

CHAPTER- 4

Socio Economic Profile of the Handicraft Clusters

Participants of Tripura

- 4.1. A brief outline of sampled Clusters
- 4.2. Socio Economic Profile of Agartala Cluster
- 4.3. Socio Economic Profile of Jogendranagar Cluster
- 4.4. Socio Economic Profile of Charilam Cluster
- 4.5. Socio Economic Profile of Nalchar Cluster
- 4.6. Socio Economic Profile of Baikhora cluster
- 4.7. Socio Economic Profile of the Sampled Handicraft Clusters: - a Comparison.

CHAPTER- 4

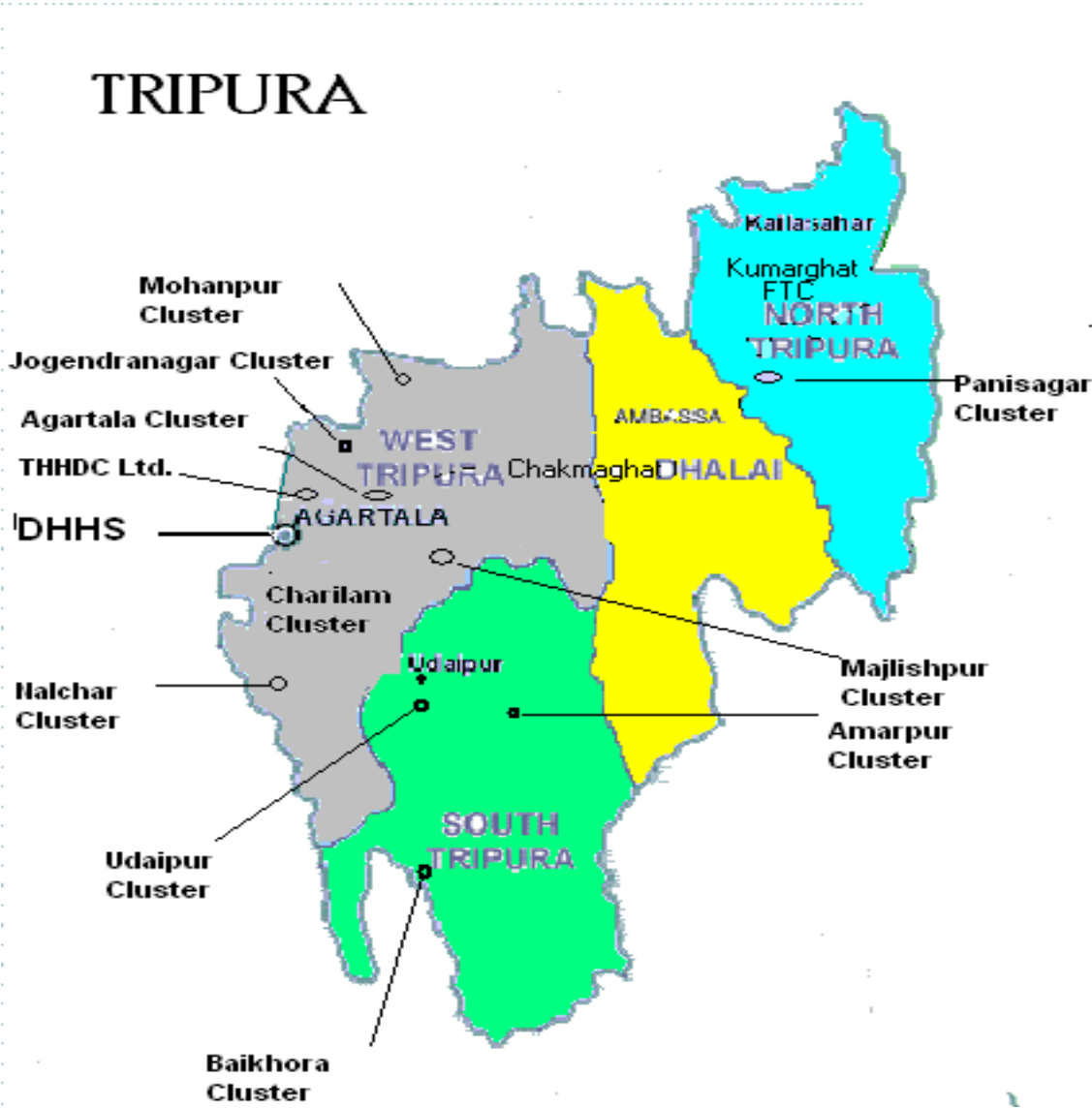
Socio Economic Profile of the handicraft clusters participants of Tripura

4.1. A brief outline of sampled Clusters:

The government of Tripura has been working for the development of the handicraft sector through cluster approach. The state government has taken initiative to introduce cluster approach in 1997 under the 'Women Handicraft Development Project' with a view to promote the growth of this sector by utilizing the full potentiality of the artisans. Over the years, efforts have been made to organize the handicrafts artisans to the cluster, providing the necessary support, including forward and backward linkages. Eleven handicraft clusters, approved by the state Government, have been performing activities, with total membership of about 6,150 artisans till 2012-13 in this state as per Economic Review, 2012-13, Government of Tripura. These clusters are governed and monitored by the Department of Handlooms, Handicraft, and Sericulture, Government of Tripura, in this state. The women cooperative society was formed for each cluster. These clusters are: Agartala Handicraft Cluster, Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster, Charilam Handicraft Cluster, Mohanpur Handicraft Cluster, Majlishpur Handicraft Cluster, Nalchar Handicraft Cluster, Takarjala Handicraft Cluster, Amarapur Handicraft Cluster, Matabari Handicraft Cluster, Baikhura Handicraft Cluster, and Panisagar Handicraft Cluster. Out of these clusters, Takarjala Handicraft Cluster is newly formed in 2012. These clusters are situated in five districts, out of the eight districts in Tripura. Out of these eleven clusters five clusters, situated in three districts, are selected randomly. Two clusters, from West Tripura district, namely, Agartala Handicraft Cluster and Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster, another two from Sepahijala district, and rest one, namely, Baikhora Handicraft Cluster from south Tripura district are randomly selected as sample cluster. The total number of artisans in the five clusters area is 3203 which constitutes the population. This population includes the registered artisans of the society member of concerned clusters and artisans other than the society member of concerned cluster i.e.

nonregistered -cluster members. Out of these 3203artisan,192 artisans are taken as sample using Yamane's formula at 7% precision level and 95% confidence level. Out of 192 sampled artisans, 38 are male artisans who are non-registered cluster member and154 are female artisans who are registered cluster member. A brief outline of sampled Clusters is highlighted below.

Chart 4.1
Geographical Location of Handicraft Clusters in Tripura in 2011-12.



Source: DHHS, Government of Tripura.

The above chart showing the cluster map of Tripura during the year 2011-12 highlighted that ten clusters are operating activities and another new cluster, namely, Takarjala Handicraft Cluster is newly set up in the year 2012 and is not included in the map.

Chart -4.2
A brief outline of Sampled Clusters

Name of clusters	Name of Society	Area of operation	Product
Agartala Handicraft Cluster, Indranagar, West Tripura	Maa Teresa Mahila Hasta KaruSilpaSamabayaSamity Ltd, Registration No.- 1893 Registration Date.5/11/98.	Old Agartala Municipality Area ,Barjala, Indranagar.	Lamp Shades, Hanging Lights, Mat, Room Dividers, Panels etc.
Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster,Jogendranagar, West Tripura	PritilataMahila Hasta KaruSilpaSamabayaSamity Ltd. Registration No.- 994 Registration Date.25/11/98	East, West Pratapgarh, East Aralia, Jogendranagar P, Nagicherra P, DuKli, Malaynagar, Renster Colony, Subhashnagar,	Reaning Mat, Lamp Shades, Basket, Room Dividers, Panels etc.
Charilam Handicraft Cluster, Charilam, Sepahijala , Tripura.	MatanginiMahila Hasta KaruSilpaSamabayaSamity Ltd, Registration No.- 1042 Registration Date 7/9/79	South & North Charilam, Barjala,Lalshihnura,Charilam,Pro modenagar,Padamnagar, Amtali,Rangmala, Ramnagar,Latiachara.	All kinds of Baskets, Chatai, Dola, Light Shed etc.
Nalchar Handicraft Cluster. Nalchar.Sepahijala , Tripura	Nalchar Women Hasta KaruSilpaSamabayaSamity Ltd. Registration No.- 1897 of 1998Registration Date 3/12/98	Area of operation: Nalchar East, West, South &Bagabassa	All kinds of Basket, Round Lamp Shades, Agarbatti sticks etc.
BaikhuraHandicraft Cluster, Baikhura. South Tripura.	BaikhoraMahilaPatiSilpaSamabayaSamity Ltd.	East Charakbai, West Charakbai, Kalshimukh, Thakurchara GaonPanchayat.	Shitalpati and allied items Money Bag, Ladies Bag, Coughion etc. .

The above chart 4.2 mirrors the location of five sampled clusters. The nature of these sampled clusters is unique in respect of area of operation. The area of operation of these clusters not only covered the rural/ remote area but the urban area also. Agartala Handicraft Cluster is purely representing the nature of urban area as its operational area is limited to the old Agartala Municipal area. The operational area of Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster covered partly the panchayat area and partly the area of Agartala Municipal Corporation and other three clusters were functioning in the rural area. There is a Managing Director (who is a government employee) for each cluster who monitored the day to day function of the concerned cluster and there is a society for each cluster. In the present study there is an objective to examine the socio economic profile of the participant of the cluster participants of the sampled handicraft clusters. For examining the socio-economic condition of sampled clusters participants, parameters taken into

consideration are participant's age, caste, education, nature of activities, size of family, training and income.

4.2. Socio Economic Profile of Agartala Handicraft Cluster:

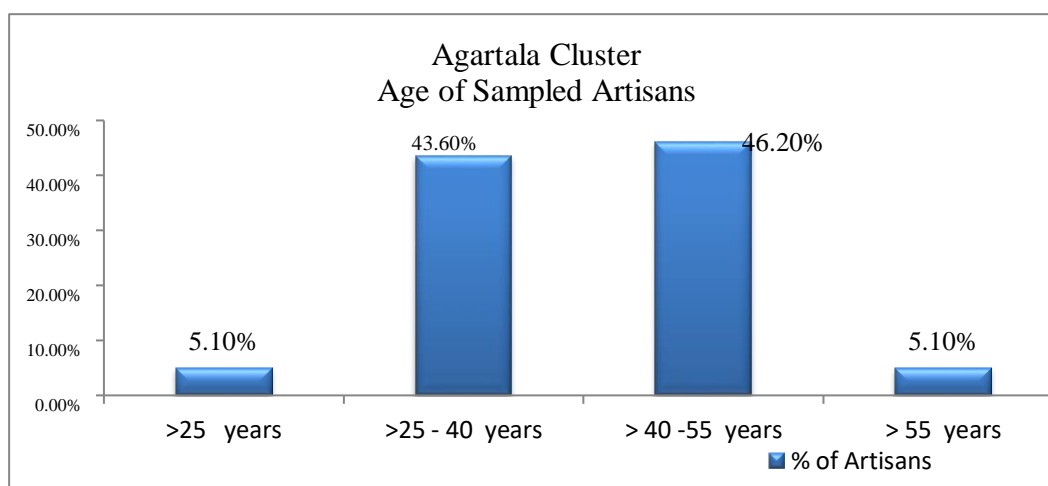
Agartala Handicraft Cluster is situated at Agartala under the jurisdiction of west Tripura district. The inception of this cluster was made on 3rd December 1998. The area of operation of this cluster includes area of Old Agartala Municipality Area, Barjala, and Indranagar. The operational area of this cluster is based on purely urban area. 39 Sampled artisans are taken from this cluster. This cluster is run by Maa Teresa Mahila Hasta Karu Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd, under the supervision of a Managing Director who is a government employee.

Table: 4.1.
Agartala Handicraft Cluster
Age of Artisans

Age	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
Up-to 25 years	2	5.1
> 25-40 years	17	43.6
>40-55 years	18	46.2
>55 years	2	5.1
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.3



Source: Field study

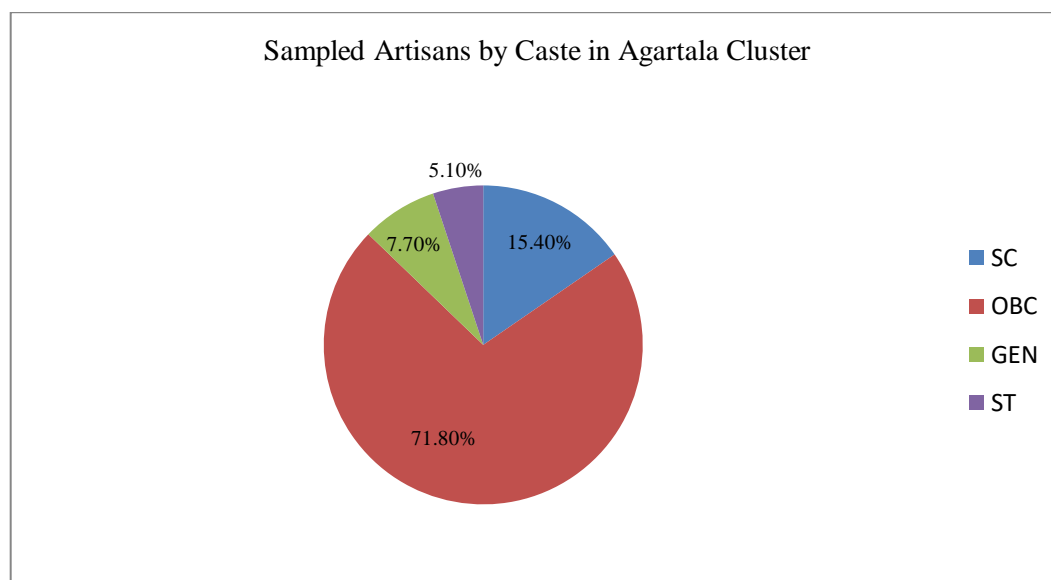
In Agartala Cluster out of 39 sampled artisans, 5.1 percent artisans are in the age group within 25. Artisans in the age group of more than 25 to 40 years are found to be 43.6 percent. There are 46.2% artisans found to be in the age group of 41 to 55 years and rest 5.1% remains for the age above 55 years. The age phenomenon of this cluster reflects the positive start up rate of entrepreneurship among the young generation in this cluster. The year of inception of this cluster was 1998 and after its inception about 44% artisans had choose the bamboo & cane handicraft sector for their livelihood.

Table: 4.2.
Agartala Handicraft Cluster
Artisans by Caste

Category	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
ST	2	5.1
SC	6	15.40
OBC	28	71.80
General	3	7.70
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.4



Source: Field study.

The sampled artisans in Agartala cluster is dominated by OBC category of people followed by Scheduled Caste category. In this cluster out of 39 sampled artisans

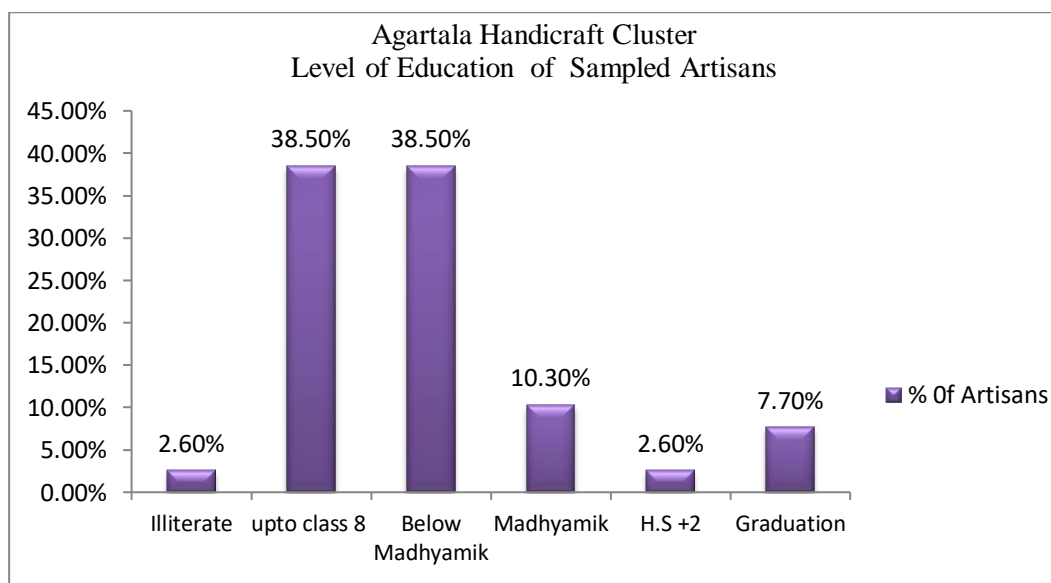
about 71.8% sampled artisans belong to Other Backward Class category followed by Scheduled Caste category 15.4%. The presence of ST artisans is found in this cluster which is 5.1% and 7.7% artisans belong to SC category.

Table: 4.3.
Agartala Handicraft Cluster
Level of Education of Sampled Artisan

Level of Education	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
illiterate	1	2.6
Up to class IIX pass	15	38.5
Below Madhyamik	15	38.5
Madhyamik	4	10.3
H.S +2	1	2.6
Graduate	3	7.7
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.5



Source: Field study.

Educational level is a one of the prime factor for promoting entrepreneurship. The educational level of artisans in Agartala cluster is quite good. The observation made from the field study reveals that out of 39 sampled artisans; only 2.6 % of

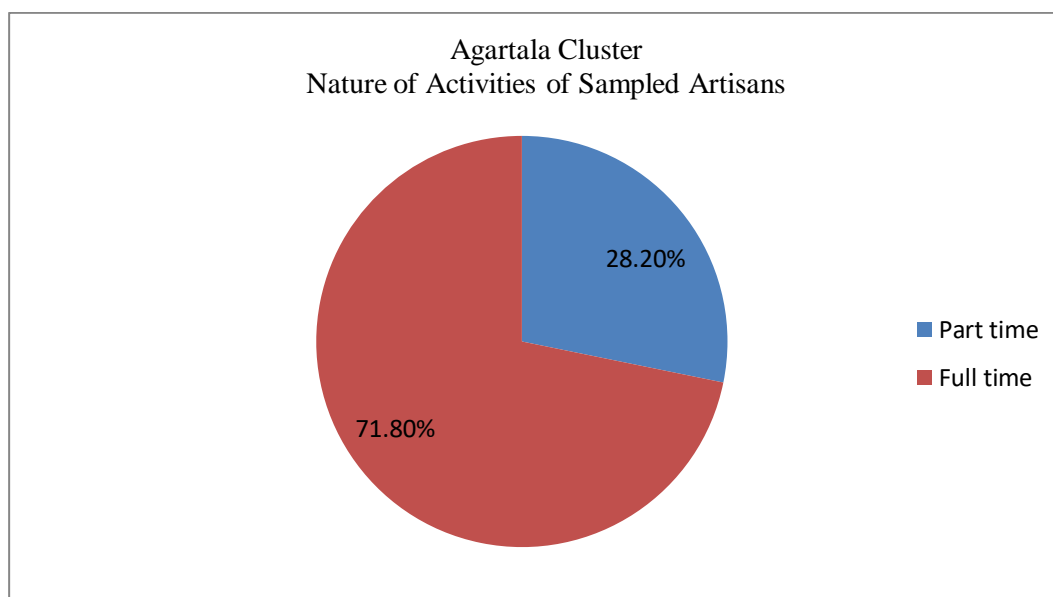
sampled artisans in Agartala cluster are illiterate. Artisans up to class IIX pass and above class IIX pass but below Madhyamik constitute 77% of that cluster. The 7.7% sampled artisan of that cluster is found to be graduate.

Table: 4.4.
Agartala Handicraft Cluster
Nature of Activities

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%))
Part Time	11	28.2
Full Time	28	71.8
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.6



Source: Field study

Out of 39 sampled artisans of Agartala Handicraft cluster, 71.8% of sampled artisans in Agartala Cluster accepted handicraft as full time activities and only 28.2% artisan's found to be engaged in part time activity. The perpetuity of the entrepreneurial activities depends on of the nature of activity of the artisan. The nature of activity of the artisan in Agartala Cluster indicates the perpetual business activities.

Table-4.5
Agartala Handicraft Cluster
Size of Family of Sampled Artisans

Members	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Up-to 4	24	61.5
> 4	15	38.5
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

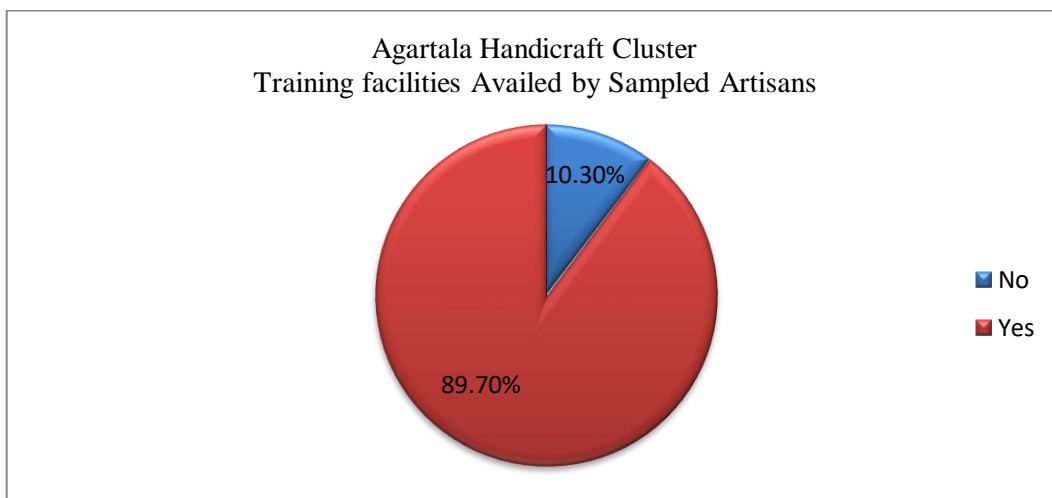
The size of the family is observed from the table-4.5 which mirrors that artisan's family size in Agartala Cluster is found to be good in comparison to other clusters. About 61.5% artisans' family size is restricted to within 4 members and above 4 members there are 38.5% family in Agartala cluster. It highly reflects the trend of urbanisation in regard to size of family

Table: 4.6.
Agartala Handicraft Cluster
Training Facilities Availed

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
No	4	10.3
Yes	35	89.7
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

Chart-4.7



Source: Field study

It is also observed in the chart that about 89.7% sampled artisans in Agartala cluster are trained and 10.3% artisans yet to be availed any training facility. The effect of training makes an artisan more efficient.

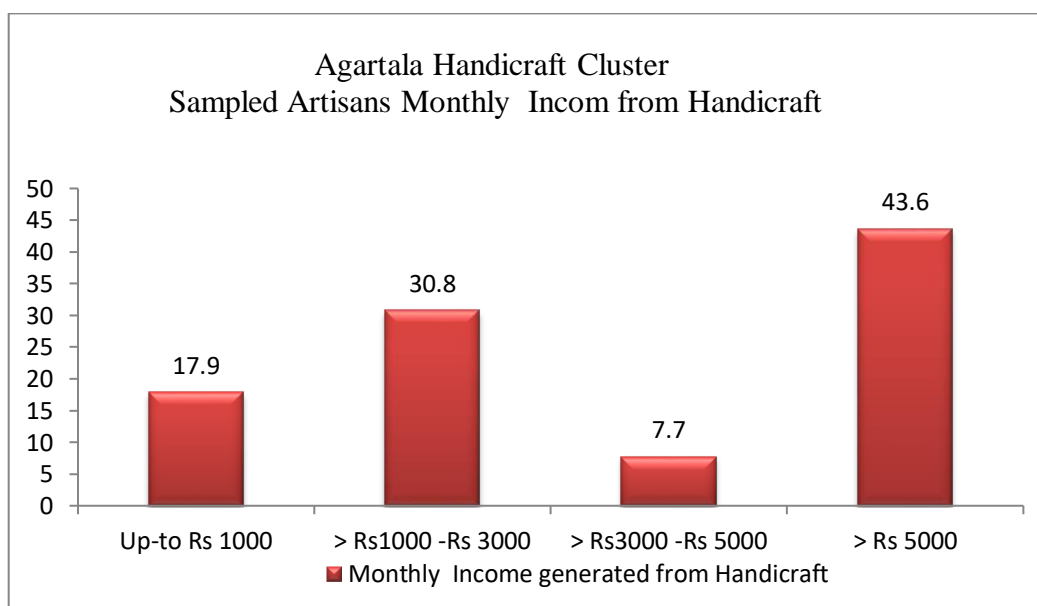
Table: 4.7.
Agartala Handicraft Cluster

Artisans Monthly income from Handicraft

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%))
Up-to Rs 1000	7	17.9
> Rs 1000 -- Rs 3000	12	30.8
>Rs 3000 - Rs 5000	3	7.7
>Rs 5000	17	43.6

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.8



Source: Field study

The economic condition of Agartala cluster is quite encouraging as observed from the chart. The 43.6% artisan's monthly income exceeds Rs5000 and about 30.8% artisans' monthly income within the range of Rs 1000 to Rs 3000. Only 17.9% artisans' income exceeds Rs 3000 which is mirrored from Chart- 4.8.

4.3. Socio Economic Profile of Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster:

Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster is situated at Jogendranagar, Agarala under the jurisdiction of west Tripura district. The inception of this cluster was made on 3rd December 1998. The area of operation of this cluster includes Partly rural and Partly AMC, Agarala, namely, East, West Pratapgarh, East Aralia, Jogendranagar, Nagicherra, DuKli, Malaynagar, Renster Colony, Subhashnagar. 39 Sampled artisans are taken from this cluster. This cluster is run by Pritilata Mahila Hasta KaruSilpa Samabaya Samity Ltd under the supervision of a Managing Director who is a government employee.

Table: 4.8

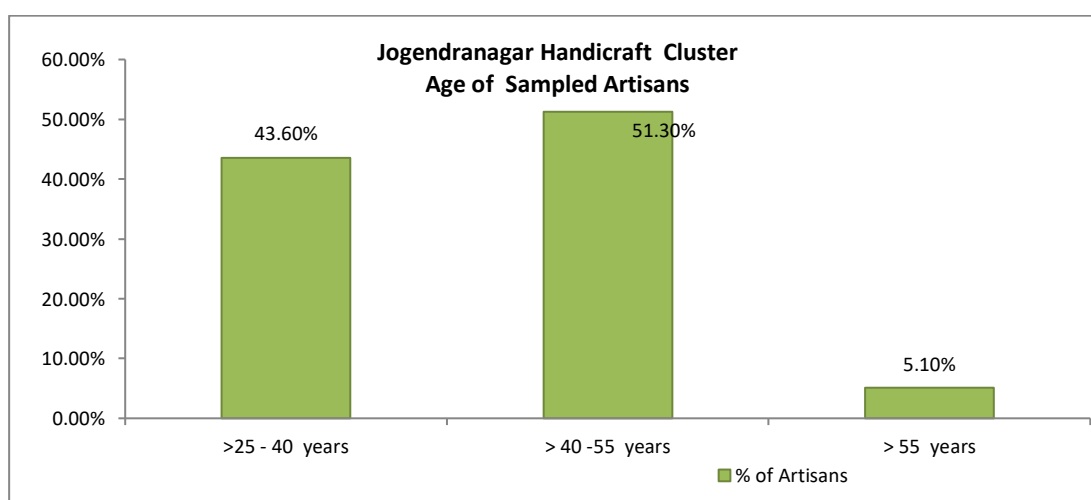
Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster.

Age of Sampled Artisans

Age	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Up-to 25 years	NIL	00
> 25-40 years	17	43.6
>40-55 years	20	51.30
>55 years	2	5.1
Total	39	100

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.9



Source: Field study

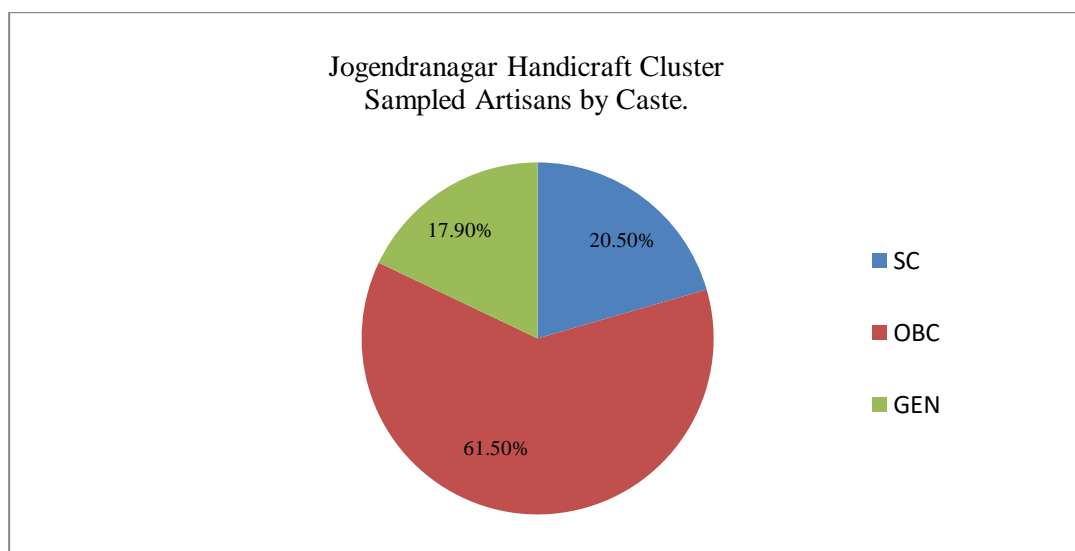
In Jogendranagar Cluster out of 39 artisans, 43.6 percent artisans are in the age group of 25 to 40 years, 51.3 percent artisans are in the age group of 41 to 55 years and rest 5.1% remains for the age above 55 years. The age phenomenon of this cluster reflects the positive start up rate of entrepreneurship among the young generation in this cluster. The year of inception of this cluster was 1998 and after its inception about 44% artisans had choose the bamboo & cane handicraft sector for their livelihood. The favourable market connectivity and training facilities, accrued from the cluster itself made an attraction to the prospective entrepreneur towards the handicraft sector. Cluster facilitates to organise the artisans through training and create a viable economic environment where the artisans share their skills and technology among themselves which in the word of Nadvi and Schmitz was called ‘*collective efficiency*’.

Table: 4.9
Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster
Artisans by Caste

Category	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
SC	8	20.50
OBC	24	61.50
General	7	17.90
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.10



Source: Field study.

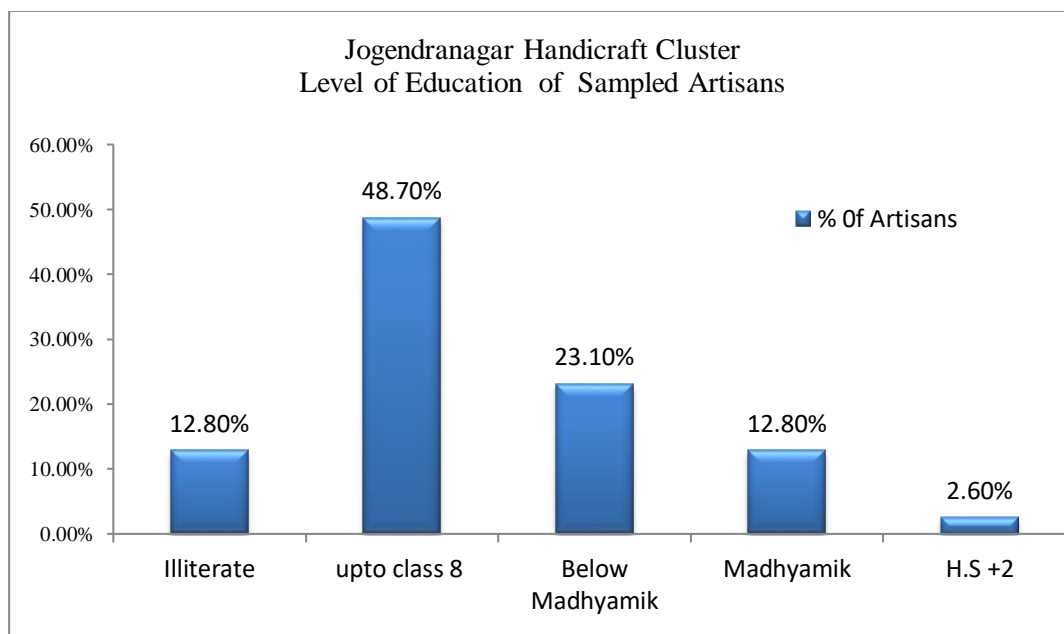
In Jogendranagar cluster about 20.5 % sampled artisans belong to Scheduled Caste category and 61.5% are found to be Other Backward Class category. The presence of general category artisans accounts for 17.9%.

Table: 4.10.
Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster
Level of Education of Sampled Artisan

Level of Education	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
illiterate	5	12.8
Up to class IIX pass	19	48.7
Below Madhyamik	9	23.1
Madhyamik	5	12.8
H.S +2	1	2.6
Graduate	Nil	00
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.11



Source: Field study.

Educational level is a one of the prime factor for promoting entrepreneurship. The moderate level of education of artisans in Jogendranagar cluster is observed. The observation made from the field study reveals that only 2.6 % of artisans in Agartala cluster are crossed the H/S EXAMINATION. and up to class eight pass and above class eight passed but below madhyamik artisans constitute 71.8% of

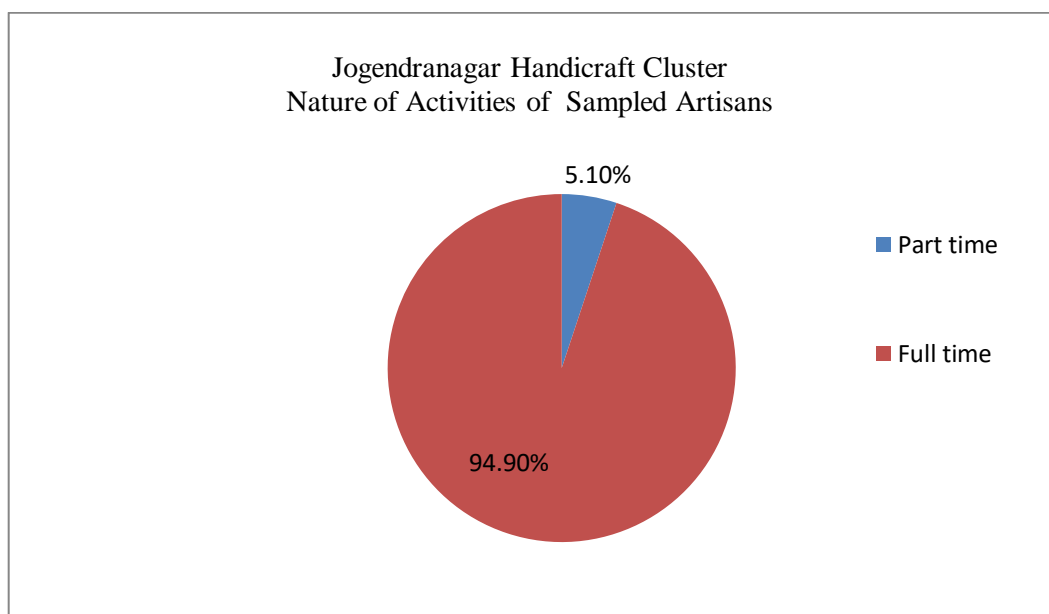
that cluster. The Madhyamik passed artisans are only 12.8% and illiterate artisans constitute 12.8% also.

Table: 4.11.
Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster
Nature of Activities

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Part Time	2	5.1
Full Time	37	94.9
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.12



Source: Field study

The 94.9% of sampled artisans in Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster accepted handicraft as full time activities and only 5.10% artisan's found to be engaged in part time activity. The perpetuity of the entrepreneurial activities depends on of the nature of activity of the artisan. The nature of activity of the artisan in Jogendranagar Cluster indicates the perpetual business activities

Table: - 4.12
 Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster
 Size of Family of Sampled Artisans

Members	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Up-to 4	13	33.3
> 4	26	66.7
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

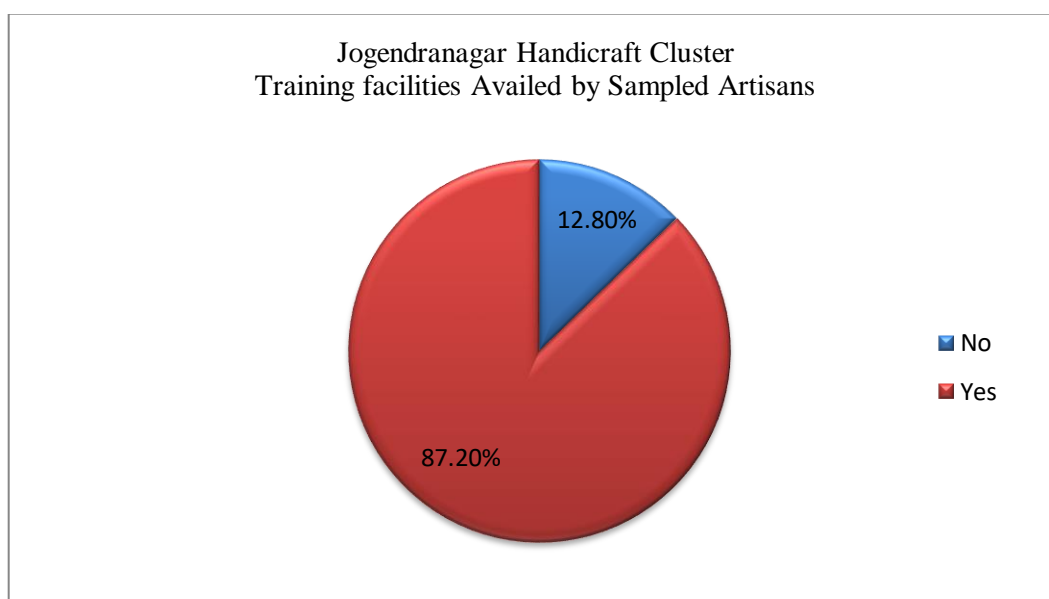
The size of the family is observed from the table-4.12 which mirrors that artisan's family size in Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster is found to be moderate in comparison to other clusters. About 33.% artisans' family size is restricted to within 4 members and above 4 members there are 66.7% family in Jogendranagar Handicraft cluster.

Table: 4.13.
 Jogendranagar Handicraft cluster
 Training Facilities Availed

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
No	5	12.8
Yes	34	87.2.
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.13



Source: Field study

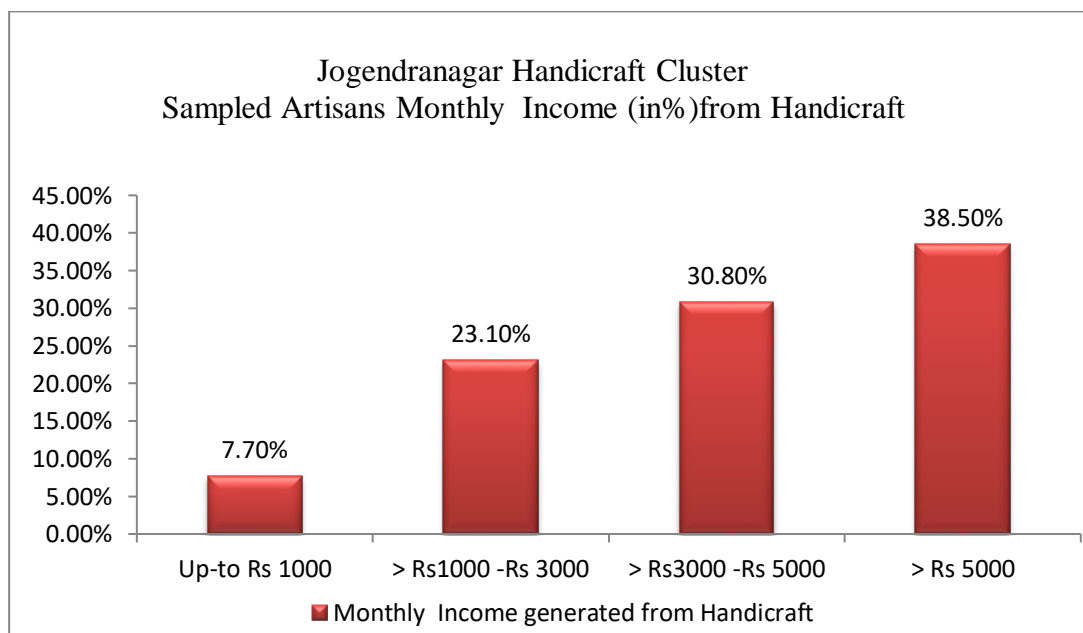
It is also observed in the field study that about 87.2% sampled artisans in Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster are trained and 12.8% artisans yet to be availed any training facility. The effect of training makes an artisan more efficient.

Table: 4.14.
Jogendranagar Handicraft Cluster
Artisans Monthly Income from Handicraft

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%))
Up-to Rs 1000	3	7.7
> Rs 1000 -- Rs 3000	9	23.1
>Rs 3000 - Rs 5000	12	30.80
>Rs 5000	15	38.50 %

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.14



Source: Field study

The economic condition of Jogendranagar Cluster is comparatively sound as observed from the chart. About 70% artisans' monthly income exceed Rs3000 and only 7.7% artisans' monthly income within the range of Rs 1000 .

4.4. Socio Economic Profile of Charilam Handicraft Cluster:

Charilam Handicraft Cluster is situated at Charilam under the jurisdiction of Sepahijala district. The inception of this cluster was made on 3rd December 1998. The area of operation of this cluster includes the South & North Charilam, Barjala, Lalshihnmura, Charilam, Promodenagar, Padamnagar, Amtali, Rangmala, Ramnagar, Latiachara. 39 Sampled artisans are taken from this cluster. This cluster is managed by Matangini Mahila Hasta Karu Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd, under the supervision of a Managing Director who is a government employee.

Table-4.15

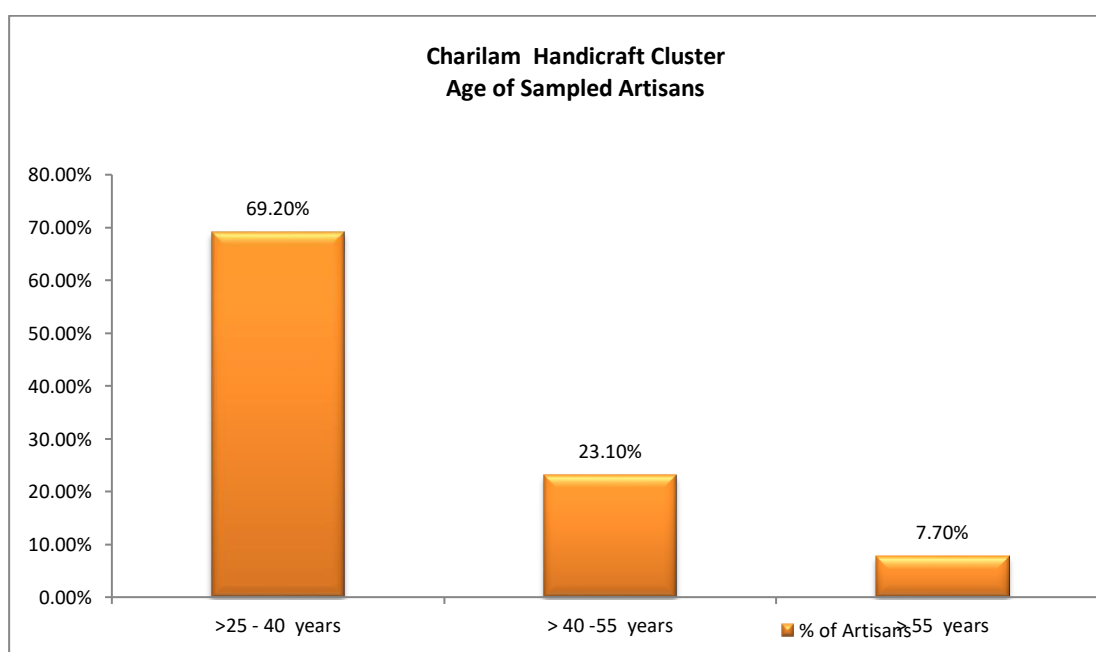
Charilam Handicraft Cluster.

Age of Sampled Artisans

Age	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Up-to 25 years	Nil	Nil
> 25-40 years	27	69.20
>40-55 years	09	23.10
>55 years	4	7.7
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.15



Source: Field study.

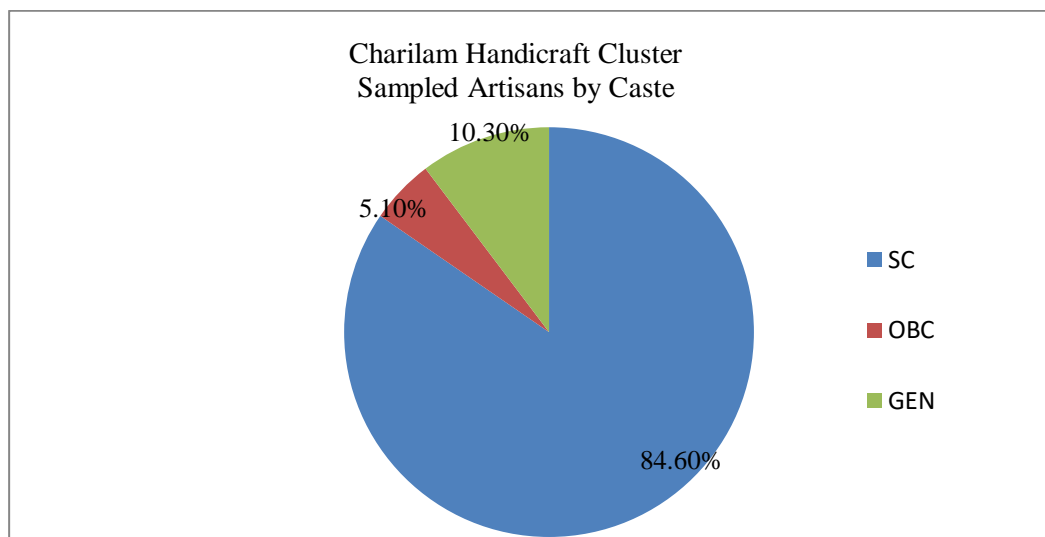
In Charilam Handicraft Cluster out of 39 artisans, artisans in the age group of more than 25 to 40 years are found to be 63.2 percent. There are 23.1% artisans found to be in the age group of > 40 to 55 years and rest 7.7% remains for the age above 55 years. The age phenomenon of this cluster reflects the positive start up rate of entrepreneurship among the young generation in this cluster. The year of inception of this cluster was 1998 and after its inception about 69.2% artisans had choose the bamboo & cane handicraft sector for their livelihood.

Table: 4.16.
Charilam Handicraft Cluster
Artisans by Caste

Category	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
SC	33	84.6
OBC	4	10.3
General	2	5.1
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.16



Source: Field study.

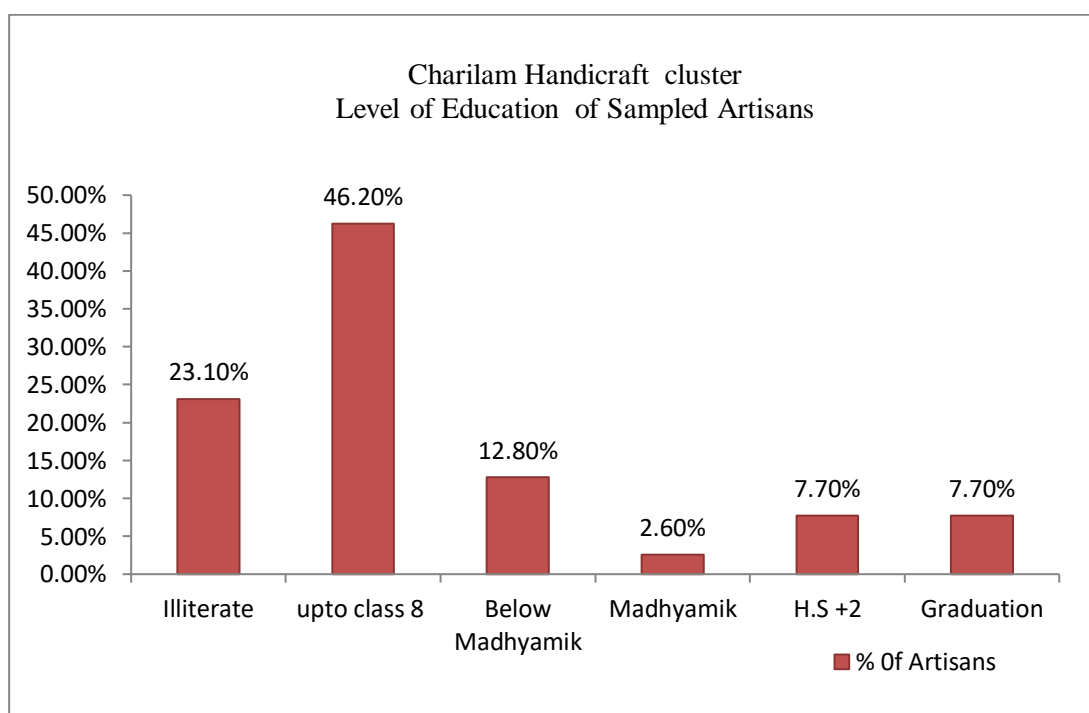
In Charilam cluster about 84.6% sampled artisans belong to Scheduled Caste category, 5.1% Other Backward Class category and remaining 10.3% are general category. The demographic profile also supports that SC category are dominating in the operational area of cluster.

Table: 4.17.
Charilam Handicraft Cluster
Level of Education of Sampled Artisan

Level of Education	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
illiterate	9	23.1
Up to class IIX pass	18	46.2
Below Madhyamik	5	12.8
Madhyamik	1	2.6
H.S +2	3	7.7
Graduate	3	7.7
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.17



Source: Field study

The moderate level of education of artisans in charilam cluster is observed. The observation made from the field study reveals that only 2.6 % of artisans in Agartala cluster are crossed the door of madhyamik examination and 46.2% artisans are up to class eight pass and above class eight passed but below

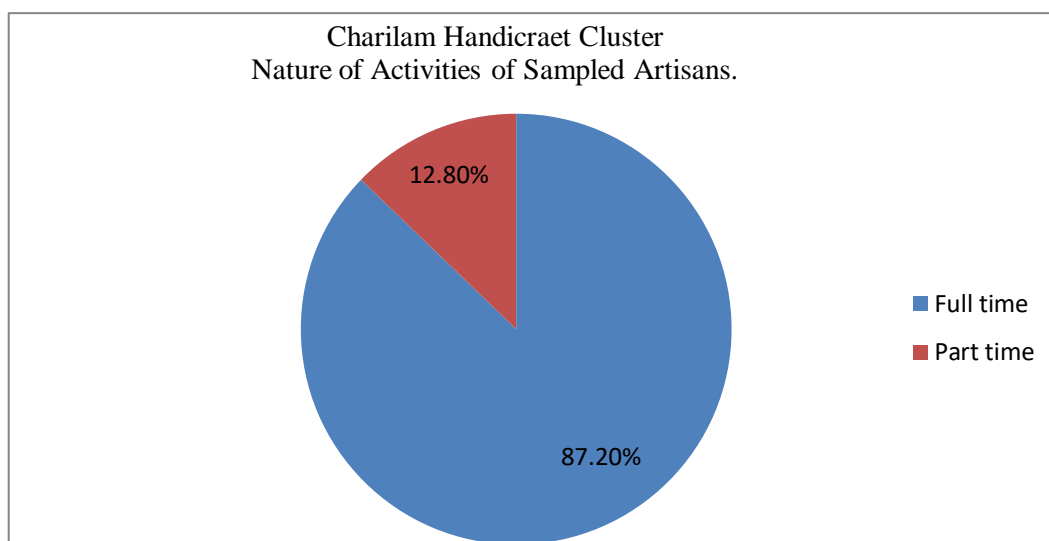
madhyamik constitute 12.8% of that cluster. The 7.7% artisans have crossed the college level education.

Table: 4.18.
Charilam Handicraft Cluster
Nature of Activities

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Part Time	5	12.8
Full Time	34	87.2
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.18



Source: Field study

The 87.2% of sampled artisans accepted handicraft as full time activities and only 12.80% artisan's activities found to be engaged in part time activity. The nature of activity of Charilam Handicraft Cluster is the indication of long run existence of entrepreneurial activities in this sector. This phenomenon indicates that cluster provides the favourable atmosphere which attracts the artisans to be an entrepreneur as before the cluster full time activities were found to be limited.

Table: -4.19
Charilam Handicraft Cluster
Size of Family of Sampled Artisan

Members	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Up-to 4	3	7.7
> 4	36	92.3
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

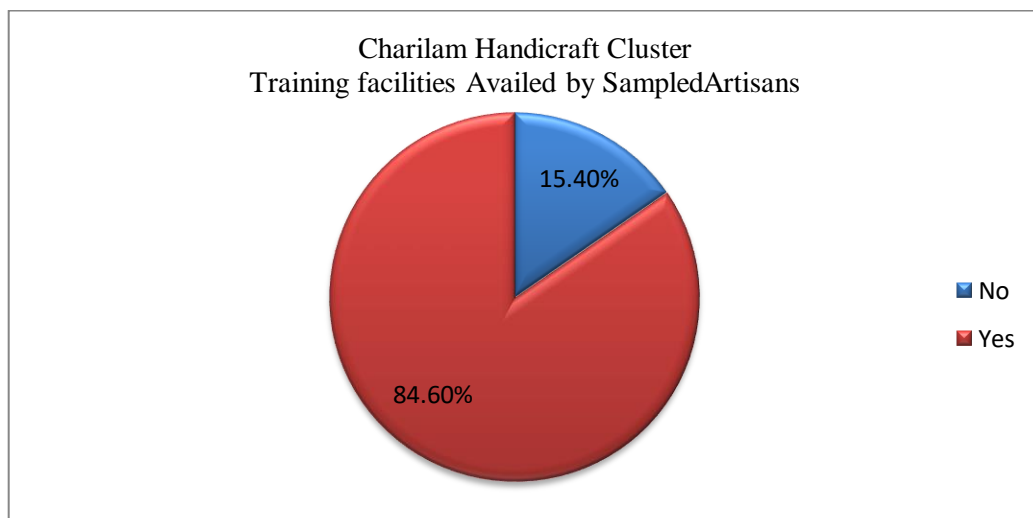
The size of the family is observed from the table-4.19 which mirrors that artisan's family size is big. About 7.7% artisans' family size is restricted to within 4 members and above 4 members there are 92.3% family in Charilam cluster. This cluster found to be more big family than others

Table: 4.20
Charilam Handicraft Cluster
Training Facilities Available Sampled Artisans

Training	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
NO	6	15.4
Yes	33	84.6
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.19



Source: Field study

It is also observed in the table 4.20 that about 84.6% sampled artisans are trained and 15.4% artisans yet to be availed any training facility. The effect of training makes an artisan more efficient.

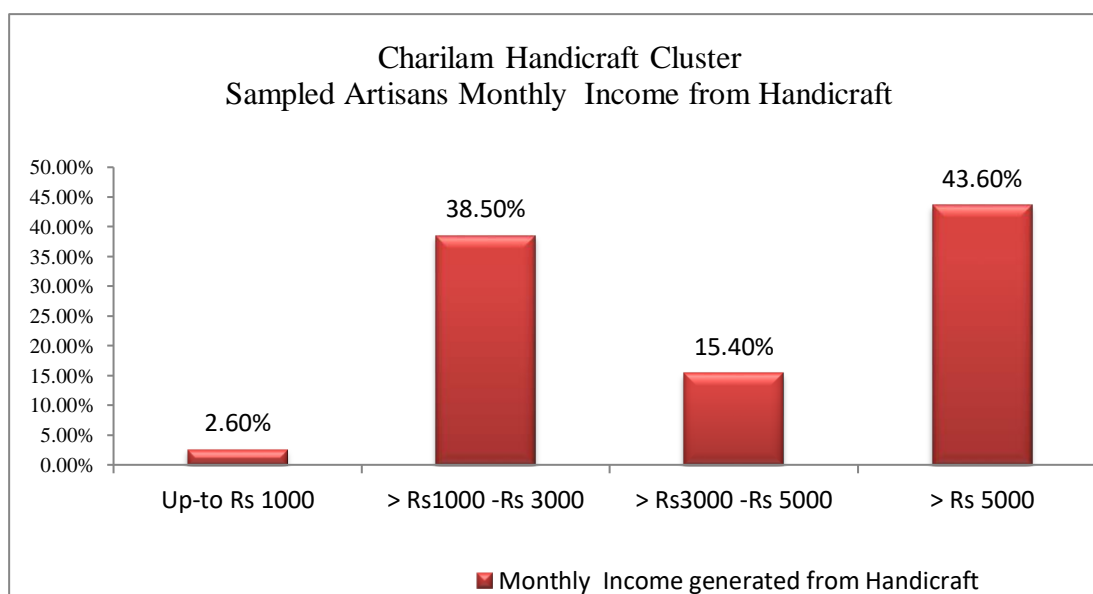
Table: 4.21

Charilam Handicraft Cluster
Artisans Monthly income from Handicraft

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%))
Up-to Rs 1000	1	2.6
> Rs 1000 -- Rs 3000	15	38.5
>Rs 3000 - Rs 5000	6	15.4
>Rs 5000	17	43.6

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.20



Source: Field study

The economic condition of Charilam Cluster is comparatively sound as observed from the chart. About 70% artisans' monthly income exceeds Rs3000 and 38.5% artisans' monthly income is within the range of > Rs 1000 to Rs 3000. and 25.60%

4.5. Socio Economic Profile of Nalchar Handicraft Cluster:

Nalchar Handicraft Cluster is situated at Nalchar under the jurisdiction of sepahijala district. The inception of this cluster was made on 3rd December 1998.

this cluster is run by Nalchar Women Hasta KaruSilpaSamabayaSamityLtd under the supervision of a Managing Director who is a government employee. The operational area of this cluster belongs to the area of four panchayat namely Nalchar East, Nalchar West, Nalchar South & Bagabassa. 39 Sampled artisans are taken from this cluster. 39 Sampled artisans are taken from this cluster.

Table: 4.22

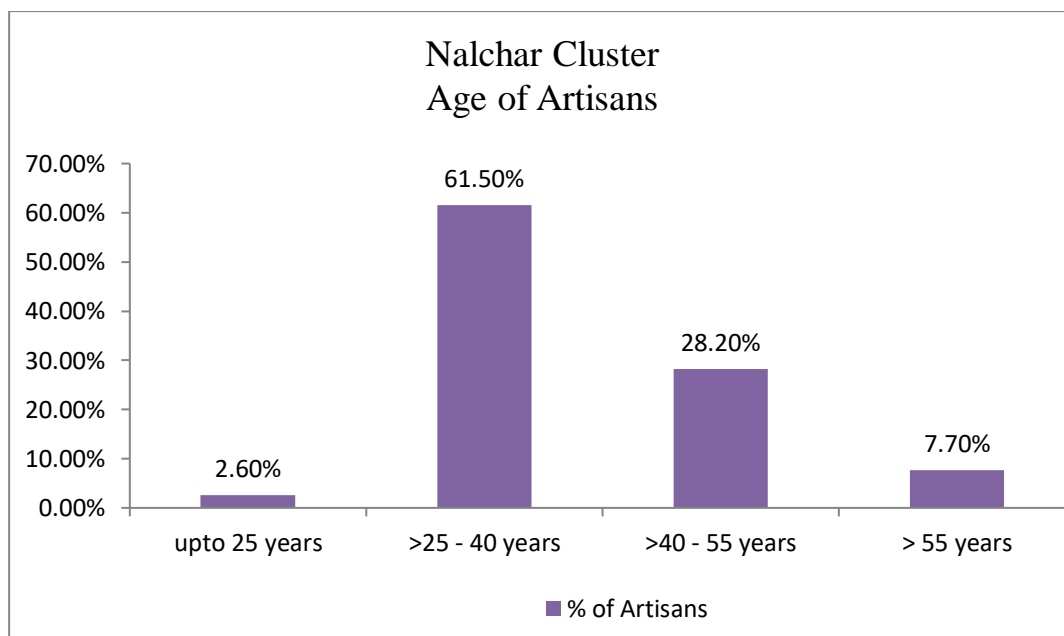
Nalchar Handicraft Cluster

Age of Sampled Artisans

Age	No of No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%))
Up-to 25 years	01	2.6
> 25-40 years	24	61.50
>40-55 years	11	28.20
>55 years	3	7.7
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.21



Source: Field study.

The age distribution of Nalchar cluster highlights that 61.5% artisans belong to the age within the range of 26 – 40 years. The 26 – 40 years age group is considered

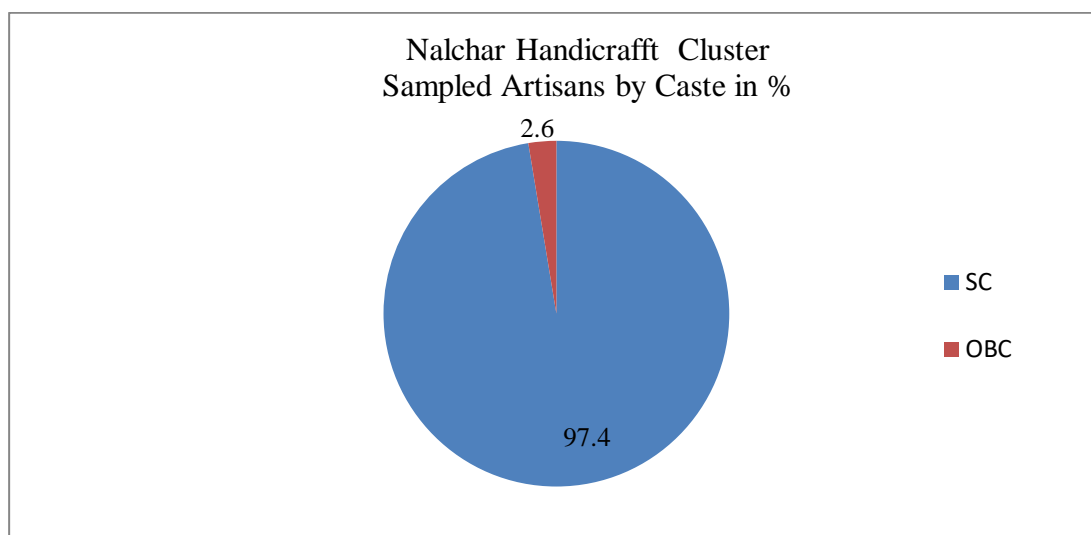
the vital age for making one employable and choice of handicraft as business activities by this age group clearly indicates not only the benefit of clusters towards entrepreneurship but the stability of entrepreneurial activities.

Table: 4.23
Nalchar Handicraft Cluster
Artisans by Caste

Category	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
SC	38	97.4
OBC	1	2.6
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.22



Source: Field study.

In this cluster about 97.4% sampled artisans in Nalchar cluster belong to Scheduled Caste category and rest 2.6% remain for Other Backward Class category. The demographic profile also supports that more than 50% of population belong to SC category in the operational area of cluster.

Table: 4.24

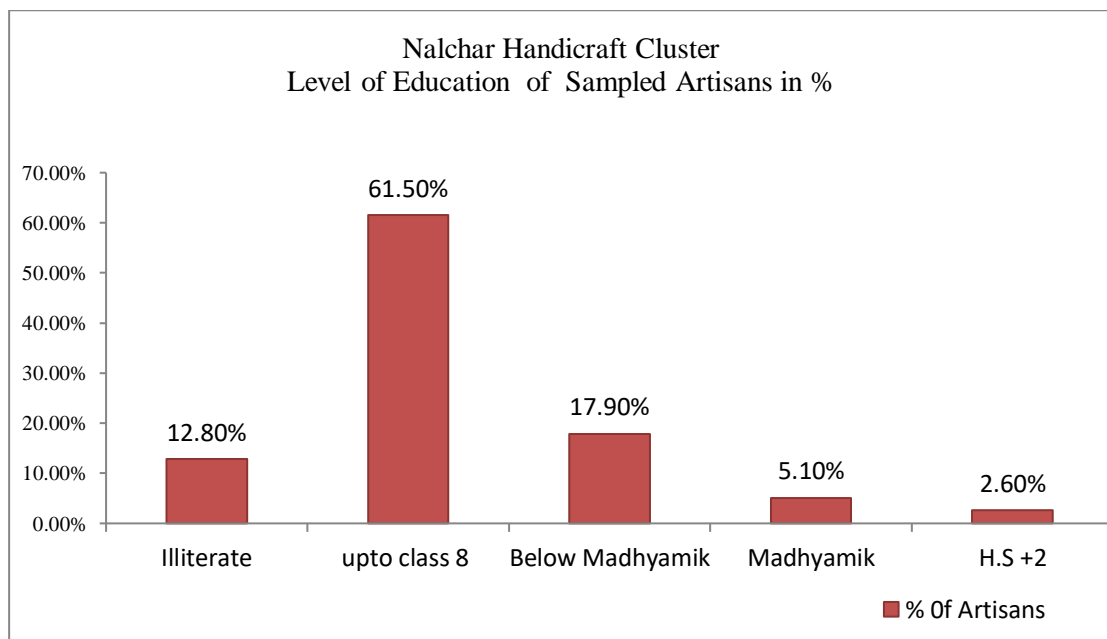
Nalchar Handicraft Cluster

Level of Education of Sampled Artisan

Level of Education	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
illiterate	5	12.8
Up to class IIX pass	24	61.5
Below Madhyamik	7	17.9
Madhyamik	2	5.1
H.S +2	1	2.6
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.23



Source: Field study

The moderate level of education of artisans in Nalchar cluster is observed. The observation made from the field study reveals that only 2.6 % of artisans in Nalchar cluster are crossed the door of H/S examination and 61.5% artisans are up to class eight pass, above class eight passed but below madhyamik constitute 17.9% and 5.10% artisan of that cluster educational qualification are madhyamik passed.

Table-4.25
Nalchar Handicraft Cluster
Nature of Activities of Sampled Artisans

Nature	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Part time	3	7.7
Full time	36	92.3
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

The 92.3% of sampled artisans accepted handicraft as full time activities and only 7.7% artisan's activities found to be part time in Nalchar cluster as mirrored from table-4.25 which indicates that cluster provides the favourable atmosphere which attracts the artisans to be an entrepreneur as before the cluster full time activities were found to be limited.

Table-4.26.
Nalchar Handicraft Cluster
Size of family of sampled Artisans

Members	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Up-to 4	10	25.6
Above 4	29	74.4
Total	39	100

Source: Field study

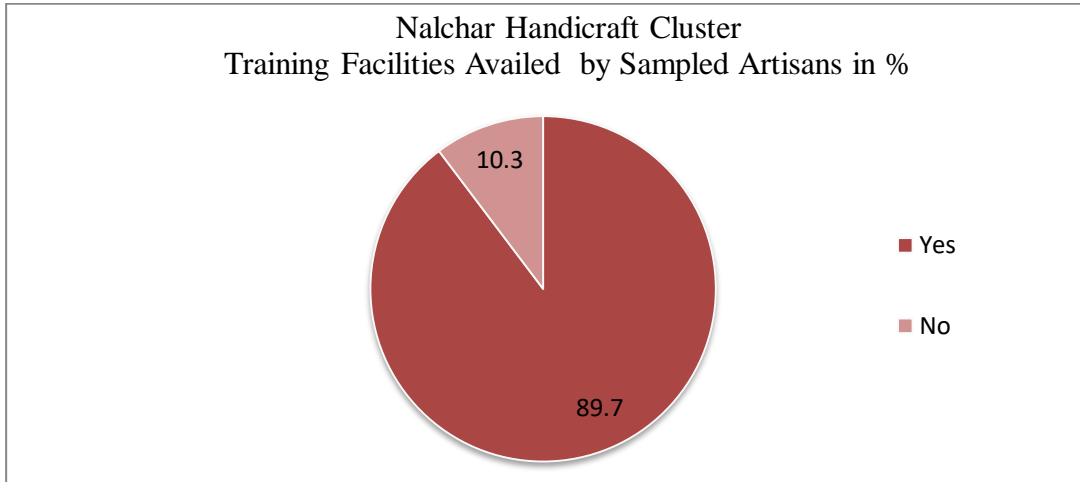
The size of the family in Nalchar cluster is observed from the table-4.26 which mirrors that artisan's family size is big. About 25.6% artisans' family size is restricted to within 4 members and there are 74.4% family with above 4 members in Nalchar cluster.

Table: 4.27
Nalchar Handicraft Cluster
Training Facilities Aailed Sampled Artisans

Training	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
NO	4	10.3
Yes	35	89.7
Total	39	100.0

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.24



Source: Field study

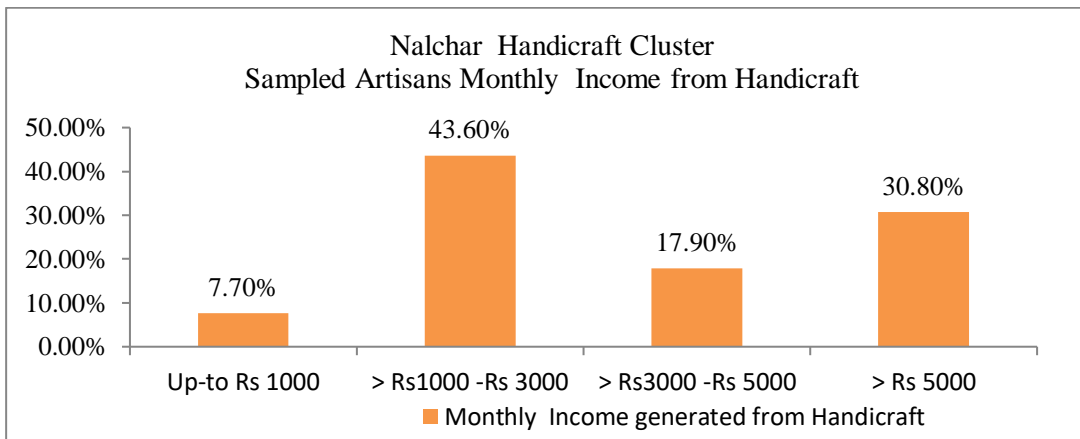
It is also observed from the chart 4.24 that about 89.7% sampled artisans in Nalchar cluster are trained and 10.3% artisans yet to be aailed any training facility. The effect of training makes an artisan more efficient.

Table: 4.28
Nalchar Handicraft Cluster
Artisans Monthlyincome from Handicraft

Monthlyincome	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%))
Up-to Rs 1000	3	7.7
> Rs 1000 -- Rs 3000	17	43.6
>Rs 3000 - Rs 5000	7	17.9
>Rs 5000	12	30.8

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.25



Source: Field study

The moderate economic condition is found in Nalchar Cluster from the Chart-4.25. The chart highlights that about 49% artisans' monthly income exceeds Rs3000 and only 7.7% artisans' monthly income is observed within the range of Rs 1000. The 30.8% artisans of Nalchar cluster are above Rs 5000. As a cluster of rural area the economic performances of that cluster is encourageable.

4.6. Socio Economic Profile of Baikhura Handicraft Cluster:

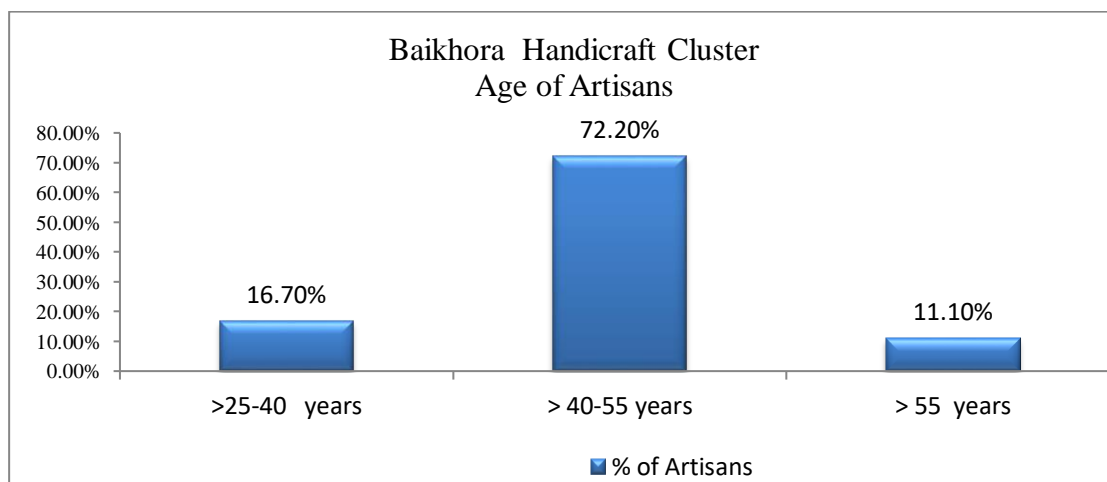
Baikhura Handicraft Cluster is situated at Baikhura under the jurisdiction of south Tripura district. The inception of this cluster was made on 3rd December 1998. The area of operation of this cluster includes East Charakbai, West Charakbai, Kalshimukh, Thakurchara Gaon Panchayat. 36 Sampled artisans are taken from this cluster. This cluster is run by Baikhura Mahila Pati Silpa Samabaya Samity Ltd, under the supervision of a Managing Director who is a government employee.

Table-4.29
Baikhura Handicraft Cluster
Age of Artisans

Age	No of Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Up-to 25 years	Nil	Nil
> 25-40 years	6	16.70
>40-55 years	26	72.20
>55 years	4	11.10
Total	39	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.26



Source: Field study.

The Chart- 4.26 highlights that in Baikhora Cluster out of 36 artisans, 16.7 percent artisans are in the age group of more than 25 to 40 years. The 72.2% artisans are found to be in the age group of >40 to 55 years and rest 11.1% remains for the age above 55 years. The age phenomenon of this cluster reflects the low start up rate of entrepreneurship among the young generation in this cluster. The year of inception of this cluster was 1998 and after its inception about 16.7% artisans had choose the bamboo & cane handicraft sector for their livelihood.

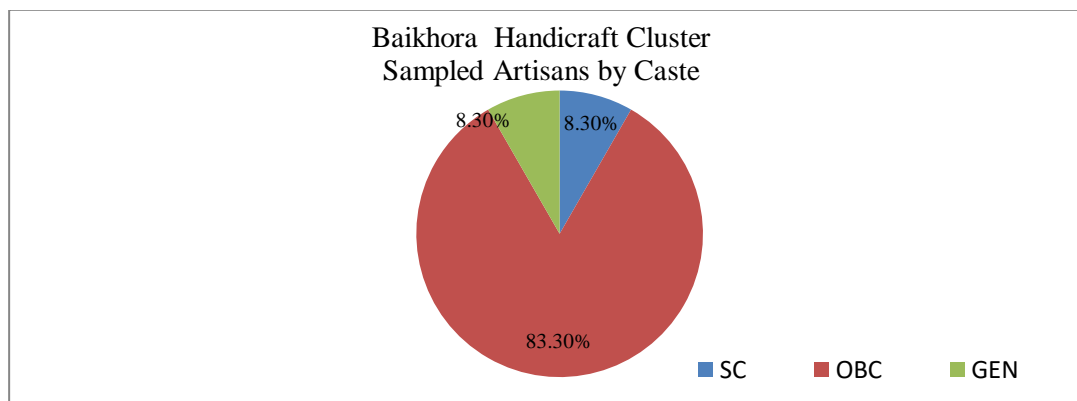
Table: 4.30

Baikhora Handicraft Cluster
Artisans by Caste

Category	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
SC	3	8.3
OBC	30	83.3
General	3	8.3

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.27



Source: Field study.

Baikhora cluster is dominated by OBC category of artisans which accounts for 83.3% and remaining are equally shared by SC and general category as highlighted from the table 4.30.

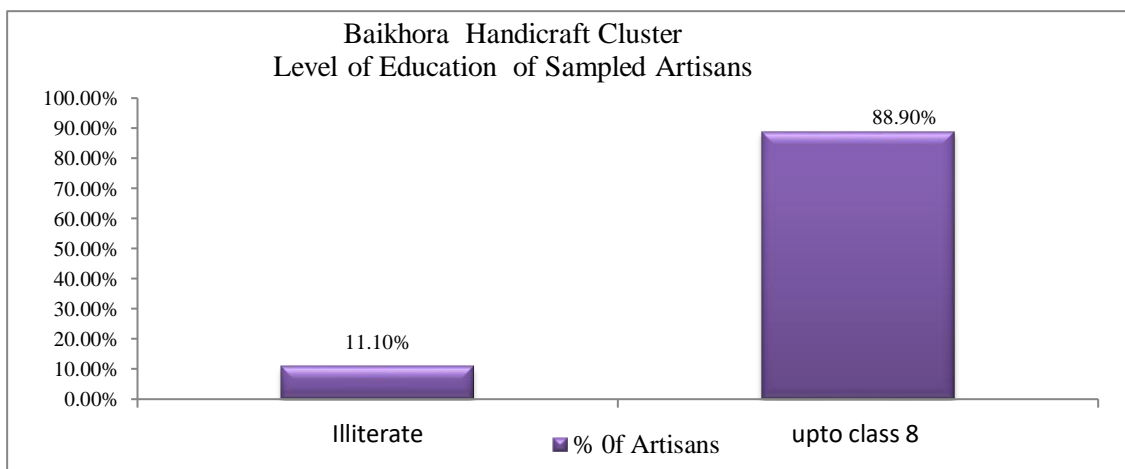
Table: 4.31

Baikhora Handicraft Cluster
Level of Education of Sampled Artisan

Level of Education	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in (%)
illiterate	4	11.1
Up to class IIX pass	32	88.9
Total	36	100

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.28



Source: Field study.

Educational level is a one of the prime factor for promoting entrepreneurship. The observation made from the Chart- 4.28 clearly indicates that only 11.1 % of artisans in Baikhora cluster are illiterate and rest 88.9% artisans are in a position to run their business activities without hiring knowledge from others. No artisan in that cluster is found to be level of education above class eight passed.

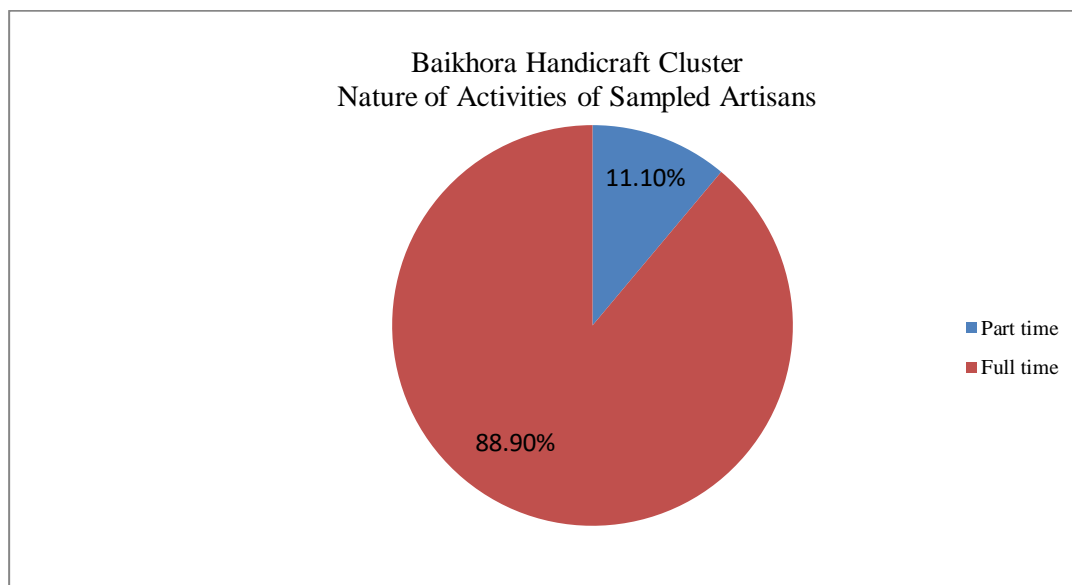
Table: 4.32

Baikhora Handicraft Cluster
Nature of Activities

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Part Time	4	11.1
Full Time	32	89.9
Total	36	100.0

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.29



Source: Field study

The 88.9% of sampled artisans in Baikhora handicraft Cluster area found to be engaged as full time activities and only 11.10% artisan's found to be engaged in part time activity according to chart 4.29. The perpetuity of the entrepreneurial activities depends on of the nature of activity of the artisan. The nature of activity of the artisan in Baikhora Cluster indicates the perpetual business activities

Table: 4.33
Baikhora Handicraft Cluster
Size of Family of Artisans

Members	Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Up-to 4	15	41.7
> 4	21	58.3
Total	36	100.0

Source: Field study

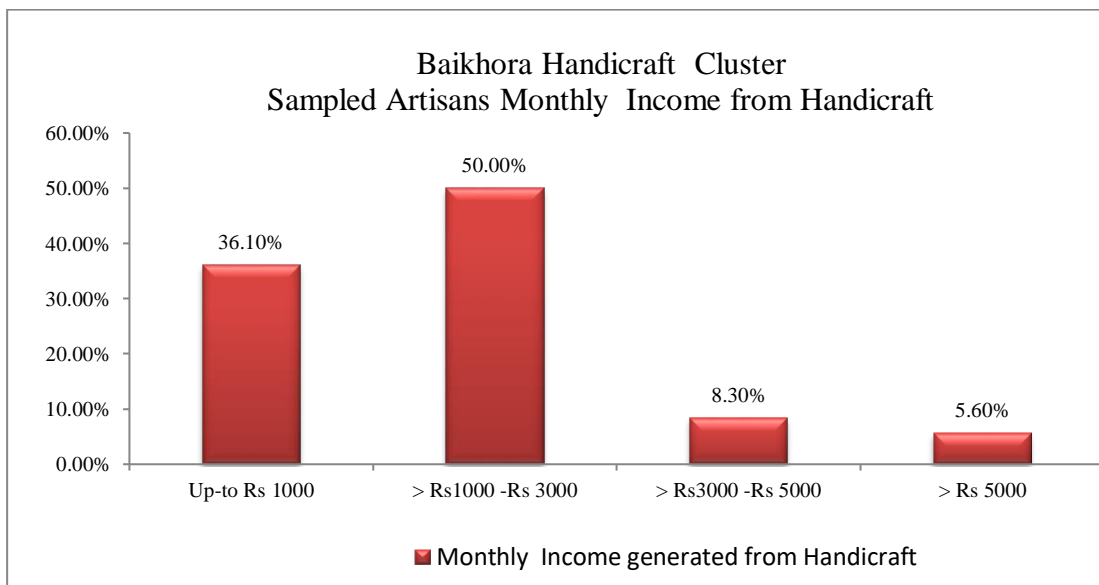
The size of the family is observed from the table-4.33 which mirrors that artisan's family size in Baikhora Cluster is found to be good as a cluster of rural area, in comparison to other clusters. About 41.7.% artisans' family size is restricted to within 4 members and above 4 members there are 58.3% family in Baikhora Cluster.

Table: 4.34
Baikhora Handicraft Cluster
Artisans Monthly income from Handicraft

Trained	No of Sampled Artisans	Sampled Artisans in(%)
Up-to Rs 1000	13	36.1
> Rs 1000 -- Rs 3000	18	50.0
>Rs 3000 - Rs 5000	3	8.3
>Rs 5000	2	5.6

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.30



Source: Field study

The poor economic condition is observed from the chart 4.30. The 36.1% artisan's monthly income does not exceed Rs1000 and about 50% artisans' monthly income within the range of Rs 1000 to Rs 3000. Only 13.9% artisans' income exceeds Rs 3000. In a state with 66.86% families is BPL, the income of artisans of handicraft sector is not to be said un-satisfactory but it is true that under such economic condition highly affects the start up entrepreneurs.

4.7. Socio Economic Profile of the Sampled Handicraft Clusters: - a Comparison:

The socio economic status of the sampled artisans of the five sampled clusters are individual cluster-wise discussed above in terms of the, age, caste, category, level of education ,nature of activity, training, and income. In the light of the above discussion a comparison is made in each of the parameters of socio economic status of artisans which are highlighted below.

Table-4.35

Age of Artisans (in %) in Sampled Clusters: A Comparison

Cluster	Up-to 25years	.> 25-40years	.> 40-55years	.> 55years
Nalchar	2.6	61.5	28.2	7.7
Charilam	----	69.2	23.1	7.7
Jogendranagr	---	43.6	51.3	5.1
Agartala	5.1	43.6	46.2	5.1
Baikhora	---	16.7	72.2	11.1
Total	1.6	47.4	43.8	7.3

Source: Field study

It is observed from table 4.35 that artisans in the age group of within 25 years age and >25 -40 years range in total sampled clusters constitute 2.6% and 47.4% respectively of total sampled artisans. one will find that charilam and Nalchar cluster with 69.2% and 64.1% artisans in the age of within 40 years respectively are better position among the five clusters in the potential age of artisans required for entrepreneurial activities. The position of Jogendranagar cluster with 43.6% artisans and Agartala cluster with 48.7% artisans in terms of age group within 40 years found to be lower than the average percentage of total clusters. Baikhora cluster with only 16.7% artisans in the age group of within 40 years age is much below than total sampled clusters. The startup rate of entrepreneurship depends on the age. The age phenomenon of these clusters reflects that the positive start up rate of entrepreneurship is more in charilam and Nalchar cluster.

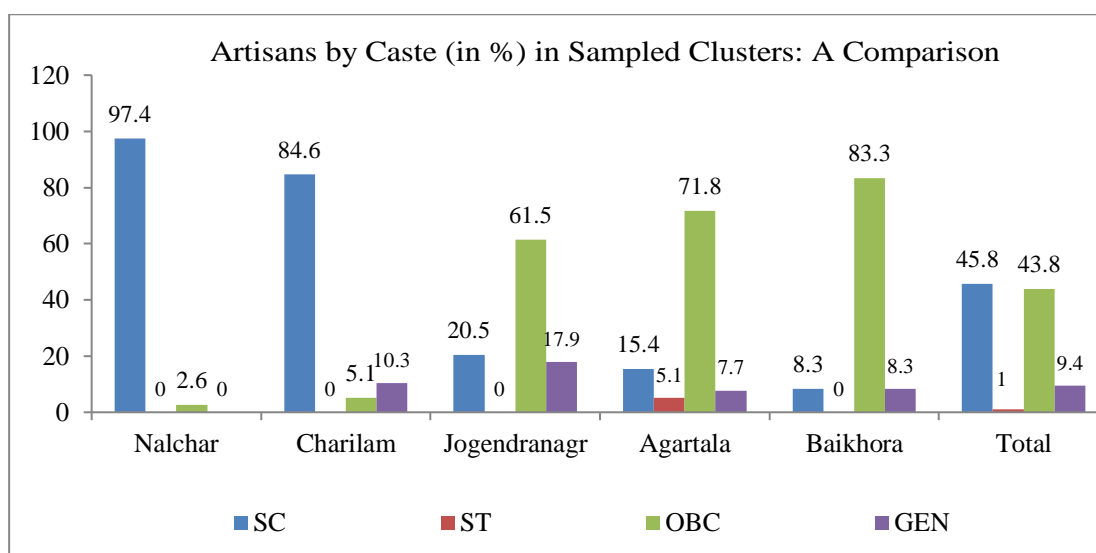
Table: 4.36

Artisans by Caste (in %) in Sampled Clusters: A Comparison

Category	Agartala Cluster	Jogendranagar Cluster	Charilam Cluster	Nalchar Cluster.	Baikhora Cluster	Total
ST	5.1					1
SC	15.40	20.50	84.6	97.4	8.3	45.8
OBC	71.80	61.50	10.3	2.6	83.3	43.8
General	7.70	17.90	5.1		8.3	9.4

Source: Field study.

Chart- 4.31



Source: Field study

It is reported from the chart 4.31 that marginalized sections of the society are mainly engaged in entrepreneurial activities in this sector. The demographic profile of the state highlights that 17.8% and 31.8% population of the state belong to SC and ST category. It is observed from the above chart that SC and ST artisans constitute 45.8% and 43.8% respectively of the total sampled artisans. The dominating trend of SC people as entrepreneur is observed in Charilam and Nalchar cluster which account for 84.6% and 97.4% respectively which is much higher than the total average. The prominence role of the OBC artisans is found in other three clusters, namely Jogendranagar, Agartala and Baikhora in entrepreneurial activities in such clusters. The minimal role of ST and General category people are found in regard to artisanal activities in sampled clusters area.

It is found that Baikhora cluster has the maximum OBC artisan which stands to 83.3% followed by Agartala cluster and Jogendranagar cluster. It is observed that Urban and semi-urban based two clusters are dominated by OBC artisans. Another important point is that maximum artisans in the sampled cluster belong to SC category

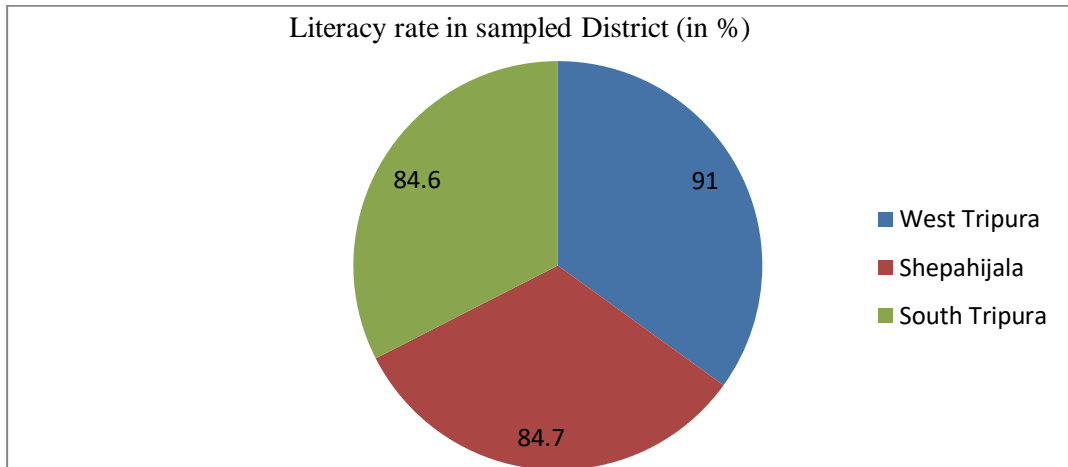
Table-4.37
Level of Education: A Comparison between Sampled Clusters in %

Cluster	Illiterate	Upto class IIX	Below Madhyamik	Madhyamik	H/S	Graduation
Nalchar	12.8	61.5	17.9	5.1	2.6	---
Charilam	23.1	46.2	12.8	2.6	7.7	7.7
Jogendranagr	12.8	48.7	23.1	12.8	2.6	----
Agartala	2.6	38.5	38.5	10.3	2.6	7.7
Baikhora	11.0	86.1	2.8	----	----	----
Total	12.5	55.7	19.3	6.3	3.1	3.1

Source: Field study

Educational level is a one of the prime factor for promoting entrepreneurship. The observation made from the table 4.37 clearly indicates that the educational level of majority of artisans is limited within the class IIX level which constitutes 55.7% of the total artisans. 86.1% artisans level of education in Baikhora cluster is found up to class IIX level. Only 3.1% sampled artisans level of education is observed in the level of graduation and artisans with this level of education is found in Agartala and Charilam cluster. The share of Agartala and Charilam cluster with graduation level of education is observed 7.7% for each of cluster. The low level of education is observed in Baikhora cluster. 12.5% artisans of total sampled clusters is observed illiterate. There are highest illiterate artisans in Charilam cluster with 23.1%

Chart- 4.32



Source: Field study

It is also reveals the chart 4.32 that west district with 91% literacy rate is found to be best but the literacy rate of other two district is also encourageable. The reflection of such literacy rate is found to be absent in case of artisans. About 12.8% sampled artisans in jogendranagar and 23.1% in charilam cluster are found to be illiterate which creates a negative impact on their entrepreneurial activities.

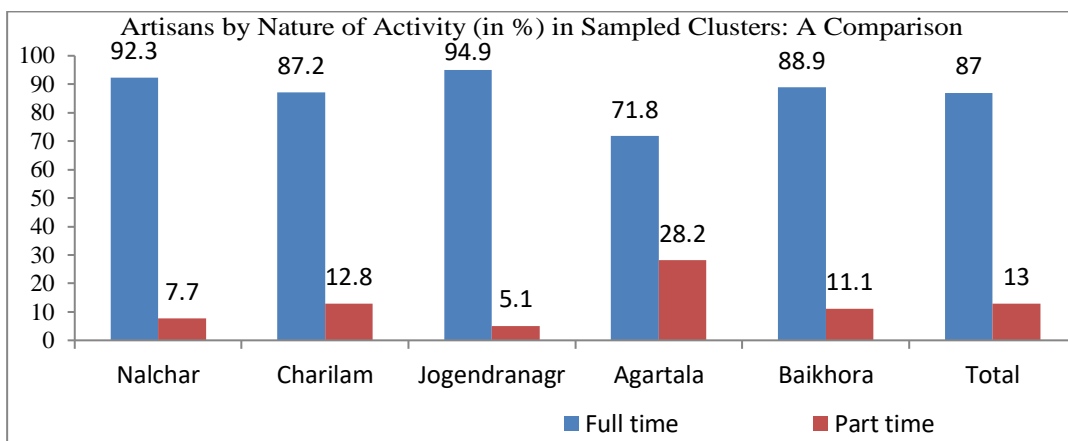
Table: 4.38

Artisans by Nature of Activity (in %) in Sampled Clusters: A Comparison

Nature of Activity	Agartala Cluster	Jogendranagar Cluster	Charilam Cluster	Nalchar Cluster.	Baikhora Cluster	Total
Part time	18.2	5.1	12.8	7.7	10.1	13
Full time	71.8	94.9	87.2	92.3	88.9	87

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.33



Source: Field study

The rates of nature of activity of sampled artisans in four sampled clusters except Agartala cluster are found to be higher than the average of total clusters. The chart 4.33 highlights the nature of activity which is the reflection of the perpetuity of the of the business is found to be high in jogendranagar cluster with 94.9% artisans with full activities followed by Nalchar Cluster with 92.3% time artisans with full activities. Agartala cluster with 18.2% artisan with part time activities is found to be lower rate of perpetuity in entrepreneurial activities in artisanal sector. The urbanization provides the lot of scope of profitable employability to the person other than artisanal activities which is the major cause to ignore the handicraft as fulltime activities for their lively hood. The influence of the urbanisation creates a negative effect on entrepreneurial activities in handicraft sector which has little capacity to deliver proper economic return to artisans.

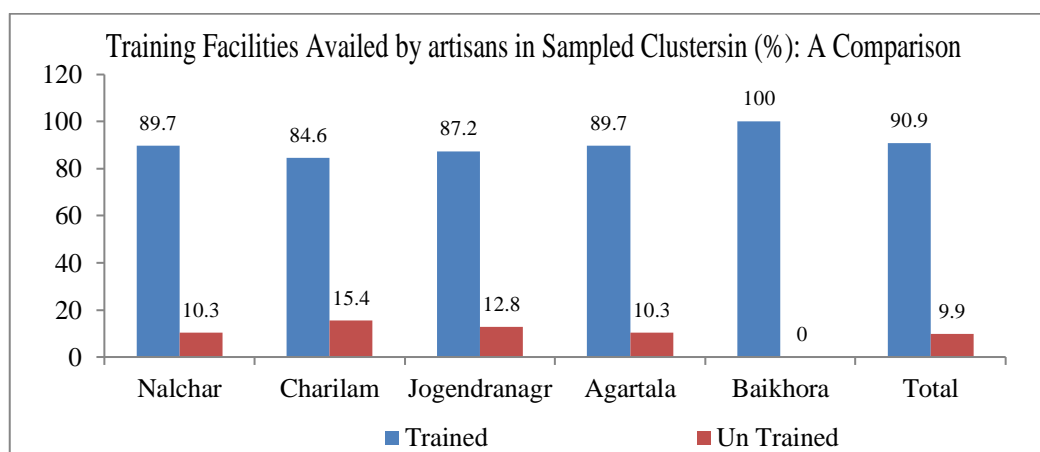
Table: 4.39

Training Facilities Availed by artisans in Sampled Clusters in (%): A Comparison

Training	Agartala Cluster	Jogendranagar Cluster	Charilam Cluster	Nalchar Cluster.	Baikhora Cluster	Total
NO	10.3	12.8	15.4	10.3	00	9.9
Yes	89.7	87.2	84.6	89.7	100	90.1

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.34



Source: Field study

In artisanal cluster the conduction of training programmes to artisan for enhancing the inherent skills of artisans and make the artisans to compete the global market is the natural phenomenon of cluster approach. It is observed in the Chart- 4.34 that 100% artisans of Baikhora cluster are trained. The charilam cluster with 84.6% trained artisan found to be poor in terms of getting the opportunity of training at par to the total sampled clusters. It is observed that Baikhora cluster is purely located in the villages of extreme south of the state with poor standard of living of artisan and operational area of Agartala cluster includes the urban area but only 89.7% artisans are trained. It may be allowed to say that Artisans in rural area are more trained than the artisans of urban area of the sampled clusters.

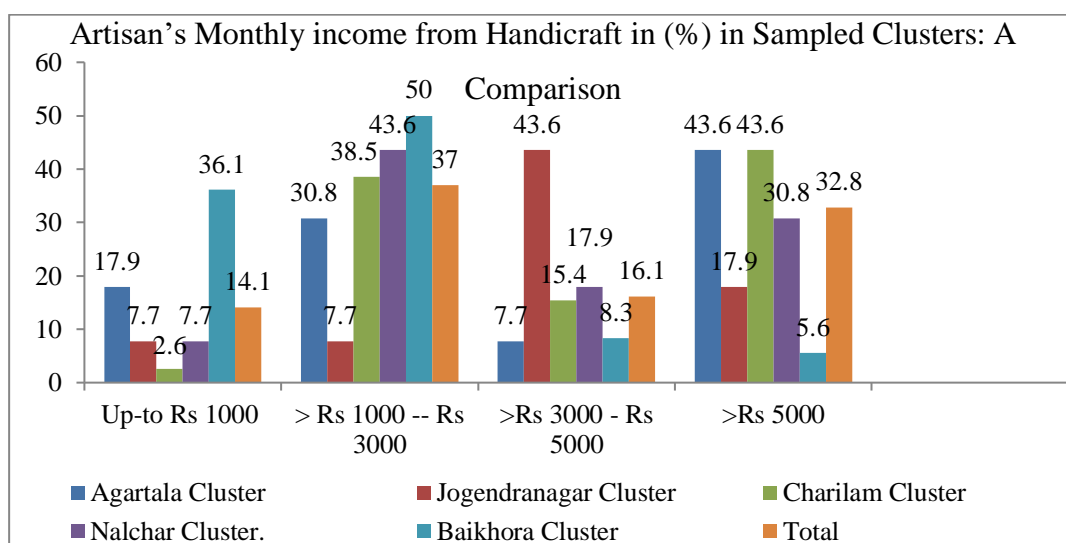
Table: 4.40

Artisan's Monthly income from Handicraft in (%) in Sampled Clusters: A
Comparison

Monthly income	Agartala Cluster	Jogendranagar Cluster	Charilam Cluster	Nalchar Cluster.	Baikhora Cluster	Total
Up-to Rs 1000	17.9	7.7	2.6	7.7	36.1	14.1
> Rs 1000 -- Rs 3000	30.8	43.6	38.5	43.6	50.0	37.0
>Rs 3000 - Rs 5000	7.7	17.9	15.4	17.9	8.3	16.1
>Rs 5000	43.6	30.8	43.6	30.8	5.6	32.8

Source: Field study

Chart- 4.35



Source: Field study

The chart 4.35 mirrors that 14.1% and 37% total sampled artisans of sampled clusters monthly income are within the range of up to Rs1000 and > Rs1000 -- Rs3000 respectively. 16.1% and 32.8% total sampled artisans of sampled clusters monthly income are within the range of > Rs3000 – Rs5000 and above Rs 5000 respectively. The number of clusters with 50% artisans monthly income more than Rs 3000 are three, namely, Agartala cluster, jogendranagar cluster and charilam cluster. It is also observed that the economic status of artisans in Agartala and charilam cluster is better than the average income of total clusters. In these two clusters, 43.6% artisans' income found to be above Rs 5000. The artisans of Baikhora cluster are economically poor. Only 13.9% artisans are able to earn more than Rs 3000 per month and 36.1% artisans' monthly income are found to be within the range of Rs 1000 but 50% artisans monthly income are within the range of more than Rs 1000 to Rs 3000. Higher earning capacity is found in the cluster in urban areas. It may be appropriate in this connection that economic performances of Cluster in urban and semi-urban area are better than the clusters in rural area.

The socio economic status of the sampled artisans of the five sampled clusters in terms of the age, caste, category, clearly indicates that clusters do provide the entrepreneurship among the marginalized section of the society and it is capable to enhance the start up rate of entrepreneurship as in the line of the observation made by the report of Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM Report 2001) that start-up rate of entrepreneurship is high in India. In terms of nature of activity and training, the performances of the sampled clustered artisans are encouraging but lower performance rate is observed in terms of level of education and level of income.

The above discussion of that chapter points out that 49% of total sampled artisans belong to the age group within the range of 40years. The startup rate of entrepreneurship depends on the age. The startup rate of entrepreneurship is found to be very much encouraging in the sampled clusters. The age phenomenon of these clusters reflects that the charilam and Nalchar cluster with 69.2% and 64.1% artisans in the age of within 40 years respectively are in better position than the others in terms of positive start up rate of entrepreneurship.

The highest percentage of artisans i.e. 45.8% in sampled clusters belong to SC category followed by OBC 43.8% and only 1% artisans belong to Schedule Tribe category and 9.4% remains for General category in the total sampled clusters. The dominating trend of SC people as an entrepreneur in sampled artisan is observed in Charilam and Nalchar cluster which account for 84.6% and 97.4% respectively. The maximum artisans in OBC category is observed in Baikhora cluster. The educational level of artisans in the sampled cluster area found to be low.

In terms of training, artisans in sampled clusters are in better position in the regime of clusters. 90.1% of total sampled artisans are trained and in Baikhora clusters 100% artisans are found to be trained. The training facilities availed by artisans related to mainly skill up-gradation, design and development. The position of other clusters is found to be below than the average of total sampled clusters. The position of Charilam and Jogendranagar cluster with 84.6% and 87.2% artisans respectively is found to be lower than the average of total sampled clusters. The position of Agartala and Nalchar cluster with 89.7% for each of cluster is found to be nearer to the average of total sampled clusters.

The perpetuity of the business is found to be high in jogendranagar cluster and Nalchar Cluster. The Agartala cluster, located in Agartala Municipal Corporation, with 28.2% artisan with part time activities is found to be lower rate of perpetuity in entrepreneurial activities in artisanal sector. The urbanisation provides the lot of scope of profitable employability to the person than artisanal activities which may be the major cause to ignore the handicraft as fulltime activities for their livelihood.

The educational level of artisans in the sampled cluster area found to be low.

Though the entrepreneurial activities in the sampled clustered area is found to be improving but the economic status of the artisans of handicraft sector is found to be marginal. Agartala, jogendranagar and charilam clusters are economically better position than the Baikhora and Nalchar clusters. Jogendranagar cluster, located in semi-urban area has the higher earning capacity among the sampled clusters. The artisans of Baikhora cluster, a rural cluster, located extreme south part of the state are economically poor. Most of the clusters are low tech clusters

which are only capable to generate self sustained employability. The perpetuity of the business is found to be high in jogendranagar cluster and Nalchar Cluster. The Agartala cluster, located in Agartala Municipal Corporation, with 28.2% artisan with part time activities is found to be lower rate of perpetuity in entrepreneurial activities in artisanal sector. The urbanisation provides the lot of scope of profitable employability to the person than artisanal activities which may be the major cause to ignore the handicraft as fulltime activities for their livelihood.

In a nutshell it may be said that clusters promoting the growth of entrepreneurship enhance the social and economic empowerment of the unprivileged section of the society and makes the way towards the direction of inclusive growth.