

Socio-economic profile of craftsmen involved in Mojari craft of Rajasthan and Jutti craft of Punjab

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■ **ABSTRACT** : A study was conducted to know about socio-economic scale for craftsmen in involves in Mojari craft in Rajasthan and Jutti craft in Punjab state. To devise? And test a new instrument to measure socio-economic status of craftsmen in both states. By process of random sampling, a sample of 150 respondents of both states Rajasthan and Punjab were selected. Urban and Rural respondents were selected with their families. According to socio-economic scale. It was found that maximum number of the respondents (61.33 %) had monthly income between 1500- 5000/-, (28 %) respondents earn (04.00 %) respondents earn 10000- 15000 and very few (02.00 %) lie in the category of monthly income above Rs.15000 and (04.67 %) respondents not given response about their income in Rajasthan. In Punjab data reveals that some respondents (18.67 %) had monthly income between 1500-5000/- maximum number of respondents earn (35.33 %), 10000-15000 per month and (31.33 %) had (31.33 %) monthly. Some respondents (13.33 %) had monthly income above 15000/- and (01.33 %) respondents did not revealed about their income. Major finding of the study in Rajasthan that craftsmen of mojari craft had very poor income level as compared to Punjab. Most of craftsmen families of Rajasthan had poor socio-economic level.

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■ **KEY WORDS**: Socio-economic status, Scale, Income, Craftsmen

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In present study related to two states Rajasthan and Punjab. In Rajasthan select two districts Jodhpur and Udaipur, In Punjab related Ludhiana and Amritsar districts. My research on mojari and jutti craft. In which all worker are deeply connected with this art.

■ RESEARCH METHODS

To collect the desired information a comparative study on changing trends in traditional Mojari craft of

Rajasthan and Jutti craft of Punjab, 150 respondents from each state were selected randomly from four districts of both States. The samples of 75 respondents from each of the four identified districts were selected randomly, who were involved in mojari and jutti work directly or indirectly since last two decades who were the whole sellers, retailers, exporters and others. I have collecting information door to door and ask suitable interview schedule. This is related to this work for defining in depth,

size and rates.

■ RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under following heads :

Socio-economic status of mojri/jutti craftsmen of Rajasthan and Punjab :

Total monthly income/number of family members:

Regarding to monthly per capita income, the data in Table 1 clearly indicate that In Rajasthan, the maximum number of respondents (28.67 %) had monthly per capita income less than Rs. 1000/-, followed by Rs. 5,000-9,999/- of some respondents (27.33 %), followed by Rs. 2500-4,999/- of some respondents (19.33 %), followed by Rs. 1,000-2,499/- of some respondents (17.33 %), followed by Rs. 10,000-19,999/- of few respondents (4.00 %), followed by Rs. 20,000-49,999 of a few respondents (2.00 %). A very few number of respondents (1.33 %) had monthly per capita income greater than Rs. 50,000/-.

In Punjab, maximum number of respondents (34.00 %) had monthly per capita income between Rs. 5,000-9,999/-, followed by Rs. 1,000-2,499/- of some respondents (20.00 %), followed by Rs. 20,000-49,999/- and greater than Rs. 50,000/- of some respondents (13.33 %). Some of respondents (12.00) had monthly per capita income between Rs. 10,000-19,999/- followed by Rs. 2,500-4,999/- of a few respondents (7.33 %).

The table shows that In Rajasthan, the monthly per capita income of Mojri craftsmen was very poor. But in Punjab Jutti craftsmen's monthly per capita income was better as compared to those in Rajasthan.

Monthly per capita income	Rajasthan		Punjab	
	N	%	N	%
> 50,000	2	1.33	20	13.33
20,000 - 49,999	3	2.00	20	13.33
10,000-19,999	6	4.00	18	12.00
5,000-9,999	41	27.33	51	34.00
2,500-4,999	29	19.33	11	7.33
1,000-2,499	26	17.33	30	20.00
<1,000	43	28.67	0	0.00
Total	150	100.00	150	100.00

Occupation of husband, otherwise wife :

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to occupation of husband or wife (n=300)

Occupation of Spouse	Rajasthan		Punjab	
	N	%	N	%
Service in central/State/Public undertaking or Owner of a company employing >20 persons self employed professional viz. Doctors, CAs, Eng. etc.	0	0.00	0	0.00
Service in Private sector or independent business employing 2-20 persons	0	0.00	0	0.00
Service at shops, home, transport, own cultivation of land	0	0.00	0	0.00
Self employed e.g. shops, Rehdiies or petty business with income >5000	0	0.00	0	0.00
Self employed with income <5000 (labourer, house wife)	0	0.00	0	0.00
None of the family member is employed	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	0	0.00	0	0.00

Type of house :

Table 3 shows that in Rajasthan, (60.00 %) of the respondents had their own house with 1-2 rooms, (25.00 %) of the respondents lived in rented/ Govt. house with 1-2 rooms, (10.00 %) owned houses with 5 or more rooms, a few of them (3.33 %) lived in rented/Govt house with 3-4 rooms and a very few of the respondents (1.33 %) owned their house with 3-4 rooms.

Table 3 : Distribution of respondents according to living in a type of house (n=300)

Option	Rajasthan		Punjab	
	N	%	N	%
Own house with 5 or more rooms	15	10.00	17	11.33
Own house with 3-4 rooms	2	1.33	67	44.67
Rented/Govt. house with 5 or more rooms	0	0.00	0	0.00
Own house 1-2 rooms	90	60.00	45	30.00
Rented/Govt. house with 3-4 rooms	5	3.33	6	4.00
Rented/Govt. house with 1-2 rooms	38	25.33	15	10.00
Own jhuggi	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rented jhuggi	0	0.00	0	0.00
No place to live, pavement, mobile cart	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	150	100.00	150	100.00

In Punjab, (44.67 %) of the respondents lived in their own houses with 3-4 rooms, (30.00 %) had their own house with 1-2 rooms, (11.00 %) owned their house with 5 or more rooms, (10.00 %) lived in rented/Govt. house with 1-2 rooms and a few of the respondents (4.00 %) lived in rented/Govt house with 3-4 rooms.

Hence the study shows that most of the mojri craftsmen in both the states owned small houses with 1-2 or 3-4 rooms in average. No one of the respondents lived in jhuggi's in both the states

Earning members of the family (Nuclear/Joint) :

Table shows that the mojri craftsmen of Rajasthan and Punjab were looked into to know about the number of earning members in a family.

According to the Table 4, in Rajasthan (52.00 %) of the respondents belonged to the family of 3 or more earning members or income pooled and (48.00 %) belonged to the family of 2 or both husband and wife earning.

Option	Rajasthan		Punjab	
	N	%	N	%
3 or more members earning and income pooled	78	52.00	84	56.00
2 or both husband and wife earning	72	48.00	66	44.00
Only 1 family member earning	0	0.00	0	0.00
No earning member	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	150	100.00	150	100.00

In Punjab, (56.00 %) of the respondents belonged to the family of 3 or more earning members and income pooled and (44.00 %) belonged to the family of 2 or both husband and wife earning.

In both the states, majority of the craftsmen belonged to the families having 3 or more earning members and there were no families having only one earning member or no earning member.

No. of children head of the family has/had :

Table 5 depicts that in Rajasthan, maximum number of respondents (64.00 %) had 4 children, (14.00 %) had 3 children (7.33 %) had one /two or no children, (6.00 %) of the respondents had more than 6 children and a very few of the respondents (1.33 %) had five children. But in Punjab, (39.33 %) of the respondents had 2

Option	Rajasthan		Punjab	
	N	%	N	%
Zero – One	11	7.33	3	2.00
Two	11	7.33	59	39.33
Three	21	14.00	53	35.33
Four	96	64.00	33	22.00
Five	2	1.33	2	1.33
Above 6	9	6.00	0	0.00
Total	150	100.00	150	100.00

children, (35.33 %) had 3 children, (22.00 %) had four children, a few of the respondents (2.00 %) had either one or no children and only (1.33 %) of the respondents had more than five children.

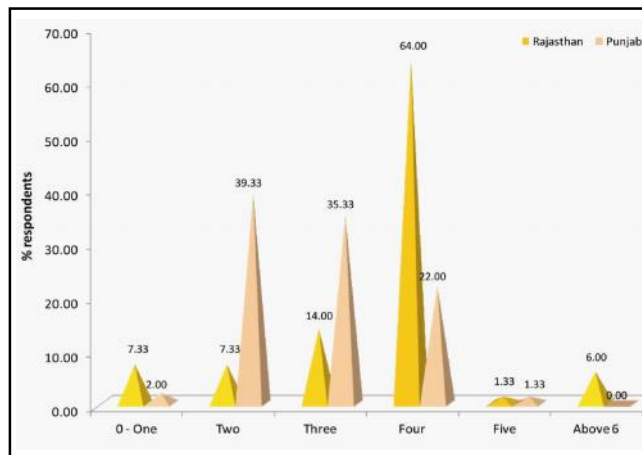


Fig. 1 : Number of children in the family

Facility of some essentials in the family :

A study was organised to know about some essential facilities such as water supply and electricity of mojri craftsmen in Rajasthan and Punjab.

In Rajasthan, majority of the respondents (72.00 %) were facilitated with both tap water supply and electricity and (28.00 %) of respondents had access to only one of the above facilities.

In Punjab, maximum of the respondents (92.00 %) had both the facilities and only a few (8.00 %) had access to both.

Therefore, it was concluded that in both the states majority of jutti /mojri craftsmen had access to basic essential facilities.

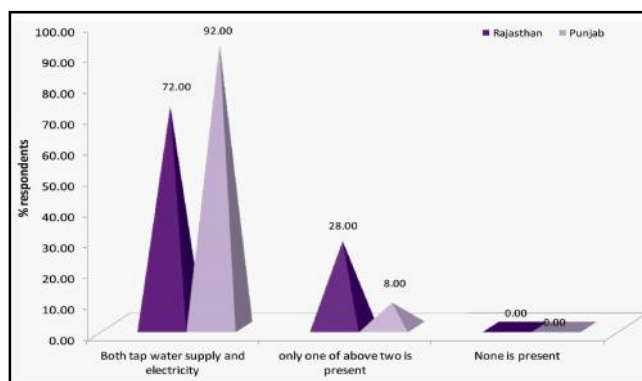


Fig. 2 : Essentials facilities in the home

Education of children :

Table 6 shows that in Rajasthan and Punjab mojri and jutti craftsmen were studied to examine about the education of the children in relation to the head of family.

It was disclosed that in Rajasthan (89.33 %) of the respondents had all the children going or ever gone to school/college, (7.33 %) had more than half of the children ever gone/going to school/college and a few of the respondents (3.33 %) had less than half of the children ever gone/going to school/college. In Punjab, majority of respondents (94.67 %) had all of their children going/ever gone to school/college, (3.33 %) had more than half of their children going/ever gone to school/college and only a very few of the respondents (2.00 %) had less than half of their children going/ever gone to school/college.

Option	Rajasthan		Punjab	
	N	%	N	%
All children going/ever gone to school/college	134	89.33	142	94.67
>50% children ever gone/going to school/college	11	7.33	5	3.33
<50% children ever gone/going to school/college	5	3.33	3	2.00
No child ever gone/going to school/college	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	150	100.00	150	100.00

Note: Exclude under 5 children for this item. A child applicable here is one who is 5yrs or above

Therefore, in both the states maximum of the mojri craftsmen provide school/college education to all of their children.

Types of locality the family is residing :

A study was conducted to know about the localities of the mojri/jutti craftsmen living in Rajasthan and Punjab.

In Rajasthan, maximum number of the respondents (74.67 %) had their residences in urban locality where as (25.33 %) lived in rural areas. In Punjab, (60.00 %) of the respondents lived in urban locality and (40.00 %) lived in rural areas.

No one of the respondents in both the states lived in jhuggi's/ slums/ resettlement colonies or mobile.

Hence, it shows that in both the states more than half of the mojri craftsmen lived in urban areas.

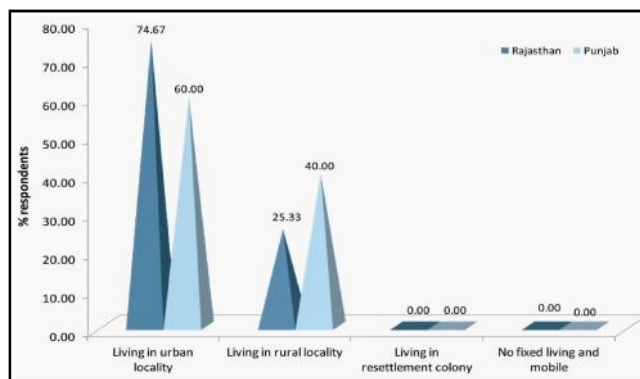


Fig. 3 : Place of residence

Possession of agricultural land for cultivation :

Table 7 reveals that in Rajasthan cent per cent of the respondents possessed no agricultural land for cultivation where as in Punjab, only (8.00 %) of the respondents possessed agricultural land upto 1-5 acres for cultivation and (92.00 %) had no agricultural land.

Own agricultural land	Rajasthan		Punjab	
	N	%	N	%
Above 100 acres	0	0.00	0	0.00
51 – 100 acres	0	0.00	0	0.00
21 – 50 acres	0	0.00	0	0.00
6 – 20 acres	0	0.00	0	0.00
1 – 5 acres	0	0.00	12	8.00
No agricultural land	150	100.00	138	92.00
Total	150	100.00	150	100.00

Conclusion :

It was concluded that the socio-economic level of Jutti craftsmen in Punjab was high then mojri craftsmen of Rajasthan. There is a need to introduce new technology, materials to the craftsmen of Rajasthan as well as educate them.

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