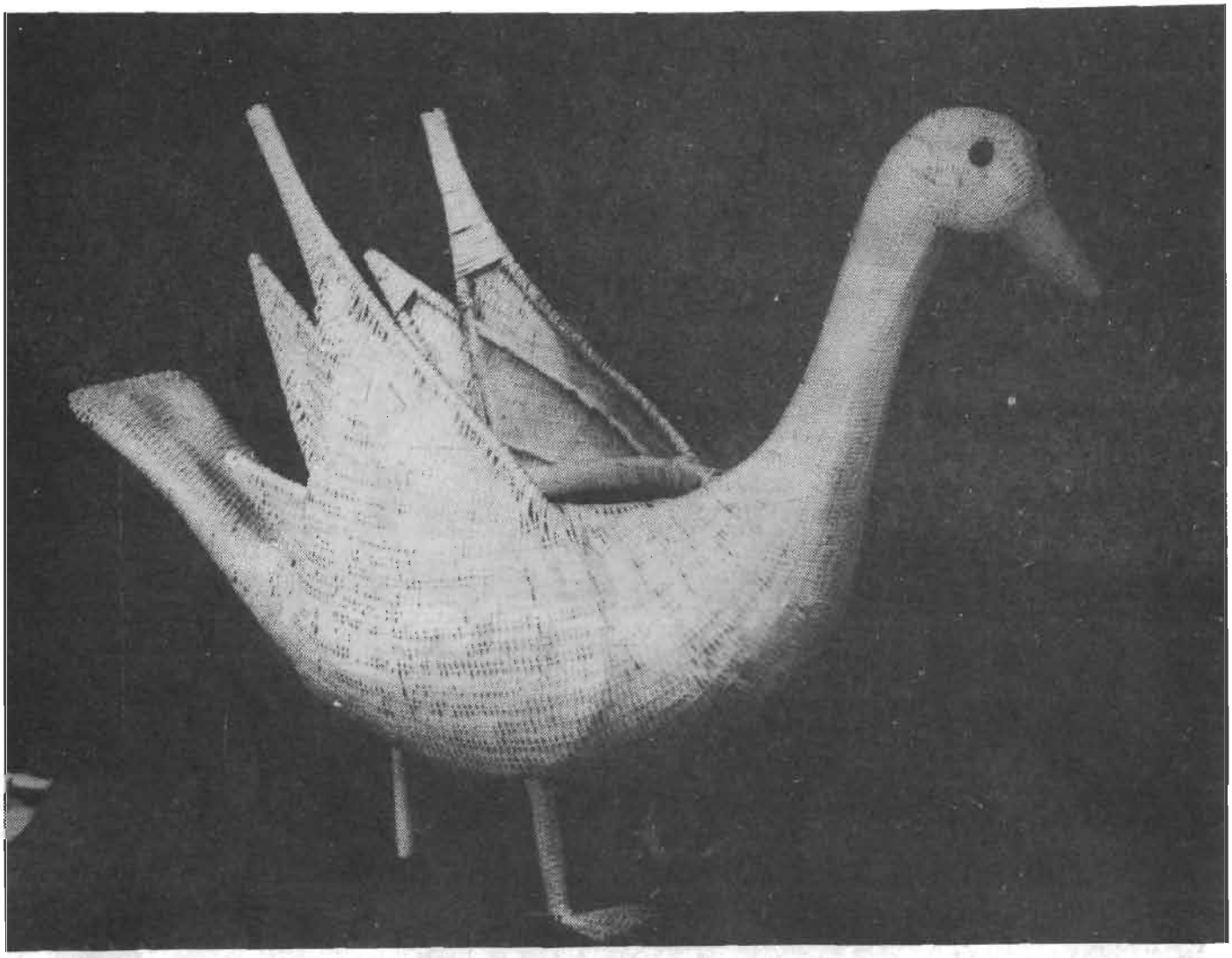
Different types of ladies hand bag.



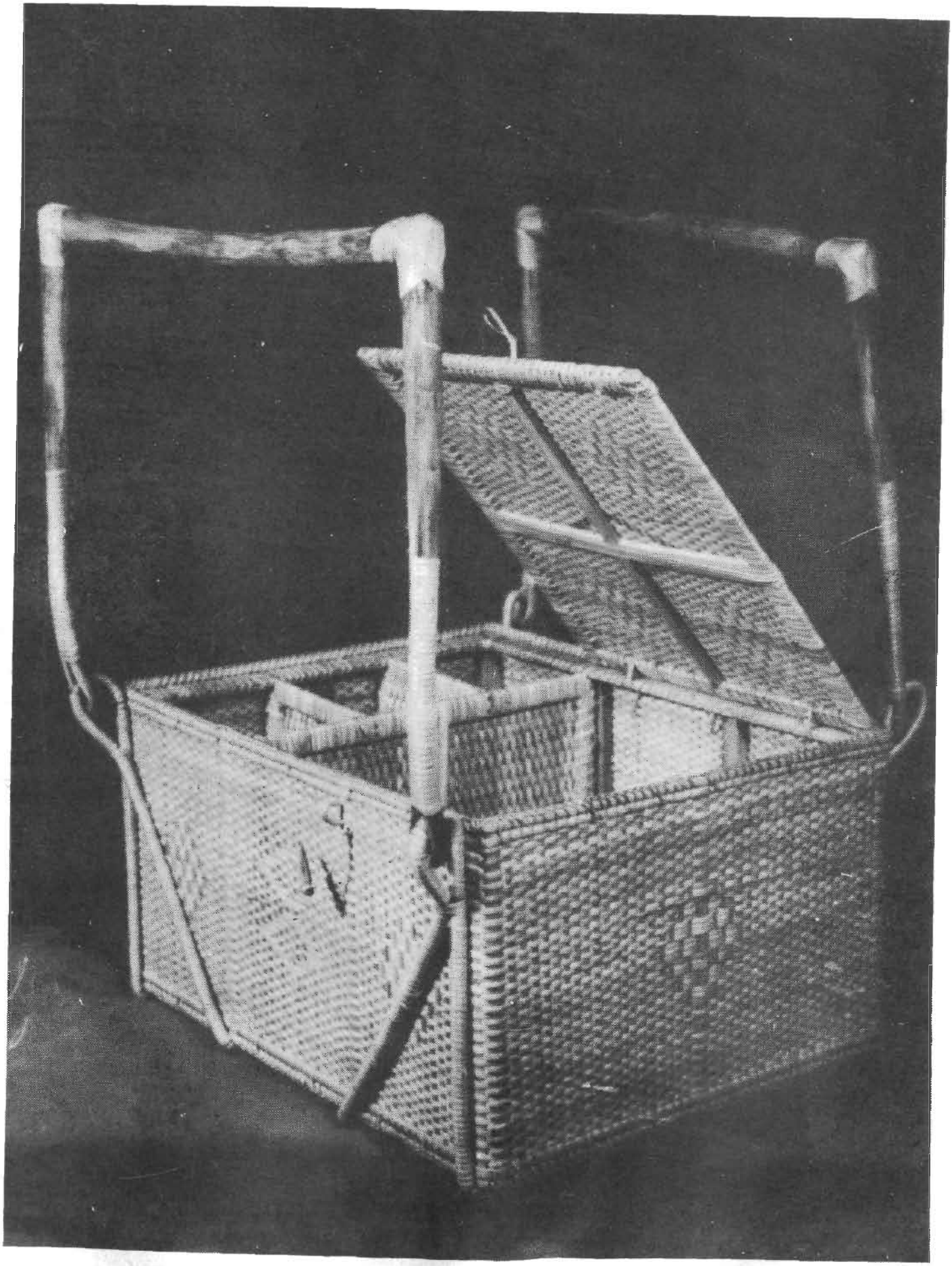
Vanity Bag.



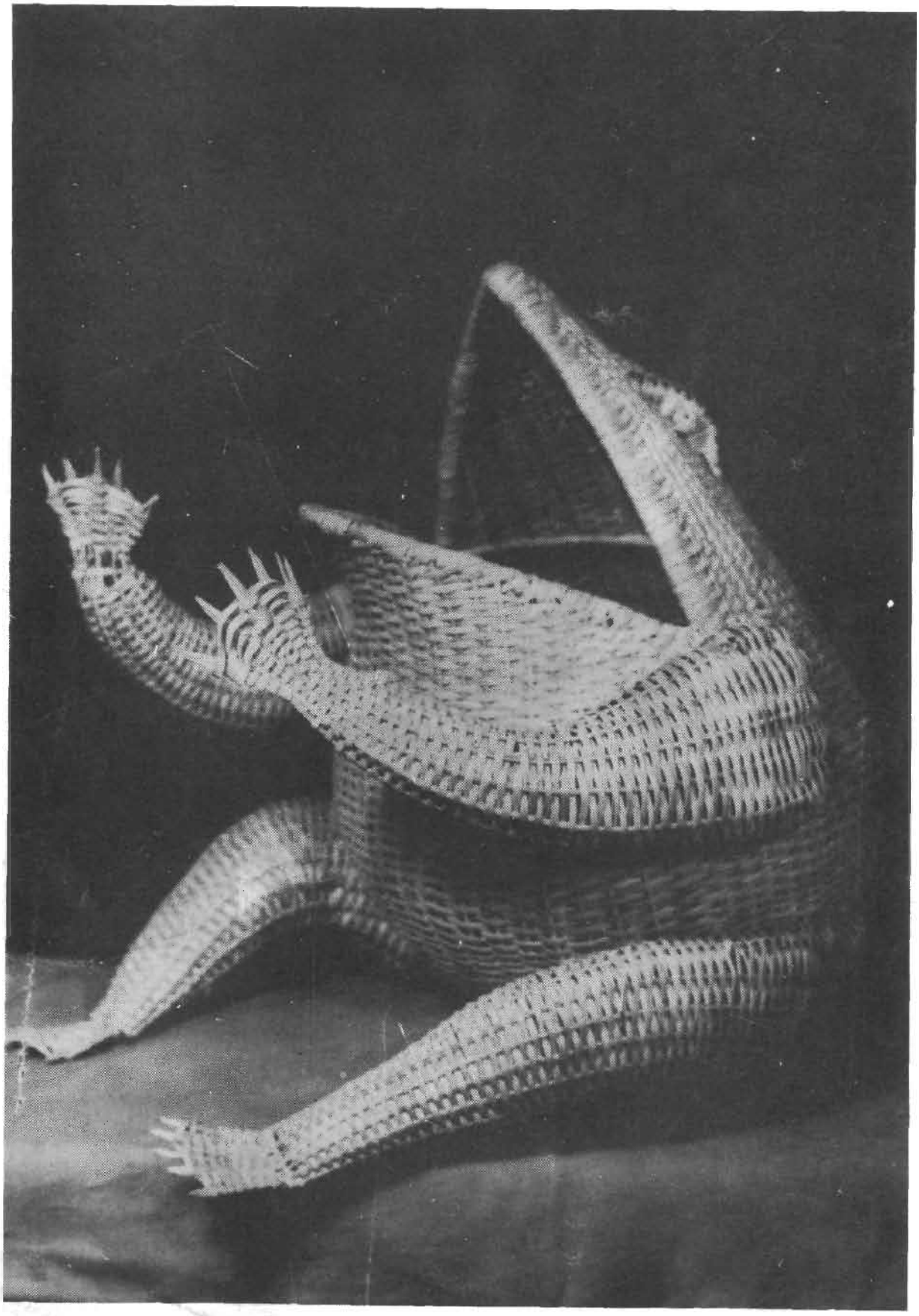
Basket and khara used by tribals.



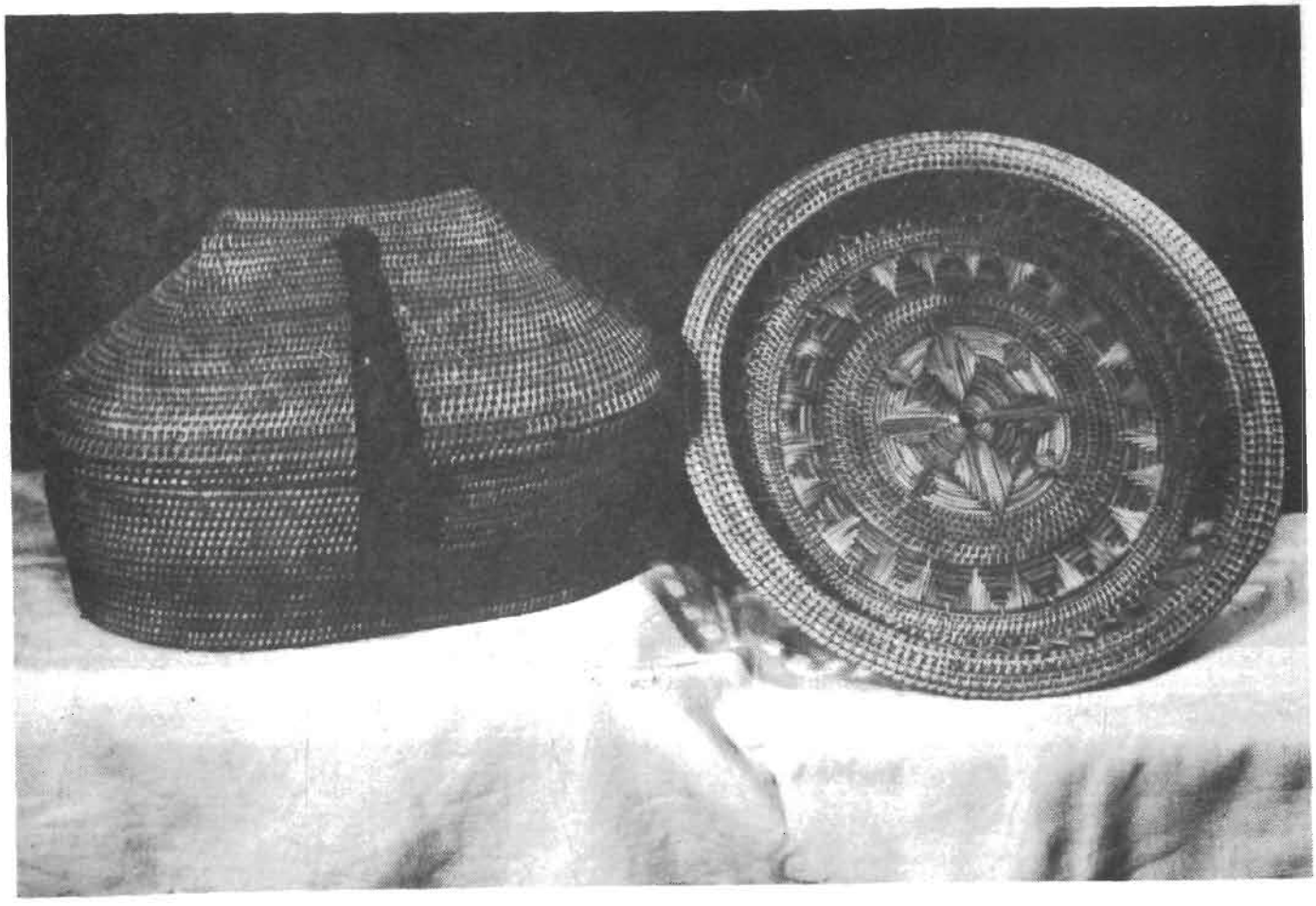
Swan shaped basket.



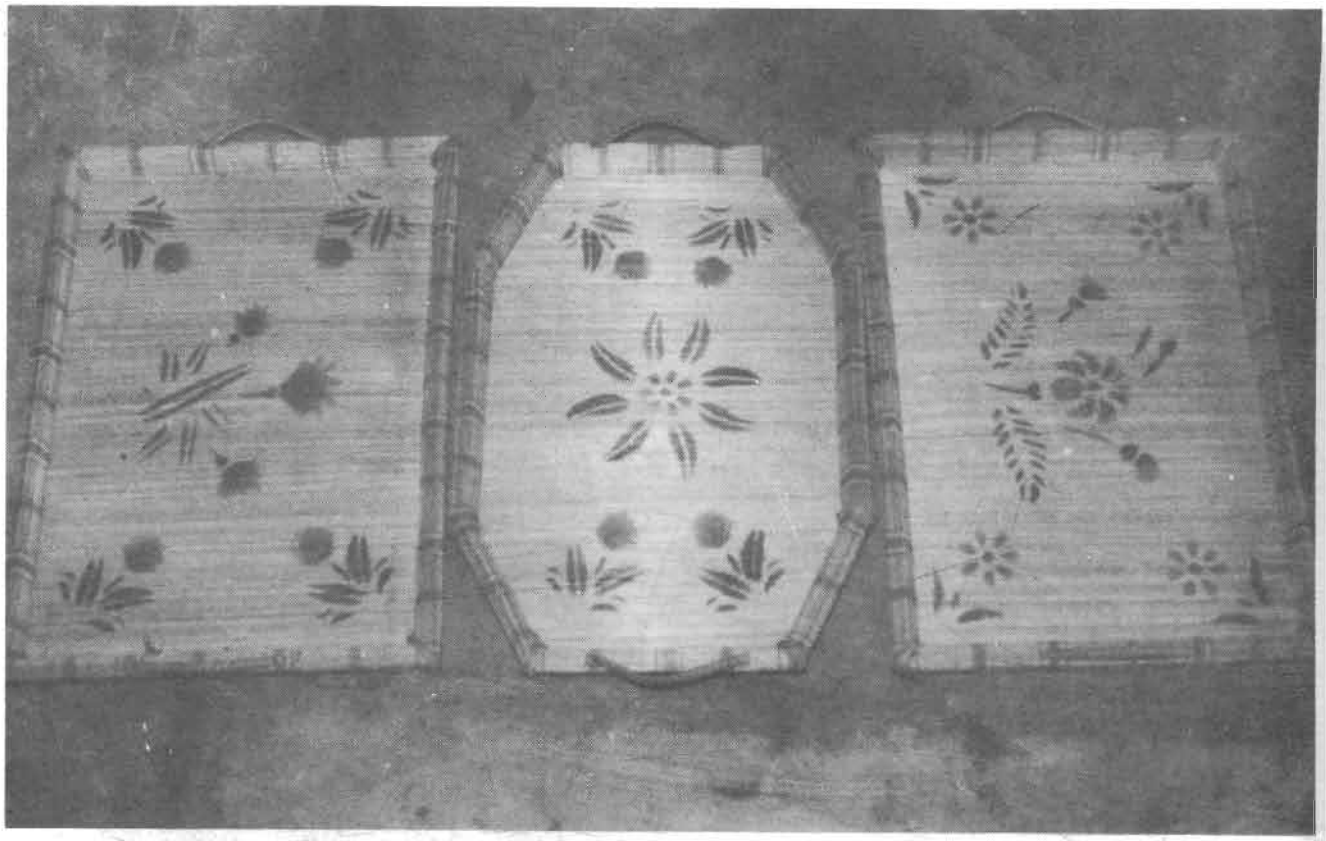
Picnic basket.



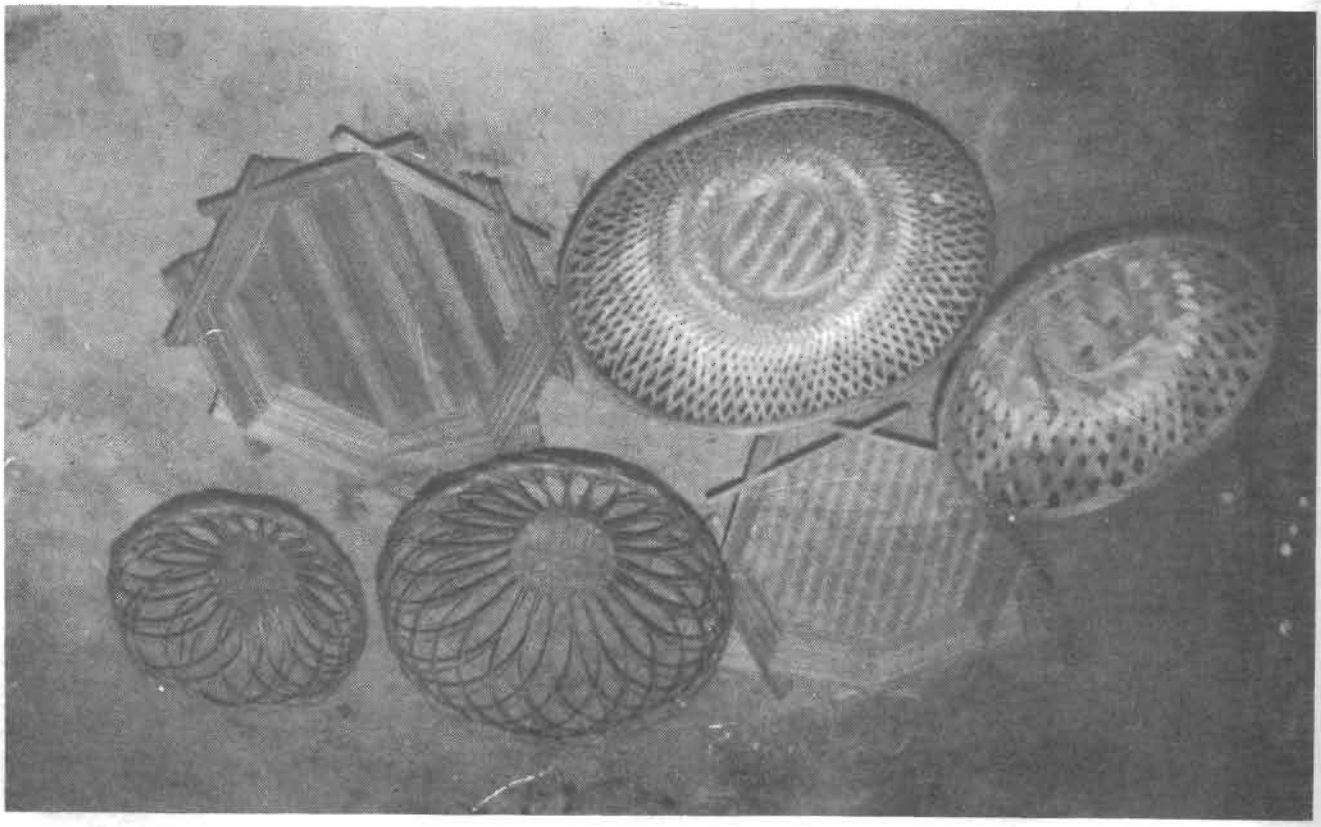
Frog shaped waste paper basket.



Basket and tray used for keeping articles.



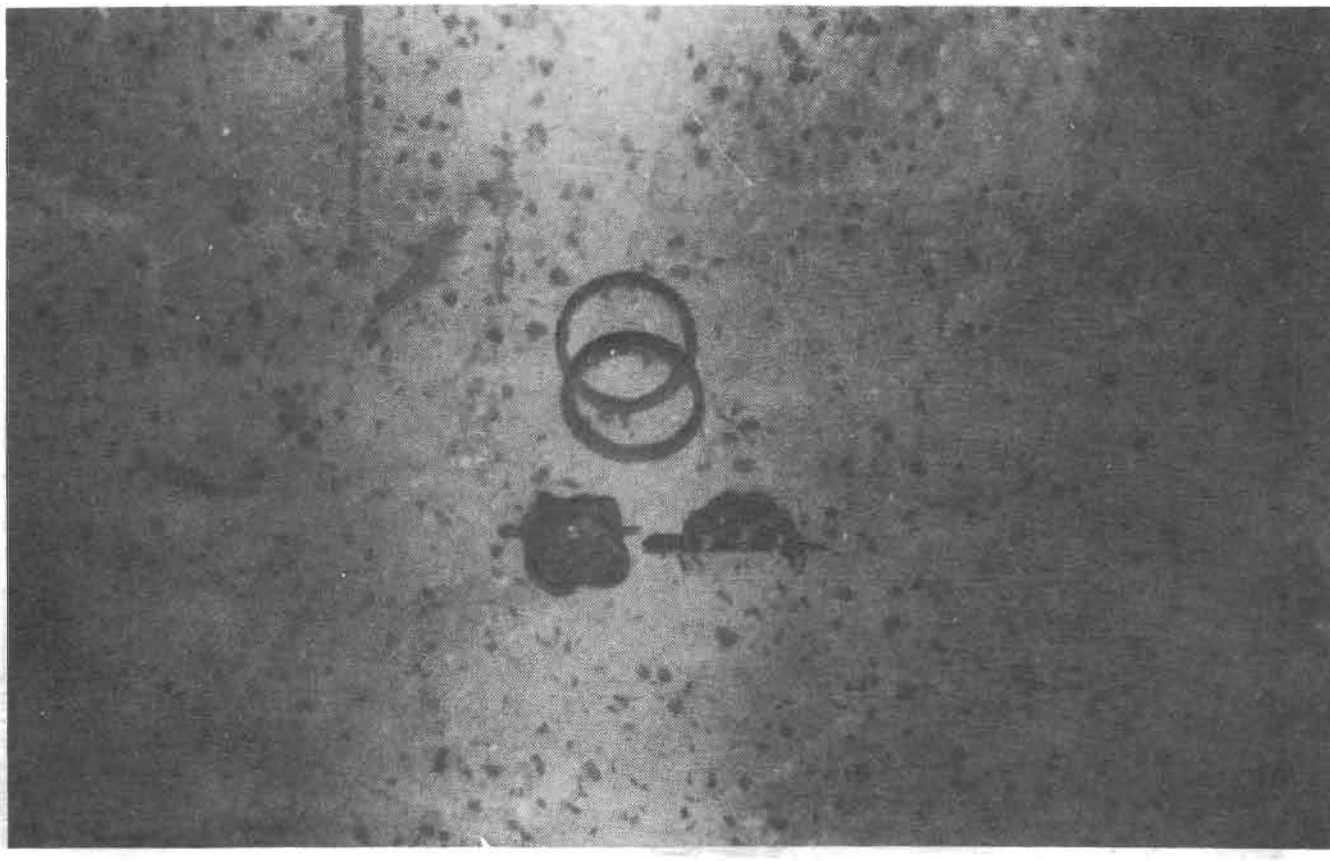
Different types of tray for serving tea.



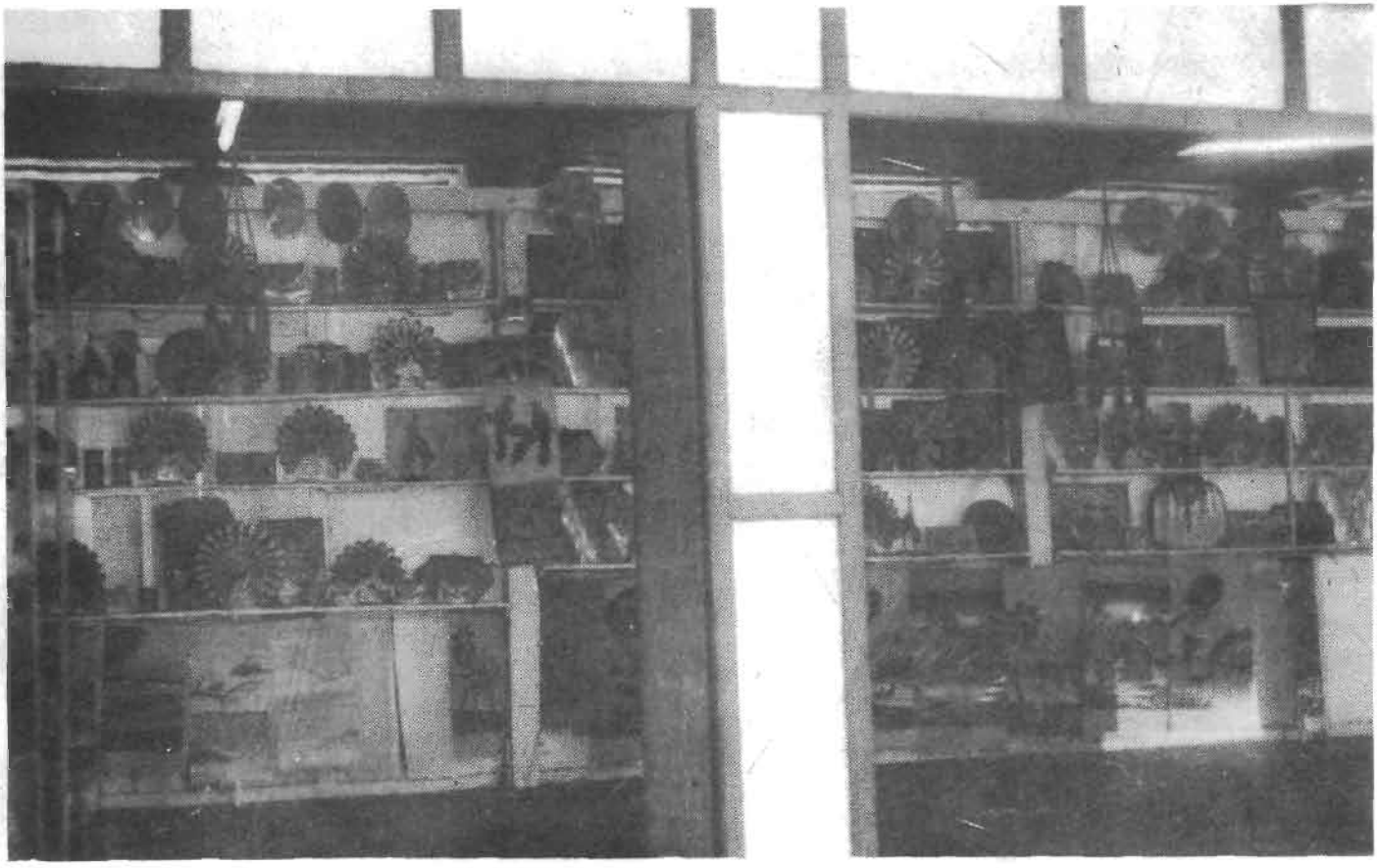
Different types of fruit tray.



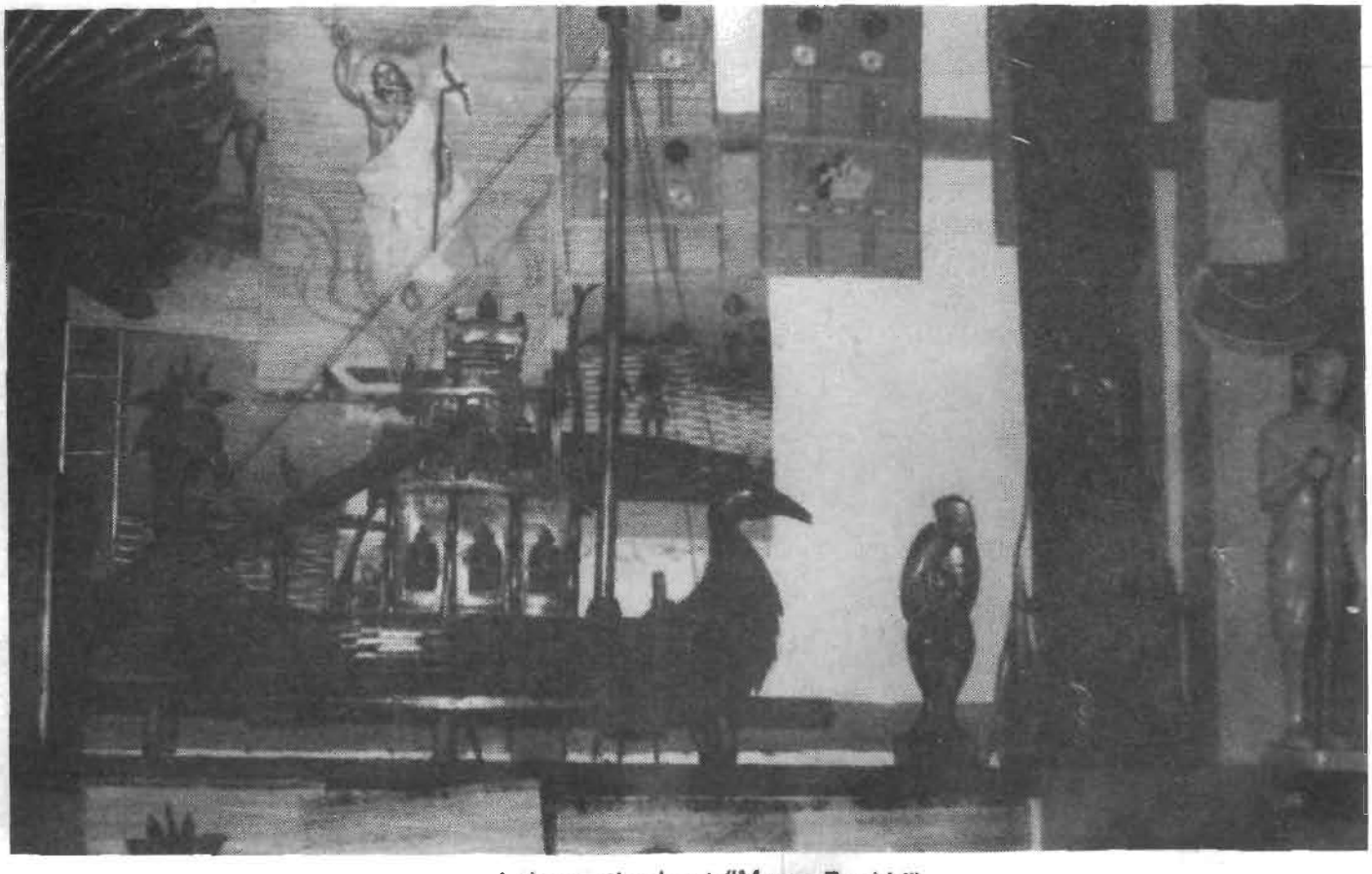
Fruit basket and container.



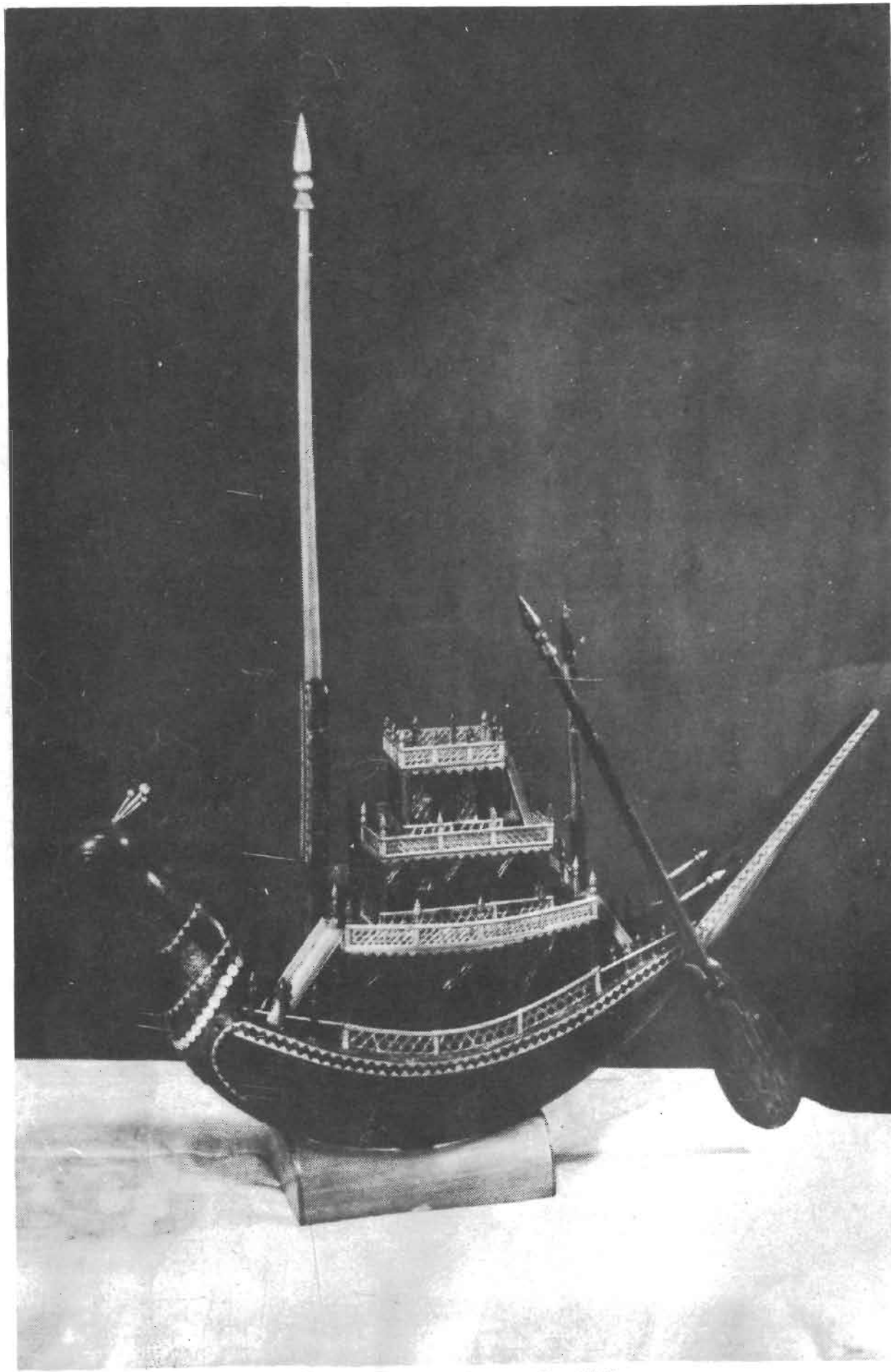
Ornaments made of cane.



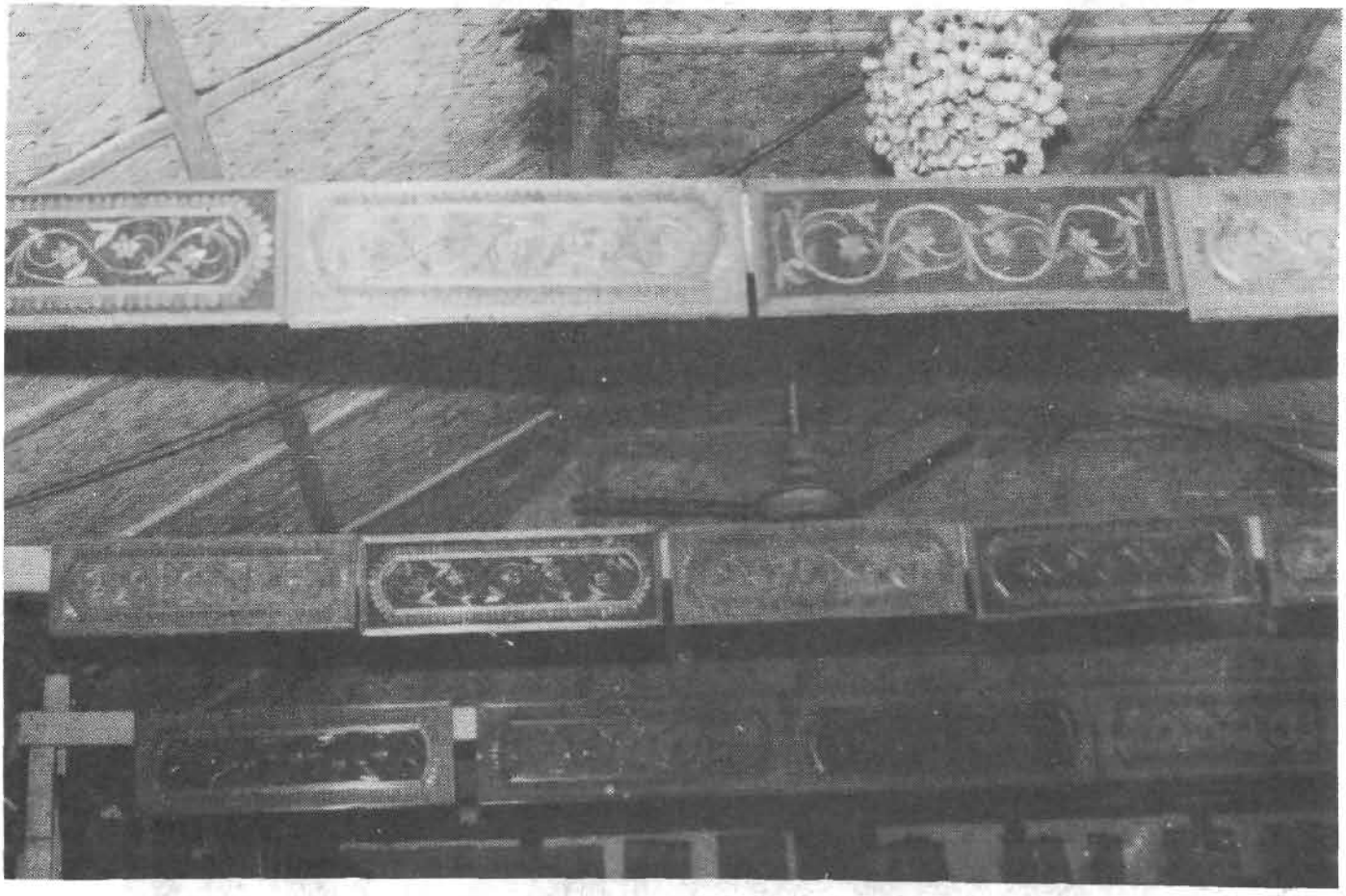
Different types of decorative articles.



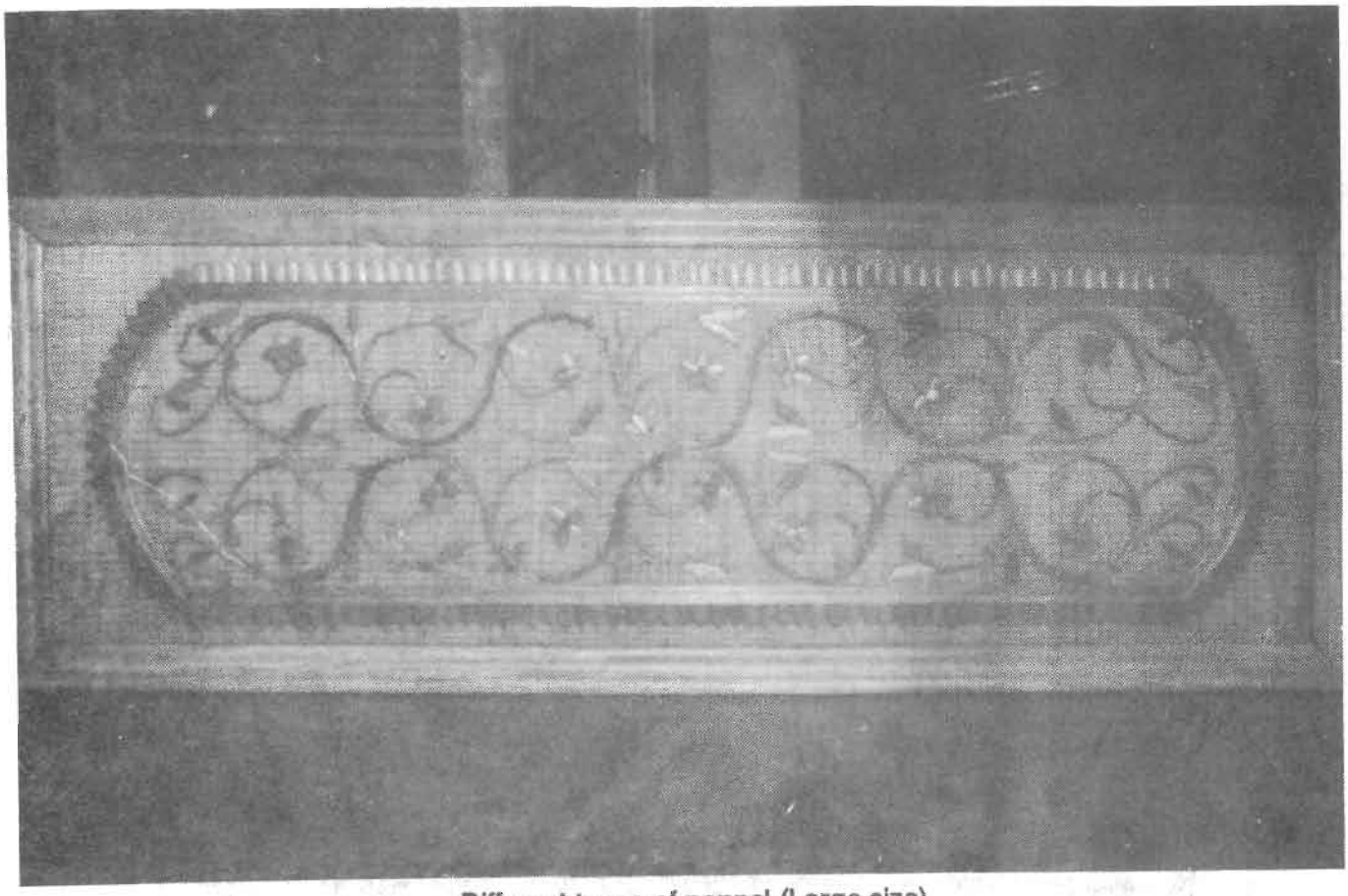
A decorative boat ('Mayur Pankhi')



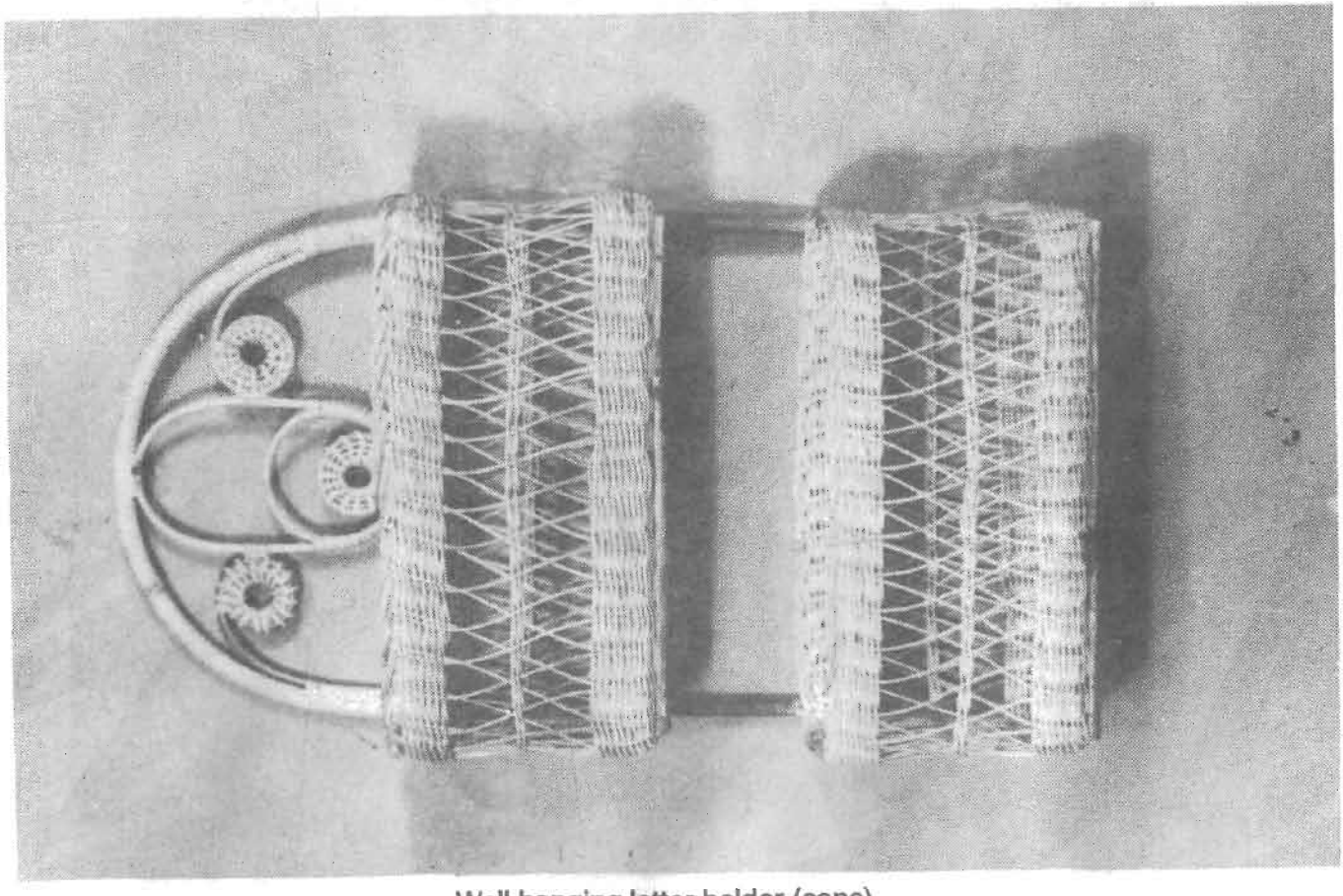
Decorative boat ('Mayur Pankhi').



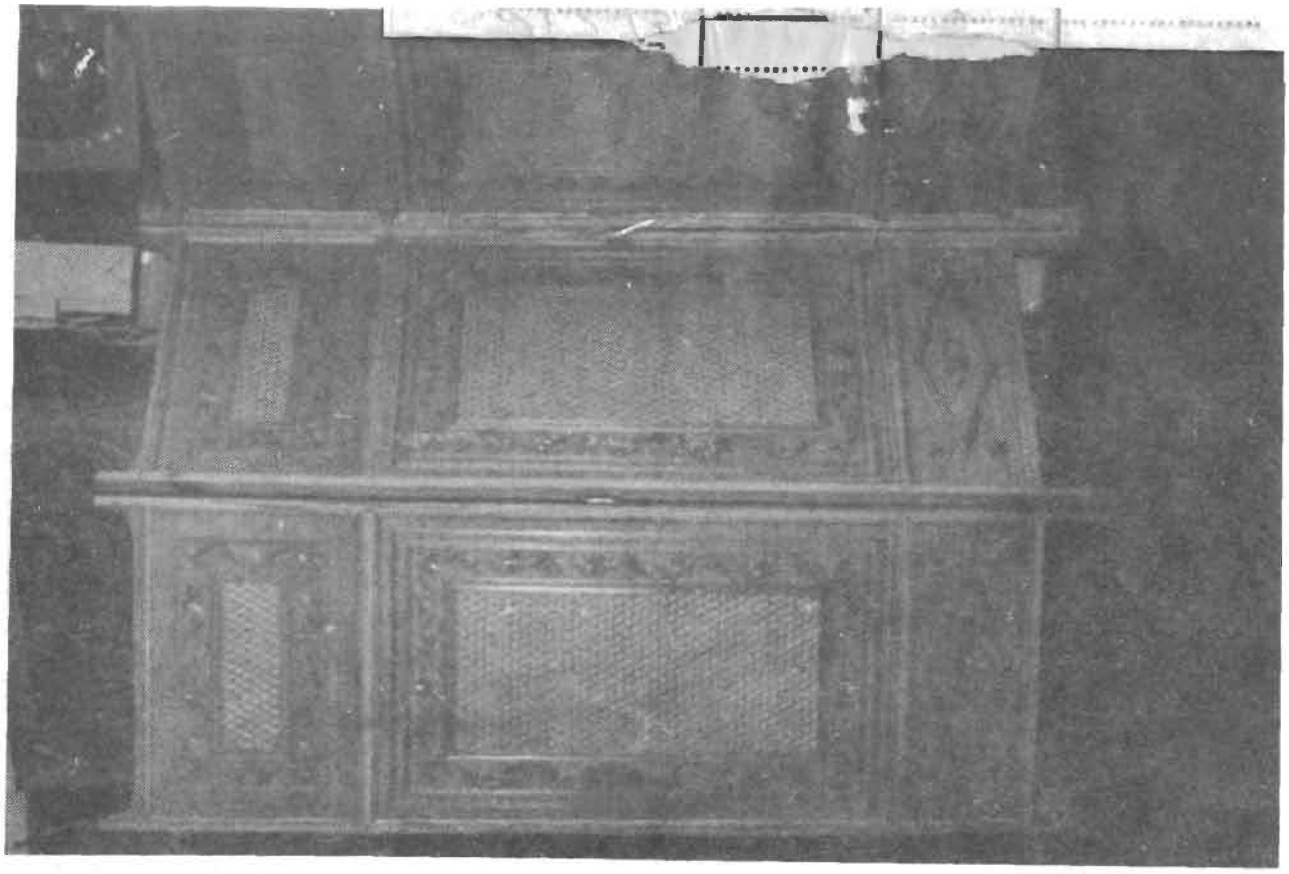
Different types of pannel (Small size).



Different types of pannel (Large size).



Wall hanging letter holder (cane).



Room divider.



An outside view of Biswakarma Kalakendra, the renowed craft centre, situated at Majlishpur Revenue Village.