

A Report on

Baseline Study on Reviving Livelihood of Artisans producing Dhokra Tribal Jewellery Craft in Jhigidi and Gatiguda villages of Rayagada District of Odisha



Conducted by



MAHASHAKTI FOUNDATION

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ABBREVIATIONS

AABY	: Aam Admi BimaYojana
AWW	: Anganwadi Worker
GP	: Gram Panchyat
ID	: Identification
MSF	: Mahashakti Foundation
NGO	: Non Government Organization
OBC	: Other Backward Caste
PO	: Post Office
PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institutions
RIC	: Regional Industries Centre
SC	: Scheduled Caste
ST	: Scheduled Tribe
TDCC	: Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our profound gratitude to **Tata Trusts** for entrusting Mahashakti Foundation to implement 'Reviving livelihood of Artisans producing Dhokra Tribal Jewellery craft of Gatiguda and Jhigidi villages of Rayagada' and undertake the Baseline study. We earnestly hope that their confidence is not misplaced and that this report would become worthy of their trust to become a useful document while implementing Dhokra craft programs in the selected villages. It provided an opportunity to delve into community's need from various perspectives. We also acknowledge the support and guidance provided to us by **Mr. Shishir Ranjan Dash**, Representative from TATA Trusts right from inception of the project.

Our warm appreciation goes to artisans of all selected villages who spent considerable amount of time and energy in sharing information about the village as well as themselves.

This report would be incomplete without expressing gratitude to all villagers with whom we interacted. Our visit to the two villages provided ample opportunities to learn and unlearn several aspects of the rural communities. One of the profound learning that emerged while interacting with the communities is their feeling of '**collectives**'. While assessing their needs communities by large discussed about the development issues which impact the entire village. They shared information to the best of their knowledge and also expressed collective needs of the village.

This baseline report, will definitely help to plan and implement future actions with greater confidence that those actions are based upon the real needs of the people we want to serve. The actions will be taken are more likely to be supported by the community.

Warm Regards

Team Mahashakti Foundation

1. Executive Summary

It was decided to conduct baseline survey in the identified Dhokra craft villages of Jhigidi and Gatiguda villages of Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda Blocks of Rayagada District to learn more about the Dhokra craft, socio-economic status of the artisans, skill and knowledge of the artisans on the Dhokra craft, various issues and constraints faced by the artisans as individual as well as the community as a whole and the key stakeholders and institutions the artisans are associated with. This information in turn, will form the basis for conceptualization and implementation of various interventions and strengthening the handicraft sector as a whole. Baseline report will be a benchmark which in turn will help to measure the visible changes at periodic intervals as well as at the end of the project.

2. Objectives

- To know the number of artisans and their household pursue Dhokra craft for their livelihood
- To capture the existing socio-economic condition of the Dhokra craft artisans
- To learn more about the constraints the artisans are facing to pursue their livelihood
- To learn more about what group or community needs are. It will give us detailed information from a larger and more representative group of people than we could get from observation alone.
- To know more the community owned institutions or other organizations who support and aggregate the artisans to strengthen the Dhokra Craft cluster
- Benchmarking the socio economic indicators and measuring the socio economic status

3. Approach & Methodology

Thus the guiding principles for conducting this study were as follows:

Community Led: Since the community was the key stakeholder, the participatory approach of their total involvement in the entire process of survey was ensured.

In order to ensure that no artisan/artisans' household was left out, all the household in these villages were visited

Inclusive: All marginalized & vulnerable groups formed part of the sampling framework. Women were also integral part of the study.

Holistic: Survey assessment included assessment of all development indicators based on the ground realities.

Ownership: As the communities were the direct users of the database, their participation was ensured at every stage so that they actually own the data.

Reliability: Data collection, Data entry and checking were carried out.

Outcome based: The findings of the study lead to development of strategy for interventions and to measure the visible periodic changes.

4. Enumerators who participated in the Survey

7 enumerators along with two project staff were oriented on commissioning of baseline survey in Gatiguda and Jhigidi villages. The program was anchored by two program staff and who led the process of data collection in these villages.

5. Following steps have been taken to do the study effectively and efficiently

- I. *Questionnaire:* Preparation of questionnaires for survey along with Tata Trust representative. Got indicative questionnaires from Tata Representative and fine tuned and added questions to it taking into account the study universe.
- II. *Coding:* Coding of Baseline survey format was done to capture the data easily and in turn it will help to analyse the data.
- III. *Training of Enumerators:* Before commissioning the study, a training of enumerators was done at Muniguda office of Mahashakti Foundation on 9th March, 2016 by Jogananda Behera, Mohan K Baliyarsingh and Jugal Kishor Pattnayak. 7 Nos. of enumerators who knows the area including 2 project staff participated in the training. The baseline study objective, study universe as well as the questionnaire was discussed along with processes to be followed, approach, techniques of conducting the study and dos and don'ts during data collection. After thorough presentation of the questionnaires, the participants raised their questions and doubts which were clarified by the Resource Persons.
- IV. *Pilot Testing:* A pilot testing was done on 10th March, 2016 in Jhigidi and Gotiguda villages with 6 no. of households. Dibya Bharati Pattnayak, the project Coordinator and Maheswar Bramhachari facilitated the pilot testing and participated along with the enumerators. A pilot test sharing meeting was held in the afternoon at Muniguda office of Mahashakti Foundation. The enumerators discussed the questions which is easily responded by the respondents and questions where the respondents are taking time and opening up. Then appropriateness of the questions, sequencing of questions and deletion of some questions and addition of few questions were discussed.
- V. *Customization:* After pilot testing, taking into account the feedback of enumerators and project staff, following extra questions have been added to collect required data for Baseline

Table: 1 Questions for Base line survey

SI No	Question No.	Existing Questionnaire	Change Suggested	Reason
01.		There was no coding of "NOT APPLICABLE"	Code 99 was allotted for "NOT APPLICABLE"	During pilot testing it was felt in some questions, there is a requirement of NOT APPLICABLE
02.	05	The Age group was starting from 11-20, 21-30 likewise. The 0-10 was missing from the beginning.	0-10 Age Group was added to the question	It is important to know the distribution of population of the craft villages age-wise
03.	10	Question added	No of artisans in a family?	To know about the artisan no. family wise
04.	12	Question added	If any member going outside for income?	To know the number artisans are migrating
05.	13	Question added	If any adult member in your family is unemployed?	This data help us to mark the unemployed people
06.	17	Question added	Do your family members have Aadhaar card?	To link them to all govt. Schemes its necessary to have the information in baseline.
07	18	Question added	Do you have Rasan card?	It is necessary to know about this data to facilitate the deprived households to avail the Rasan Card.
08	19(a)	Question added	No. of varieties of crafts you have	To know about total varieties of crafts they are able to produce.
09	19(b)	Question added	Price of crafts (1.>Rs. 50, 2.>Rs. 100,3.>Rs.200, 4.>Rs.500, 5.>Rs.1000, 6.<Rs.1000	This data is important to know about the various range of crafts the artisans are producing
10	22	Question added	How many days you are working in a month?	Looking into the objective of the project i.e. to increase working days of artisan this data is important.
11	47	Question added	If any govt. social scheme [pension, housing] availed?	To link them to avail benefits from Govt. Schemes

-
- VI. *Respondents:* The enumerators were instructed during training to visit each household and to do Individual Household interaction with Head of the family to collect household wise data.
 - VII. *Individual Artisan:* Along with head of family Interaction with individual artisan was done to collect artisan wise data w.r.t. backward, forward linkage and to know constraints in pursuing Dhokra craft.
 - VIII. *Key Informant Interview:* Key Informant Interview was done with artisans who have better exposure and frequent interactions with various institutions around the village.
 - IX. *Focus Group Discussion:* FGD was done with various stakeholders and key informants. Focus Group Discussion was done by the enumerators in the presence of Resource person. Resource Person interacted with the artisans and the enumerators note down the discussion points. Further the collected data was analysed and presented in the report.
 - X. *Data verification:* After verification of collected data and format was prepared taking into account the questionnaire and data entry was done along with the code.
 - XI. *Data compilation and analysis:* Data was compiled and analyzed

6. Attempt has been made to collect data on the following key areas:

- a. *To evaluate the number of artisans in Dhokra Crafts in these two villages.*
- b. *To study the employment and wage structure of Dhokra Artisans*
- c. *To carry out social and economic mapping of Dhokra Artisans indicating the following:*
 - i. Number of artisans by major Dhokra craft groups.
 - ii. Classification of artisans by religion, by social status (SC/ST/OBC/Minority, including its sub categories/Below Poverty Line, by gender, by physical infirmity and age group.
 - iii. Sources of working capital, requirement of working capital and availability of credit.
 - iv. Estimates of raw materials, production, value addition in sale and marketing channels through which products are sold.

-
- v. Distribution of daily working hours and the seasonal calendar.
 - vi. Average wage rate in crafts, Annual household income from crafts, income from other sources, income from all sources, and per capita income in different crafts.
 - vii. Contribution of income from the craft to the family income.
 - viii. Distribution of households by levels of dependency on Dhokra craft activity.
 - ix. Identification of craft communities by their caste state-wise, bringing out their economic status.
 - x. Identification of artisans holding awards like Shilp Guru/National Award/State Award/National Merit Certificate/State Merit Certificate/any other, having Identity cards issued/not issued, holding credit card/not holding credit card, availing facilities of welfare programmes like Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana/Bima Yojana etc.
 - xi. To evaluate & collect details in the sector of the artisans who have formed cooperative societies/Federation and are equipped with the knowledge of cooperative movement and its benefits.

Mahashakti Foundation conducted baseline survey in two Dhokra craft villages Gatiguda and Jhigidi. Stakeholders at village level viz. household, Dhokra trainers of their respective villages, AWW, PRI members including Sarpanch were interacted with. Appropriate research tools were developed capturing required data for baseline from stakeholders. Officials at district level were also interacted with to have their perspective of the district on various aspects. The data collected were analyzed and is captured in this report.

7. Rayagada District Profile

Rayagada district is known as the most famous region of the state because of its longest human history. Although the district came into existence on the 2nd October 1992, it has long and glorious historical records evident by copper plates, rock inscriptions as well as different coins, which clearly indicate the region was the centre of attraction in all age...

The district Rayagada was carved out of the erstwhile Koraput district on 02.10.1992, as part of the extension plan of districts in the state. The district has a population of 832019, out of which 473379 are tribals. In other words, the district is predominantly a tribal populated district with 57.52 % of tribal population. Keeping this in view, all the 11 blocks of the district have been covered under tribal sub-plan with 3 micro projects in operation for the pre-literate indigenous tribal communities.

The physiography of Rayagada gives a perfect platform for the tribals in sustaining their ethno-cultural identity in the district. Forest area covers an extent of 4785.36 Sq.K.M. out of which 777.27 sq. K.M. is Reserved forest. The district has been the homeland of various tribal communities with their sub-tribes, who are found in different level of development depending upon their assimilation with the so-called mainstream or modern communities. The kondhas and its subsection constitute the major percentage of tribal population in the district and the Souras stand second. There are also many other tribal communities who are, however, negligible in number but definitely contribute to the exotic intermingling culture of the district.

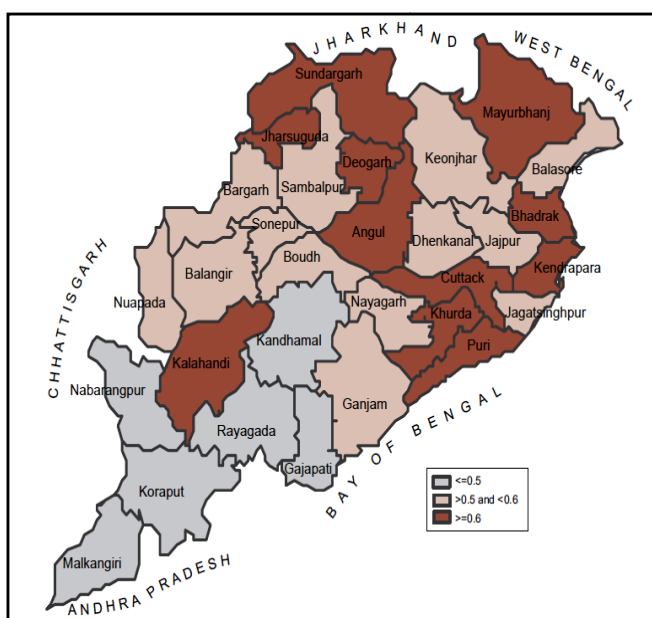
In the ethno-cultural map of Orissa, two tribes stand out quite prominently for their educational backwardness and continuing ethnic and cultural identity.

Firstly, the Kondhas are one of the primitive tribes, inhabiting almost all the blocks of the district. Their highest concentration is found in the blocks of Rayagada, Kashipur, Kalyansinghpur, Bissamcuttack and Muniguda. Secondly, the Souras or Lanjia Souras as they are often called due to their dress pattern wear a loin cloth hanging from behind & which could be mistakenly identified as a tail by a stranger. They inhabit blocks of Gunupur, Padmapur and Gudari. Their highest concentration is

Name of District	HDI Value	HDI Rank in State
Khurda	0.736	1
Jharsuguda	0.722	2
Cuttack	0.695	3
Sundargarh	0.683	4
Deogarh	0.669	5
Angul	0.663	6
Puri	0.657	7
Bhadrak	0.646	8
Mayurbhanj	0.639	9
Kendrapada	0.626	10
Kalahandi	0.606	11
Dhenkanal	0.591	12
Sambalpur	0.589	13
Nuapada	0.581	14
Nayagarh	0.571	15
Sonepur	0.566	16
Bargarh	0.565	17
Balasore	0.559	18
Jagatsinghpur	0.557	19
Ganjam	0.551	20
Balangir	0.546	21
Jajpur	0.540	22
Boudh	0.536	23
Keonjhar	0.530	24
Rayagada	0.443	25
Nabarangpur	0.436	26
Koraput	0.431	27
Gajapati	0.431	28
Kandhamal	0.389	29
Malkangiri	0.370	30
Odisha	0.579	

found in the Puttasingi area, approximately 25 Kms away from Gunupur NAC. Although, they are close to the assimilation process, yet some interior GPs like Rejingtal, Sagada and Puttasingi have Souras who still retain their traditional tribal customs and traditions.

The two villages Jhigidi and Gatiguda come under Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda Block respectively. Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda is well connected by train from state capital



Bhubaneswar as well as Vizag. Rayagada the District Head Quarter is only 165 kms away from Vizag Airport.

The map below classifies the districts of Odisha based on their HDI value. The HDI value of districts, their ranking based of HDI value in all 30 districts of Odisha is presented in the table below.

It could be seen from the table on the left that nearly 7% Districts has HDI value >0.7, 30% Districts has HDI value 0.6-0.7., 43% Districts has HDI value 0.6-0.5, 13% of the Districts has HDI value 0.5-0.4, 7% of the Districts has 0.4-0.3 HDI value. Rayagada has HDI mean value of 0.443 which ranks 25 among 30 Districts of Odisha. It indicates that the District has worst socio economic indicators so also the villages included in the survey by us also has worst socio economic indicators. To

bring improvements in the socio economic indicators, Govt., CSR initiatives of industrial houses, Development organization should work together to bring improvements in mean value of HDI of the Rayagada District.

8. Dhokra Craft

The name 'Dhokra' or Dhokra' was used originally to indicate a sect of metal craftsmen who well were known for their metal craft. Dhokra now refers to a metal craft which is tribal in origin. It is mainly found in the tribal areas of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

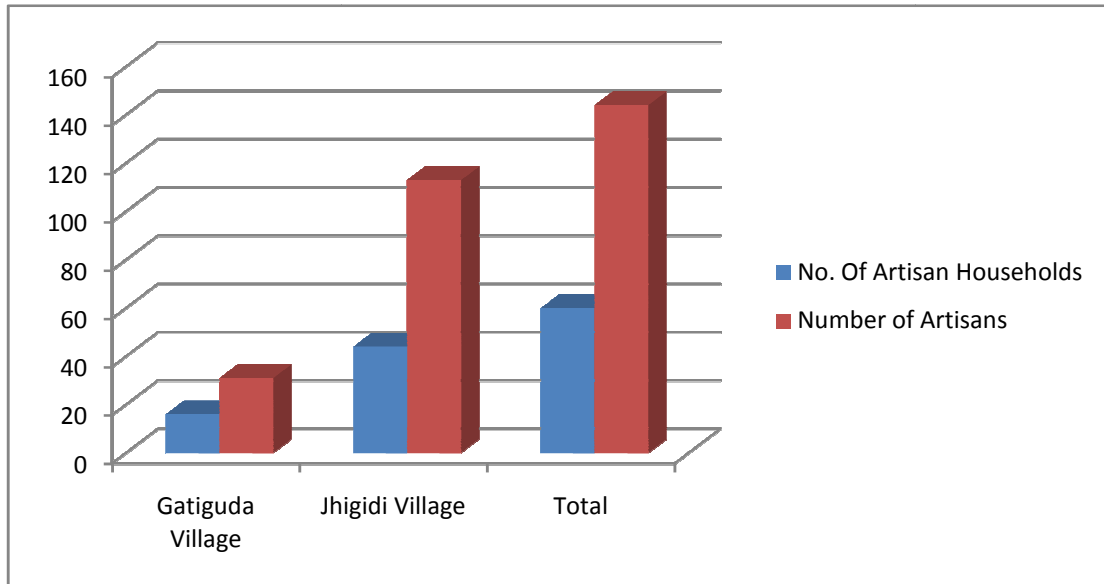
In this metal craft the craftsman firstly subcultures a wax model of the object he wants to make. Then he makes a mould of clay and pours molten metal into a hole in the mould, then the wax melts and the clay is

Dhokra crafts are the items made exclusively by hand, often with the use of simple tools, to give it both a decorative and utilitarian value.

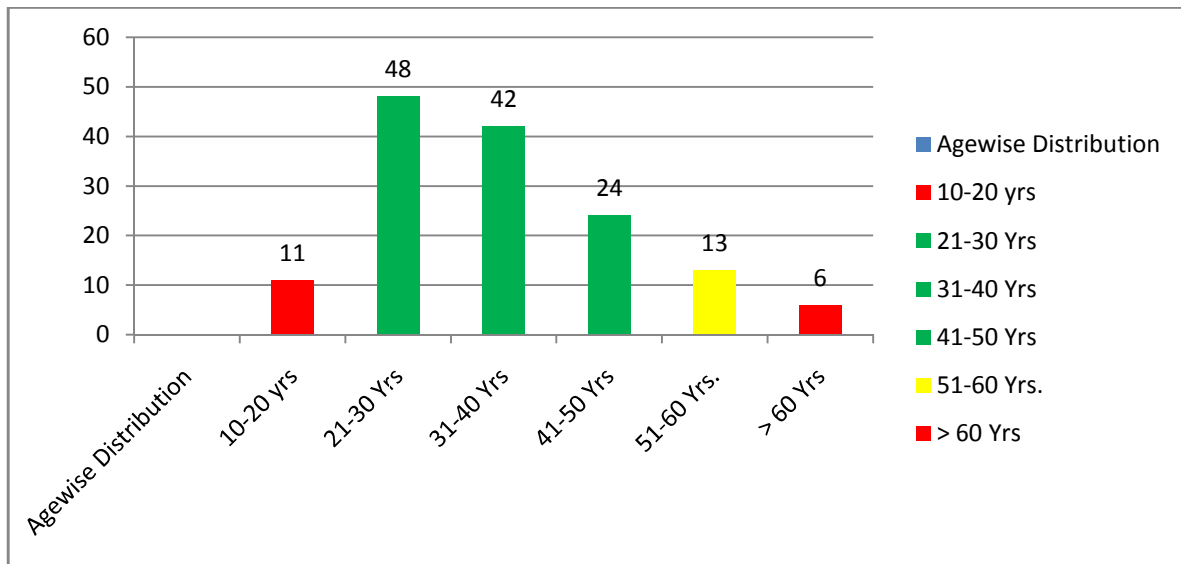
broken away to bring out the metal object which is then smoothed and polished to perfection. This is also known as the lost wax procedure. Dhokra craft mainly produces figurines of Gods, Goddesses and religious animals, birds and traditional jewellery. Dhokra craft has a rustic and antique finish which makes this unique and appealing. Though the Dhokra artisans are untutored in traditional institutions the Dhokra craftsmen possess huge repertoire of creativity and artistic sagacity. Dhokra art is revered all over the world for its primeval plainness and enthralling folk motifs.

9. Baseline Study Findings

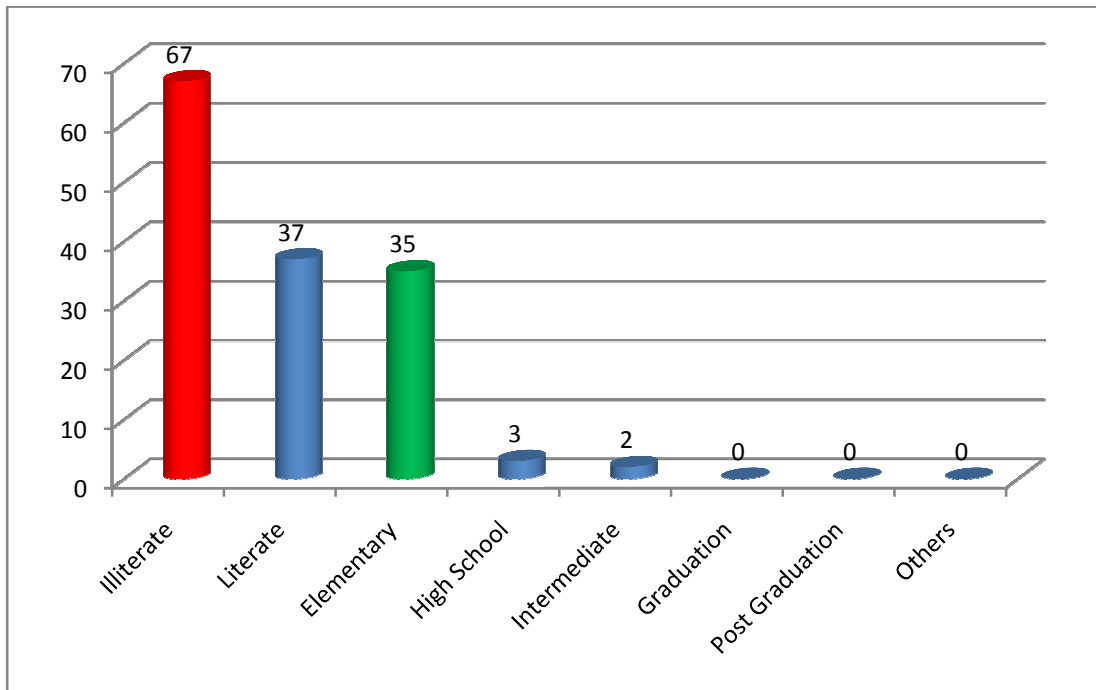
Location-wise Artisan Households and Artisans



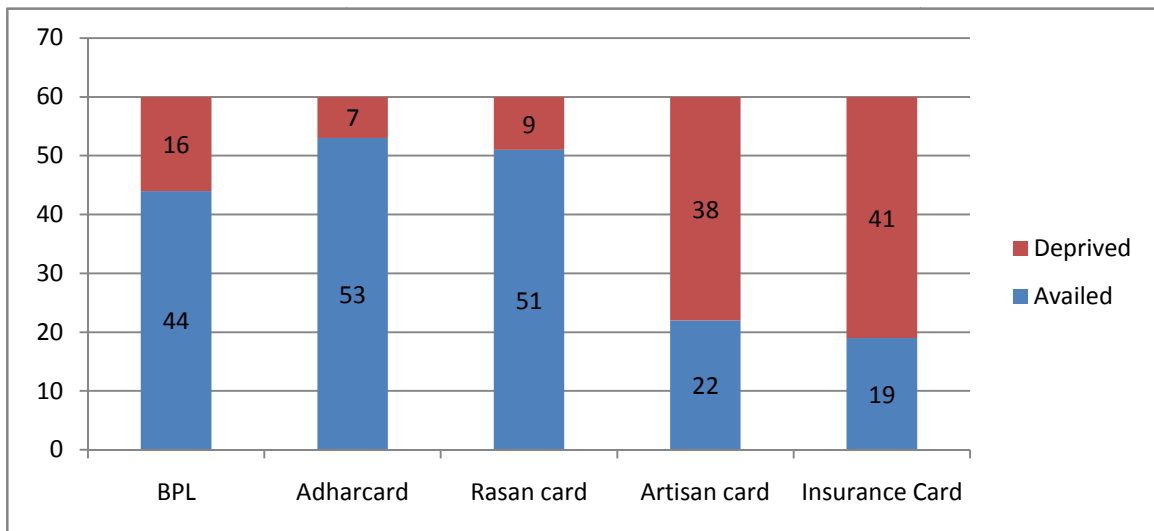
Age Wise Distribution of Artisans



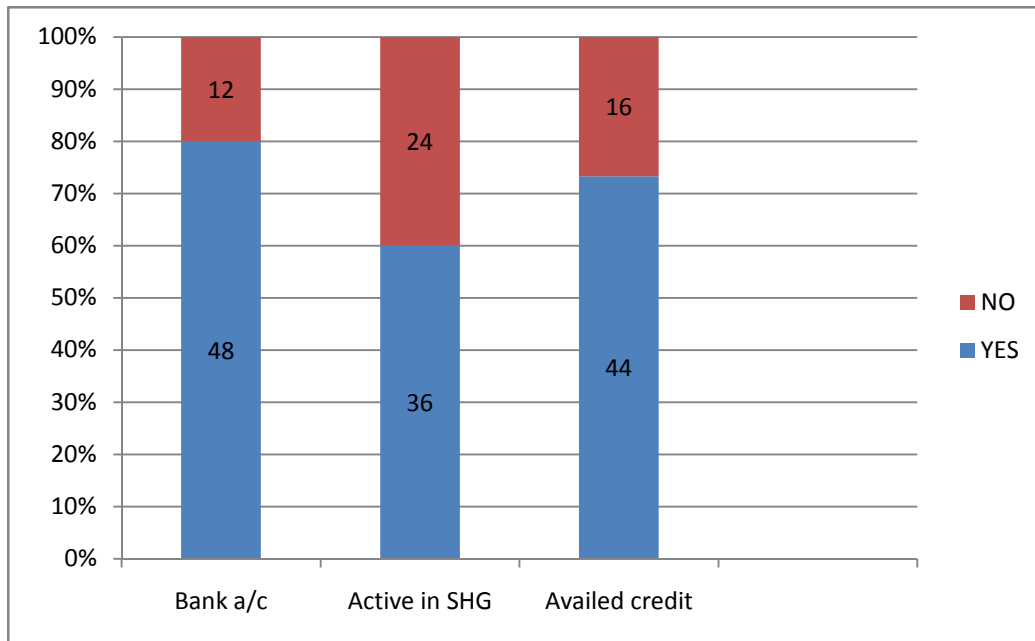
Education Wise Distribution of Artisans



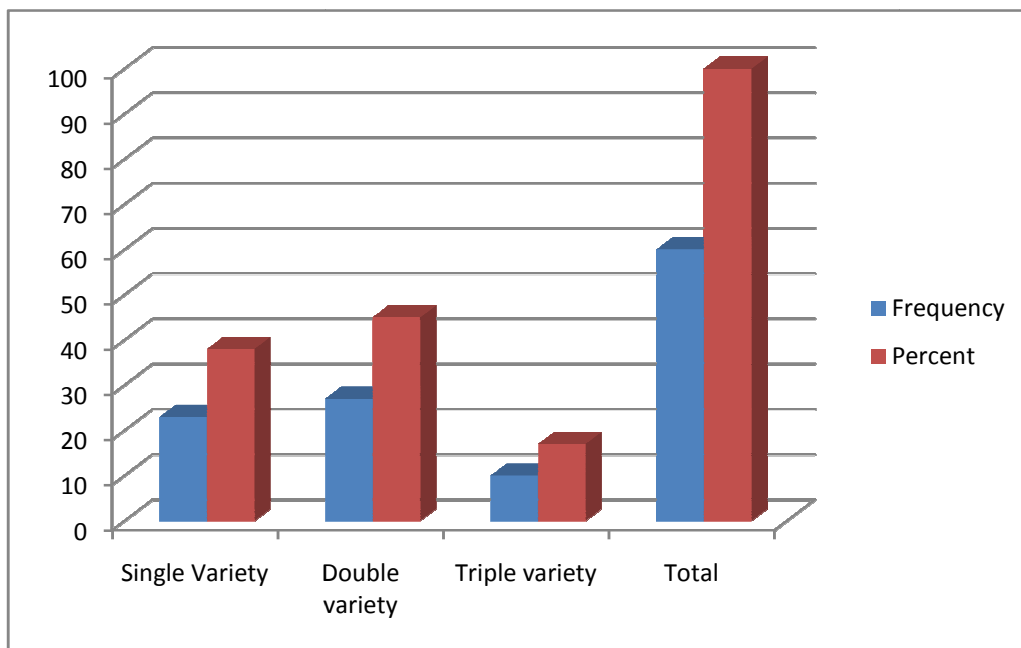
Entitlement Card wise Distribution



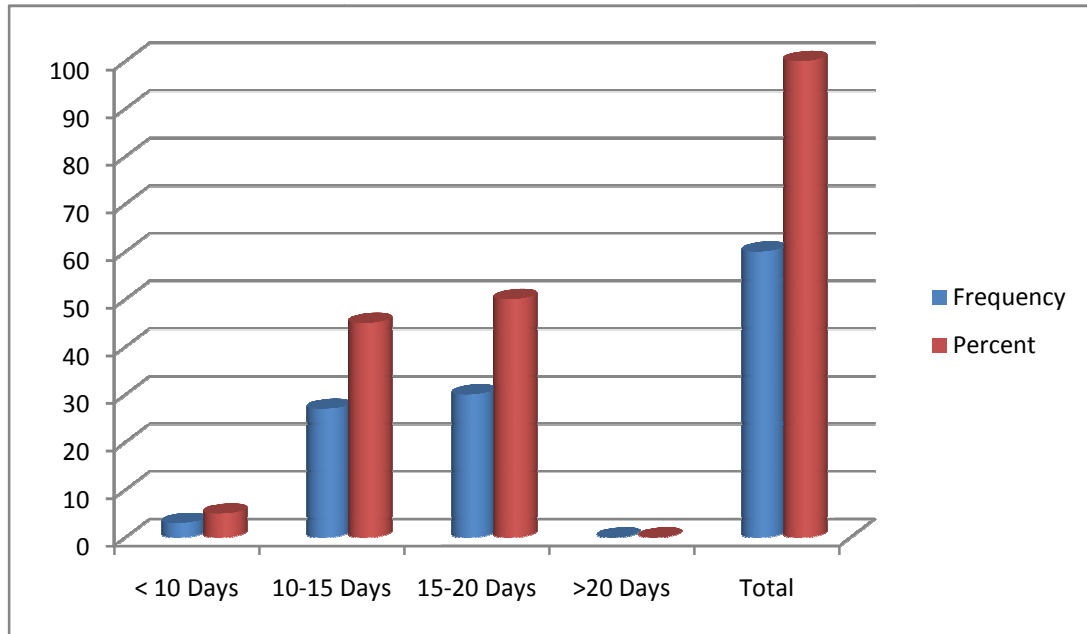
Distribution of Households on the basis of Access to financial services



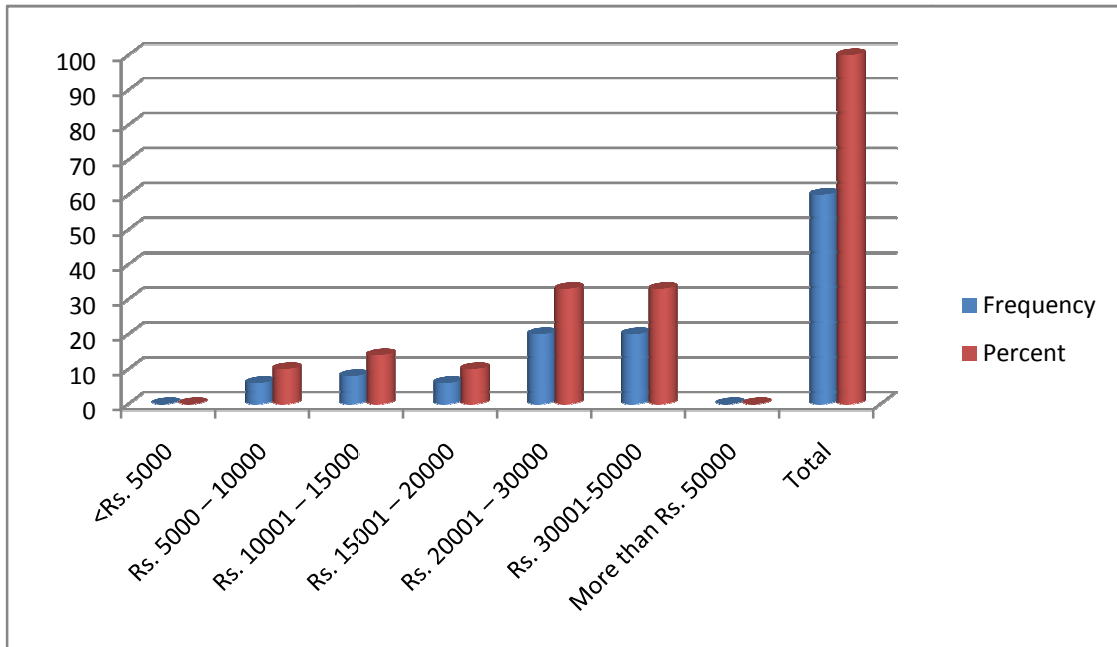
Variety of Dhokra craft practicing by Artisans



No. Of working days of the Artisans in a Month



Annual Income of the Artisans from Dhokra Craft



9.1. Dhokra Craft Artisans by Location & their profile (total population in the villages, no of artisans, sex, religion, age, caste, literacy wise distribution)

As per the baseline study conducted, in Gatiguda and Jhigidi villages of Rayagada District, 60 households with a total of 144 artisans were found to be engaged in the Dhokra craft. As evident from the table 78% of the Dhokra artisans are concentrated in Jhigidi where as in Gatiguda 22%. This is quite interesting to find that in Gatiguda almost all the artisans are doing jewellery/ornaments whereas in Jhigidi the artisans are doing more figurines of tribal male & female, Gods, Goddesses, animals and birds and decorative items than jewellery/ornaments. 100% of the households are doing Dhokra craft.

22% of respondents are women while there are 68% male respondents. Age-wise analysis reveals that majority 55% of the artisans in the two villages are young in the age group of 21-40 years. The services of artisans' whose age is more than 50 and are artistic and efficient may be used as a trainer for new comers and young artisans. As evident from the table, almost all the artisans involved in Dhokra craft activities are from the Hindu community. The social group analysis shows that most of the handicraft artisans belong to the traditionally marginalized castes of the society. They either are scheduled castes, tribes or belong to the other backward castes. As far as Dhokra craft of these two villages is concerned, 100% of the artisans belong to the scheduled tribe category.

Table: 2 Village wise distributions of respondents

Village Name	Frequency	Percent
Gatiguda	16	27.0
Jhigidi	44	73.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 3 Artisan wise distributions

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Jhigidi	113	60
Gatiguda	31	144
Total	144	204

Demographic Profile of Artisans

In district Rayagada although males dominate the handicraft sector but the women are very close in pursuit. But in Gatiguda village, the number of female artisans is well exceeding the

male artisans. 58% women of Gatiguda village are Dhokra artisans, whereas in Jhigidi 46% women are Dhokra artisans. In case of women it was reported that the time left after completing household chores was used for making Dhokra Craft items as it contributed to the family income and they do not migrate to Kerala. Some of the male members are going to Kerala to pursue daily wage labour or masson (mistri) in tile making which increases the number of female artisans.

Box 3. After household chores the Women artisans are full timer in Dhokra craft said Nakshayatra Pidikaka of Jhigidi. His wife ,Rajkumari Pidikaka is working even



Table: 4 Male and female artisan wise distribution

Name of the villages	Male Artisans	Female Artisans	% of women artisans
Gatiguda	11	20	64%
Jhigidi	63	50	44%
Total	74	70	48%

Table: 5 Sex wise distribution of respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	47	78.0
Female	13	22.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 6 Religion wise distributions of respondents

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Hindu	60	100.0

Table: 7 Age wise distribution of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
10-20	1	2.0
21-30	13	22.0
31-40	20	33.0
41-50	11	18.0
51-60	10	17.0
>60	5	8.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 8 Caste wise distributions of respondents

Caste	Frequency	Percent
Scheduled Tribe	60	100.0
Total	60	100.0

9.1.1. Educational status of the respondents

As evident from the analysis of the educational status of the respondents, most of the respondents 40% were found to be illiterate. However, the silver lining was that a very significant percentage 38% reported to know how to put signature despite no formal education. There is no single graduate in these villages till now. One respondent is intermediate.

Table: 9 Distribution of respondents as per educational qualification

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	24	40.0
Literate	23	38.0
Passed elementary	11	18.0
Passed high school	1	2.0
Passed intermediate	1	2.0
Total	60	100.0

9.2. Respondents' type of households

There are one household with single member and 6 households with 2 members which is 2% and 10% of the total households respectively. As per normal practice after marriage, the couple be separated from the family and do live independently. Number of joint family which is only 3% of the households indicates that the family sizes are small in nature. Families

having more than 5 members are 25% of respondent household followed by 4 member household which is 22%. Total population of both these villages is 265 comprising 60 households. Average member per household is 4.4.

Table: 10 Distribution of respondents as per family size

Family Size	Frequency	Percent
One member	1	2.0
Two member	6	10.0
Three member	10	17.0
Four member	13	22.0
Five member	15	25.0
Six member	10	16.0
More than six members	5	8.0
Total	60	100.0

9.2.1. Distribution of artisans in respondents' household

From the table below, it is evident that two artisans are working in 55% of the households followed by three artisans in 17% households and four artisans in 15% households. Single artisan is working in 11% households and five artisans are working in 2% of the households. There are 144 artisans in 60 households. Thus the average size is 2.4. The family size is 4.4 whereas average artisans working in household is 2.4.

Table: 11 No. of artisans in a family

No. of artisan in a family	Frequency	Percent
One Artisan	7	11.0
Two Artisans	33	55.0
Three Artisans	10	17.0
Four Artisans	09	15.0
Five Artisans	01	02.0
Total	60	100.0

9.2.2. Distribution of Respondents' Housing condition

The housing condition shows that only 10% houses are pucca houses where as 31% have Khapar (local burnt clay roof) houses and 50% those who have ACC roof got financial support from different Govt. Schemes. It is evident from the analysis that low income resulted only 10% households have pucca houses.

Table: 12 Distribution of respondents as per type of house

House Type	Frequency	Percent
Straw roof- Kutchha House	01	2.0
Straw Roof- Pucca House	01	2.0
Pucca	06	10.0
Khapar House	21	35.0
ACC	31	51.0
Total	60	100.0

9.3. Access to basic amenities by respondents

From the following tables, access to basic amenities by respondent households has been depicted. It shows a sordid picture in terms of access to water supply and cooking gas. It is a matter of concern that not a single household in both the villages have access to water supply and cooking gas. Considering electricity as an essential service, only 60% households have access to it. 52% household has got their respective toilets with the support of Govt. sponsored schemes. Not a single household has access to radio, Rickshaw, Tractor, Smart Phone, Whats-up, Computer, Internet while 13%, 52%, 92%, 26%, 25% have access to Television, Mobile, Solar Light, Bi-cycle and Motor Cycle. As an alternative source of energy, 92% households have solar light and it is being provided by Govt. sponsored schemes.

Table: 13 House hold access of the respondent family

Particulars	Total	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Electricity	60	36	60 %	24	40 %
Water Supply	60	0	0 %	60	100 %
Cooking Gas	60	0	0 %	60	100 %
Toilet	60	31	52 %	29	48 %
Television	60	8	13 %	52	87 %
Radio	60	0	0 %	60	100 %
Mobile	60	31	52 %	29	48 %
Smart Phone	60	0	0 %	60	100 %
Internet	60	0	0 %	60	100 %
Whatsapp	60	0	0 %	60	100 %
Computer	60	0	0 %	60	100 %
Solar Light	60	55	92 %	5	8 %
Bi-cycle	139	36	26 %	103	74 %
Motorcycle	60	15	25 %	45	75 %
Tractor	60	0	0 %	60	100 %
Rickshaw	60	0	0 %	60	100 %

9.4. Type of craft practicing and skill in the Dhokra craft of the respondents

As indicated in the table below, all the artisan of two villages are pursuing Dhokra craft as major source of their livelihood. 95% of the respondents inherited the skill hereditary. But they have undergone various trainings from time to time to upgrade their knowledge and skill. However, 5% of the respondent learnt the art of Dhokra craft from their relatives. It indicates that people have interest to acquire knowledge and skill on Dhokra craft.

In the table below it was captured the variety of Dhokra craft practicing by respondents family. 38% respondents are practising single variety and their number is 23. However, 45% and 17% are practising double and triple variety respectively.

Table: 14 Respondent Families Practicing Type of Craft

Craft Type	Frequency	Percent
Dhokra	60	100.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 15 Respondent families doing variety of Dhokra craft

Variety of Dhokra Craft	Frequency	Percent
Single Variety	23	38
Double variety	27	45
Triple variety	10	17
Total	60	100

9.4.1. Range of price of variety of Dhokra crafts practicing by Artisans

The jewellery items practicing by Gatiguda village artisans are low in price since the products are small and weight is less. 36% of products are being sold below Rs.100/- per piece. 9% of the Dhokra craft items are being sold price range of Rs.100/- to Rs.200/-. Whereas 42% of the crafts are being sold within a price range of Rs.201/- to Rs.500/- are mostly decorative items and figurine of God, Goddesses and tribals. Price range of Dhokra products practicing by artisans Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/- and more than Rs.1,000/- is 3% each.

Table: 16 Range of price of variety Dhokra crafts practicing

Range of price	Frequency	Percent
Re.1-Rs.50/-	11	18
Rs.51/- to Rs.100/-	11	18
Rs.101/- to Rs.200/-	09	09
Rs.201/- to Rs.500/-	25	42
Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/-	2	03
More than Rs.1,000/-	2	03
Total	60	100

9.5. Economic Profile of respondents of Dhokra Households

Most of the artisans involved in handicraft activities belong to the economically weaker sections of the society. All the artisans who belong to the BPL scheme were found to have BPL cards with them. A few APL households were also found to be involved in Dhokra craft activities. Out of 60, 44 households have BPL cards with them which are 73%.

As per provision, all the respondents' family members should have Aadhaar Card. From below table it is revealed that 11% of respondents' family does not have Aadhaar card. The reasons for deprival of Aadhaar card needs to be identified and facilitation should be done to realize the importance of Aadhaar card and enable the respondent households to have Aadhaar card.

85% of the respondents' households have access to Rasan Card which will enable them to procure allotted food items on subsidized price to ensure regular food to the family members. They will be getting benefits from the food security program of Govt.

Table: 17 Respondent Families having BPL Status

BPL Status	Frequency	Percent
Yes	44	73.0
No	16	27.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 18 Respondent Families having Aadhaar Card

Aadhaar Card	Frequency	Percent
Yes	53	89.0
No	07	11.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 19 Respondent Families having Rasan Card

Rasan Card	Frequency	Percent
Yes	51	85.0
No	09	15.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.1. Years of involvement in craft

One household which is 2% of the respondents' household has started Dhokra craft very recently which is couple of years before. Four households which 7% of the respondents' household are doing Dhokra craft 2-5 years before. However 92% households are practicing Dhokra craft more than 5 years.

Table: 20 Respondent Families years of involvement in Craft

Years of Involvement	Frequency	Percent
< 1 Year	0	00
1-2 years	01	02
2-5 Years	04	07
>5 Years	55	91%
Total	60	100.0

9.5.2. No. of working days per month of Respondents' Families

It is evident from the table below all the households are pursuing Dhokra craft, but number days of work in a month varies from household to household. 50% of the households are getting 15-20 days work in a month followed by 45% artisan household are getting 10-15 days work in a month. Respondents' households who are getting <10 days work in a month is 5%. Not a single household is getting more than 20 days work in a month. 50% of the household are under employed since they are getting < 15 days work in a month which in turn becomes a major reason for low income of the households.

Table: 21 No. of working days per month of Respondent Families

Years of Involvement	Frequency	Percent
< 10 Days	3	05
10-15 Days	27	45
15-20 Days	30	50
>20 Days	0	00
Total	60	100.0

9.5.3. Annual income from Dhokra Craft of Respondents' Household

Last years' household income from Dhokra craft was analysed and presented here. As indicated in the table below, not a single household's income is not more than Rs.50,000/- per annum from Dhokra craft so also there is no single artisan household whose income is less than Rs.5,000/-. 33% of the respondents do earn Rs.20001 – 30,000/- per annum from Dhokra craft. 24% of the respondents do earn less that Rs.15,000/- per annum. It is evident from the table that equal number which is 33% respondents able to earn Rs.20001-30000/- and Rs.30001- Rs.50,000/- per annum from Dhokra craft respectively..

Table: 22 Distribution of respondents as per their income from Craft

Craft Annual Income	Frequency	Percent
<Rs. 5000	0	0
Rs. 5000 – 10000	6	10.0
Rs. 10001 – 15000	8	14.0
Rs. 15001 – 20000	6	10.0
Rs. 20001 – 30000	20	33.0
Rs. 30001-50000	20	33.0
More than Rs. 50000	0	0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.4. Distribution Respondents' household member going outside for work

In the table below the pattern of employment from other sources except Dhokra craft has been analysed. Though the artisans have skill in producing Dhokra craft, family members from 25% households are going outside to work to supplement their respective family income during lean season.

Table: 23 Members going outside for work

Family Type	Frequency	Percent
Family member going outside for work	15	25.0
Not going outside for work	45	75.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.5. Distribution of families as per availability of agricultural land

As evident from the table given below, 92% of the respondents' household do not have agricultural land. Only 8% of the household has agricultural land. Out of this 5% have less than 1 acre land and 3% have more than 1 acre land.

Table: 24 Distribution of families as per availability of agricultural land

Agriculture Land	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5	8.0
No	55	92.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 25 Distribution of families as per availability Land holding size

Land Size	Frequency	Percent
Landless	55	92.0
Less than or equal to ½ acre	1	2.0
More than ½ acre or equal to 1 acre	2	3.0
More than one acre	2	3.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.6. Distribution of families as per availability of Live stock

From the table below it is evident that only 35% have livestock like goat, poultry and cows. Mostly livestock are being reared for own consumption. 65% of the household does not have any source of income from live stock rearing.

Table: 26 Distribution of families as per availability Live Stock

Live Stock	Frequency	Percent
Yes	21	35.0
No	39	65.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.7. Respondents' having enough amount food crops to satisfy their household food requirement

From the table below it is revealed that 8% of the respondents' household has agricultural land. 7% of the household having agri land is raising food crops. There are some share croppers. 52% of the respondents' household do not engage themselves in agri and agri related activities. 9% of the household able to generate food crops for 7-9 months for their family members. Not a single household able to have food crops for the whole year. 2% of the household able to get food crops from agriculture one month to two months and four months to six months.

Table: 27 Respondents having enough amount food crops that satisfy their household food requirement

Food Production	Frequency	Percent
No	4	7.0
Not applicable	56	93.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 28 Months of food security in a year availability Land

Food Security	Frequency	Percent
No Produce	52	87.0
One month to Three months	1	2.0
Four months to Six months	1	2.0
Seven months to nine months or above	6	9.0
Total	60	100.0

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9.5.8. Respondents families having children dropped out from school

There is no incidence of children dropped out from school in 97% of respondents households. Only in two households which is 3% it is evidenced that children dropped out of school. In these household 2 children dropped out.

Table: 29 Respondent families having Children Dropped out from school

Children Dropped out	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	3.0
No	58	97.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 30 Respondent families having number of children dropped out

Dropout Number	Frequency	Percent
1 Child	0	
2 Children	02	3.00
3 Children	0	
Not Applicable	58	97.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.9. Distribution of Respondents' family availed credit services

It is revealed from the below table that 73% respondents' household availed credit services from different sources. However, 27% did not access to credit as responded by the

respondents. It is important to note that 34% of the respondents' household availed credit from friends and relatives. Only 26% respondents' household have access to institutional credit. They have access to credit from Bank and SHGs. Only 11% and 5% respondents household availed credit services from Bank and SHGs respectively.

Table: 31 Family members in the respondent's household availed credit

Credit Status	Frequency	Percent
Yes	44	73.0
No	16	27.0
Total	60	100.0

Table: 32 Source of Credit

Credit Source	Frequency	Percent
Friends & Relatives	34	57.0
SHG	3	5.0
Bank	7	11.0
Not applicable	16	27.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.10. Distribution of Respondents' household on the basis of purpose of credit

It is evident from the table that 66% of the respondents' households availed credit for business i.e. Dhokra craft. Whereas 2% each availed credit for household need, illness in family, Agri & livestock and Children education.

Table: 33 Purpose of Credit

Credit Purpose	Frequency	Percent
Household need	1	2.0
Illness in family	1	2.0
Agri & livestock	1	2.0
Child Education	1	2.0
For Business	40	66.0
Not Applicable	16	26.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.11. Distribution of household on the basis of source of repayment of the credit

It is evident from the table below that 60% started repayment from income of their own labour and followed by 2% from money remittance from their husband. It is a matter of concern that 10% have not repaid and became defaulter which in future will close their access to institutional credit.

Table: 34 Mode of Credit Repayment

Credit Repayment	Frequency	Percent
Not yet repaid	6	10.0
Money remitted by husband	2	4.0
Own Labour	36	60.0
Sale of valuables	0	0
Not Applicable	16	26.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.12. Distribution of respondents' household on the basis of Govt. scheme availed

Here we are giving importance to Govt. schemes like BPL, Rasan Card, old age pension, WASH program, food security program etc. It is evident from the table that 78% of the respondents' household availed benefits from 3 nos. of Govt. sponsored programs followed by 12% from 2 nos. programs and 10% from 2 nos. of programs.

Table: 35 No. of Govt. schemes availed by respondents' households

Food Security	Frequency	Percent
Single Govt. Scheme	07	12.0
Two nos. of Govt. Scheme	06	10.0
Three nos. of Govt. Scheme	47	78.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.13. Distribution of household on the basis of unemployment

It is evident from the table that in 5% household of the respondents' there are unemployed youths. Where are in 95% respondents' household are being engaged in Dhokra craft.

Table: 36 Respondent families having number of unemployed

Dropout Number	Frequency	Percent
Unemployed members in the household (Yes)	02	5.0
Unemployed members in the household (No)	58	95.0
Total	60	100.0

9.5.14. Distribution of artisans on the basis of Dhokra craft as first occupation

It is evident from the table below that 95% of the artisans are practicing Dhokra craft as their first occupation. Meagre 5% artisans are practicing agri labour as their first occupation.

Dhokra craft is a prime and major source of livelihood for the artisans of Gatiguda and Jhigidi villages.

Table: 37 Respondent families having Dhokra craft as first occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Dhokr as first occupation	137	95.0
Agri and Agri labour as first occupation	7	5.0
Total	144	100.0

Findings of FGD

- 1. Seasonality and Pattern of Employment:** Rainy season is considered as lean season winter especially from Dussera onwards the sale of Dhokra item increases.
- 2. Raw Material:** The raw materials required for Dhokra crafts/jewellery are: a) Wax, b) Brass, c) Fire wood (d) Tasu (paddy husk) and (e) Lateritic clay. In this metal craft the craftsman firstly subcultures a wax model of the object he wants to make. Then he makes a mould of clay and pours molten metal into a hole in the mould, then the wax melts and the clay is broken away to bring out the metal object which is then smoothed and polished to perfection. This is also known as the lost wax procedure.
- 3. Requirement of raw material per month:** Fire wood, paddy husk and lateritic clay are being collected by the artisans from their locality. Wax and brass are being mainly procured by the artisans from traders in Bissam Cuttack or from Bhubaneswar the state capital. Since there is no constant order and the Artisans of Jhigidi mostly produce Dhokra crafts in anticipation of market, it is difficult to arrive at the requirement of raw material in a month. The raw material requirement varies with high and low production months. July-September is considered as lean seasons. Per month all the 60 artisan households are producing 3.5 quintals of Dhokra crafts. However, on an average per household raw material of Rs.3,000/- to Rs.4,000/- is required. Raw material of Rs.3,500 X 60 Households per month it comes Rs.2,10,000/- with their present level of expertise and market demand. If we consider lean seasons, the annul requirement may be Rs.20,000,00/- with present level of production.
- 4. Suppliers of raw material:** Artisans of Jhigidi procure the raw materials from local traders of Bissam Cuttack. Whereas the artisans of Gatiiguda procure Brass and wax from Bhubaeswar through TDCC or Anwasha. Storage of brass and wax does not require much place and it is not perishable. Hence, storage of raw material can be done at their individual household.
- 5. Percentage of wastage:** In Gatiguda, almost all the artisans are doing Dhokra jewellery, wherein the percentage of wastage is bit high comparative to the figurine and bit bigger size crafts produced by artisans of Jhigidi. However, on an average 30% of Wax and 10% of brass are being kept as wastage while preparing the final product. Brass can be reused, but it is difficult to collect the small particles.

6. **Production:** Volume of production last year in both the villages approximately 35 quintals. For one cycle from procurement of raw material, preparation of subcultures of wax model, moulding and to separate the metal from clay to smoothen and polish the final product takes 7 days. At present in a month, two cycles are being produced. The percentage of wastage can be minimized taking into account the skill and expertise of artisans. There are around 28 high skill artisans, 72 medium skill artisans and 44 average skill artisans in these two villages.

7. **Tools and machineries used in production:** The following tools and machineries are used in Dhokra craft.

Tools used- Hammer, wood plate, Tesa, Tesa panna, Puha, Handmade blower with goat skin, Blower machine, Sandhuasi, Various size of file, Plash and Bindhan
Improved tools required- (1) Buffing machine (2) Polish machine (3) grinding machine (4) Color machine (6) Bras melting machine (7) improved blower machine [14 inches]

Table: 38 Tools and machines used in production

Sl. No.	Name of the Tool	Use	Improvement suggested
01.	Blower (Goat skin)	It is used to increase the heat of fire	14" Blower with ball and bearing
02.	Sandhuasi	This instrument is use for carrying the melting bras from fire	3 feet handle with plash. It is easier to do the work with long handle.
03.	Bindhan	It is used for cutting the extra bras after producing the products	Smaller one with less than 1 ft. length
04.	Tesa and Tesa panna	These instruments are used for making the thin wax pipes for making the products.	
05.	File	Foe polishing	15-18 inches Files are required

8. **Problems faced by Artisans:** If supply side will be taken into account, the artisans are not getting good quality wax. The artisans of Gatiguda are dependent on TDCC, Anwasha and Bhubaneswar state capital for wax and brass.

There is no designated workplace with electricity and sitting arrangement for the artisans.

Till now the pricing of the products have not been done scientifically. The artisans are not getting fair price and regular work.

Most of the artisans of Jhigidi are producing in anticipation of market. There is no assured and constant market of the products.

Since most of the artisans are not getting entitlement cards like Artisan Card are being deprived of getting benefits from Govt. schemes

Since artisans are defaulter to Bank are not able to get financial services from Bank at competitive interest rate and subsidies.

9. **Trainings undergone in past:** The following trainings have been conducted in these villages:

Table: 39 Training conducted

Sl. No.	Name of the training	No. of participants	Sponsoring organization	Duration	Output
01.	Craft based training	60	TDCC	2 months	Some new artisans raised
02.	Craft based training	48	TDCC	1 month	Engaging the cluster into Dhokra work
03.	Craft based training	50	DIC	1 month	Engaging the cluster into Dhokra work

10. **Marketing:** Selling of the products mainly done in the village center (direct selling to visitors), nearby hat, exhibitions and Anwasha. The products are being sold in 3-4 Exhibitions in the state as well as Delhi Hat. Mr. Kabiraj Urlaka, Mr. Phaguna Pidikaa, Ratnakar Jagaranga, Natha Pidikak and Mani Urlaka do sell their own produce and others in the exhibitions like Adivasi mela, Bali Yatra, Shishir Saras, Delhi Hat, The annual sale in exhibitions around eighty thousand in a year. Besides this, 500-600 visitors including foreigners do come to the village. The artisans do sell in local market like Chatikana and Muniguda Hat per week Rs. 17600/-. Gatiguda artisans do sell 80% of their jewellery through Anwasha. Rest 20% they do sell in exhibitions and local hat.
11. **Investment:** Financial assistance received- Loans from Banks, Money lender, Traders, SHG, TDCC, DIC etc. Since it is a regular phenomenon, it is difficult to assess the amount in a particular period.
12. **Physically Challenged Dhokra Artisans:** Out of the 144 artisans identified in the villages of Gatiguda and Jhigidi none of the artisans reported to be suffering from any sort of physical or mental deformity. Mr. Raiphul Urlaka who lost his eye sight in Jhigidi in stead of Dhokra craft is doing bamboo craft.
13. **Work Place:** In jhigidi village there is a workshop which is under construction. But in Gotiguda village there is no work place. People are working under trees at one end of the village.

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14. **Organizations:** 3 SHGs each having 12 members are there in Jhigidi and Gatiguda but not functioning. During our interaction with the respondents, we came to know there is no active Producer Group or Cooperative to support or aggregate the artisans at present.
15. **Receipt of Awards/Certificates:** Various awards/certificates are conferred to the artisans to recognize their craftsmanship and contribution to the development of the Dhokra craft. These recognitions are aimed to encourage the artisans to continue with the craft in a more enthusiastic and productive manner and also motivate others to emulate them. Accordingly, both Central and State Governments have introduced a number of awards/certificates like Shilp Guru, National Award, State Award, National Merit Certificate, State Merit Certificate, etc. Surprisingly, it was found that out of the total 144 artisan households in the villages, all 100% were found to be completely ignorant about such awards.

Conclusion:

It is evident from the analysis that though the Dhokra artisans are skilled artisans they are not getting fair price of their product and the income is not regular. Low income of the artisans' is one of the major constraints. Most of the artisans are not able to avail various Govt. sponsored schemes for lack of awareness. Even if they received training with the support of TDCC, after training follow-up is almost negligible. Showcasing of their product, documentation of their work, using of improved technology in reducing the cost of production and diversification of products are some of the areas which need more attention.