

MONOGRAPH 25/2013

ENUMERATION OF CRAFTS PERSONS IN INDIA

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February 2013

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Preface

This study titled 'Enumeration of Crafts Persons in India' was undertaken to estimate the number of people involved with handicraft and handloom activities in India. The study was undertaken on behalf of the Crafts Council of India, Chennai during the period 2009/2010 to understand the nature of information available to enumerate the crafts population using large scale secondary data sources.

This study has used two such data bases, the census data for the year 2001 and the National Sample Survey data on employment and unemployment for the year 2004-05. The study has provided detailed tabulations of crafts population across sub-groups like gender, rural-urban residence, caste and religion for all India level and the states of India. The study shows that there is ample scope for arriving at estimates of population involved in craft activities on a periodic basis using large scale survey data sets from the National Sample Survey organization or the census. However, the definitions of craft activities have to be either based on the industrial classification or the occupational classification. Interface among different data collecting agencies would help improve estimations in terms of geographic disaggregation as well as social stratification. The study concludes by identifying the strengths and limitations of these data bases and provides suggestions for putting in place a systematic and periodic estimation of the crafts population.

I would like to thank the project team consisting of Mr. Raghav Rajagopalan and Ms. Sudhersena Alalasundaram for their support throughout the project. I would like to express my gratitude to the eminent members of the Crafts Council of India for their constant guidance and in particular Ms. Vidya Sastry for all the coordination efforts and useful discussions. I would like to thank Mr. S. Raju and Ms. E. Kalaivani for their assistance in completing the project. Finally, I thank the Madras School of Economics for providing the NSSO data set and other infrastructural facilities for completing the study.

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Chapter 1

EMPLOYMENT IN CRAFT SECTOR: OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction

Handicrafts and handloom sector in India has contributed to the foreign exchange in a substantial way for about two decades. There has also been a substantial rise in domestic demand for these items. However, not all segments of those producing handicraft and handlooms items have been able to make use of the export potential or increasing domestic demand. Thus, the benefits to those involved in such activities have not been uniform across regions, as well as within sub-groups of such activities. Further, depending on the access to market a similar good may be valued differently in different regions. Due to the export potential there is some documentation on the income generated by this part of the sector while there are fewer studies that enumerate the number of people involved in such activities.

In this sector the scale of activity and investment is small due to its traditional nature of production involving heterogeneous human skill. Consequently the production process is largely within the unorganised/informal sector of the economy. A large part of the production takes place within the household premises using family labour. This self-employed nature of production process poses problems for valuation of the items produced as the cost of one the main inputs that is family labour gets under-valued. Moreover, it is not only difficult to assess the per unit cost of producing a handicraft or handloom product but how many such items are produced is also difficult to assess due to self-consumption as not all of the products are marketed. An important consequence of this is that most official statistics are neither able to satisfactorily assess the value addition from such products nor the number of people involved in such activities. Most often the people in the front end of the production process who are considered to be 'economically active' get counted while several of those who facilitate in the production process while they primarily pursue other activities including household chores, are left out in the enumeration.

Thus, enumeration of the population involved in producing handicraft and handloom items poses some challenges. Consequently, only limited studies exist that have attempted to explore and estimate the numbers. These estimates naturally depend on the methodology used to collect the data that is, *data source* and equally importantly on what constitutes a handicraft item that is, the *definition of handicrafts* itself.

The present study is another modest attempt in this direction to estimate the number of people involved in producing various handicraft items including those who form the backward linkage to the main production process. In this paper, the results are reported primarily based on the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on employment-unemployment survey for the year 2004-05 and some additional results using the Indian census data for 2001.

1.2. Definition of Handicrafts

This section compiles information primarily from various web-based sources on the definition of handicrafts.

Encyclopaedia Britannica defines it as '*occupation of making by hand usable products graded with visual appeal. Handicrafts encompass activities that require a broad range of skills and equipment, including needle work, lace-making, weaving, printed textiles, decoration, basketry, pottery, ornamental metal working, jewellery, leather working, wood working, glassblowing, and the making of the stained glass.*' This definition has been cited in an apex court ruling in India while deciding whether *agarbattis* (incense sticks) could be qualified as handicrafts.¹ The court's ruling was that since both the requisites "skill of the worker and made by hand" were not simultaneously satisfied it did not qualify as a handicraft. A similar issue was brought up again to the Supreme Court in another dispute on whether readymade garments qualified as 'handicrafts' so that they could be exempted from excise duties. This time in consultation with the Development Commissioner Handicrafts, the court indicated that "*if it had the following properties than it could classify as handicrafts.*

- (a) *It must be predominantly made by hand. It does not matter if some machinery is also used in the process.*
- (b) *It must be graced with visual appeal in the nature of ornamentation or in-lay work or some similar work lending it an element of artistic improvement. Such ornamentation must be of a substantial nature and not a mere pretence."*

In this sense the court said that "*some of the ready made garments which can predominantly be made and graced with ornamentation by hand could qualify as handicrafts.*"

¹ <http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-04/790-04-cx.htm>

From this court ruling one observes that perhaps the official position on the definition of handicrafts for Government India lies with the Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, (DC-H, henceforth) Ministry of Textiles. As per the ministry website: *“Handicrafts are mostly defined as items made by hand, often with the use of simple tools, and are generally artistic and/or traditional in nature. They are also objects of utility and objects of decoration”*²

Though this definition is broad enough not all types of handicrafts products produced within this country fall under the administrative jurisdiction of the DC-H. According to a taskforce report, Government of India (1989), some products that typically qualify as handicrafts (and handloom) fall under the administration of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

The definition given by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/Information Technology Community (UNESCO/ITC) International Symposium according to the “Crafts and the International Market: Trade and Customs Codification”, Manila, Philippines, October 1997 is a slightly expanded version of the DC-H definition:³

“Handicrafts can be defined as products which are produced either completely by hand or with the help of tools. Mechanical tools may be used as long as the direct manual contribution of the artisan remains the most substantial component of the finished product. Handicrafts are made from raw materials and can be produced in unlimited numbers. Such products can be utilitarian, aesthetic, artistic, creative, culturally attached, decorative, functional, traditional, religiously and socially symbolic and significant.”

This definition is a further elaboration of the DCH definition with a little more emphasis on the individual component. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia also lays emphasis on this aspect defining it as follows⁴:

*“Handicraft, also known as **craftwork** or simply craft, is a type of work where useful and decorative devices are made completely by hand or using only simple tools. Usually the term is applied to traditional means of making goods. The individual*

² <http://handicrafts.nic.in/>

³ <http://www.india-crafts.com/business-reports/indian-handicraft-industry/handicraft-introduction.htm>

⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handicrafts>

artisanship of the items is a paramount criterion and such items often have cultural and/or religious significance. Items made by mass production or machines are not handicrafts."

It also tries to additionally qualify by distinguishing it from arts and crafts. *"Usually, what distinguishes the term **handicraft** from the frequently used category arts and crafts is a matter of intent: handicraft items are intended to be used, worn, etc, having a purpose beyond simple decoration. Handicrafts are generally considered more traditional work, created as a necessary part of daily life, while arts and crafts implies more of a hobby pursuit and a demonstration/perfection of a creative technique. In practical terms, the categories have a great deal of overlap."*

The Wikipedia definition comes from an informal source but clearly in all these definitions, the emphasis is on the following aspects: skill or knowledge of the individual involved in producing it, traditional/cultural technique of production, and the utility and decorative value of the items produced. The last aspect makes the production of such items as a source of income generation.

As is obvious these definitions are based on how a particular commodity is created. How does one use this definition to enumerate people involved in producing such commodities? In other words if the data set is secondary in nature and collects information about the people involved in different economic activities but not so much about the nature of goods and services that they produce. For this, one turns to the definition of a craftsman or artisan.

A study on India's artisans by Satyanand and Singh (1995), (henceforth, SRUTI⁵ Report) indicates that an individual who displays all the essential attributes given below is considered as an artisan:

"The essential characteristics of an artisan are as follows:

- He/she makes goods, and/or provides services to others
- He/she uses his/her own skills and labour for the purpose
- He/she makes goods and provides services which use traditional skills, i.e., skills that have been historically associated with a particular artisanal activity, even

⁵ The acronym stands for Society for Rural, Urban and Tribal Initiatives

though they have been adapted over time to evolving technologies, materials and products.

The *incidental* characteristics of an artisan are as follows:

- He/she is self-employed, in the sense that such a person enjoys the whole produce of his/her own labour, or the whole value which it adds to the materials upon which it is based.
- He/she functions individually, or at a household level." (SRUTI Report, pp.8-9)

This SRUTI study is one of the earliest attempts to enumerate the people involved with handicrafts at a national level. Apart from what has been mentioned above an additional aspect noteworthy in their definition is that *"an artisan uses locally available natural resources as raw materials."* This study also brings into its ambit the village industries, thereby moving the handicrafts out of the household sector. More importantly, as emphasized in this report, the industry is small scale in nature due to small fixed capital invested, limited usage of electric power and that the population of that hamlet/village does not exceed a certain small number. Despite being 'industrial' the emphasis is clearly on *'traditional and artistic features deriving from the geographical region of production'*. In this sense this also brings out the fact that items produced quite often takes the name of the place where it is produced as in the case of Kancheepuram/Benares saris or Kondapally/Chennapatna toys.

According to the web-based dictionary (Wikipedia) the definition of artisan is quite similar but does not emphasize so much on the 'geography' though indicates the use of natural resources as raw material for the objects created by the artisans.⁶

*"An **artisan** (from Italian: artigiano) is a skilled manual worker who crafts items that may be functional or strictly decorative, including furniture, clothing, jewelry, household items, and tools. The term can also be used as an adjective to refer to the craft of hand making food products, such as bread, beverages and cheese. Manufacture by hand and with hand tools imparts unique and individual qualities to artisanal products, in contrast to mass produced goods where every one is nearly identical. Artisans traditionally work in media such as wood, ceramics, glass, common and precious metals, basketry, textiles, esparto grass, and leather."*

⁶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artisan>

As this definition indicates the natural products that the artisan works with as the basic material to produce the craft item, is one of the standard ways of classifying the artisans or the craft products that they make. This classification is very essential and useful as it highlights the regional features as well as in identifying crafts that may have grown/transformed or declined/disappeared over time. A reason for the decline could be traced to the availability of the primary raw material used; for instance it may so happen that particular wood based crafts may have declined production due to the degradation of certain species of wood in the local forest.

1.3 Classification of Handicrafts

The primary medium of the items created can be classified into Earth, Fibre, Metal, Wood, Stone, Leather, and Ivory, Bones, Horns, and Shells.⁷ The medium of earth includes clay, ceramic and glass, fiber includes mainly textiles and wood includes cane and bamboo, *papier-mache* items as well. Incidentally, archaeologists use a similar approach to classify the objects that they excavate at different sites as the item's functional/decorative value may not be known in advance and the principal medium based classification is easier.

Heather (2006) brings out an interesting classification of crafts based on the 'technology' used. The crafts can be *extractive-reductive* crafts or *transformative* crafts. The craft items produced by '*chipping, grinding, carving and twisting to create objects or materials*' are extractive-reductive. The examples given are wood craft, stone craft, and items made out of shell, bone, leather, antler, fur, bark, feather, and basketry and textiles of all sorts. The technique involved includes '*twinning, weaving, pegging, and gluing to build composite objects like clothing and furniture*'. In comparison to this is the transformative crafts that use pyrotechnology that is, use of heat in the traditional sense or traditional chemical processes to '*transform raw material into new material with human action*'. Metal ware/craft, earthen ware/craft and silica-based items like faience, glass and porcelain are included in this. Further, if the actual material is transformed through a chemical process like dyeing then also it classifies into the transformative category. Being an archaeologist, the author's emphasis on such a classification stems from the fact that it informs about how a similar product is produced by different technologies in different ancient and traditional civilizations. From the perspective of the present study this classification is highlighted so that this could form a basis on

⁷ This classification is commonly referred to as the 'Vishwakarma' classification.

understanding how 'technology' of artisanal production varies across different regions within India and also how they may have transformed over a period of time.

Though an artist may work with one primary or principal medium there are products which combine two or more mediums, e.g., jewellery which is a mix of gold (metal) and precious stones; similarly toys also fall in this category. Further, items can also be produced with both the types of technological processes mentioned above.⁸ Therefore, handicraft items are also classified based on the finished products, whose nomenclature sometimes indicates the primary medium used and sometimes the finished product as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Classification of Handicraft Items, DC-H Definition

Art Metal Ware	Bells & Chimes, Candle Holders, Candle Sconces, Fireplace, Flower Vases, Jewellery Boxes, utensils. Etc.
Wood Ware	Almirah, Beds, Cabinets, Chairs, Home Temples, Mirror Frames, Side boards, Sofa Sets, Stools, Tables
Home Furnishing	Bed Covers, Carpets, Coverlets, Curtains, Cushion Covers, Duvets Kitchen Towels, Quilts, Rugs & Mats, Sofa Covers, Throws
Imitation Jewellery	Anklets, Armlets, Bangles, Bracelets, Brooches, Chokers, Cufflings, Earrings, Necklaces, Pearls, Pendants, Rings, Toe Rings
Garden Accessories	Garden Benches, Bird Feeders, Fountains, Garden Planters, Hanging Baskets, Garden Lights, Pedestals
Toys & Dolls	Clay Toys, Cloth Dolls, Papier Mache Dolls, Wooden Puppets, Wooden Toys
Table Accessories	Coasters, Napkin Rings, Napkins, Pen Holders, Table Lamps, Table Mats, Table Runners, Table Skirtings, Tea Cozy
Antique Armoury	Armor, Breast Plates, Chain Mails, Daggers, Helmets, Mace, Polearms & Battle Axes, Shields, Swords, Throwing Stars
Paintings	Batik, Frame Paintings, Glass Paintings, Kalamkari, Madhubani/Mithila, Marble Painting, Miniature Paintings, Palm Leaf Etchings, Patachitra, Religious Paintings, Silk Paintings, Tanjore Paintings, Velvet Paintings
Needle works of India	Chikan Embroidery, Crewel Embroidery, Crochet work, Kantha Embroidery, Mirror work Embroidery, Zardozi Embroidery, Appliqué work, Ajrakh Prints, Bagh Prints.

Source: <http://handicrafts.nic.in/>

Alternatively, broad categories are indicated based on the name of the craft on the DC-H portal as shown in Table 1.2. Some handicraft items are also produced by the

⁸Crafts like basketry and shell working are produced with just one process that is extractive-reductive while metal crafts are typically transformative. However Heather (2006) finds from her study that '*not all metal craft were of this nature as in pre-European North America where metal fabrication was similar to stone working.*' (Heather, 2006)

Khadi and Village Industries department of the Government of India as indicated by '#' in some of the rows in Table 1.3.

Table 1.2: Broad Categories of Craft Items, DC-H Definition

Sl. No.	Name of the Craft	Sl. No.	Name of the Craft
1.	Bidri	17.	Musical instrument
2.	Cane & Bamboo	18.	Pottery and clay objects
3.	Carpet	19.	Rugs & durries
4.	Conch-Shell	20.	Stone (carving)
5.	Doll & Toys	21.	Stone (inlay)
6.	Filigree & Silverware	22.	Terracotta
7.	Folk Painting	23.	Theatre, Costumes & Puppet
8.	Furniture	24.	Textile (handloom)
9.	Grass, leaf, reed & fiber	25.	Textile (Hand embroidery)
10.	Horn & Bone	26.	Textile (Hand printed)
11.	Jewellery	27.	Wood (carving)
12.	Leather (footwear)	28.	Wood (inlay)
13.	Leather (other articles)	29.	Wood (turning and lacquer ware)
14.	Metal ware	30.	Zari
15.	Metal images (classical)	31.	Coir twisting
16.	Metal images (folk)	32.	Miscellaneous crafts and Paintings

Source: <http://handicrafts.nic.in/>

Table 1.3: Village Industries Under the Purview of KVIC

Mineral Based Industry	
1	Pottery [#]
2	Lime
Agro Based & Food Processing Industry (ABFPI)	
1	Pulses & Cereals Processing Industry
2	Gur & Khandsari Industry
3	Palmgur Industry
4	Fruit & Vegetable Processing Industry
5	Village Oil Industry
Polymer & Chemical Based Industry (PCBI)	
1	Leather Industry [#]
2	Non Edible Oils & Soap Industry
3	Cottage Match Industry [#]
4	Plastic Industry
Forest Based Industry (FBI)	
1	Medicinal Plants Industry
2	Bee Keeping Industry
3	Minor Forest Based Industries
Hand Made Paper & Fiber Industry (HMPFI)	
1	Hand Made Paper Industry [#]
2	Fiber Industry [#]
Rural Engineering & Bio Technology Industry (REBTI)	
1	Non Conventional Energy
2	Carpentry & Black smithy [#]
3	Electronics
SEP/Service Industry	
1	Co-ordination

Note: [#] cells indicate the handicraft-oriented industries.

Source: http://www.kvic.org.in/v4/village_industries.asp

The usage of multiple mediums pose problems in classifying a particular product into its sub-group as subjective judgment may be involved in classification. This may cause some problems while making inter-temporal (or spatial) comparisons of the value and quantity of production of the items as well as the number of people involved in such activities if the classification varies from time to time (or from place to place).

Apart from this, tailors are skilled and work largely with hand on an individual capacity and mainly from their own house or a rented premise. The occupation may have been passed on from one generation to another making it also traditional. Broadly speaking, this makes them qualify as a craftsman. However, since the increase in global trade in garments from India to other parts of the world, there has been a huge increase in the number of tailors recently. As these 'new' tailors are not skilled in the traditional sense and work in a formal manufacturing industry in an export processing zone they may have to be excluded from the counting. Similarly, with the boom in the construction sector and the increased demand for household wooden furniture due to a burgeoning middle class, not all carpenters could be classified as craftsman. Thus, contamination within these groups would pose difficulties in identification of these activities as purely craft activities and hence in enumerating the people involved with it. The secondary data sources may not be in a position to distinguish this while the methodology in the primary surveys could.

1.4 Secondary Data Sources

In India, three main secondary databases could be used for enumerating the crafts persons as indicated in Figure 1.1. In the census the main workers are either classified on the basis of the National Industrial Classification (NIC) or the National Classification of Occupations (NCO) but a cross-classification between these two groups is not possible. Within the NIC, a classification is also possible linking them to 'household' or 'non-household' industries; Jain (1986) and SRUTI, use these classifications to enumerate the crafts persons.

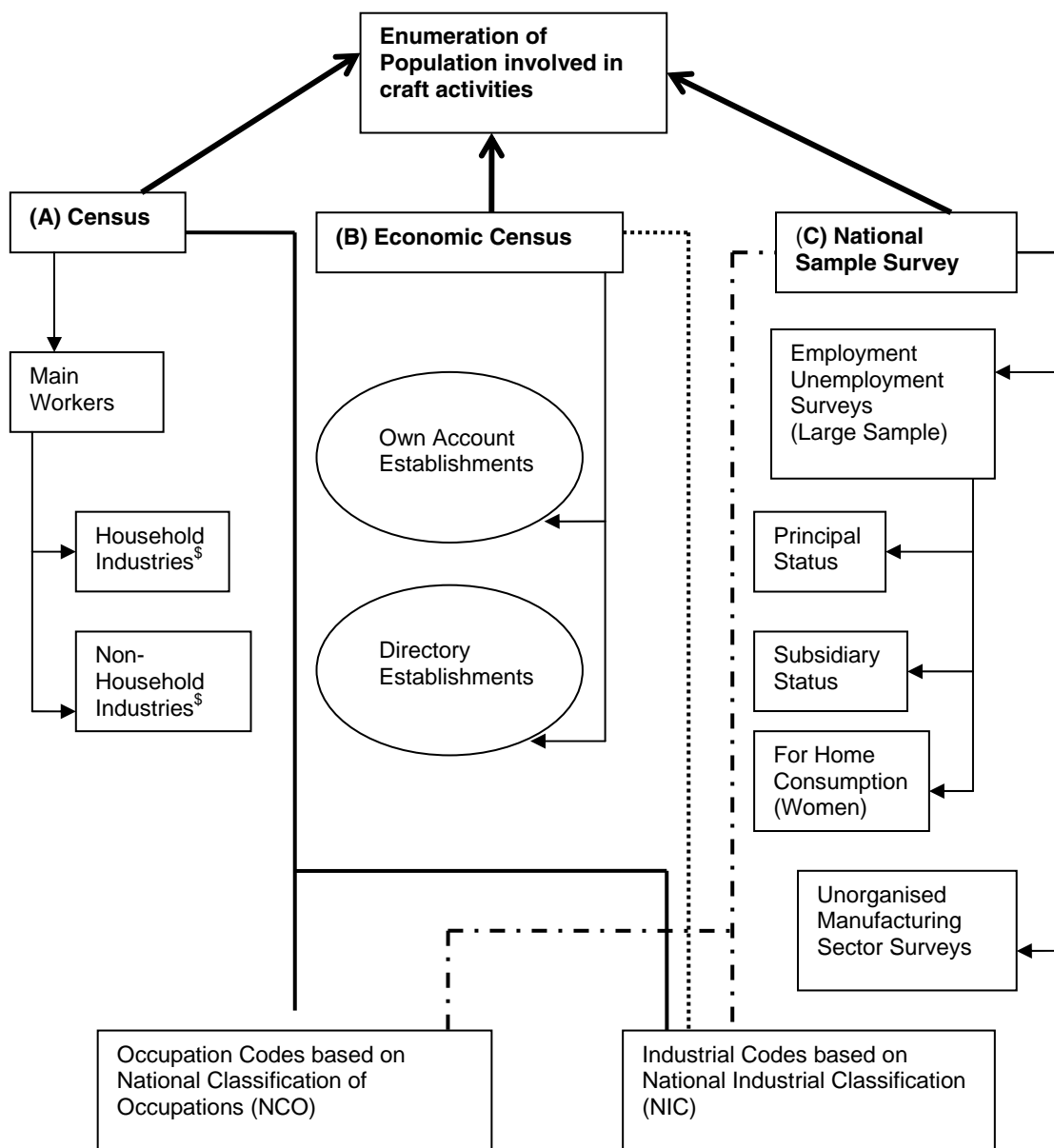
The Economic Census data provides information on the establishments which are further grouped into 'own account' and 'directory' indicating the broadly household and non-household sector respectively and further classified on the basis of NIC. The NIC that are linked to the craft sector would help in identifying the workers involved within these sectors who may largely be part of the own account workers. No study so far has attempted to use this database to enumerate the crafts persons. The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) is the nodal agency at the level of central government to collect the

data while the state statistical departments collect the data at the district level and the surveys are conducted once in five years.

Another arm of the CSO, the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) collects data on employment and unemployment across individuals all over the country, once in five years based on large samples and yearly using smaller samples. This sample information can be scaled up to get population estimates using the inflation factor and provides information across both NIC and NCO classifications for the employment along with other socio-economic characteristics. The NSSO provides information for both principal status (full time) workers and subsidiary status (part-time) workers. In recent surveys, additional data is also collected on activities like basket and mat weaving and tailoring and sewing mainly for home consumption.

The NSSO also conducts surveys focusing only on the unorganized manufacturing sector which has been used by Liebl and Roy (2003) to estimate the persons involved with the crafts sector. Satyanand and Singh (1993) have used both the economic census and the Employment-Unemployment Surveys (EUS) of the NSSO to arrive at broad estimates. Both these studies also use the census data based on industrial classification for enumerating the crafts persons.

Figure 1.1: Various Secondary Data Sources in India and Aspects for Identification of Craft Persons within each of them



Note: The databases (A), (B) and (C) are three separate information bases and the enumeration cannot be based on combining them.

[§] Applicable only to NIC classification

1.5 Employment in Handloom and Handicrafts: A Brief Review

*"As a comprehensive database for handicrafts is not available, the figures of production and employment in handicrafts are derived from the figures of handicraft exports. There is an urgent need to strengthen the database for handicraft units and prepare a reporting mechanism/estimates for the production and employment of handicrafts"**

Much prior to this plan document a task force was set up in 1989 for the VIII Five Year Plan precisely for this reason but not much has taken off as an initiative by the government to assess the population involved in Handicraft and Handloom activities. Though these studies were very rigorous and elaborate but no periodic review has been put into place by the official agencies that will enable a regular assessment of the number of people involved in these activities and their socio-economic status. The gap still prevails and during the XI Plan (2008-2012) period efforts are being made once again to suggest ways and means of a periodic enumeration of the people involved in such activities.

In this section we take a look at the official statistics and also provide a brief discussion on a few prominent studies used to enumerate crafts persons in India.

Various plan documents indicate the employment in different segments of crafts as distinguished by the various government departments. As one can observe from figure 1.2(a) the employment in the small scale industries has been growing more steeply while that in other three craft based activities has been growing at a far slower pace. As reported in these documents the employment remained at 12.4 million in handloom since the later 1990s to early 2000 while employment increased from 3.0 million in 1988-89 to 7.1 million in 1996-97 in the handicraft sector. After that there seems to have been a dip in employment during the ninth plan period as per this data source with employment levels at about 5.84 million in 2001-02. In the X Plan period (values not shown in the figure), the employment increased from 6.02 million persons in 2002-03 to 6.77 million persons in 2006-07 registering a compound annual growth rate of 2.3%.

Though the employment has registered an increase over the years the data provided in the Plan documents do not seem to have been updated regularly. As can be observed from Figure 1.2a that, for handlooms the employment does not change for the

* **Source:** X Plan document: Page 720, para: 7.1.330 of the Industry section.

entire plan period in early 1990s. This is followed by a higher yet constant value in early 2000. More importantly the Plan documents do not indicate how these estimates are arrived at.

The information on exports though more easily available but its valuation and accrual of benefits to the handicraft worker are open to discussion. Further as only a limited number of craft items are exported that would lead to a differential valuation of the non-exported goods vis-à-vis the exported goods thereby creating a wedge in prices not reflecting the actual ‘worth’ of the products. Compared to employment, the exports of handicrafts have a much higher share in small scale industries (Figure 1.2b). It has grown over the 1990s and the X plan document shows that there has been a large variation in the annual growth rate with some years showing negative growth rates. If jewelry, handicrafts, and other products (silk, jute, carpets, and wood products) are included then the share in total exports of India in 2006-07 is about 14% (Annexure 7.1.3, XI Plan document).

Figure 1.2: Employment and Exports across Different Handloom, Handicrafts and Related Segments

Figure 1.2a: Employment

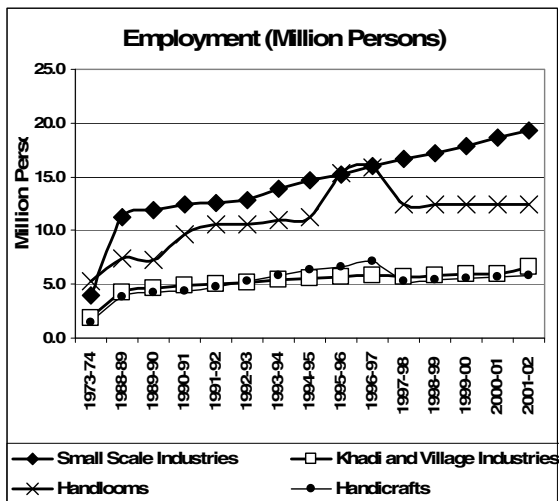
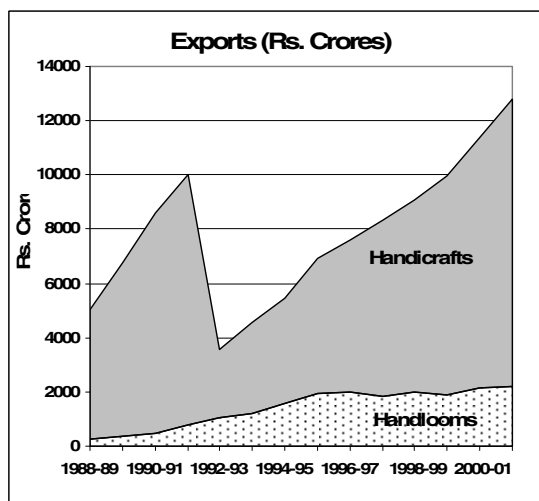


Figure 1.2b: Exports



Source: Various Plan Documents

A review of the existing studies shows that there are three prominent studies based on secondary data to enumerate the population involved with crafts related economic activities. Jain (1986) was perhaps the earliest studies that collate data on both population involved in the crafts sector as well as the exports from this sector between 1955 and 1985.

The SRUTI report edited by Satyanand and Singh (1995) mentioned earlier used the 1981 census and the economic census for 1985 to arrive at the total number of craftsperson. The study also reports results from surveys carried out in select pockets of craft clusters focusing on specific activity to further understand the changes in production patterns and living conditions of the craftsperson. Another detailed study was conducted in 2000-01 to assess the crafts sector by Liebl and Roy (2003). This study focused on employment, income and wages as well as exports of the crafts sector using primarily the unorganized sector manufacturing data of the National Sample Survey; though census data was also used to study the long-term trend from 1961 to 1991.

1.5.1 Variations in Estimates

Both these studies provide estimates for all India with gender and sectoral decomposition available only in SRUTI report. More importantly the definition of the crafts sector or who is a crafts person varies quite significantly. NCAER also conducted a 'handicraft census' based on census of select craft clusters and select crafts in the early 1990s. The Liebl and Roy (LR, henceforth) and NCAER studies have a common time point based on which the numbers could be compared. The employment in 1994-95 was estimated as 8.4 million handicraft artisans by LR while that of NCAER was 7.5.⁹ Apart from the gap of about one million, there was a huge difference in the numbers in the sub-categories: employment in Handloom was about 0.7 million in LR while that of NCAER was 3.5 million. Further, the estimated employment in Handicrafts was about 7.7 million from LR while it was 4.1 million from NCAER. In comparison to this the official estimates of employment in KVIC and handicraft was about 11.8 million and in handlooms was about 11.2 million in 1994-95. Handicraft alone was about 5.5 million, a value that lies between the estimates of LR and NCAER. There seems to be a large variation in the estimates between the official and other earlier studies though some of it could be explained by the differences in the database used and some may be attributed to the definition of the handicraft sector. To make a further comparison over changes in employment over time,

⁹ The authors could not access the full NACER report and these results are compared based on the discussion in LR.

the census based methodology reported in SRUTI is extended to arrive at the estimates for 2001.

1.5.2 Changes in Employment Over Time: A Preliminary Analysis

Table 1.4 shows that the overall employment has gone up and so has it in most segments with the exception of leather and metal workers. The estimates from this study show that about 48% of this employment is in urban areas in 2001. With the exception of cane and bamboo workers, potters and to some extent wood workers, all the other segments have become largely urban. Women constitute about 17% with a decline in their share among cane and bamboo workers and potters since 1961 while their share among tailors and textile workers has gone up substantially since 1981 (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.4: Trends in Employment Across Subgroups of Craft Based Activities
1961, 1981 and 2001: SRUTI Definition**

Type of Workers	Number of Craft Persons (in lakhs)		
	1961	1981	2001
Cane & Bamboo Worker	9.3	8.2	9.4
Jewelers	5.4	8.4	16.2
Leather Worker	8.0	6.3	6.2
Metal Worker	12.0	18.7	9.7
Potters	9.0	9.8	10.1
Tailors	11.9	21.4	43.0
Textile Worker	49.0	45.6	43.1
Wood Worker	11.4	14.8	26.5
Total	115.9	133.3	164.3

Source: The Estimates for 1961 and 1981 are from Table 2 (pp. 162) of SRUTI report and the estimates for 2001 are author's estimates. The definition of a crafts person is based Table A.1 in Appendix A.

Table 1.5: Share of Women and Urban Population in Crafts Population: SRUTI Definition

Type of Workers	Proportion of Women (%)			Proportion of Urban (%)		
	1961	1981	2001	1961	1981	2001
Cane & Bamboo Worker	54.0	43.0	41.9	13.0	17.0	17.6
Jewelers	3.0	2.0	3.6	38.0	67.0	63.5
Leather Worker	9.0	4.0	7.6	31.0	49.0	63.7
Metal Worker	5.0	3.0	6.8	53.0	50.0	47.7
Potters	33.0	21.0	28.4	16.0	20.0	19.5
Tailors	15.0	11.0	20.2	47.0	54.0	55.0
Textile Worker	45.0	19.0	26.6	39.0	55.0	50.5
Wood Worker	1.0	1.0	1.5	33.0	41.0	42.9

Note: This is based on the SRUTI definition as given in Appendix A.1.

An assessment of the population involved in crafts based on SRUTI definition using the census data shows that the number of people involved in crafts based activities has declined in some categories while it has gone up substantially in others. The increases are clearly segments producing commercially viable products with increasing export markets. The official estimates from the Plan documents also indicate an increase in employment but it has not been uniform across different segments of craft categories.

The next chapter uses the National Sample Survey data to arrive at the estimates of number of craftspeople engaged in economically viable craft activities. These estimates have been arrived at using different definitions and estimates.

Chapter 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CRAFT SECTOR ESTIMATION FROM NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

2.1 Introduction

The national sample survey data gives the scope for estimation from several perspectives. The first section reports the estimates from the perspective of households which report craft activities as the primary occupation.

This chapter has four sections. The first two sections use the project (CCI, henceforth) definition with Section 2.2 providing the number of households and some aspects related to it while Section 2.3 provides the number of individuals pursuing craft activities. Section 2.4 uses the occupations that largely cover craft activities under DC-H definition at the individual level and Section 2.5 uses the industrial categories based on LR for defining the crafts sector and once again the estimates are for the individuals.

2.2 Craft Households: CCI Definition

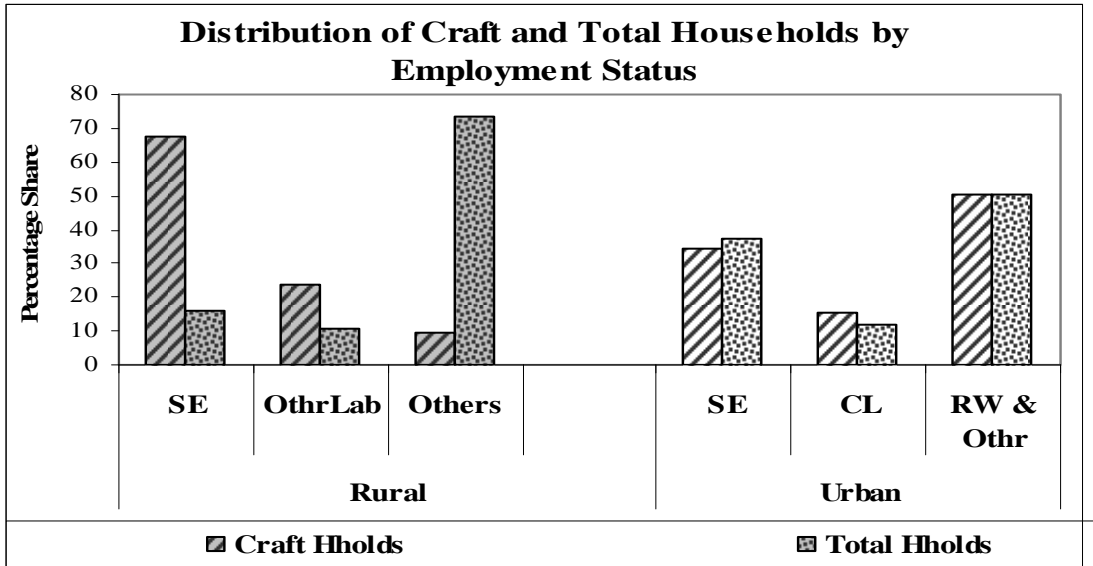
The CCI (project) definition of the handicrafts sector has been arrived at after discussion with the members of the project team. The definition is based on the NCO classification and the codes used for this are indicated in Table A.3 in Appendix A. There are a total of about 150 million households in rural areas and 57 million households in urban areas as estimated by the NSS data for 2004/05. Of these households about 4.4 million households in rural areas and 4.1 million households in urban areas report crafts as the primary occupation of the households. The primary occupation of a household is defined on the basis of the occupation of the head of the household. This accounts for about 2.9 percent of households in rural areas and 7.2 percent of households in urban areas. As per the NCO all these households are categorized *as production and related workers*. As per NIC these households are classified mainly within the *manufacturing sector*. Among the households reporting *manufacturing sector* as the primary classification, about 40% in rural areas and 35% in urban areas are primarily crafts households.

2.2.1 Employment Status

Figure 2.2.1a (Table B2.1a) shows the distribution by employment status of crafts and total households, separately. The distribution of craft and total households in urban areas is rather similar while in rural areas the craft households are skewed towards self-employment while all households are primarily in agriculture. In urban areas a substantial proportion is categorized as regular wage households.

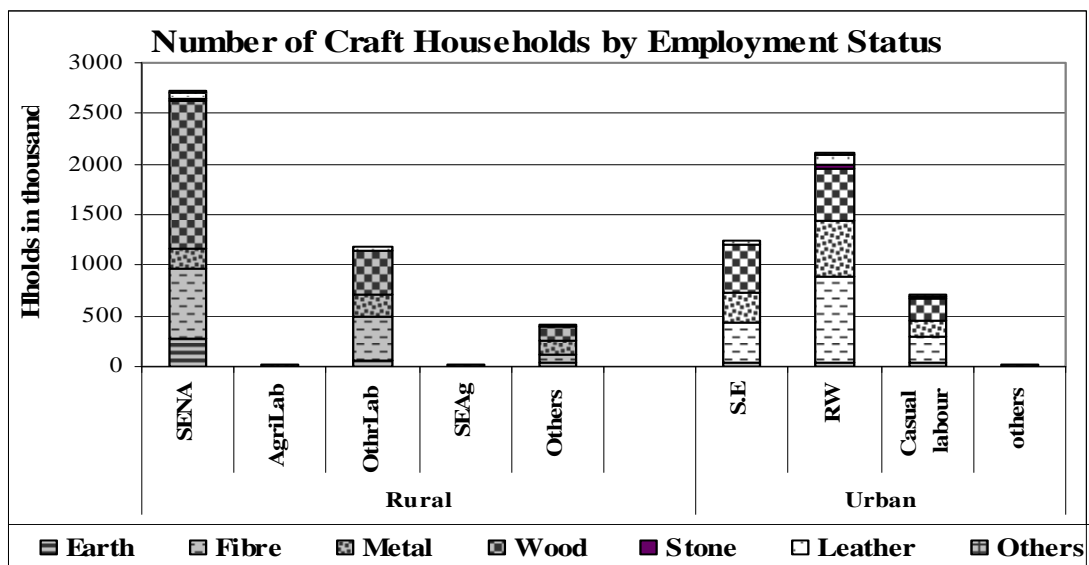
Figure 2.2.1b (Table B2.1b) shows that wood is the primary medium of craft in rural areas whereas fiber is the primary medium in urban. Fiber (wood) is the next dominant category in rural followed by metal in rural (urban) areas.

Figure 2.2.1a: Distribution of Households by Employment Status: Rural and Urban



SE: Self Employed, Others in rural includes self employed in agriculture, agricultural labour and others. CL: casual labour, RW: regular wage, Othr: Others.

Figure 2.2.1b: Distribution of Households by Employment Status and Primary Medium Used



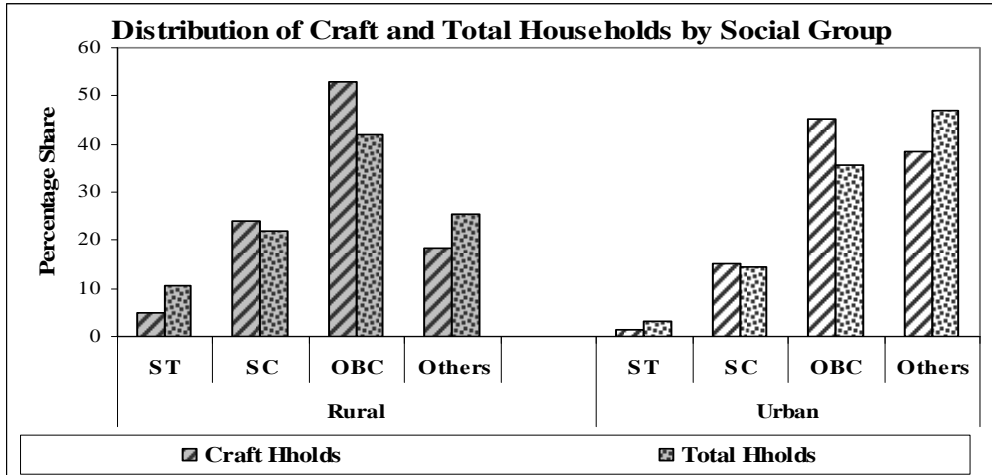
SE: Self Employed, Others in rural includes self employed in agriculture, agricultural labour and others. CL: casual labour, RW: regular wage, Othr: Others.

2.2.2 Social Groups

Social groups refer to the caste groups which are classified as Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OC) and Other Classes (OC). Figure 2.2.2a (Table B2.1c) shows that in rural areas the scheduled castes are a little more than their average share in total households while in urban they have a nearly similar share among the crafts and total households. OBCs constitute about 53% of the craft households in rural and 45% in urban which is higher than the share of OBCs in the total households.

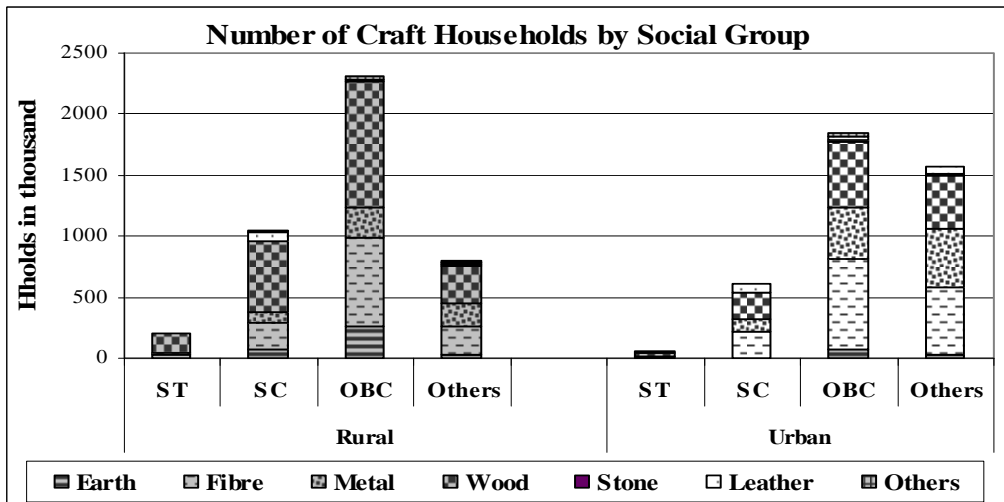
Figure 2.2.2b (Table B2.1d) shows that in both rural and urban areas the share of wood and fiber as the medium is similar in OBC households while SC households are primarily with wood based activities in rural areas. In urban, metal also has an equal share along with wood and fiber for all the three prominent caste groups.

Figure 2.2.2a: Distribution of Households by Social Groups: Rural and Urban



ST: Scheduled Tribes, SC: Scheduled caste, OBC: Other Backward Class

Figure 2.2.2b Distribution of Households by Social Groups and Mediums used



ST: Scheduled Tribes, SC: Scheduled caste, OBC: Other Backward Class.

2.2.3 Religious Groups

NSSO classifies households on the basis of Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, and others. In this study Hindus and Muslims are taken as separate groups and remaining religions are grouped into others. Figure 2.2.3a (Table B2.1e) shows that in both rural and urban areas Muslim households have a higher share among the crafts households compared to their average share in the total population. In Figure 2.3b (Table B2.1f) Muslim households are largely engaged with fiber as the medium while Hindu households are engaged in wood and metal based activities as well.

Figure 2.2.3a: Distribution of Households by Religious Groups: Rural and Urban

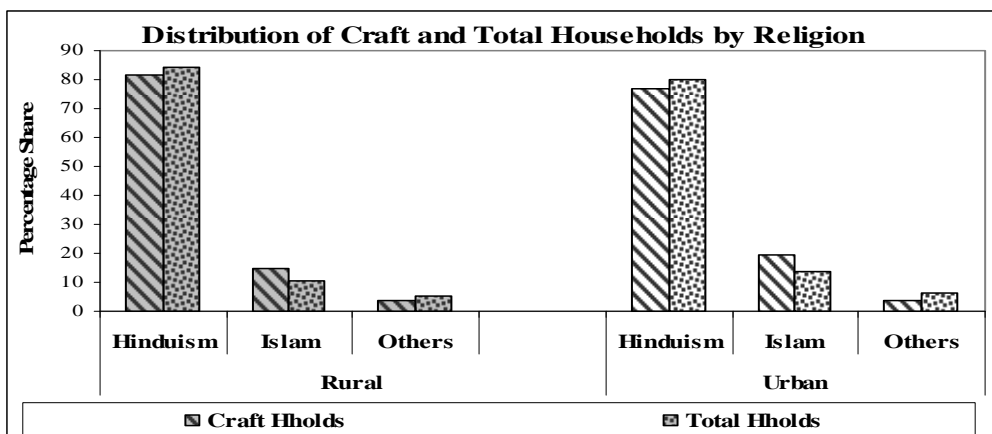
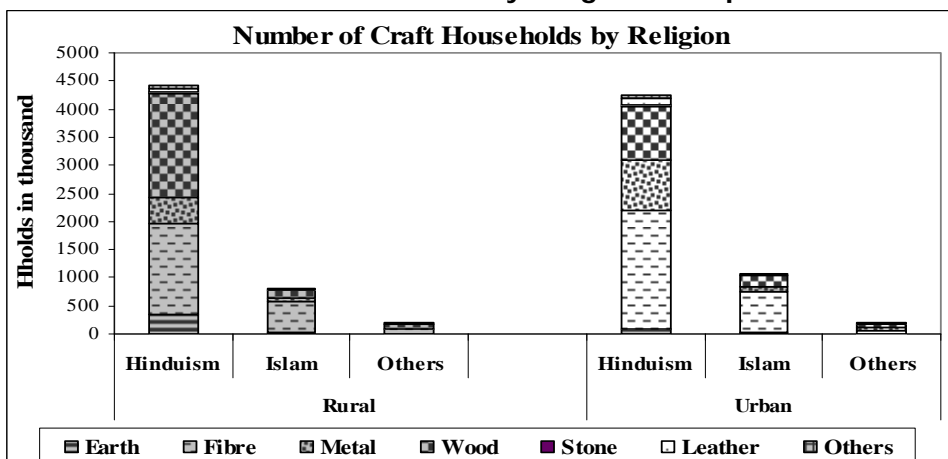


Figure 2.2.3b: Distribution of Households by Religious Groups and Mediums Used



2.2.4 States

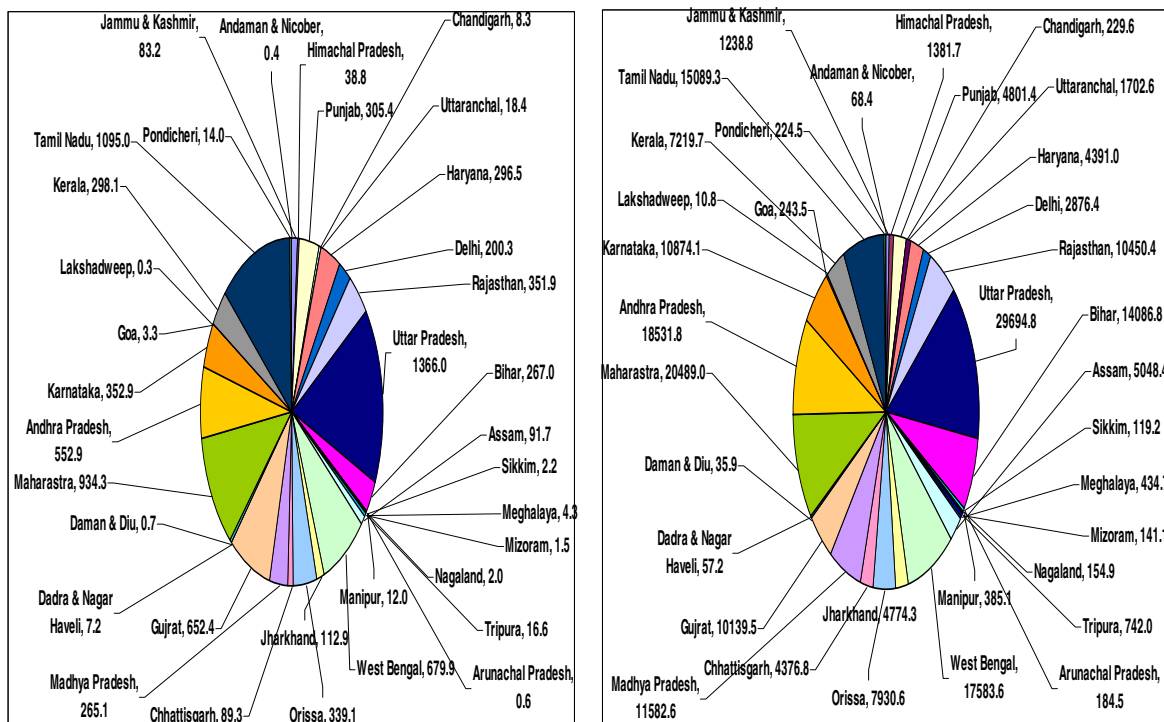
Figure 2.2.4 (Table B2.1g) shows that though larger states show larger craft population, there are several states which show a proportionately higher share when only the crafts households are considered compared to when all the households are considered. Based on the differences in shares, three groups of states can be formed:

Group I: Share of state is higher among crafts household but lower among all households
 Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu

Group II: Share of state is lower among crafts household but higher among all households
 Rajasthan, Bihar, Assam, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka.

Group III: Share of state is similar among crafts and all households
 All the remaining states.

Figure 2.2.4: Distribution of Households by States: Crafts and Total



As seen in Section 2.2.1 the all India share of self-employed among crafts households is 62% for rural and 31% for urban (Table B2.1h). In rural areas the proportion is much above the average share of self-employed households while in urban areas it is marginally below the average. However, all states are not similar in this aspect. Two contrasting features appear:

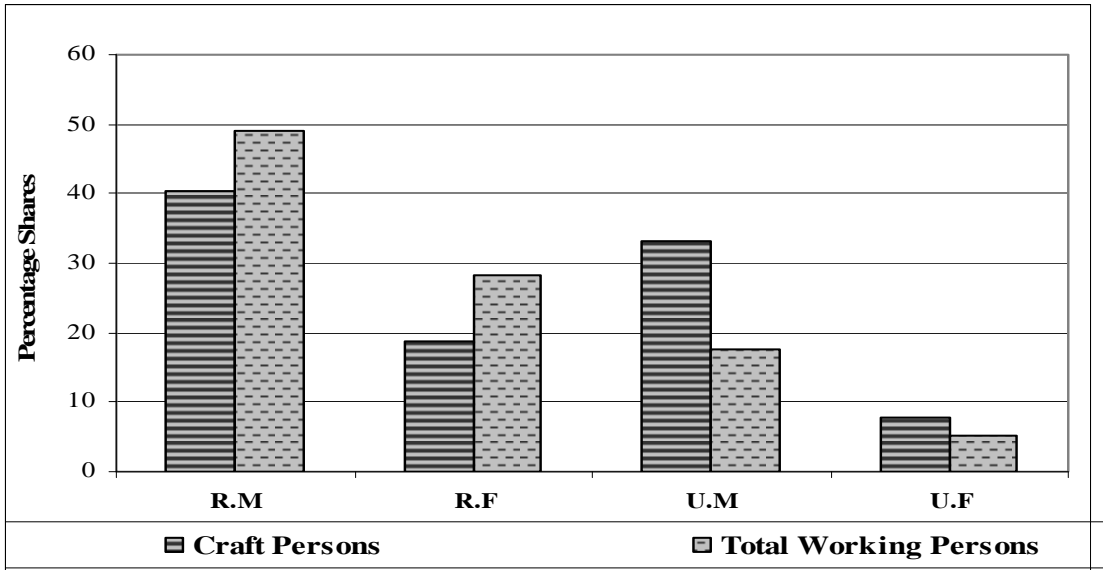
- (a) Among the Group I states mentioned above, with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa the share of self-employed is usually lower than the average share of self-employed among crafts households in both rural and urban areas. This indicates that in some of these craft intensive states the household head is employed in an enterprise and earning wages either as regular wage or as casual labour or regular wage (mostly in urban).
- (b) However among the groups I states, the share of craft households within self-employed is usually higher than the average shares for both rural and urban areas. It must be noted that many of these states have a lower share of non-agriculture self-employed households among rural households (share of agriculture labour households is highest) as well as self-employed among all urban households (share of wage labour households comprising of casual labour and regular wage households is highest). Given this lower share of self-employment (in non-agriculture in rural areas) the share of crafts households within such households tends to be somewhat higher. That is the states that are more wage labour intensive the crafts household have a prominence among the self-employed.

2.3 Individuals in Crafts Sector: CCI Definition

This section reports the results on number of those engaged in economic activities based on the CCI definition given in Table A.3. About 16.7 million people are in craft based activities. Employment in textiles or fiber based activities and wood based activities is about 36-37% of the total craft related population amounting to above 12 million totally (Table B2.2a). These two activities are male dominated with the wood based activity having a higher share of rural men and while for fiber urban men have a higher share. Metal is the third largest category with about 2.5 million people, constituting 15% of the total crafts population with a larger urban presence than rural. The medium of earth is rural based constituting 6.6% of the total population while leather has a share of 3.3% and has a larger urban presence. Figure 2.3.1 (and Table B2.2a) shows that within the crafts population, rural males are the dominant category followed by urban males and

then by rural females and urban females. In contrast to this the total working population, shows that after rural males the next prominent category is rural females followed by urban males and females.

Figure 2.3.1: Distribution of Persons Across Sectors and Gender Each Within Crafts Sector and Total Working Population, CCI Definition



RM-Rural males, RF-Rural Females, UM-Urban Males, UF-Urban Females.

The gender composition within mediums reflects some interesting aspects as well. Women constitute about 46% in rural areas among fiber based activities while their share is only about 28% in urban; wood based activities also show larger proportion in rural than urban (Figure 2.3.2 and Table B2.2a).

Figure 2.3.2: Number of Persons (lakh) Across Mediums and Sector and Gender Composition Within Each of Them, CCI Definition

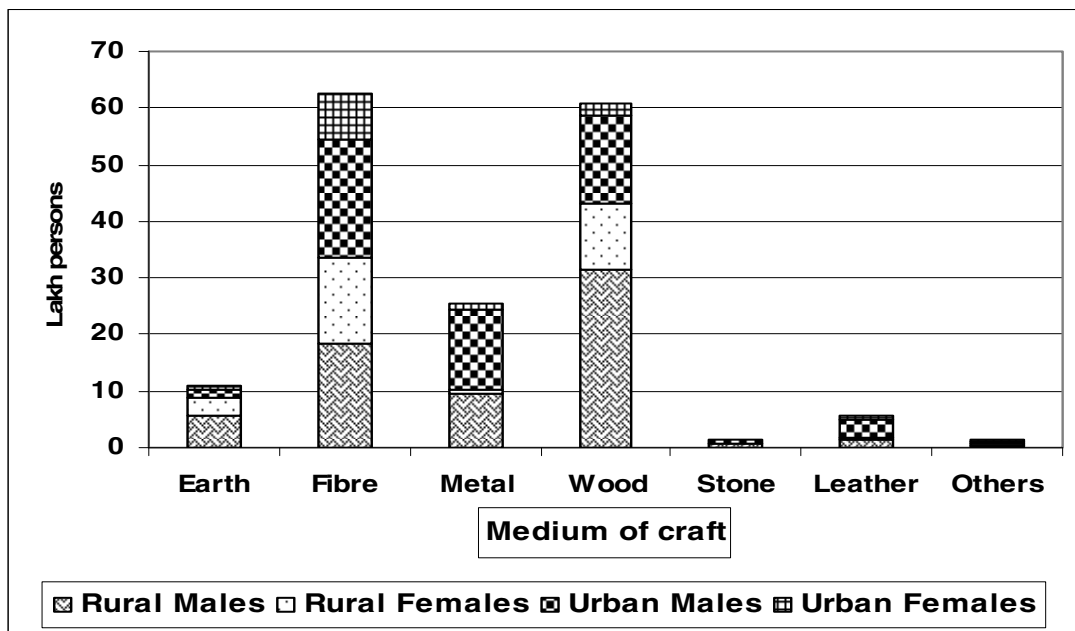


Figure 2.3.3 (Table B2.2b) shows that crafts persons are largely self-employed compared to the total population in rural areas. In urban areas there is marginally higher share among the regular salaried compared to the self-employed. Within a given medium self-employed is the dominant group in rural areas whereas in fiber, metal and wood regular salaried have a similar share as the self-employed (Figure 2.3.4).

Figure 2.3.3: Number of Persons (lakhs) Across Work Status, CCI Definition

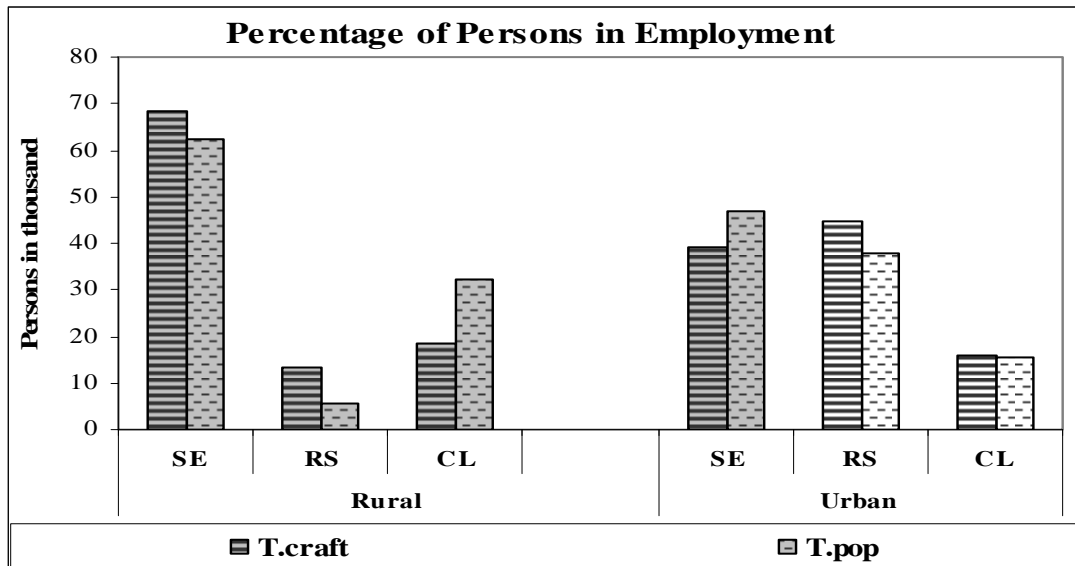
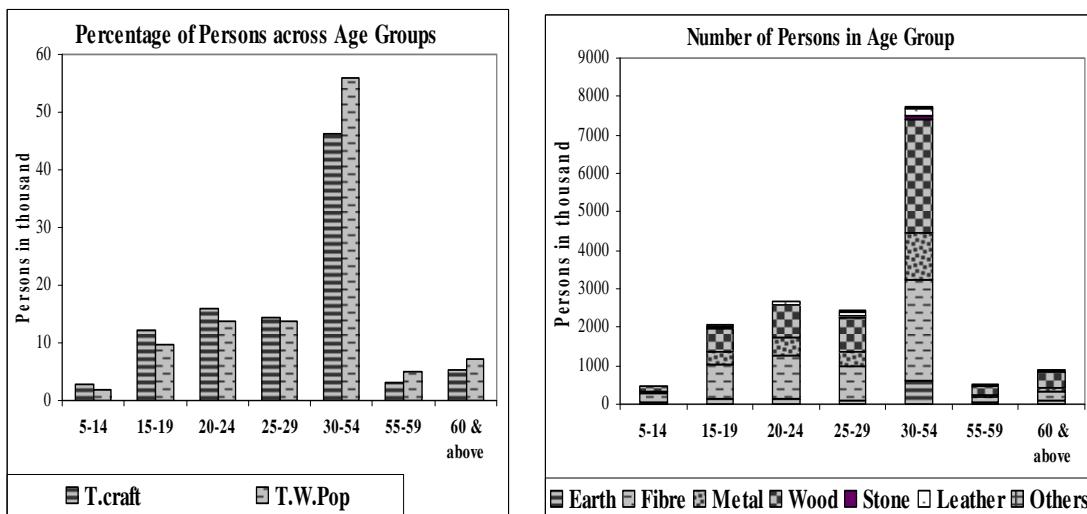
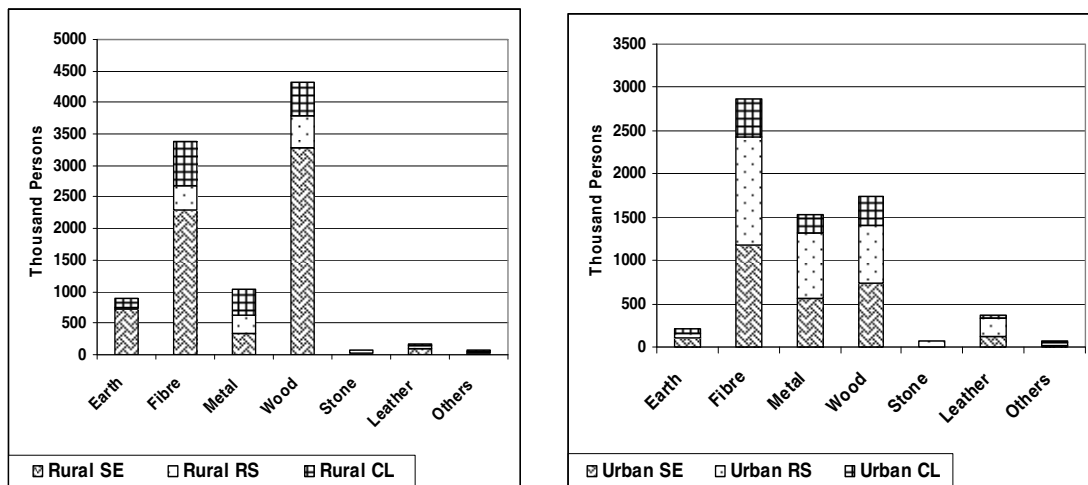


Figure 2.3.4: Distribution Across Employment Status within each Medium, CCI Definition



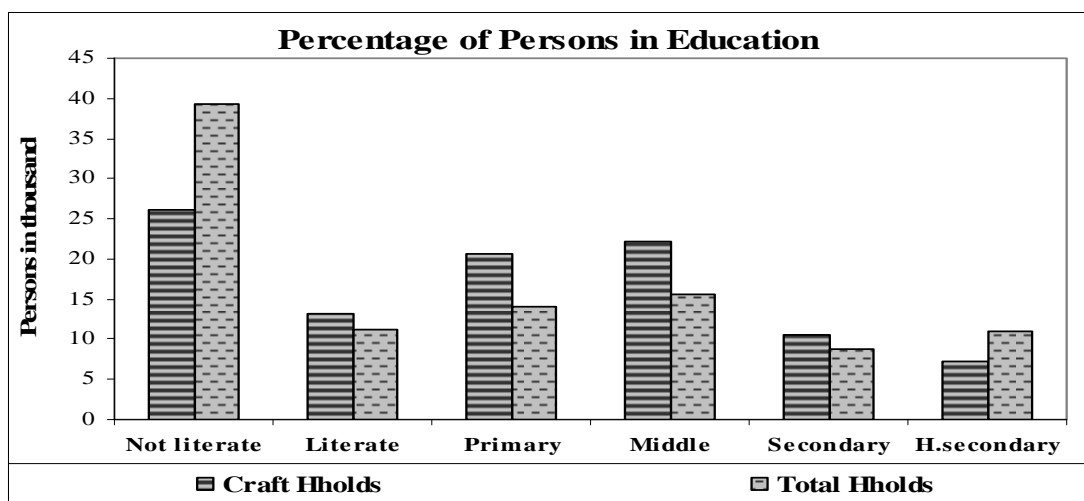
About 46% of the crafts persons and 56% of the total working population is in the prime working age of 30-54 years (Table B.2.2c). The crafts population is slightly younger than the total working population and within each age-group fiber and wood have a prominent share as was noted earlier.

Figure 2.3.5: Distribution Across Age groups, CCI Definition



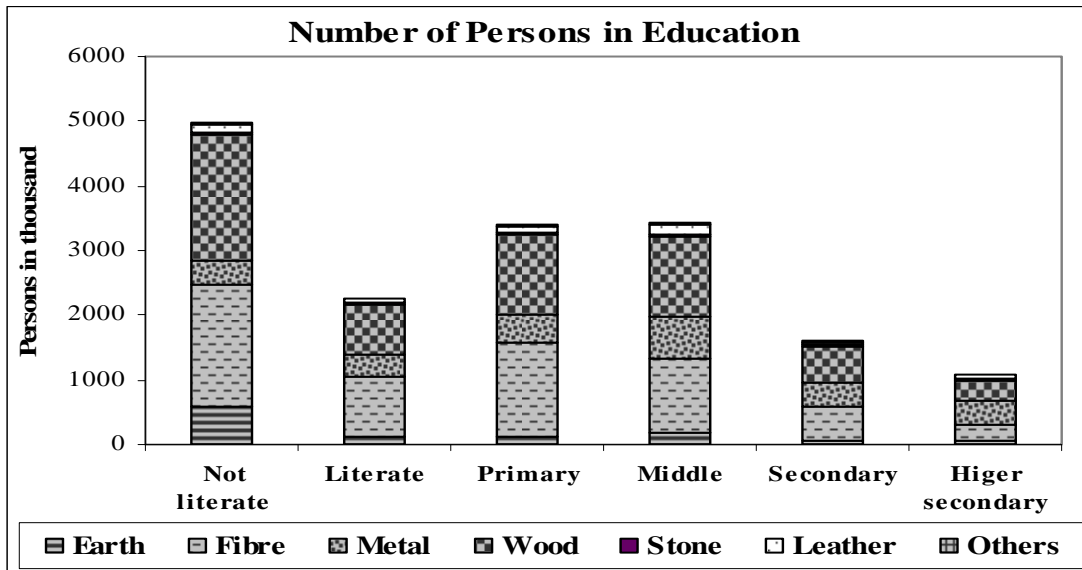
If we consider the educational attainment of those in the crafts sector, the largest share is among those who are not literate in rural areas (Figure 2.3.6 and Table B2.2d). This reflects the distribution of the rural working population as a whole. However, the craft persons' share is higher among all higher education categories except again in the case of higher secondary and above.

Figure 2.3.6: Distribution of Crafts and Total Working Population Across Educational Groups, CCI Definition



As earth related activities are primarily rural these people are mostly not literate. Fibre, Wood and metal have similar shares within each education group in both rural and urban areas as shown in Figure 2.3.7 (Table B2.2d).

Figure 2.3.7: Distribution of Mediums used within Education Groups: CCI Definition



Muslims have a higher than average share among the crafts persons and so are the other backward classes (Figures 2.3.8 and 2.3.9 respectively). About 10 million Hindus and 1.9 million Muslims are involved in crafts activity in rural areas while in urban they are respectively 6.7 million and 2.1 million (Table B2.2e).

Figure 2.3.8: Number and Distribution of Crafts Persons Across Religious Groups: CCI Definition

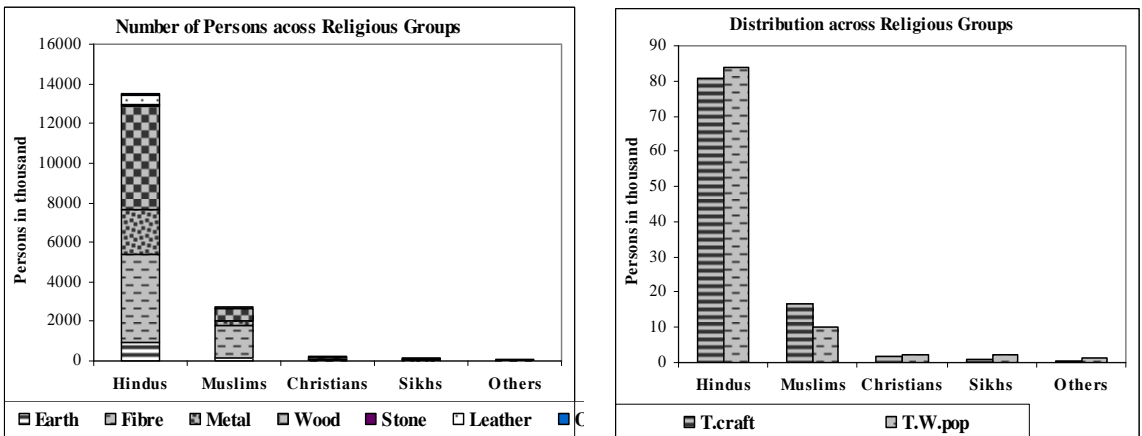
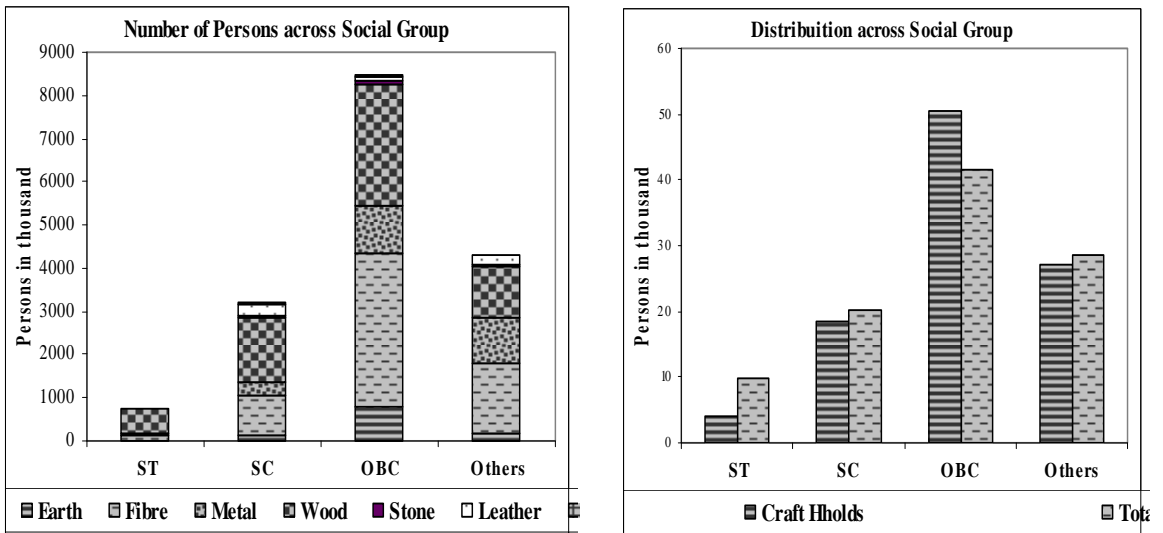


Figure 2.3.9: Number and Distribution of Crafts Persons Across Social Groups: CCI Definition



As mentioned earlier, a state is defined as craft intensive if its share in the crafts population is higher than its share in the total working population. Figure 2.3.10 shows that Delhi, Haryana, Punjab Kerala, Orissa, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are among these craft intensive states.

Figure 2.3.10: Distribution of Crafts Population and Total Population Across States: CCI Definition

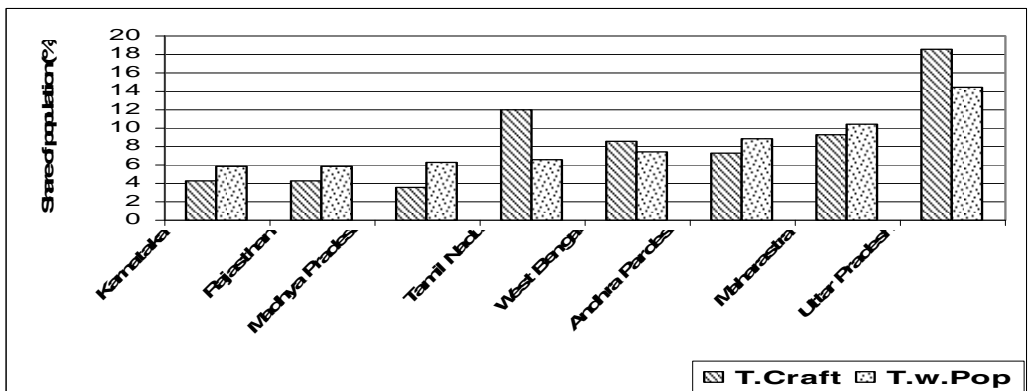
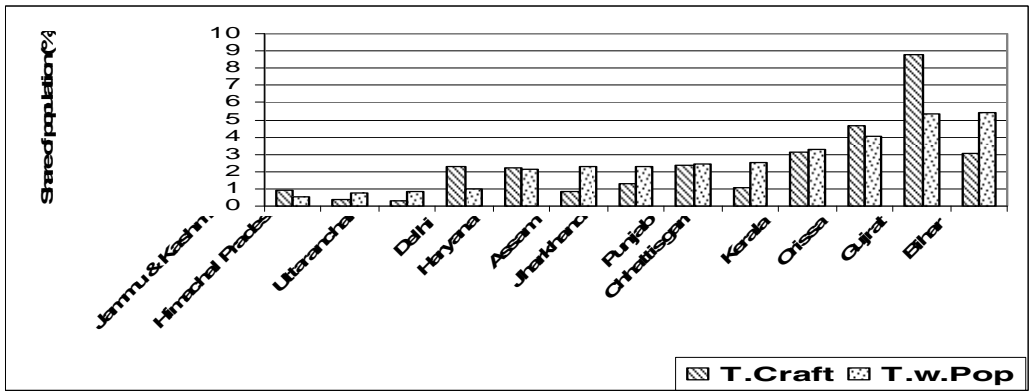
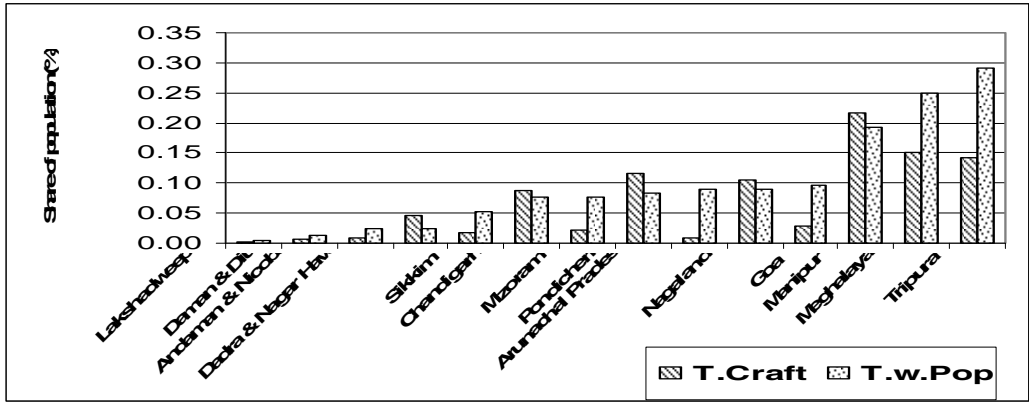


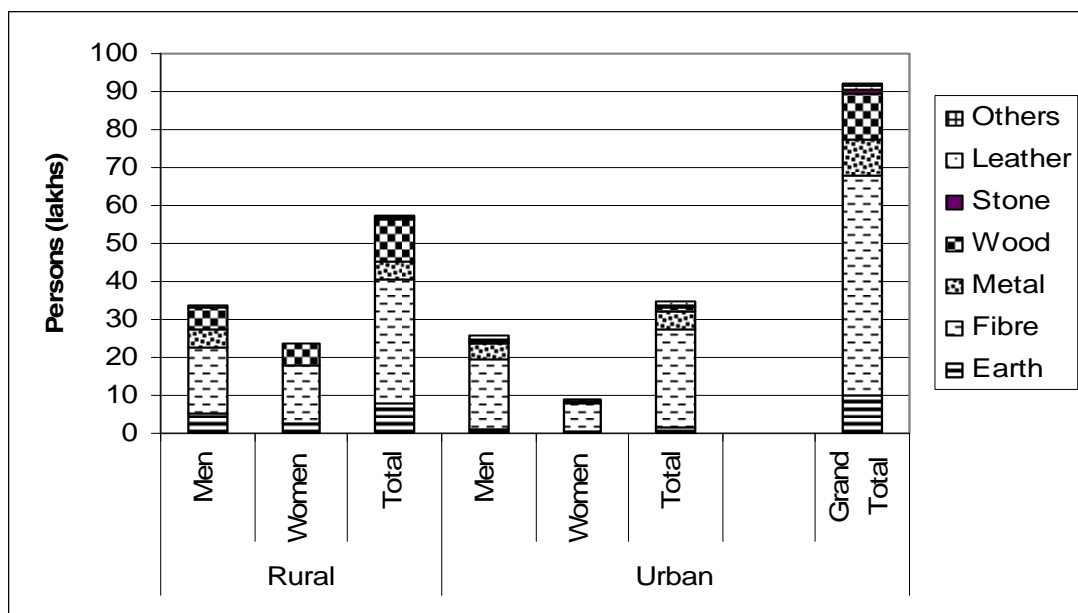
Table 2.3.1: Total Craft Population, Proportion of Women, Urban and Share and Distribution of Crafts Population Across States: CCI Definition

States	Total Craft Population ('000 persons)	Proportion of Urban in total Crafts (%)	Proportion of Women in total Crafts (%)	Proportion of Crafts Population in each State (%)	Distribution of Crafts Population Across States (%)	Distribution of Working Population Across States (%)
Jammu & Kashmir	176	28.8	29.7	8.1	1.0	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	61	13.4	24.1	1.9	0.4	0.8
Punjab	395	65.5	8.2	4.0	2.4	2.3
Chandigarh	9	72.6	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.1
Uttaranchal	31	36.5	7.4	0.9	0.2	0.8
Haryana	386	50.3	7.3	4.6	2.3	2.0
Delhi	256	98.9	6.6	6.7	1.5	0.9
Rajasthan	714	42.4	19.5	3.0	4.3	5.7
Uttar Pradesh	3110	35.7	28.1	5.5	18.5	13.7
Bihar	469	11.2	15.0	2.1	2.8	5.3
Sikkim	2	33.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	2	7.9	65.6	0.4	0.0	0.1
Nagaland	22	12.8	59.7	6.4	0.1	0.1
Manipur	37	32.7	65.4	4.9	0.2	0.2
Mizoram	3	59.7	12.3	1.0	0.0	0.1
Tripura	28	8.4	14.5	2.3	0.2	0.3
Meghalaya	30	5.1	52.7	3.0	0.2	0.2
Assam	157	12.2	24.8	1.7	0.9	2.3
West Bengal	1367	34.9	29.5	4.6	8.1	7.1
Jharkhand	245	8.0	33.9	2.6	1.5	2.3
Orissa	933	5.4	45.9	5.8	5.6	3.9
Chhattisgarh	188	22.9	30.8	1.8	1.1	2.5
Madhya Pradesh	581	42.7	27.8	2.3	3.5	6.1
Gujarat	1519	56.0	13.6	7.3	9.0	5.0
Daman & Diu	1	34.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	0.2	8.0	10.8	0.1	0.0
Maharashtra	1525	67.8	13.2	3.6	9.1	10.1
Andhra Pradesh	1208	36.0	36.5	3.4	7.2	8.5
Karnataka	620	49.3	18.6	2.6	3.7	5.7
Goa	6	57.4	9.9	1.5	0.0	0.1
Lakshadweep	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kerala	493	25.5	43.0	3.8	2.9	3.1
Tamil Nadu	2188	44.3	37.2	8.6	13.0	6.1
Pondicherry	20	62.8	19.4	6.1	0.1	0.1
Andaman & Nicobar	1	85.0	38.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Total	16795	40.9	26.6	4.0	100.0	100.0

2.4 Individuals In Crafts Sector: DC-H DEFINITION

About 9.2 million people are engaged in the crafts sector as per this definition given in Table A.2. Though the development commissioner handicrafts deals largely with metalware, stone carvings, *zari*, woodwork and so on textile related activities like handloom embroidery, hand printed cloth and related handloom activities are also included here. Overall once again fiber as a medium dominates. A clear difference when compared to the larger definition is that now the share of urban is lower than rural. About 3.4 million people are in urban areas and 5.7 million in rural areas with about 41% of the rural crafts population consisting of women while they constitute about 25% in the urban areas as shown in Figure 2.4.1 (Table B2.3a). Women are mainly associated with fiber and wood related activities in rural areas while their presence is mainly in fiber in urban. Men are also largely engaged in fiber based activities but metal work constitutes a significant group; in rural areas men involved with earth based activities are marginally higher than metal.

Figure 2.4.1: Distribution of Crafts Population: DC-H Definition



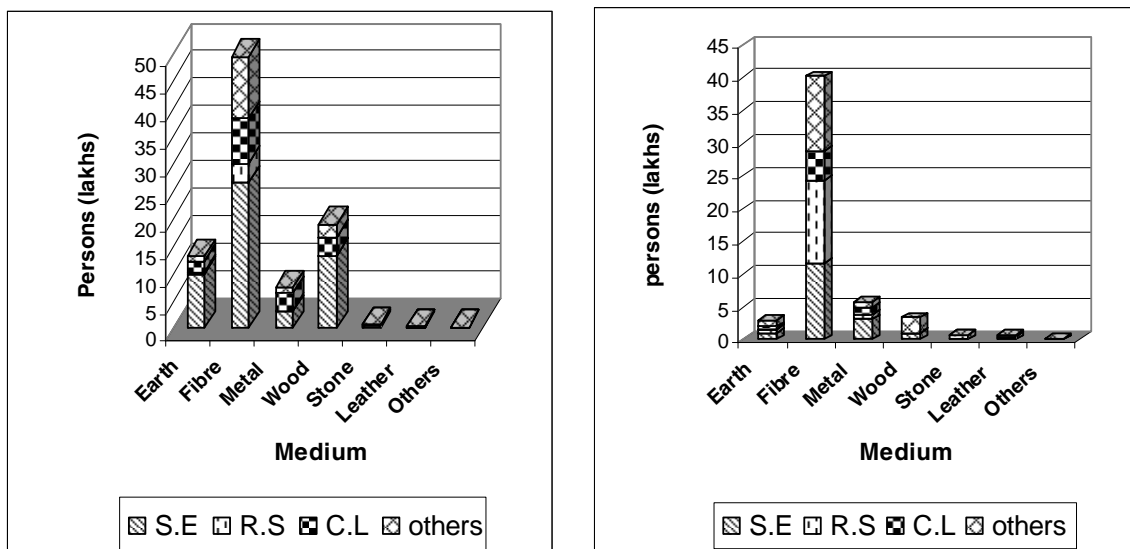
Other features worth noting are (Tables B2.3a,b):

- Most of them are self-employed,

- About 3.8 % of the craft population are children (age group of 5-14) years while they constitute only 1.9% among the total working population,
- They constitute a higher share among the younger age groups
- They are largely Hindus (78%) or Muslims (20%)
- About 53% belong to the other backward classes and 19% to the scheduled castes
- Nearly one-third are not literate

These features for the overall craft sector of course vary across medium. For instance, the proportion of scheduled tribe is much higher among wood based crafts persons while scheduled castes constitute the majority among leather based crafts persons. Further those with earth or wood as the medium are less educated compared to those with metal or fiber.

Figure 2.4.2: Distribution of Crafts Persons Across Employment Status
(a) Rural **(b) Urban**



The 9.2 million working population in the crafts sector constitutes about 2.3 % of the total working population (Table 2.4.1). Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry show a higher than all India average share of crafts population. About 20% of the crafts population belongs to Uttar Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu which has 13.5% of the crafts population. The other states contributing a significant share are Gujarat, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

Table 2.4.1: Crafts Population and its Share Across States, Share of Urban and Women in each State: DCH Definition

States	Total Craft Population ('000 persons)	Proportion of Urban in total Crafts (%)	Proportion of Women in total Crafts (%)	Proportion of Crafts Population in each State (%)	Distribution of Crafts Population Across States (%)	Distribution of Working Population Across States (%)
Jammu & Kashmir	144.23	27.1	36.1	6.1	1.57	0.56
Himachal Pradesh	15.08	3.8	62.1	0.5	0.16	0.78
Punjab	166.97	77.7	16.3	1.6	1.82	2.44
Chandigarh	0.99	24.4	0.0	0.3	0.01	0.08
Uttaranchal	11.83	5.0	18.6	0.3	0.13	0.84
Haryana	87.83	41.4	20.3	1.0	0.96	2.12
Delhi	112.50	100.0	7.4	2.8	1.22	0.97
Rajasthan	307.45	40.9	33.8	1.3	3.35	5.83
Uttar Pradesh	1899.90	35.8	40.0	3.2	20.68	14.41
Bihar	182.66	5.8	24.5	0.8	1.99	5.41
Sikkim	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.05
Arunachal Pradesh	0.48	0.0	81.0	0.1	0.01	0.09
Nagaland	16.10	9.1	82.5	4.3	0.18	0.09
Manipur	28.97	31.3	82.4	3.6	0.32	0.19
Mizoram	0.32	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.00	0.08
Tripura	8.12	8.1	31.2	0.7	0.09	0.29
Meghalaya	22.17	0.2	72.4	2.1	0.24	0.25
Assam	79.99	4.4	45.7	0.8	0.87	2.32
West Bengal	865.01	34.1	37.7	2.8	9.42	7.47
Jharkhand	176.89	2.7	42.9	1.8	1.93	2.32
Orissa	457.88	3.5	52.9	2.7	4.98	4.08
Chhattisgarh	111.79	10.9	43.5	1.1	1.22	2.54

(Contind ... Table 2.4.1)

Madhya Pradesh	350.03	31.6	39.5	1.3	3.81	6.28
Gujarat	928.74	50.1	15.9	4.1	10.11	5.37
Daman & Diu	0.47	63.0	0.0	0.9	0.01	0.01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.88	0.0	1.9	2.8	0.03	0.02
Maharashtra	547.06	77.0	13.2	1.3	5.96	10.43
Andhra Pradesh	814.95	32.7	47.7	2.2	8.87	8.81
Karnataka	313.98	45.5	30.5	1.3	3.42	5.80
Goa	2.29	100.0	0.0	0.6	0.02	0.10
Lakshadweep	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.00	0.01
Kerala	236.84	30.8	57.1	1.7	2.58	3.25
Tamil Nadu	1283.32	39.0	36.1	4.7	13.97	6.61
Pondicherry	8.05	73.0	12.4	2.3	0.09	0.08
Andaman & Nicobar	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.02
Total	9186.13	41.1	35.4	2.2	100.0	100.0

2.5 Individuals in Crafts Sector: LR Definition

As mentioned in Chapter 1 Liebl and Roy (2003) assessed the number of people working in the crafts sector using the unorganized manufacturing sector data of the NSSO. This definition is based on the industrial classification as shown in Table A.4 in the appendix which is unlike the earlier definitions based on occupational classification. In this study the same definition is used to estimate the crafts population using the employment-unemployment survey of the NSSO for the year 2004-05. Compared to the DC-H definition the total population here is about 2 million more that is, 11.5 million. Compared to the DC-H and CCI definition a lot more of the leather based products are included here. Since they used an earlier version of the industrial classification (NIC-1987) many of these activities in the current industrial classification (NIC-2004) are indicated under machine-made. As seen in Figure 2.5.1 (Table B.2.4a), cotton and silk textile dominate constituting about 35% of the total employment. Out of the total employment of 4 million in the textile (non-*khadi*) sector about 45% are in rural and 55% in urban. In rural wood based employment is about 1.5 million and women also form a substantial proportion. In urban, metal and leather activities involve about 0.8-0.9 million people.

Figure 2.5.1: Crafts Persons in Rural and Urban: LR Definition

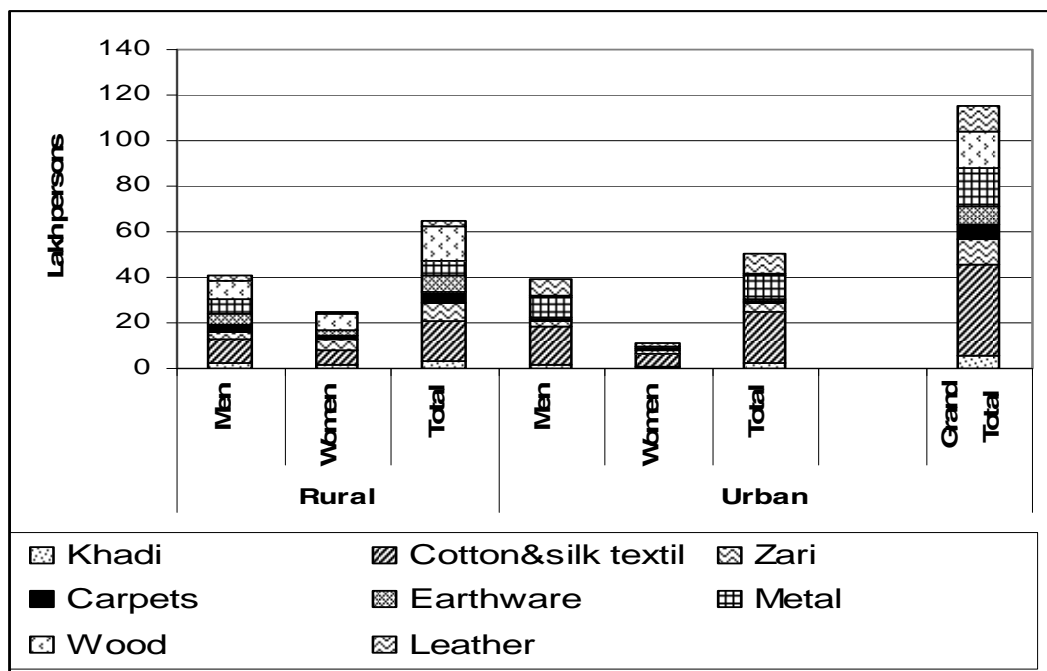


Figure 2.5.2 (Table B2.4b) shows the share of urban population and women's population in each work status which defines the primary time spent in an economic activity. Urban and rural populations have an equal share among those who are engaged in craft activities in the principal status alone. This is different from the total working population. Among those who are only in the subsidiary status, women have a substantial share and this is similar in both craft and total working population. Further as Table B2.4b shows that about 2 million people (17 percent of the total crafts population) are engaged in both principal and subsidiary activities within crafts sector. They could be in the primary category in one craft activity and subsidiary in another. Once again women's share is higher among this group.

Figure 2.5.2: Distribution Across Employment Status in Each Craft Group: LR Definition

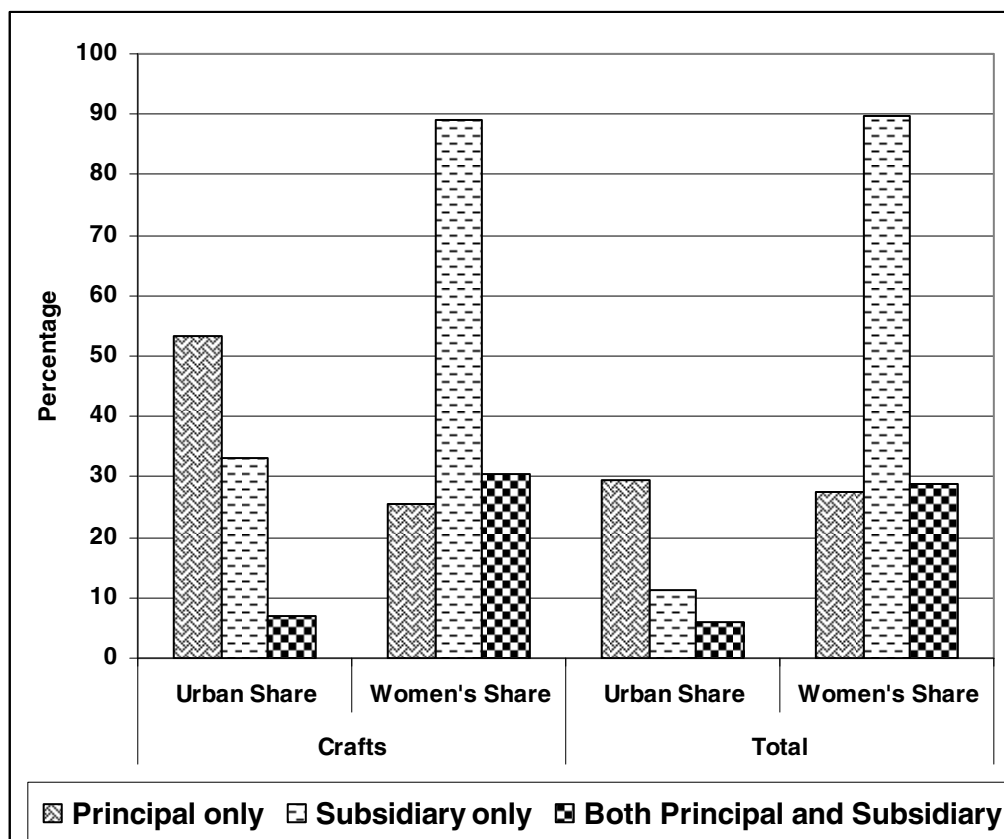
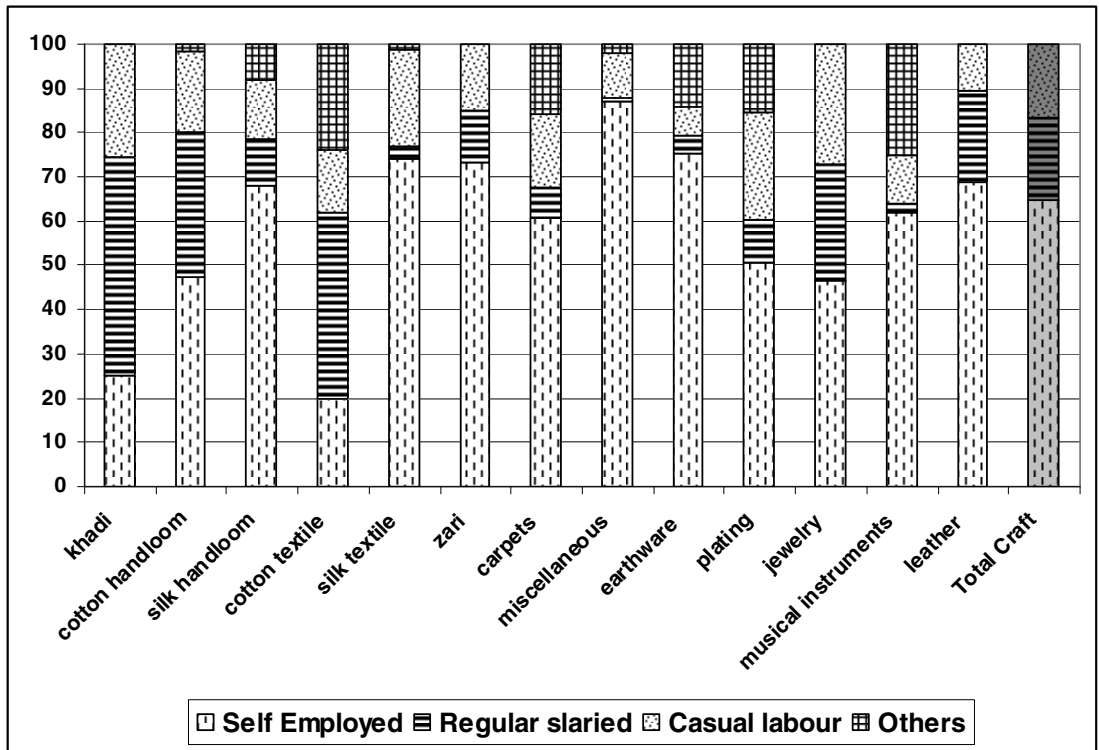


Figure 2.5.3 (Table B2.4c) shows distribution across employment status. As has been noticed in all the previous definitions, crafts persons are largely self-employed. *Khadi*, cotton handloom, cotton textile, jewellery and leather have a significant share of regular salaried. About one-fourth of the craft person each in *khadi*, silk textile, plating and jewellery report themselves as casual labour.

Figure 2.5.3: Distribution Across Employment Status in Each Craft Group: LR Definition



As Table B2.4d shows that a little less than 50% of the population is below the age of 30 years. However there are some exceptions to this like in silk textile, earthenware and musical instruments where predominantly the population is in the prime working age; *zari* work involves a significant proportion of children. As for religious groups, Muslims have a higher than average in crafts among silk handloom, *zari*, carpets, and musical instruments (Table B2.4e). Among the social groups, backward classes constitute about half the proportion followed by other castes (Table B2.4f). However, across different sub-activities, scheduled castes are about 50% among the leather

workers. They also have a higher than average share in *khadi*, carpets, musical instruments, and miscellaneous crafts. A little less than a third of the crafts persons are not literate and are higher among *zari*, carpet and earthenware (Table B2.4g). *Khadi*, cotton textile, silk textile, plating, jewellery and leather work involve a higher than average proportion of the higher secondary and above education.

By this definition about 3% of the population is involved in crafts activities (Table B2.4h). Among these Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have a higher than average share. In terms of the distribution of the crafts population across states, Uttar Pradesh has the highest share of about 17% followed by Tamil Nadu (16%), Gujarat (12%) and West Bengal (10%); these states make a higher contribution to the crafts population compared to the total population. In this definition women constitute about 31% their share is substantially higher in Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, and moderately higher in Assam, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. About 44% of the urban population is involved in these activities with Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Pondicherry having a higher than average share among the urban crafts population.

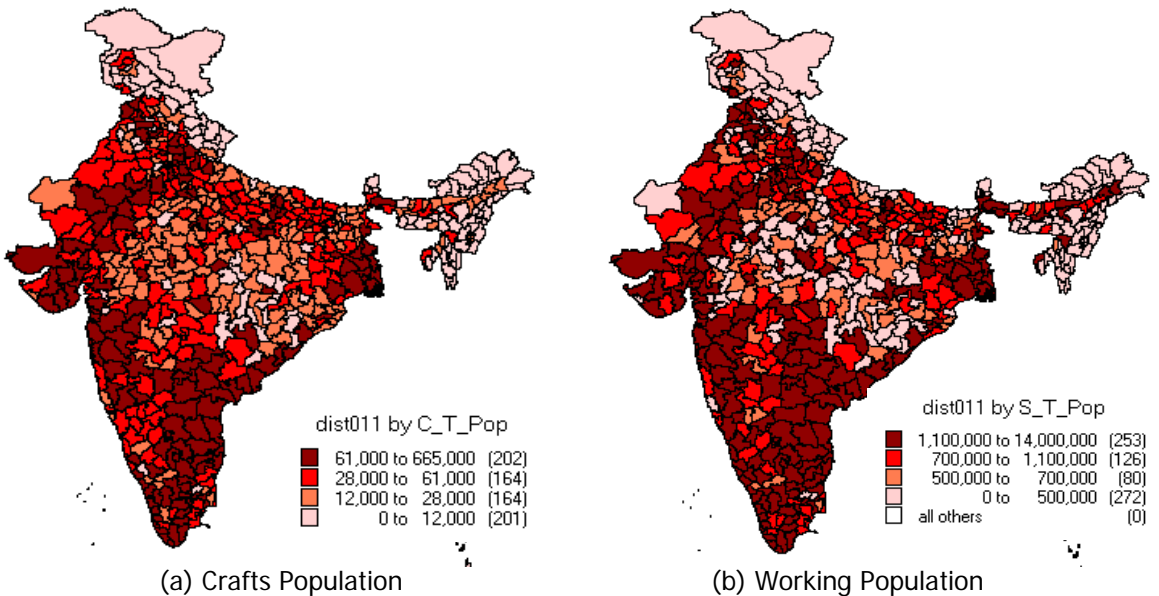
Chapter 3

ENUMERATING CRAFTS PERSONS: SOME METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

3.1 Estimations Based on Census, 2001

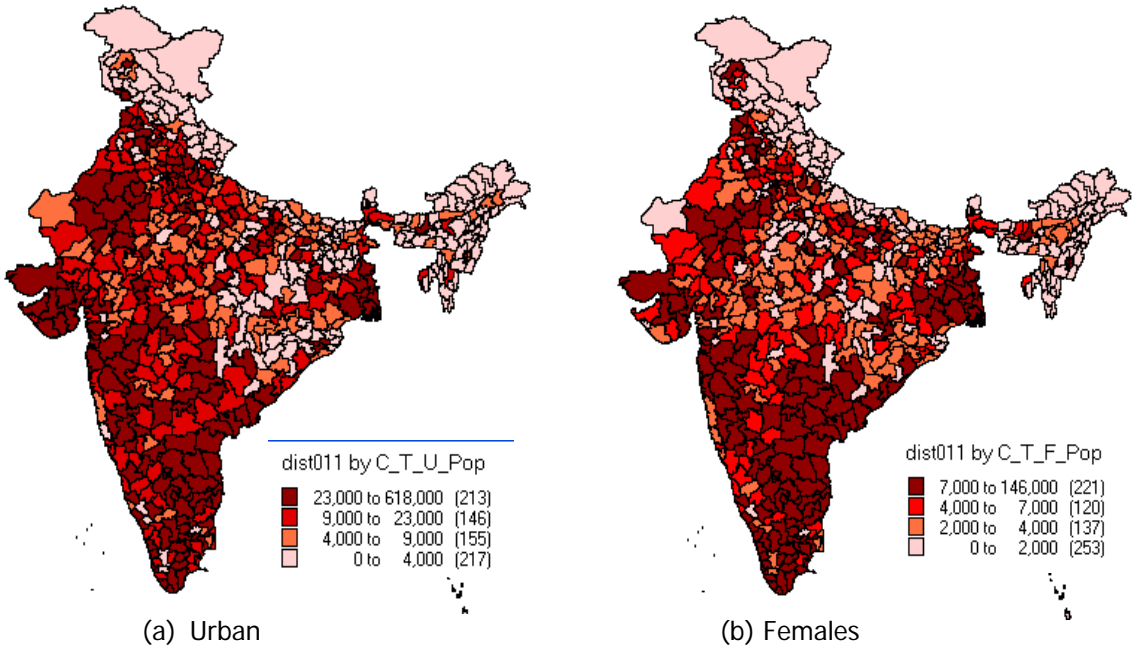
The analysis in the previous chapter was based on the NSSO data using different definitions to estimate the population involved in crafts activities. Census data also provides information across 4-digit occupational codes based on NCO-2004. These estimates using the CCI definition have been obtained and illustrative maps are drawn to show the geographical variations.

Figure 3.1: Distribution of Main Workers across Districts of India, Census 2001: CCI definition



Though by and large regions with higher/lower working population have a large/smaller population of crafts persons but exceptions are also there as noted from Figure 3.1a. For instance, western most districts of Gujarat have very low population but have a fairly significant number of crafts persons as seen by the shades of the colour. Several districts in central India show a low population but once again seem to be crafts intensive. Further, barring a few districts in western and southern India, most of them have a high concentration of crafts persons.

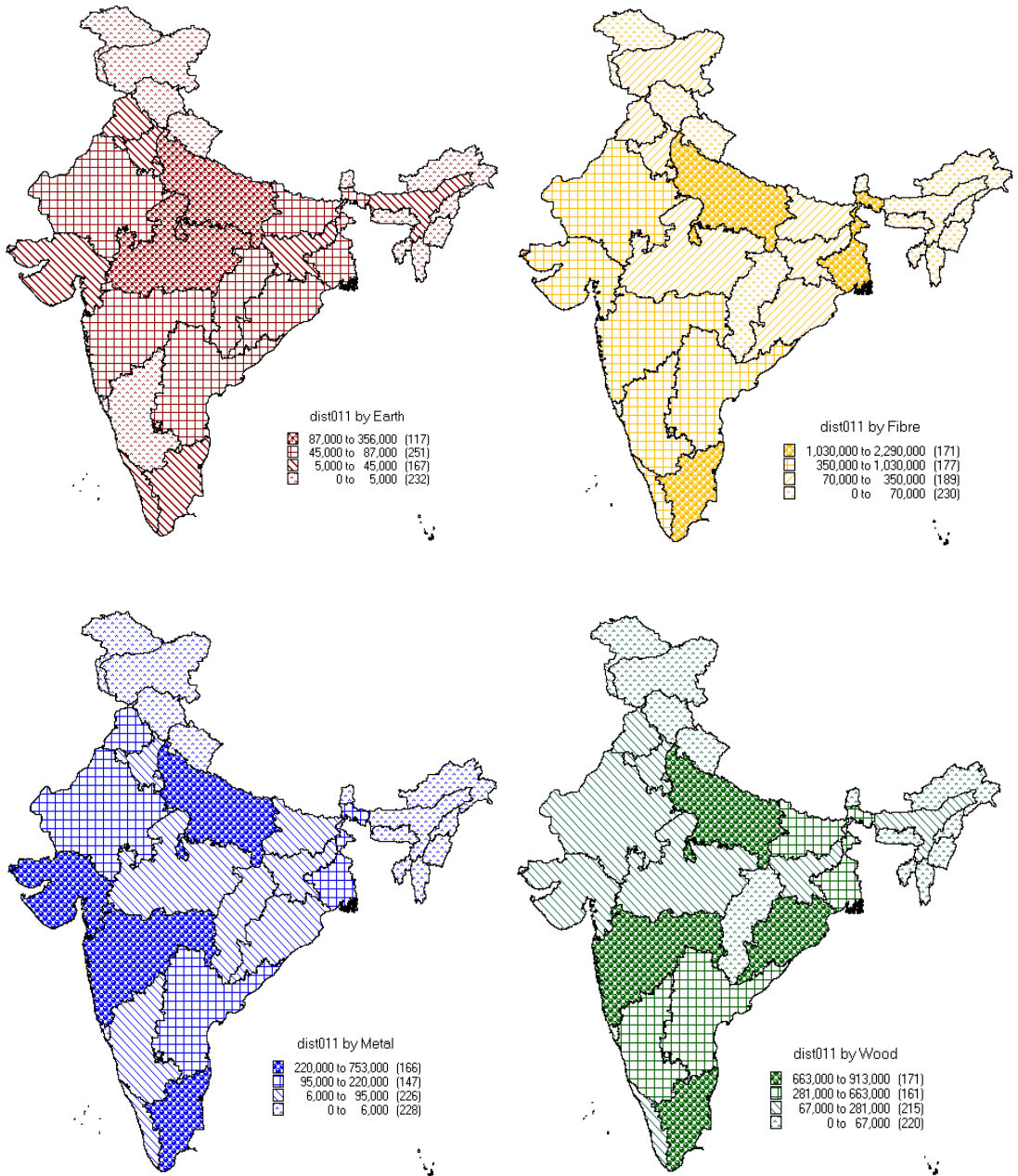
Figure 3.2: Distribution of Crafts Persons Across Districts of India: Urban and Women, Census 2001, CCI Definition



Though the distribution of the urban and women crafts persons appears similar, there are several exceptions with districts of Gujarat being more uniform in urban population but show more variation in the female crafts persons. On the other hand central-eastern districts are less urbanised while the concentration of women crafts persons is much higher. Similarly some districts in North-East have a higher concentration of female population and are less urbanised.

Figure 3.3 shows that distribution of crafts population based on the four prominent mediums used. *Earth* has a large concentration in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; *fiber* in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tami Nadu; *metal* in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and *wood* in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The broad state level distribution of crafts from the census seems to agree with the distribution based on NSSO estimates in the previous chapter.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of Crafts Person Based on Different Medium Across States of India: Census 2001, CCI Definition



3.2 Comparisons Across Different Approaches and Databases

The estimates based on different approaches are compared in this section and a few points worth noting are as follows:

- In table 3.1 the numbers across four different approaches are compared. The CCI-census definition indicates the highest estimates followed by CCI-NSSO estimates. The census figures are expected to be higher as within the medium of earth and fiber there are several non-crafts occupations. These were identified using the industrial classification in the NSSO data and were weeded out from the estimates as explained in chapter1. This has not been possible with the census data as unit level data is not provided and we have aggregates either over occupation groups (codes) or over industrial groups (codes) separately.
- Census data is however processed only for main workers while NSSO data is estimated based on both principal (main) and subsidiary (marginal) status workers and one would have expected that thus difference may have been bridged the gap. Perhaps the subsidiary workers are still smaller in number and hence the discrepancy remains.
- The census estimates based on SRUTI definition is 16.4 million (see chapter 1) people while the CCI definition gives a value of 31 million (Table 3.1).
- Estimates from the census data based on DC-H definition or LR definition could also help in further understanding the possible reasons for gaps between census and NSSO estimates.
- The NSSO estimates based on CCI definition gives the largest estimates while that based on DC-H and LR are close enough. This is expected because CCI definition is much broader particularly for fiber where tailors have also been included as was done in Satyanand and Singh (1995).
- The DC-H estimates are based on the occupational classification using the DC-H definition while LR estimates are based on the industrial classification using largely the DC-H definition. Except for *khadi* based textile the two are more or less similar.
- Table B2.5a in Appendix compares the share of crafts based working population with total working population. In this case CCI-census and CCI-NSSO show similar all India average shares but there are several differences across states while the DCH-NSSO and LR-NSSO are close enough at the all India level and also for many states.

Table 3.1: Crafts Population Based on Different Definitions, NSSO and Census
(in thousands)

States	CCI-census	CCI-NSSO	DC-H-NSSO	LR-NSSO
Jammu & Kashmir	244.74	175.79	144.23	146.34
Himachal Pradesh	144.38	61.10	15.08	18.26
Punjab	927.20	395.35	166.97	152.96
Chandigarh	51.35	9.07	0.99	3.95
Uttaranchal	184.90	31.19	11.83	5.67
Haryana	660.14	385.79	87.83	154.82
Delhi	888.30	255.79	112.50	171.34
Rajasthan	1729.65	714.12	307.45	637.92
Uttar Pradesh	3578.05	3109.67	1899.90	1922.41
Bihar	989.60	469.02	182.66	219.85
Sikkim	12.42	2.33	0.25	0.33
Arunachal Pradesh	14.13	1.62	0.48	1.79
Nagaland	16.57	22.43	16.10	15.74
Manipur	59.49	37.10	28.97	25.64
Mizoram	14.66	3.27	0.32	0.50
Tripura	64.75	27.52	8.12	10.97
Meghalaya	28.24	30.44	22.17	27.12
Assam	414.27	156.98	79.99	88.11
West Bengal	3159.43	1367.48	865.01	1199.69
Jharkhand	568.55	245.09	176.89	183.91
Orissa	726.50	933.37	457.88	564.95
Chhattisgarh	372.40	187.59	111.79	97.18
Madhya Pradesh	1136.06	581.08	350.03	273.53
Gujarat	2555.74	1519.41	928.74	1389.80
Daman & Diu	25.11	0.87	0.47	0.47
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.34	10.04	2.88	1.20
Maharashtra	3461.14	1525.44	547.06	872.86
Andhra Pradesh	2382.95	1208.27	814.95	989.19
Karnataka	1760.03	620.42	313.98	470.02
Goa	58.91	5.80	2.29	2.29
Lakshadweep		0.06	0.06	0.06
Kerala	1371.88	492.77	236.84	198.66
Tamil Nadu	3417.80	2187.78	1283.32	1657.56
Pondicherry	45.95	19.87	8.05	13.47
All India	31098.72	16794.73	9186.13	11518.58

Note: Census data is for the year 2001 and other data are for 2004/05.

3.3 Production for Home Consumption

NSSO has a separate questionnaire that asks women regarding other activities that they perform apart from household chores that leads to production of goods that can be otherwise marketed or would have to be purchased from the market. The aim of this exercise is to understand the contribution of women to several other productive activities that are not accounted for as they are not valued in the market.

This study has estimated the number of such women for all India. The only problem with this information is that the different activities are clubbed into only two groups, (a) mat and basket weavers and (b) weavers etc.

Table 3.2: Craft Items Made by Women for Home Consumption, 2004/05

(in lakhs)

Whether involved in Weaving etc.	Mat and Basket weaving		
	Yes		No
	Raw material from home	Raw material from market	
Yes	11.2	13.7	326.0
No	11.8	15.0	385.0

Note: The women enumerated here are not counted in the earlier estimations as they are not engaged in economically gainful activities.

There are a total of 37.7 million¹⁰ women in total who are engaged in this activity for home consumption, with several of them involved in both basket weaving and weaving cloth etc. This number is much higher than the estimates obtained for the crafts population as a whole. As the category denoted by “weaving etc.” is not clearly spelt out it may be that some activities included here are not actually handicraft but have some similarity. This aspect has to be probed further including discussions with the data collection agency.

3.4 Way Forward

The estimates range from as low as 9.2 million to a high of 31 million with an intermediate value of 16.7 million. These varying estimates are due to the differences in database and definitions used to identify a crafts person. On the one hand 31 million may be an overestimate while 9.5 million may be a lower estimate but is 16.7 million a close

¹⁰ This is obtained by adding all the numbers in the table excluding the number from the ‘No-No’ cell.

enough approximation? This would be difficult to ascertain as there are no other ways and approaches to cross check the estimates.

The census data on the one hand has the strength of covering the geographic areas in a better manner but one is constrained by the manner in which the data is available for analysis. The occupational classification cannot be overlaid on the industrial classification to understand the nature of activities performed by the crafts persons. Further, it does not include marginal workers and also does not provide information for those involved in home based activities. The NSSO on the other hand is a sample based methodology but the information provided by the sampling inflation factors (multipliers) allows one to obtain population estimates which are used as weights to arrive at the overall estimates. The NSSO has the advantage of providing several other details about the socio-economic conditions of the crafts persons so is a useful database to assess aspects like these. Both occupational classification and industrial classification can be used to arrive at the estimates. Apart from this, Economic Census also provides information on enterprises and could be used to assess the number of people involved in producing crafts products. Here the individuals are enumerated based on the production activity and hence the classification is based only on the industrial activities.

In order to have a periodic assessment of the crafts population secondary databases are most suitable. The challenge for secondary databases is the identification of the occupation or the industrial category. Both these classifications envisage a very fine level of disaggregation that can identify the crafts based item/activity and whether it is by hand or by machine. However, when the data is finally collated by the census or NSSO the groups are not reported either due to administrative difficulties or due to the time and effort required to assess the exact code for an individual during the time of the census/survey. Some suggestions are put forward to enable a better assessment of the enumeration of crafts persons in India.

- The first step would be to identify fine classifications of craft activities using a primary survey and the experts. This classification could be used to overlay on the official classifications used by the government agencies. This would enable to get the occupational/industrial groups that are associated with craft activities.
- The census data could be used to get information in geographic detail going up to the village level but the data for NIC and NCO classification is released only up to the district level. Efforts could be made by the officials in the office of development

commissioners of handicrafts and handlooms to systematically work with the census officials to arrive at these estimates. The classification for marginal workers could also be obtained along with the main workers.

- Similarly the quinquennial (once in five years) large sample surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by the NSSO can be used periodically to get estimates. The NSSO has a more detailed set of questionnaires that allow for a fine classification of full-time and part-time work as well as those for home consumption. The NSSO also has details on employment status, enterprise type and the income/wage earned. This will provide a comparative assessment across regions and over time more frequently. NSSO also conducts yearly surveys which are of smaller sample size but can be used to get broad estimates which will give a time profile.
- The economic census is also a useful database which will provide establishment related information. The information is provided only for four-digit industrial classification and at the district levels.
- Using the industrial classification for craft activities, the economic census based estimates could be compared with the NSSO estimates for a few common years and assessed for the gaps. This may also enable one to understand which gives a “closer” estimate.
- The official departments could work in coordination to bring out a special report based on census data. The NSSO schedule could also be modified to reflect the craft activities more effectively so that surveys can be conducted periodically as it is done on special topics like common property, health, education etc. by NSSO.
- It is difficult to conduct a census of the population based on a particular economic activity. This is because census which means enumerating all persons involved but to assess who is a crafts person, either all the households have to be enumerated or all the establishments have to be interviewed. Since these are already done as part of the decadal population census or the economic census once in five years therefore the closest that one can get to a census like methodology are these databases.
- NCAER conducted a ‘census’ in the early 1990s. However one understands that this was based on census of clusters of select craft activities and hence was not truly a ‘census’.
- Detailed surveys of craft activities are essential to assess languishing crafts or finer variants of the crafts which cannot be captured through secondary surveys.

- Oral histories have to be recorded from time to time and skills have to be safeguarded and developed which can happen only in a decentralized manner and district or ward/*panchayat* level officials could be involved in a more systematic way for data collection and profiling.

The Planning Commission indicates that the small enterprises provide the next largest employment next only to agriculture. Among the tiny and small enterprises handicrafts and handlooms form a significant part. Handicrafts and handlooms are not seasonal activities though they are dependent on natural resources. This gives the scope for income smoothening while nurturing the heritage. As the value of exports indicates that there is a lot of value addition in the commodities produced in the international markets. More could be done to promote them in the domestic markets as well. In order to create good living conditions and to preserve/promote the crafts, assessing the numbers involved and their well-being is very essential. One hopes that this study will be in a position to make a beginning for a systematic and periodic enumeration of the crafts persons in India.

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APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS OF CRAFTS PERSONS

Table A.1: NCO Codes for Craft Groups: SRUTI Definition

	Artisanal Group	Census-1961	Census-1981 and NSSO-04/05	Census-2001 3-digit	Census-2001 4-digit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. CANE AND BAMBOO WORKERS					
A	Basketry Weavers, Brush Makers and Related Workers	850	942	742	7424
2. JEWELLERS					
A	Jewellery and Precision Metal Workers	741/742	800/881/885/883/889	731	7313
3. LEATHER WORKERS					
A	Pelt Dressers, Tanners and Fell Mongers	853	760/761/762/769	744	7441
B	Shoe Makers and Related Workers	720/721/722/729	800/801/802/803/809	744	7442
4. METAL WORKERS					
A	Metal Processor	730/731/732/734/735/739/758	720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729	812	Largely in the industrial activity
B	Blacksmith, Tool Makers and Related Trades Workers	733	831	722	7221-29
C	Welders, Sheet metal workers, tool-workers	750/751/752/754/756/757/759	830/732/833/835/836/839/870/872/873/874/879	721	7211-14
5. POTTERS					
A	Potters	811	892	732	7321-29
6. TAILORS					
A	Tailors, dress makers	710	791	743	7433
B	Upholsters	713	796	743	7437
C	Embroiders, darners	715	795	743	7436
D	Miscellaneous Workers	714/719	790/794/799		

(Contd ... Table A.1)

	Artisanal Group	Census-1961	Census-1981 and NSSO-04/05	Census-2001 3-digit	Census-2001 4-digit
7. TEXTILE WORKERS					
A	Fibre preparers, spinners, winders, warpers, sizers	700/701/702/703	751/752/753	743	7431
B	Weavers	704	755	743	7432
C	Carpet Makers	708	756	Along with 7431 and 7432	
D	Bleachers	706	758		8264/7346
E	Miscellaneous Workers	705/709	750/754/759		
8. WOOD WORKERS					
A	Carpenters	770	811	712	7124
B	Cabinet makers	775	812	742	7422
C	Car, boat, ship builders	774/771	814/816	712	7124
D	Miscellaneous Workers	773/772/779	810/813/815/819		

Source: This table is reproduced from Table 2 (pp.162) of the SRUTI report but columns (4) and (5) have been added by the author based on NCO-2004.

Table A.2: Occupational Codes for Crafts: DC-H Definition

Craft Activities	NCO-68 codes as used in NSS-04/05	NCO-2004 codes as used in 2001 Census	
		Handicraft/craft [#]	Non-craft [#]
Earth	891-899	7321-7324/7329	8131/8139/8153
Fibre	751/752/754-759/ 792-797	7431-37/ 7346/7332	8261-65/ 8269/3471
Metal	881-883	7313	8290
Wood	941/942/944-947	7312/7424	
Stone	821	7113	8112
Leather	761/762/769	7441	8265
Craft teachers etc.	156/170/179	3340	2452

Note: # The handicraft sub-division as indicated in by NCO-2004 codes and the additional codes which relate to the medium are classified under non-handicrafts sub-division.

Table A.3: Occupational Codes: CCI Definition

Medium used for craft		
Group	Family	NCO name
89 &95	0	Earth
89	890	Supervisors & Foremen, Glass Forming, Pottery & Related Activities
89	891	Glass Formers, Cutters, Grinders & Finishers (excluding Makers of Glass and Lac Bangles)
89	892	Potters & Related Clay & Abrasive Formers (except Village Potters, Brick and Tile Moulders)
89	893	Glass & Ceramics Kilnmen
89	894	Glass Engravers & Etchers
89	895	Glass & Ceramics, Painters and Decorators
89	896	Village Potters
89	897	Brick and Tile Moulders
89	898	Makers of Glass and Lac Bangles
89	899	Glass Formers, Potters and Related Workers, n.e.c.
95	951	Bricklayers, Stone Masons & Tile Setters
95	953	Roofers
95	958	Hut Builders & Thatchers
95	959	Well Diggers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.
73,75&79	0	Fibre
73	734	Paper Makers
75	750	Supervisors & Foremen, Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing & Related Processes
75	751	Fibre Preparers
75	752	Spinners and Winders
75	753	Warpers and Sizers
75	754	Weaving and Knitting Machine Setters & Pattern Card Preparers
75	755	Weavers & Related Workers
75	756	Carpet Makers & Finishers
75	757	Knitters
75	758	Bleachers, Dyers & Textile Printers and Finishers
75	759	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & Related Workers, n.e.c.
79	790	Supervisors & Foremen, Tailoring, Dress Making, Sewing & Upholstery Work
79	791	Tailors and Dress Makers
79	792	Fur Tailors & Related Workers
79	793	Milliners, Hat & Cap Makers
79	794	Pattern Makers & Cutters
79	795	Sewers & Embroiderers
79	796	Upholsters & Related Workers
79	799	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsterers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

(Contd... Table A.3)

Group	Family	NCO name
72,83,87&88	0	Metal
72	724	Metal Casters
72	725	Metal Moulders & Core-Makers
72	726	Metal Annealers, Temperers & Case Hardeners
72	727	Metal Drawers & Case Hardeners
72	728	Metal Platers & Coaters
72	729	Metal Processors, n.e.c.
83	833	Tool Makers & Metal Pattern Makers
83	835	Machine Tool Operators
83	836	Metal Grinders, Polishers & Tool Sharpeners (excluding Knife Sharpeners)
83	837	Village Blacksmiths
83	838	Knife Sharpeners
83	839	Blacksmiths, Tool Makers & Machine Tool Operations, n.e.c.
87	870	Supervisors & Foremen, Plumbing, Welding, Structural & Sheet Metal Working
87	879	Plumbers, Welders, Sheet Metal & Structural Metal Preparers & Erectors, n.e.c.
88	880	Supervisors, Jewellery & Precious Metal Working
88	881	Jewellers, Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
88	882	Jewellery Engravers
88	883	Other Metal Engravers (except Printing)
88	889	Jewellery and Precious Metal Workers and Metal Engravers, n.e.c. (except Printing)
73,81&94	0	Wood
73	734	Paper Makers
73	735	Wood Sawyers, Machine General
73	736	Wood Sawyers, Hand
73	739	Wood Preparation and Paper Making Workers n.e.c.
81	810	Supervisors & Foremen, Carpentry, Cabinet Making & Related Wood Working Processes
81	811	Carpenters
81	812	Cabinet Makers
81	813	Wood Working Machine Operators
81	814	Cart Builders & Wheel Wrights
81	815	Coach & Body Builders
81	816	Ship wrights & Boat Builders
81	819	Carpenters, Cabinet Makers & Related Workers, n.e.c.

(Contd... Table A.3)

94	940	Supervisors & Foremen, Production & Related Activities, n.e.c.
94	941	Musical Instrument Makers and Tuners
94	942	Bamboo, Reed and Cane Furniture Makers and Makers of Broom, Chic, etc.
94	943	Non-metallic Mineral Product Makers (excluding Salt Makers)
94	944	Basket Makers
94	945	Mat Weavers
94	946	Leaf Plate Makers
94	947	Winnowing Fan Makers
94	948	Salt Makers
94	949	Production & Related Workers, n.e.c.
82	0	Stone
82	820	Supervisors & Foremen, Stone Cutting & Carving
82	821	Stone Cutters & Carvers
82	829	Stone Cutters and Carvers, n.e.c.
76 & 80	0	Leather
76	763	Collectors of Bones and Hides
76	764	Carcass Lifters
76	765	Skinners of Dead Animals (or Flayers)
76	769	Tanners, Fellmongers and Pelt Dressers, n.e.c. (excluding Collectors of Bones and Hides and Carcass Lifters)
80	800	Supervisors & Foremen, Shoe and Leather Goods Making
80	801	Shoemakers & Shoe Repairers
80	802	Shoe Cutters, Lasters, Sewers and Related Workers
80	803	Harness and Saddle Makers
80	804	Makers of Large Raw Hide Vessels
80	805	Leather Container Makers
80	809	Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers and Related Workers, n.e.c.
92 & 93	0	Other
92	921	Compositors
92	927	Book Binders & Related Workers
93	933	Village Painters (on Wall and Clay Objects, etc.)
93	939	Painters, n.e.c. (except Painter on Wall and Clay Objects, etc.)

Table A.4: Industrial Codes: LR Definition

Product Category	NIC-1964^{\$}	NIC-2004	Product Details
Khadi	232	1711	
Cotton handlooms	233	17111	Preparation and spinning of cotton fiber including blended
Silk handlooms	244	17112	Preparation and spinning of silk fiber including blended silk.
		17113	Preparation and spinning of wool, including other animal hair and blended* wool include ing other animal hair.
		17114	Preparation and spinning of man-made fiber including blended man-made fiber.
		17115	Weaving, manufacture of cotton and cotton mixture fabrics.
		17116	Weaving, manufacture of silk and silk mixture fabrics.
		17117	Weaving, manufacture of wool and wool mixture fabrics.
		17118	Weaving, manufacturing of man-made fiber and man-made mixture fabrics.
		17119	Preparation, spinning and weaving of jute, mesta and other natural fibers including blended natural fibers.
Cotton, silk and other textiles by hand	236	1712	
	246	17121	Finishing of cotton and blended cotton textiles.
		17122	Finishing of silk and blended silk textiles.
		17123	Finishing of wool and blended wool textiles.
		17124	Finishing of man-made and blended man-made textiles.
		17125	Finishing of jute, mesta and other vegetable textiles fabrics.
Zari	262	1729	
		17291	Embroidery work and making of laces and fringes
		17292	Zari work and making of other ornamental trimmings

(Contd... Table A.4)

		17293	Manufacture of linoleum and similar products
		17294	Manufacture of gas mantles
		17295	Manufacture of made-up canvas goods such as tents and sails etc.
		17296	Manufacture of wadding of textile materials and articles of wadding such as sanitary towels and tampons
		17297	Manufacture of metallised yarn or gimped yarn; rubber thread or cord covered with textile material; Textile yarn or strip, impregnated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics
		17298	Manufacture of waterproof textile excluding Tarpaulin.
		17299	Manufacture of other textiles/textile products
Carpets	263	1722	
		17221	Manufacture of blankets shawls
		17222	Manufacture of cotton carpets
		17223	Manufacture of woollen carpets
		17224	Manufacture of silk carpets
		17225	Manufacture of durries, druggets and rugs
		17226	Manufacture of carpets, rugs and other covering of jute, mesta and coir
		17229	Manufacture of other floor coverings (including felt) of textile, sannhemp and other kindred fibers
Miscellaneous products	279	2029	
		20291	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods
		20292	Manufacture of cork and cork products
		20293	Manufacture of bamboo and cane article and fixture of bamboo, cane, reed and grass products (thatching etc.)
		20294	Manufacture of broomsticks
		20295	Manufacture of wooden agricultural implements

(Contd... Table A.4)

		20296	Manufacture from cane and bamboo of shopping bags, ornament boxes, costume articles, trays, table lamps, fancy baskets, table mats, tumbler and vessel holders and other household utilities
		20297	Manufacture of articles made of palm leaf, screw-pine leaf and khajoor leaf; articles of vegetables fiber etc.,.
		20298	Manufacture of products of pith and shalapith
		20299	Manufacture of other wood products (including wooden tools, handles, etc. ornaments and household products)
Earthenware	322	2691	
		26911	Manufacture of articles of porcelain or china, earthenware, imitation porcelain or common pottery, including earthen statues
		26912	Manufacture of statues and ornamental articles of stone and other stoneware, including writing slates of slatestone
		26913	Manufacture of ceramic tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, including ceramic statuettes and other ornamental articles
		26914	Manufacture of ceramic sanitary wares: sinks, baths, water-closet pans, flushing cistern etc.
		26915	Manufacture of ceramic insulators and insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances and equipment
		26916	Manufacture of ceramic ware for laboratory chemical or other technical uses
		26919	Manufacture of other non-structural ceramic ware n.e.c.
Plating/polishing	345	2892	
		28920	Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering on a fee or contract basis

(Contd... Table A.3)

Jewellery and related articles	383	3691	
		36911	Manufacture of gold jewellery : gold, silver and other precious metal jewellery; precious and semi-precious stone jewellery; gold and silver articles including presentation coins but not the coin used as a legal tender
		36912	Diamond cutting and polishing and other gem cutting and polishing
		36913	Minting of currency coins
Making of musical instruments	386	3692	
		36920	Manufacture of musical instruments [this class includes manufacture of keyboard stringed instruments, including automatic pianos, and other stringed instruments, keyboard pipe organs and harmoniums and similar keyboard instruments with free metal reeds, accordions and similar instruments including mouth organs]
Leather manufacture	290	1911	
		19111	Flaying and curing of raw hides and skins
		19112	Tanning and finishing of sole leather
		19113	Tanning and finishing of industrial leather
		19114	Vegetable tanning of light leather
		19115	Crome tanning of leather
		19116	Finishing of upper leather, lining leather and garment leather etc.
		19119	Other tanning, curing, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather
	291	1920	

(Contd... Table A.3)

		19201	Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except of vulcalized or moulded sandals and chappals, leather-cum-rubber/plastic cloth sandals and chappals made by and or by any process.
		19202	Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcalized or moulded rubber and plastic. This class includes manufacture of rubber footwear, plastic & PVC, canvas-cum-rubber/plastic footwear etc. including sports footwear.
Leather manufacture	292	1810	
		18101	Manufacture of all types of textile garments and clothing accessories
		18102	Manufacture of rain coats of waterproof textile fabrics or plastic sheetings
		18103	Manufacture of hats and caps from waterproof
		18104	Manufacture of wearing apparel of leather and substitutes of leather
		18109	Manufacture of wearing apparel n.e.c.
	293	1912	
	299	19121	Manufacture of travel goods like suitcases, bags and holdalls etc.
		19122	Manufacture of purses and other ladies'handbags, artistic leather presented articles and novelties etc.
		19123	Manufacture of saddlery and harness
		19129	Manufacture of other consumer goods of leather and substitutes of leather, n.e.c.

(Contd... Table A.3)

	294	1820	
	295	18201	Scraping, curying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade
	296	18202	Manufacture of wearing apparel of fur and pelts
		18203	Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other similar articles
		18204	Embroidering and embossing of leather articles
		18205	Stuffing of animals' and birds' hides
		18209	Manufacture of other leather and fur products n.e.c

Note: \$ these codes are taken from LR: page 5368

Appendix A.5: Terminologies used in National Sample Survey

Economic Activity: Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product. This includes market activities and own consumption and own production activities.

Labour Force: The population that supplies or seeks to supply labour for production.

Labour Force Participation Rate: The proportion of labour force in the total population.

Work Force (Employed): The population that supplies labour for production.

Work Force Participation Rate (Worker Population Ratio): The proportion of economically active persons in the total population.

Activity Status: It is the activity situation in which a person was found during a reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According a person is (a) *Employed*: Engaged in economic activity, (b) *Unemployed*: Seeking or available for work or (c) *Not in labour force*: not available for work which includes attending educational institutions, domestic duties etc. Different approaches are used to determine the activity status based on the reference period of the survey as given below

Usual Activity Status: The activity status during the previous 365 days. This is further classified into *principal status* in which the person spent the major time and *subsidiary status* in which the person spent minor time.

Status of Employment

(a) ***Self-employed***: The persons who have the autonomy and independence for carrying out their economic activity and the remuneration received by them comprises of their share of labour and profit of the enterprise. The persons either operated their own farm or non-farm enterprise or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own account or with one or few partners. They have been further classified into own-account workers, employers and helpers in household enterprise.

- (b) ***Regular salaried/wage employee***: The person works in other's farm or non-farm enterprise (both household and non-household) and in turn receives salary or wages on a regular basis. This includes persons getting time wage, piece wage or salary and paid apprentice, both full time and part time.
- (c) ***Casual wage labour***: The person is casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprise (both household and non-household) and receives wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract.

APPENDIX B

B2.1: Household Level Tables: CCI Definition

Table B2.1a: Distribution of Households by Medium Used and Employment Status
(percentage)

Medium Used	Rural			Urban		
	Self Employed	Other Labour	Others	Self Employed	Casual Labour	Regular Wage & Others
Earth	72.6	18.1	9.2	30.0	27.9	42.1
Fiber	71.7	22.0	6.3	36.1	13.4	50.5
Metal	36.3	39.1	24.6	29.6	16.4	54.1
Wood	70.8	21.7	7.5	38.2	17.5	44.3
Stone	92.1	0.0	7.9	0.2	3.3	96.5
Leather	58.2	21.0	20.7	26.9	14.3	58.8
Others	19.7	44.9	35.4	14.1	13.4	72.4
Craft Households	67.3	23.4	9.3	34.5	15.1	50.3
Total Households	15.8	10.9	73.4	37.6	11.8	50.7

Table B2.1b: Number of Households by Medium Used and Employment Status
(in thousands)

Medium Used	Rural			Urban		
	Self Employed	Other Labour	Others	Self Employed	Casual Labour	Regular Wage & Others
Earth	269	67	34	34	32	48
Fiber	690	423	105	402	260	48
Metal	197	212	134	303	168	836
Wood	1472	452	155	464	212	554
Stone	18	0	2	0	1	528
Leather	63	23	23	43	24	34
Others	7	17	13	7	6	97
Craft Households	2717	1194	465	1252	703	34
Total Households	23700	16300	110100	21400	6707	2131

Table B2.1c: Distribution of Households by Medium Used and Social Groups
(percentage)

Medium Used	Rural				Urban			
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	ST	SC	OBC	Others
Earth	0.0	20.7	71.8	7.5	1.6	5.3	62.4	30.7
Fiber	2.3	17.3	60.5	19.9	0.6	13.8	49.5	36.2
Metal	3.8	16.8	45.1	34.3	0.9	10.4	41.9	46.8
Wood	7.7	27.9	49.6	14.8	1.8	18.0	44.2	36.0
Stone	7.9	0.0	31.6	60.5	7.3	0.4	48.7	43.6
Leather	0.0	75.3	10.9	13.8	2.1	43.4	18.9	35.5
Others	0.1	13.6	54.7	31.6	8.5	14.0	53.5	24.1
Craft Households	4.8	23.9	52.9	18.4	1.3	15.0	45.2	38.5
Total Households	10.7	21.7	42.0	25.6	3.1	14.6	35.5	46.8

ST: Scheduled Tribes, SC: Scheduled Caste, OBC: Other Backward Class

Table B2.1d Number of Households by medium used and employment status
(in thousands)

Medium Used	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
	Rural				
Earth	0.0	76.4	265.6	27.8	369.8
Fiber	27.4	208.8	728.5	239.9	1204.6
Metal	20.7	91.2	244.9	186.4	543.3
Wood	159.7	580.2	1028.7	307.2	2075.8
Stone	1.6	0.0	6.2	11.9	19.7
Leather	0.0	82.0	11.8	15.0	108.9
Others	0.0	5.1	20.6	11.9	37.6
Craft Households	209.4	1043.7	2306.4	800.1	4359.6
Total Households	16100	32600	63000	38400	150100
Urban					
Earth	1.9	6.0	71.3	35.1	114.2
Fibre	9.3	206.0	741.1	541.5	1497.9
Metal	8.9	106.6	429.8	480.2	1025.5
Wood	21.4	216.9	532.7	433.2	1204.2
Stone	2.5	0.1	17.0	15.2	34.9
Leather	3.5	71.1	30.9	58.2	163.8
Others	4.0	6.6	25.2	11.3	47.1
Craft Households	51.5	613.4	1847.9	1574.8	4087.5
Total Households	1752	8325	20200	26600	56877

ST: Scheduled Tribes, SC: Scheduled Caste, OBC: Other Backward Class

Table B2.1e: Distribution of Households by Medium Used and Religious Groups
(percentage)

Medium Used	Rural			Urban		
	Hinduism	Islam	Others	Hinduism	Islam	Others
Earth	94.5	5.0	0.5	75.6	24.4	0.0
Fiber	71.5	24.6	3.9	72.6	24.9	2.5
Metal	85.3	12.6	2.1	86.3	9.3	4.4
Wood	89.3	6.8	3.9	79.5	14.9	5.6
Stone	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Leather	72.2	20.4	7.4	67.8	28.4	3.7
Others	98.2	1.6	0.1	92.3	7.7	0.0
Craft Households	81.6	14.9	3.5	76.9	19.6	3.5
Total Households	84.3	10.4	5.3	80.2	13.4	6.2

Table B2.1f: Number of Households by Medium Used and Religious Groups
(in thousands)

Medium Used	Rural			Urban		
	Hinduism	Islam	Others	Hinduism	Islam	Others
Earth	349.5	18.5	1.8	86.3	27.9	0.0
Fiber	1607.7	552.9	87.6	2110.6	724.8	71.7
Metal	463.5	68.5	11.2	885.4	95.7	45.0
Wood	1857.5	142.3	80.2	964.7	181.4	68.1
Stone	19.7	0.0	0.00	34.9	0.0	0.0
Leather	78.6	22.2	8.08	113.2	47.5	6.3
Others	36.9	0.6	0.04	43.4	3.6	0.0
Craft Households	4413.3	805.1	189.03	4238.5	1080.9	191.0
Total Households	127000.0	15600.0	7968.37	45700.0	7661.6	3631.8

**Table B2.1g: Crafts and Total Households Across States and
Their Distribution Across States Within Each Segment**

States	Number of Households (Thousands)		Share of States Among (%)	
	Crafts	Total	Crafts	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	83.2	1238.8	0.98	0.60
Himachal Pradesh	38.8	1381.7	0.46	0.67
Punjab	305.4	4801.4	3.61	2.32
Chandigarh	8.3	229.6	0.10	0.11
Uttaranchal	18.4	1702.6	0.22	0.82
Haryana	296.5	4391.0	3.50	2.12
Delhi	200.3	2876.4	2.37	1.39
Rajasthan	351.9	10450.4	4.16	5.04
Uttar Pradesh	1366.0	29694.8	16.14	14.32
Bihar	267.0	14086.8	3.15	6.80
Sikkim	2.2	119.2	0.03	0.06
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	184.5	0.01	0.09
Nagaland	2.0	154.9	0.02	0.07
Manipur	12.0	385.1	0.14	0.19
Mizoram	1.5	141.1	0.02	0.07
Tripura	16.6	742.0	0.20	0.36
Meghalaya	4.3	434.7	0.05	0.21
Assam	91.7	5048.4	1.08	2.44
West Bengal	679.9	17583.6	8.03	8.48
Jharkhand	112.9	4774.3	1.33	2.30
Orissa	339.1	7930.6	4.01	3.83
Chhattisgarh	89.3	4376.8	1.06	2.11
Madhya Pradesh	265.1	11582.6	3.13	5.59
Gujarat	652.4	10139.5	7.71	4.89
Daman & Diu	0.7	35.9	0.01	0.02
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.2	57.2	0.08	0.03
Maharashtra	934.3	20489.0	11.04	9.88
Andhra Pradesh	552.9	18531.8	6.53	8.94
Karnataka	352.9	10874.1	4.17	5.25
Goa	3.3	243.5	0.04	0.12
Lakshadweep	0.3	10.8	0.00	0.01
Kerala	298.1	7219.7	3.52	3.48
Tamil Nadu	1095.0	15089.3	12.94	7.28
Pondicherry	14.0	224.5	0.17	0.11
Andaman & Nicobar	0.4	68.4	0.00	0.03
All India	8464.3	207294.9	100	100

Table B2.1h: Self-Employed Households and Crafts Households

States	Share of Self-employed Households within the Crafts and Total Households				Share of Crafts Households among All Self-Employed Households	
	Rural		Urban		Rural [#]	Urban
	Crafts	Total	Crafts	Total		
Jammu & Kashmir	95.0	20.7	97.1	48.6	24.5	20.7
Himachal Pradesh	62.1	14.2	17.2	25.1	11.4	2.8
Punjab	36.1	15.7	14.2	42.6	7.3	4.0
Chandigarh	48.0	34.1	57.1	28.3	12.6	5.8
Uttaranchal	81.2	15.4	52.8	38.7	4.5	2.4
Haryana	37.8	18.1	19.2	40.9	8.6	6.1
Delhi	0.0	41.0	7.6	32.4	0.0	1.7
Rajasthan	75.2	16.0	51.1	42.6	11.4	7.5
Uttar Pradesh	62.4	18.6	54.0	49.3	13.0	8.0
Bihar	92.5	18.2	89.4	47.1	9.3	4.6
Sikkim	69.9	11.6	68.0	28.0	8.6	11.2
Arunachal Pradesh	42.3	11.6	0.0	31.7	1.0	0.0
Nagaland	91.2	12.6	93.6	43.9	5.0	5.5
Manipur	92.2	21.1	93.5	47.2	8.6	12.0
Mizoram	100.0	10.8	85.5	38.2	4.3	4.4
Tripura	76.6	20.7	100.0	36.0	8.6	5.0
Meghalaya	81.7	12.5	81.8	14.7	5.9	8.1
Assam	73.6	17.8	34.6	35.9	7.3	2.1
West Bengal	60.7	21.5	26.8	37.4	7.8	4.8
Jharkhand	86.0	16.2	36.3	30.5	12.7	2.7
Orissa	95.0	18.9	52.0	37.4	22.1	4.9
Chhattisgarh	55.5	6.5	17.7	30.7	13.8	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	89.0	9.4	54.8	40.7	12.4	7.2
Gujarat	41.2	11.8	20.8	37.8	11.8	6.7
Daman & Diu	53.7	31.5	0.0	33.5	2.6	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	6.7	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	43.9	11.0	11.4	32.2	8.4	2.9
Andhra Pradesh	79.6	16.0	57.3	37.7	12.8	6.4
Karnataka	58.1	9.7	29.9	33.4	12.0	5.1
Goa	100.0	15.4	7.9	26.7	6.8	0.6
Lakshadweep	78.8	8.4	-	20.7	43.6	0.0
Kerala	31.8	18.5	26.7	33.7	6.6	3.9
Tamil Nadu	40.4	13.5	31.2	32.8	16.7	9.3
Pondicherry	23.4	10.2	7.1	27.4	8.4	2.0
Andaman & Nicobar	100.0	14.3	42.1	21.2	0.5	2.8
All India	62.1	15.8	30.6	37.5	11.5	5.9

Note: # For rural households these are self-employed in non-agriculture alone.

B2.2: Individual Level Tables: CCI Definition

Table B2.2a: Number of Working Population: Crafts, Non-Crafts and Total

(in lakhs)

Medium Used	RURAL			URBAN			Grand Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Earth	5.80	3.11	8.92	1.45	0.64	2.09	11.01
Fiber	18.32	15.40	33.73	20.57	8.12	28.70	62.43
Metal	9.67	0.61	10.27	13.95	1.28	15.23	25.50
Wood	31.31	11.95	43.26	15.33	2.13	17.45	60.71
Stone	0.63	0.06	0.69	0.73	0.01	0.74	1.43
Leather	1.54	0.24	1.77	3.06	0.71	3.77	5.54
Others	0.44	0.18	0.62	0.54	0.17	0.71	1.33
Total craft	67.71	31.55	99.26	55.63	13.06	68.69	167.95
Share of craft (%)	3.3	2.7	3.1	7.6	6.2	7.3	4.0
Non Craft Sector	1980	1150	3130	678	198	876	4006
Total Working Population	2050	1180	3230	734	211	945	4175

Table B2.2b: Working Population Across Employment Status

(in thousands)

Medium Used	Self Employed	Regular Salaried	Casual Labour
	Rural		
Earth	714	40	151
Fiber	2305	377	707
Metal	336	298	395
Wood	3283	515	534
Stone	34	35	0
Leather	103	45	29
Others	27	31	5
Total craft	6801	1341	1822
Total Working Population	251544	23163	129609
	Urban		
Earth	101	59	49
Fiber	1171	1254	450
Metal	561	761	206
Wood	736	673	341
Stone	0	71	2
Leather	118	219	40
Others	11	43	17
Total craft	2699	3080	1105
Total Working Population	44527	36016	14646

Table B2.2c: Distribution of Crafts Population Across Age Groups

(percentage)

Medium Used	Age Group (in years)							Total Population
	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-54	55-59	60 & above	
Earth	3.8	11.2	11.5	9.4	53.4	2.9	7.7	1101
Fiber	4.1	14.6	18.1	14.4	42.4	2.3	4.1	6243
Metal	1.6	12.2	18.5	13.8	47.7	2.4	3.9	2550
Wood	1.9	10.1	13.9	14.8	48.6	4.0	6.7	6071
Stone	0.0	2.5	22.8	16.1	58.6	0.0	0.0	143
Leather	4.9	12.4	13.3	24.3	35.9	3.2	6.1	554
Others	0.0	17.5	10.0	12.6	45.6	11.5	2.7	133
Total craft	2.9	12.2	16.0	14.5	46.1	3.1	5.3	16795
Total Working Population	2.0	9.6	13.6	13.9	55.8	5.1	7.0	390181

Table B2.2d: Crafts Population Across Education Levels

(in thousands)

Medium Used	Not literate	Literate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary
Rural						
Earth	491	102	94	147	35	23
Fiber	1175	501	807	548	244	95
Metal	192	168	189	255	143	75
Wood	1654	572	767	815	304	214
Stone	22	0	16	20	7	5
Leather	58	26	37	32	10	14
Others	13	0	8	24	14	3
Total craft	3606	1368	1918	1841	756	429
Total Working Population	145606	37968	44818	47241	23556	21929
Urban						
Earth	100	22	15	32	12	28
Fiber	694	437	653	602	302	178
Metal	206	154	262	383	234	273
Wood	287	224	447	439	236	110
Stone	3	11	17	7	29	6
Leather	76	42	68	114	23	55
Others	7	4	11	18	19	11
Total craft	1373	893	1474	1595	856	662
Total Working Population	16873	8069	12774	16695	12556	23362

Table B2.2e: Crafts Population Across Religious Groups

(in thousands)

Medium Used	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Others
	Rural				
Earth	846	38	0	2	5
Fiber	2427	846	69	16	15
Metal	899	112	2	13	1
Wood	3889	272	77	38	49
Stone	69	0	0	0	0
Leather	144	25	6	3	0
Others	61	1	0	0	0
Total craft	8337	1294	154	72	71
Total Working Population	276337	28694	7201	6872	4082
Urban					
Earth	125	84	0	0	0
Fiber	1999	839	10	14	9
Metal	1333	135	39	10	5
Wood	1330	325	39	28	23
Stone	74	0	0	0	0
Leather	273	87	17	0	0
Others	67	4	0	0	0
Total craft	5200	1474	105	52	38
Total Working Population	74600	13874	2560	1455	1982

Table B2.2f: Crafts Population Across Social Groups

(in thousands)

Medium Used	ST	SC	OBC	Others
Rural				
Earth	14.8	132.2	670.4	74.4
Fiber	109.2	550.0	1886.4	808.7
Metal	28.8	143.5	480.9	374.0
Wood	526.6	1200.9	2001.2	589.2
Stone	16.3	1.3	36.7	15.1
Leather	0.0	135.1	16.3	25.7
Others	0.0	4.9	40.3	16.8
Total craft	695.8	2167.9	5132.2	1904.0
Total Working Population	37800.0	66900.0	132000.0	75700.0
Urban				
Earth	3.8	12.6	112.5	80.4
Fiber	13.5	352.5	1661.9	841.7
Metal	10.2	189.1	632.7	691.1
Wood	26.8	293.5	829.3	595.7
Stone	4.9	0.1	41.0	27.7
Leather	3.5	169.2	43.3	160.9
Others	4.0	8.3	37.6	20.6
Total craft	66.8	1025.4	3358.4	2418.0
Total Working Population	2907.0	13700.0	31700.0	39200.0

B2.3: INDIVIDUAL LEVEL TABLES: DC-H DEFINITION

Table B2.3a: Number of Working Population: Crafts, Non-Crafts and Total

(in lakhs)

Medium Used	RURAL			URBAN			Grand Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Earth	5.06	2.85	7.91	1.24	0.60	1.84	9.75
Fiber	17.63	14.84	32.47	18.10	7.41	25.51	57.98
Metal	4.55	0.43	4.98	4.43	0.41	4.84	9.82
Wood	5.65	5.47	11.12	0.50	0.52	1.02	12.14
Stone	0.40	0.01	0.40	0.66	0.00	0.66	1.07
Leather	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.75	0.00	0.76	0.99
Others	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.12
Total craft	33.61	23.59	57.19	25.72	8.95	34.67	91.86
Share of craft (%)	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.5	4.2	3.7	2.2
Non Craft Sector	2010	1160	3170	708	202	910	4080
Total Working Population	2044	1184	3227	734	211	945	4172

Table B2.3b: Number and Distribution of Crafts Persons Across Employment Status: Rural

(in lakhs)

Medium Used	Self Employed		Regular Salaried		Casual Labour		Others	
	Numbs (lakhs)	Share (%)	Numbs (lakhs)	Share (%)	Numbs (lakhs)	Share (%)	Numbs (lakhs)	Share (%)
Earth	9.9	75.8	0.3	2.2	2.0	15.1	1	6.9
Fiber	26.5	53.5	3.5	7.1	8.2	16.5	11	22.8
Metal	3.0	40.7	0.2	2.7	3.3	44.6	1	12.0
Wood	13.2	69.6	0.1	0.5	3.3	17.3	2	12.6
Stone	0.4	63.0	0.2	29.9	0.0	6.9	0	0.2
Leather	0.0	13.5	0.2	60.3	0.0	9.7	0	16.5
Others	0.1	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0	38.5
Total craft	53.2	59.0	4.5	5.0	17	18.7	16	17.3
Non Craft Sector	2037	21.9	224	3.0	1043	14.6	4319	60.5
Total Working Population	2090	22.4	228	3.0	1060	14.7	4335	59.9

Table B2.3c: Number and Distribution of Crafts Persons Across Employment Status: Urban

(in lakhs)

Medium Used	Self Employed		Regular Salaried		Casual Labour		Others	
	Numbs (lakhs)	Share (%)	Numbs (lakhs)	Share (%)	Numbs (lakhs)	Share (%)	Numbs (lakhs)	Share (%)
Earth	1.08	37.5	0.47	16.3	0.4	14.8	0.9	31.4
Fiber	11.67	29.0	12.61	31.4	4.6	11.4	11.3	28.1
Metal	3.15	53.7	0.74	12.6	1.1	18.6	0.9	15.1
Wood	1.02	29.7	0.01	0.3	0.0	0.8	2.4	69.2
Stone	0.00	0.2	0.66	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Leather	0.02	2.8	0.49	60.0	0.3	31.2	0.0	5.9
Others	0.03	28.6	0.02	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	58.5
Total craft	16.99	31.5	15.00	27.8	6.4	11.8	15.6	28.9
Non Craft Sector	429	17.1	345	13.7	140	5.6	1599	63.7
Total Working Population	446	17.4	360	14.0	147	5.7	1615	62.9

Table B2.3d: Distribution of Crafts persons across Age-groups for each Medium Used

(percentage)

Medium Used	Age group (years)						
	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-54	55-59	60 and above
Earth	4.1	11.5	10.7	9.5	52.7	3.2	8.2
Fiber	4.3	14.6	18.2	15.6	40.9	2.2	4.1
Metal	0.9	16.2	17.3	16.4	42.2	2.2	4.9
Wood	2.8	9.4	10.3	8.9	50.7	5.4	12.5
Stone	0.0	3.4	20.6	21.6	54.4	0.0	0.0
Leather	3.7	5.4	19.5	15.1	53.7	2.7	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	50.7	13.0	0.0
Total craft	3.7	13.6	16.4	14.3	43.8	2.7	5.6
Total Working Population	1.9	8.9	12.7	13.0	52.1	4.8	6.6

Table B2.3e: Distribution of Crafts Persons Across Religious Groups for Each Medium Used

(percentage)

Medium Used	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Others
Earth	88.5	11.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Fiber	69.7	28.1	1.3	0.5	0.4
Metal	92.5	6.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Wood	95.5	1.6	2.1	0.2	0.6
Stone	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leather	85.9	9.3	4.6	0.3	0.0
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total craft	77.8	20.2	1.2	0.4	0.4
Total Working Population	84.0	10.2	2.3	2.0	1.5

Table B2.3f: Distribution of Crafts Persons Across Social groups for Each Medium Used

(percentage)

Medium Used	ST	SC	OBC	Others
Earth	1.2	10.9	74.6	13.3
Fiber	2.0	14.5	57.0	26.4
Metal	1.1	5.1	50.4	43.5
Wood	22.9	56.3	17.3	3.5
Stone	8.6	0.3	55.9	35.2
Leather	0.0	73.3	12.9	13.7
Others	6.4	4.7	39.7	49.2
Total craft	4.6	18.9	52.6	23.9
Total Working Population	10.0	20.1	41.3	28.6

ST: Scheduled Tribes, SC: Scheduled Caste, OBC: Other Backward Class

Table B2.3g: Distribution of Crafts Persons Across Education Levels for Each Medium Used

(percentage)

Medium Used	Education Level					
	Not literate	Literate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary
Earth	55.2	10.5	9.5	16.4	4.7	3.8
Fiber	30.1	15.6	23.6	18.5	8.6	3.6
Metal	7.5	14.2	20.4	30.9	14.5	11.7
Wood	68.6	11.9	9.1	7.7	1.3	1.4
Stone	6.4	10.7	30.2	18.1	24.5	10.2
Leather	22.3	12.4	17.3	34.3	13.0	0.7
Others	26.3	0.0	16.3	11.5	19.4	16.5
Total craft	34.9	14.4	20.0	18.3	8.1	4.2
Total Working Population	38.8	11.0	13.8	15.3	8.6	10.9

**Table B2.3h: Number of Crafts Persons Across States
For Each Medium Used**

(In lakhs)

State	Earth	Fiber	Metal	Wood	Stone	Leather	Others	Total Craft Popn	Total Working Popn
Jammu & Kashmir	3.7	133.9	1.6	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	144	2355
Himachal Pradesh	1.5	9.0	0.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	3237
Punjab	6.2	171.3	2.5	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	183	10189
Chandigarh	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	318
Uttaranchal	0.0	0.8	1.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	3523
Haryana	5.5	72.5	8.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	88	8851
Delhi	5.5	190.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	196	4054
Rajasthan	60.4	140.9	49.7	10.7	46.6	0.0	0.0	308	24302
Uttar Pradesh	340.8	1413.5	43.9	128.3	5.5	0.5	0.0	1933	60100
Bihar	86.5	39.7	1.4	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	184	22566
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	217
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	371
Nagaland	0.0	14.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	373
Manipur	0.0	30.4	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	799
Mizoram	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	319
Tripura	0.0	1.4	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	1217
Meghalaya	3.4	15.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	23	1040
Assam	7.9	40.1	2.1	28.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	80	9661
West Bengal	47.8	715.7	48.6	72.8	0.0	53.6	0.3	939	31134
Jharkhand	20.3	78.8	18.5	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	177	9697
Orissa	56.1	128.7	18.0	253.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	460	17014
Chhattisgarh	58.2	6.8	3.5	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	113	10591
Madhya Pradesh	107.6	104.2	14.3	131.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	359	26178
Gujarat	43.5	416.5	458.4	79.5	51.5	0.0	1.2	1051	22392
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	55
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	103
Maharashtra	55.9	388.5	57.1	46.1	0.1	0.7	3.1	552	43500
Andhra Pradesh	43.5	587.6	57.6	124.5	0.0	5.2	1.6	820	36730
Karnataka	4.7	208.7	48.7	51.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	316	24175
Goa	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	405
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	22
Kerala	3.3	179.2	43.2	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	244	13570
Tamil Nadu	11.9	1072.7	98.4	74.8	0.5	37.1	0.2	1296	27555
Pondicherry	0.3	7.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	348
Andaman & Nicobar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100
Total	974.6	6177.3	985.6	1213.6	106.8	100.0	11.8	9570	417061

Table B2.3i: Distribution of Population Across Medium Used in Each State*(percentage)*

State	Earth	Fiber	Metal	Wood	Stone	Leather	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	2.54	92.81	1.08	3.40	0.00	0.17	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	10.26	59.68	5.01	25.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	3.40	93.45	1.38	1.61	0.00	0.16	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	88.74	11.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttaranchal	0.00	6.38	11.95	81.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	6.27	82.55	9.28	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2.78	97.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	19.60	45.70	16.11	3.46	15.13	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	17.64	73.14	2.27	6.64	0.29	0.03	0.00
Bihar	46.96	21.55	0.76	30.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	87.66	12.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	89.26	0.00	10.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	86.17	10.73	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	17.45	33.64	48.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	15.04	68.28	0.00	16.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	9.90	50.17	2.63	35.85	0.00	0.00	1.45
West Bengal	5.09	76.23	5.18	7.76	0.00	5.71	0.04
Jharkhand	11.43	44.46	10.41	33.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	12.19	27.98	3.91	55.16	0.00	0.00	0.76
Chhattisgarh	51.49	6.02	3.07	38.75	0.00	0.00	0.67
Madhya Pradesh	29.94	28.99	3.99	36.44	0.00	0.64	0.00
Gujarat	4.14	39.65	43.64	7.56	4.91	0.00	0.11
Daman & Diu	0.00	37.03	62.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	10.13	70.44	10.35	8.36	0.03	0.13	0.56
Andhra Pradesh	5.30	71.66	7.03	15.18	0.00	0.64	0.19
Karnataka	1.48	66.09	15.42	16.27	0.75	0.00	0.00
Goa	5.84	94.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kerala	1.35	73.55	17.72	7.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.92	82.79	7.60	5.77	0.04	2.87	0.02
Pondicherry	3.67	90.45	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	45.03	54.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	10.18	64.55	10.30	12.68	1.12	1.05	0.12

Table B2.3j: Distribution of Population Across State within Each Medium Used*(percentage)*

State	Earth	Fiber	Metal	Wood	Stone	Leather	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	0.38	2.17	0.16	0.40	0.00	0.24	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.64	2.77	0.26	0.24	0.00	0.29	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttaranchal	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	0.57	1.17	0.83	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.56	3.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	6.20	2.28	5.04	0.88	43.68	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	34.97	22.88	4.45	10.57	5.19	0.55	0.00
Bihar	8.87	0.64	0.14	4.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	0.49	0.38	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0.02	0.28	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.35	0.25	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.81	0.65	0.21	2.36	0.00	0.00	9.82
West Bengal	4.91	11.59	4.93	6.00	0.00	53.57	2.94
Jharkhand	2.08	1.28	1.87	4.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	5.75	2.08	1.83	20.92	0.00	0.00	29.80
Chhattisgarh	5.97	0.11	0.35	3.61	0.00	0.00	6.44
Madhya Pradesh	11.04	1.69	1.45	10.79	0.00	2.29	0.00
Gujarat	4.46	6.74	46.51	6.55	48.28	0.00	9.88
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	5.73	6.29	5.79	3.80	0.14	0.71	26.00
Andhra Pradesh	4.46	9.51	5.84	10.26	0.00	5.23	13.40
Karnataka	0.48	3.38	4.94	4.23	2.21	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kerala	0.34	2.90	4.38	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1.22	17.37	9.99	6.17	0.51	37.12	1.72
Pondicherry	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

B2.4: Individual Level Tables: LR Definition

Table B2.4a: Number of Working Population: Crafts, Non-Crafts and Total

(in lakhs)

Handicraft Item	RURAL			URBAN			Grand Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Khadi	2.02	1.30	3.32	1.91	0.58	2.49	5.81
Cotton handloom	6.62	4.54	11.16	8.42	2.28	10.70	21.86
Silk handloom	3.78	2.13	5.91	4.56	2.87	7.43	13.34
Cotton textile	0.54	0.20	0.74	3.46	0.51	3.98	4.71
Silk textile	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.16
Zari	2.95	4.51	7.46	2.13	1.60	3.73	11.19
Carpets	3.55	1.46	5.01	1.08	0.34	1.42	6.43
Miscellaneous	8.04	6.92	14.97	0.84	0.42	1.26	16.23
Earthware	4.76	2.59	7.35	0.45	0.30	0.75	8.10
Plating	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.79	0.00	0.79	0.93
Jewellery	5.64	0.42	6.06	8.51	0.65	9.15	15.21
Musical instruments	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.11
Leather	2.34	0.33	2.67	6.74	1.69	8.44	11.10
Total Craft	40.50	24.42	64.91	39.03	11.24	50.27	115.19
Share of craft (%)	2.0	2.1	2.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	2.9

Table B2.4bL: Number of Persons Based on Work Status and Share of Urban and Women: Crafts and Total Working Population

Work Status	Crafts			Total Working Population		
	Total	Proportion of Urban	Proportion of Women	Total	Proportion of Urban	Proportion of Women
	(Lakhs)	(percentage)		(Lakhs)	(percentage)	
Principal only	86.7	53.2	25.6	2862.0	29.6	27.6
Subsidiary only	8.2	33.2	89.0	369.9	11.2	89.6
Both Principal and Subsidiary	20.3	6.9	30.4	942.8	5.9	28.9
Total	115.2	43.6	31.0	4174.7	22.6	33.4

Table B2.4c: Distribution Across Employment Status*(percentage)*

Handicraft Item	Self Employed	Regular salaried	Casual labour	Others
Khadi	24.9	49.5	25.5	0.1
Cotton handloom	47.5	32.5	18.2	1.8
Silk handloom	68.1	10.3	13.6	7.9
Cotton textile	19.9	42.2	13.9	24.0
Silk textile	74.2	2.9	21.6	1.3
Zari	73.2	11.7	15.1	0.0
Carpets	60.7	6.9	16.5	15.9
Miscellaneous	86.9	0.9	10.3	1.8
Earthware	75.1	4.2	6.6	14.1
Plating	50.6	9.9	24.3	15.2
Jewellery	46.4	26.3	27.3	0.0
Musical instruments	61.9	1.9	11.1	25.1
Leather	68.8	20.8	10.4	0.0
Total Craft	64.8	18.6	16.6	0.1

Table B2.4d: Distribution Across Age Groups*(percentage)*

Handicraft Item	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-54	55-59	60 and above
Khadi	1.1	12.3	17.0	9.2	51.1	4.9	4.4
Cotton handloom	1.4	11.2	14.7	14.6	49.2	3.1	5.7
Silk handloom	5.2	15.1	20.6	12.1	40.4	2.3	4.3
Cotton textile	0.0	9.2	23.0	20.8	42.7	0.5	3.8
Silk textile	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	95.1	0.0	0.0
Zari	10.0	24.9	18.2	14.2	31.1	0.8	0.8
Carpets	3.4	8.7	19.0	18.2	43.6	2.2	5.0
Miscellaneous	3.0	10.5	11.2	9.9	49.9	6.2	9.2
Earthware	3.5	5.4	10.3	9.1	55.8	4.0	11.9
Plating	0.0	16.9	9.3	13.0	53.7	6.9	0.2
Jewellery	1.2	13.3	19.8	14.5	45.8	2.1	3.4
Musical instruments	0.0	11.3	13.0	0.0	67.3	0.0	8.4
Leather	2.6	8.9	14.8	21.7	44.7	2.1	5.3
Total Craft	3.2	12.4	16.2	14.0	45.7	3.0	5.4

Table B2.4e: Distribution Across Religious Groups

(percentage)

Handicraft Item	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Others
Khadi	78.9	14.3	2.8	0.2	3.7
Cotton handloom	87.3	9.7	2.4	0.3	0.3
Silk handloom	62.9	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cotton textile	88.7	11.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Silk textile	84.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zari	47.7	50.7	0.5	1.2	0.0
Carpets	66.1	29.5	2.6	1.6	0.2
Miscellaneous	90.8	5.0	1.4	0.2	2.5
Earthware	95.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plating	83.7	10.2	3.9	2.2	0.0
Jewellery	94.8	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.9
Musical instruments	60.9	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leather	79.4	17.1	2.4	1.0	0.0
Total Craft	80.4	17.2	1.3	0.4	0.7

Table B2.4f Distribution Across Social groups

(percentage)

Handicraft Item	ST	SC	BC	Others
Khadi	2.5	21.1	43.1	33.3
Cotton handloom	2.9	14.3	64.1	18.7
Silk handloom	0.4	3.4	82.9	13.2
Cotton textile	0.1	8.1	57.9	34.0
Silk textile	0.0	0.0	34.5	65.5
Zari	0.8	15.8	23.2	60.2
Carpets	5.3	23.6	46.5	24.6
Miscellaneous	11.0	35.7	36.2	17.2
Earthware	2.5	8.2	78.0	11.3
Plating	0.0	4.4	63.1	32.5
Jewellery	1.9	4.7	48.8	44.5
Musical instruments	0.0	39.4	16.2	44.3
Leather	0.0	51.1	14.8	34.2
Total Craft	3.1	18.6	50.2	28.1

ST: Scheduled Tribes, SC: Scheduled Caste, BC: Backward Class

Table B2.4g: Distribution Across Levels of Educational Attainment

(percentage)

Handicraft Item	Not literate	Literate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary
Khadi	24.9	10.1	22.8	17.9	10.5	13.5
Cotton handloom	22.4	17.4	22.4	22.7	9.5	5.4
Silk handloom	33.0	16.4	23.1	15.9	8.7	2.6
Cotton textile	11.4	21.6	16.6	12.9	15.4	20.9
Silk textile	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	33.9
Zari	36.1	14.2	21.9	15.2	7.1	5.6
Carpets	45.7	15.3	16.0	14.3	3.8	4.4
Miscellaneous	48.6	14.5	16.9	12.9	3.4	3.5
Earthenware	58.0	13.3	11.1	11.7	2.9	2.7
Plating	4.5	10.4	16.2	28.3	22.2	18.4
Jewellery	8.9	11.0	19.5	28.6	17.7	13.5
Musical instruments	17.0	26.7	11.3	28.8	16.2	0.0
Leather	19.7	8.9	16.6	27.1	12.2	15.3
Total Craft	30.0	14.2	19.2	19.1	9.3	7.8

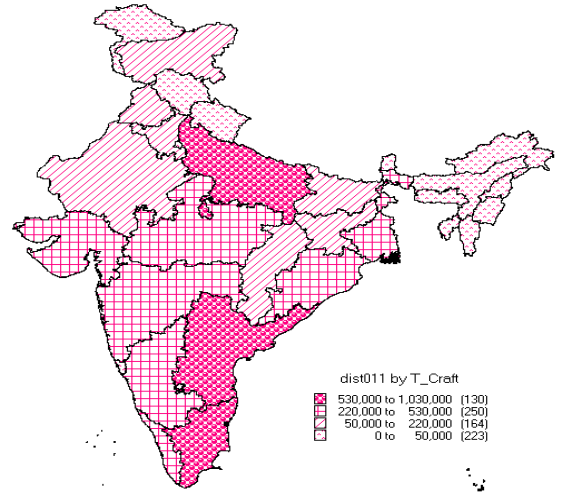
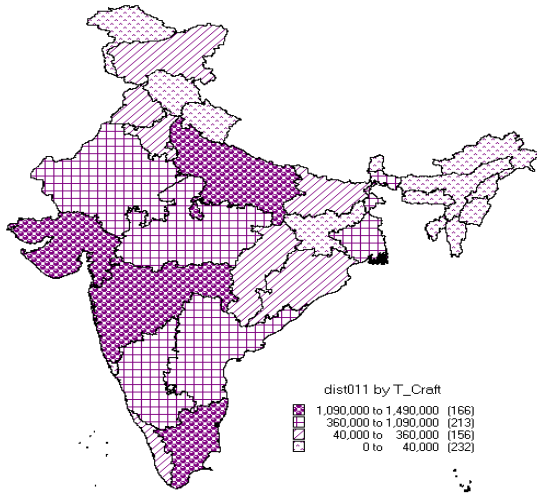
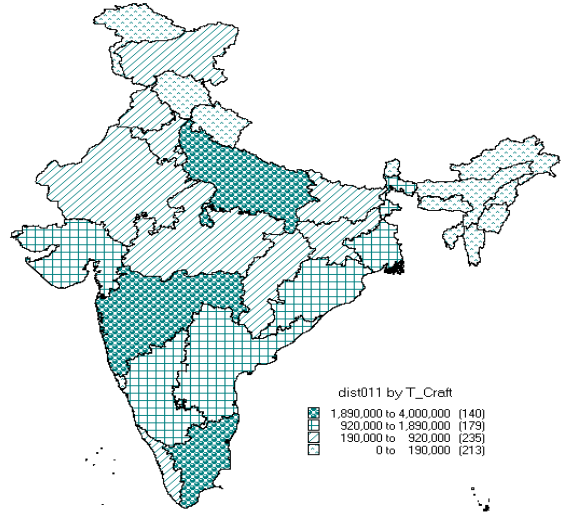
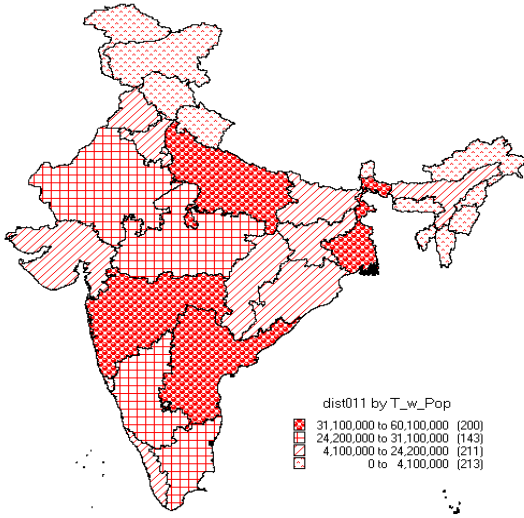
Table B2.4h: Crafts Population Across States and Share of Urban and Women Population

States	Total Craft Population	Proportion of Urban in total Crafts	Proportion of Women in total Crafts	Distribution of Crafts Population Across States	Proportion of Crafts Population in each State
	Thousands	Percentage			
Jammu & Kashmir	146	29.0	33.9	1.3	6.2
Himachal Pradesh	18	12.5	53.6	0.2	0.6
Punjab	153	61.6	21.4	1.3	1.5
Chandigarh	4	29.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
Uttaranchal	6	15.6	38.6	0.0	0.2
Haryana	155	52.2	11.7	1.3	1.7
Delhi	171	100.0	6.9	1.5	4.2
Rajasthan	638	42.2	26.1	5.5	2.6
Uttar Pradesh	1922	38.8	36.6	16.7	3.2
Bihar	220	7.5	18.1	1.9	1.0
Sikkim	0.3	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	2	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Nagaland	16	10.0	85.2	0.1	4.2
Manipur	26	32.3	84.1	0.2	3.2
Mizoram	0.5	100.0	67.3	0.0	0.2
Tripura	11	10.8	0.0	0.1	0.9
Meghalaya	27	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.6
Assam	88	3.8	47.2	0.8	0.9
West Bengal	1200	33.8	37.9	10.4	3.9
Jharkhand	184	13.5	45.1	1.6	1.9
Orissa	565	3.1	46.5	4.9	3.3
Chhattisgarh	97	23.9	46.0	0.8	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	274	49.3	28.3	2.4	1.0
Gujarat	1390	62.5	11.6	12.1	6.2
Daman & Diu	0.5	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	9.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
Maharashtra	873	76.8	11.4	7.6	2.0
Andhra Pradesh	989	40.3	40.4	8.6	2.7
Karnataka	470	55.1	31.5	4.1	1.9
Goa	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kerala	199	32.2	38.6	1.7	1.5
Tamil Nadu	1658	42.8	37.4	14.4	6.0
Pondicherry	13	57.6	25.7	0.1	3.9
All India	11519	43.6	31.0	100.0	2.8

**Table B2.5: Comparisons Across Databases and Definitions
Percentage of Crafts Population in Total Working Population**

States	CCI-Census	CCI-NSSO	DC-H-NSSO	LR-NSSO
Jammu & Kashmir	3.2	8.1	6.1	6.2
Himachal Pradesh	3.5	1.9	0.5	0.6
Punjab	3.9	4.0	1.8	1.5
Chandigarh	3.2	2.9	0.7	1.2
Uttaranchal	3.4	0.9	0.3	0.2
Haryana	4.1	4.6	1.0	1.7
Delhi	4.2	6.7	4.8	4.2
Rajasthan	5.2	3.0	1.3	2.6
Uttar Pradesh	5.1	5.5	3.2	3.2
Bihar	3.9	2.1	0.8	1.0
Sikkim	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
Nagaland	1.5	6.4	4.3	4.2
Manipur	3.8	4.9	4.4	3.2
Mizoram	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.2
Tripura	2.8	2.3	0.7	0.9
Meghalaya	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.6
Assam	2.3	1.7	0.8	0.9
West Bengal	4.6	4.6	3.0	3.9
Jharkhand	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.9
Orissa	3.7	5.8	2.7	3.3
Chhattisgarh	3.8	1.8	1.1	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.0
Gujarat	5.6	7.3	4.7	6.2
Daman & Diu	7.9	1.6	0.9	0.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.6	10.8	2.8	1.2
Maharashtra	4.2	3.6	1.3	2.0
Andhra Pradesh	4.2	3.4	2.2	2.7
Karnataka	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.9
Goa	3.1	1.5	0.6	0.6
Lakshadweep	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerala	5.5	3.8	1.8	1.5
Tamil Nadu	3.8	8.6	4.7	6.0
Pondicherry	2.6	6.1	2.5	3.9
All India	4.4	4.0	2.3	2.8

Figure B1: Geographic Spread of Crafts Population



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