



AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF POTTERY OCCUPATION IN GURGAON DISTRICT

Mr. Bhosale S. N.

Assistant Professor Head, Department Of Economics

ABSTRACT:

On the one side of coin in the realm of innovation, we have seen the items made of various metals which may have demonstrated appealing, very much structured, great completing, light in weight, modest in rate, sturdiness, etc. Be that as it may, they have not demonstrated their utility towards keeping up your great wellbeing by utilizing them. The opposite side is the utilization of stoneware items which are being used since old time in India and have additionally demonstrated their utility since starting. Making earthenware items isn't the advanced science yet it is likewise obvious that it was ruled by potters as it were. This occupation needn't bother with much apparatuses and methods however it very well may be made with the assistance of one wheel, blender and iron block only. To know the significance of this occupation, this investigation discovers the example of creation, cost, salary and benefit of stoneware occupation in Gurgaon district. This study is dependent on essential information which is gathered with the assistance of survey talk with timetable. This investigation reasons that the earthenware occupation is experiencing exorbitant crude materials, absence of working capital, out of date innovation, absence of expansion of items, solid rivalry from the automated businesses items, insufficient promoting offices and absence of innovative work endeavors

Keywords: Technology, Product, Pottery, Potter, Tools, Technique, Wheel, Beater, Anvil and Occupation.

INTRODUCTION:

We as a whole live in the nation where a few people appear to coast on the island of thriving and others in the tremendous ocean of neediness. Aside from working in taxpayer supported organizations; individuals are occupied with farming and genealogical/customary occupation also. Since old occasions this work is occupied with these occupations which are appropriated for the most part according to rank framework. Metal forger began press related occupation, Carpenter began wood work, Harijans began cowhide work, weavers began weaving and Potters (Kumhar) began making mud ceramics. They embraced these occupations as a work for their survival and presence. They can telecommute and win their salary as a ceramics specialist (Akilandeswary and Pitchai, 2016). Because of absence of instruction, capital, foundation and innovation may have been a portion of the explanations behind them to be unequipped for contending the cutting edge enterprises. The cutting edge businesses appear to destroy the conventional occupation. Monetary suitability of occupation is confronting difficulties which get reflected into their expectation for everyday comforts and training of their youngsters. The dread of getting pushed out of market poses a potential threat on the general population associated with these occupations. But subsequent to knowing the significance of this occupation not very many investigations have been accounted for in the writing. That is



the reason this investigation has picked earthenware occupation as an examination issue in this paper.

1.1 Background of Pottery Occupation

Earthenware is a type of mud which is displayed into a coveted shape, dried, coated and let go into an oven. It is the conventional occupation which is controlled by Kumhar people group. Creation of ceramics is certainly not a straightforward errand. It needs a ultra-gifted individual who has an imaginative personality and inventive thoughts. Prior stoneware making was begun in towns however with the development advancements and innovation of science it is spread in towns and urban communities too. When nothing was there in antiquated time, the ceramics was found in numerous structures. During the time spent stoneware making numerous individuals from potters family are associated with the mud arrangement to coat part and terminating process. Ceramics items are acquainted with the recently conceived infant and be in contact till death of a man. So earthenware has an extraordinary connection to humanity. Stoneware was rehearsed and utilized in antiquated India since 5500 BCE amid Mehrgarh period, now it is called north west India and Pakistan. Further it was created in Indus Valley civilisation and thrived along the Indus and Ghaggar-Hakra rivers which was additionally called Harappan civilisation and this civilisation kept going 3500 to 1300 BCE.

1.2 Process of ceramics making

Earthenware things are made by dirt which is taken out from profound and hazardous rocks with a diligent work of numerous individuals. The crude mud is burrowed from third layer of earth as the initial two are bad for utilize (Diana Halluska, 1999). One must have full information of mud. It is among the most inexhaustible of earth's regular assets, and also one of the least expensive and most helpful crude material. It is to be dried, isolated from grass straws and stones. It is to be wetted and sifted through thin net. Ply it and make the batter for ace potter.

1.3 Selection of Pottery making Techniques

There are just two systems utilized in making ceramics items. Be that as it may, with the imagination of potter's mind he can bring forth a large number of assortments of stoneware items. In all of second his mind continues considering new models. In both the strategies; procedure of planning dirt, apparatuses, getting done with, coating and terminating process remains relatively same. Procedures utilized in making dirt ceramics are given as underneath:

1.4 Wheel Throwing and Stages of Pottery Making on Wheel

Tossing is the system of making earthenware items on wheel which might be tossed physically or by power. The tasks on wheel can't make you master or ace until and except if you take direction of the master or work under him for a stipulated day and age. There are parcel of traps in the arms, hands, legs, palm, fingers and tip of fingers of a potter which can't be portrayed hypothetically. To make a product on wheel, a potter needs to experience least eleven phases like wetting the surface of wheel, focusing the knot, coning the irregularity, raising the bump up, diving or pushing down, drawing up or raising up once more, making the divider thin, framing by making surface delicate, capturing, utilizing smoother for abdominal area, utilizing Cutter of thread and removing the product from wheel

1.5 Selection of Tools

In spite of the fact that the restricted quantities of apparatuses are utilized in stoneware yet determination of hardware for a specific pot is imperative. Before utilizing any instrument in earthenware making it is critical to know the capacity of every single apparatus. Some required devices resemble Beater or Bat, Anvil, Beating base, Cutter (Kabula) and Knife (Chhuri).

1.6 Decoration

As we realize that pots made on wheel or by hand displaying are inadequate in nature without enhancement part which assumes imperative job. Beautification of pottey items needs shaving, stepping, etching, cut aspects, puncturing, cleaning, coating and painting.

1.7 Firing of stoneware items

In the wake of giving the coveted shape to the earthenware products whether it is made by wheel tossing, hand or by casings; they are to be put ablaze. Before putting ablaze they are called green products and are fragile in nature. To make the pots for utilize they are put into flame in a sufficient and fitting oven. Bovine fertilizer, logs of wood and eucalyptus branches and leaves are the materials used to flame the mud pots in furnace whether it is open or close oven.

1.8 Potter

The man behind this stoneware is called potter. Earthenware is the mature organic product which is culled from the tree named as potter. He is an extremely quiet and calm individual who inalienably demonstrates the way of life of Haryana. He has a place with a dedicated and exceptionally basic living network regularly known as Kumbhkar or Prajapati. He requires just a single wheel, one stick and some customary devices which he has from his antecedents. In any case, with the innovativeness of his psyche, he can change the mud into all around organized and appealing pots, vessels, toys and different things of everyday necessity, periodic utilize and celebration utilize things. More often than not, he takes a chunk of dirt, put it on haggie it with the assistance of a stick. At that point he puts his both the hands on protuberance, puts the weight on toes of feet by lifting the back part of his feet. At that point he pulls the irregularity upward and make the extensive size of protuberance with the assistance of water. After that no one recognizes what enchantment he plays to shape all assortments of stoneware. Before your eyes he will make the coveted ceramics things and you won't have the capacity to get indicate even.

1.9 Historical foundation of potter

Potter is the English word and the equivalent word of this word in Hindi is Kumhar. The Kumhar or Kumbhars or rehmani get their name from the Sanskrit word Kumbhakar which bears the significance earthen pot producer. They are otherwise called Prajapati, Prajapat, Ghumiyar, Ghumar, Kumbhkaar or Kumawat. This position is found in every one of the parts of India. The inception of this network is accepted from the earliest starting point of human advancement when the man began utilizing utensils to get ready and eat sustenance. The Kumhars view themselves as the starters of the world's first industry named Pottery. This people group is the group of DaksaPrajapati. It is referenced in our Purans. DaksaPrajapati was the child of Lord Brahma. DaksaPrajapati was an extraordinary researcher of Yajur-Ved.

1.10 Life of Potters

The Kumhar are a landless network who proceed in their conventional occupation as potters, with some occupied with creature cultivation and harvest cultivating on an offer editing premise. Some work as artisans and physical work for a day by day wage. Numerous Kumhar have surrendered their conventional occupation and are utilized in taxpayer driven organization – as educators, engineers, specialists, police and military; while others work for private undertakings. Be that as it may, proficiency level and mindfulness on numerous social issues is as yet not acceptable.

2. Target Of The Study

There is a tremendous decrease in earthenware occupation and the state of potters is breaking down step by step. The majority of them have left the earthenware making and moved to different callings. The fundamental reason is discovered that the expense of crude material is expanding and the overall revenue isn't meeting the necessity of potters. In brilliant days earthenware was the primary wellspring of

pay yet now they live with hand to mouth with stoneware salary because of low dimension of interest of ceramics items. So this examination discovers "a financial investigation of ceramics occupation in Gurgaon" as a goal. Further, monetary examination has been investigated with the assistance of creation of earthenware items, cost, salary and benefit got from ceramics items.

3. Research Methodology

The investigation is done in Gurgaon square and Pataudi square of Gurgaon region and 100 respondents/potter families from each square are considered for information accumulation which speaks to the last example unit. The exploration members are potters families including ladies, old matured potters and kids over 18 years. To meet the criteria for making a decision about the quality and legitimacy of research dependent on the wellsprings of data, the veritable respondents are considered. To make the importance of information, the different wellsprings of proof are assembled. Gatherings of potters, coordinate perception, meetings, polls and the writing surveyed, are the different wellsprings of data to approve and validate the investigation. The greater part of the meetings were led in the homes and at their working spot, so as not to upset their generation. For few meetings the sound and video recorder was utilized. The present investigation is taken for the period 2015-16 as for essential information review through all around structured and pre-ried timetable by utilizing meeting technique for study. Add up to 200 respondents were chosen for the examination. The investigation is chiefly founded on graphic examination of the writing, reports and information gathered from the auxiliary and essential sources. Factual strategies were maintained a strategic distance from and more accentuation was given for a subjective portrayal. The straightforward measurable instruments as rate and the distinct research configuration are utilized to examine, decipher and for organization of information for introducing the discoveries.

4. Results and Discussion

To discover the aftereffects of financial investigation of earthenware occupation; the stoneware creation, cost, pay and benefit got from the offer of ceramics items is considered for examination. The outcome is gotten and examined in succeeding sections.

4.1 Production of Pottery Products

Stoneware occupation is an occasional occupation. It runs just for 3-4 months in a year. It can't be proceeded in stormy season and in extraordinary sweltering climate. There are different elements associated with ceramics creation like interest of items, celebration season, the work environment, timing of work, climatic conditions, innovation utilized during the time spent generation, inclusion of hazard and different elements. The subtle elements of creation amounts of earthenware items in 2015-16 in Gurgaon area have been investigated and are given as beneath:

5. Synopsis and Conclusion

Ceramics is the genuine reflection of a general public. It mirrors the lifestyle and culture of the general population. This occupation is known as little scale family-based occupation kept running by gifted earthenware laborers by utilizing crude instruments and with wide commonness of ignorance among the specialists. We cherish the size, structure and state of the pots made by potters. We appreciate eco free utilization of ceramics yet we overlook the diligent work, commitment and financial state of potters who made these earthenware items. The present examination demonstrates that the earthenware occupation in the investigation region is experiencing expensive crude materials, absence of working capital, out of date innovation, absence of broadening of items, deficient promoting offices and absence of innovative work endeavors. As of late, different options in contrast to earthenware have ascended to scene, for example, plastic, artistic and glass items, which have constrained the utilization of ceramics (Mahran, 1999). At the point when the stoneware item is prepared for utilize that time the expense of earth in Gurgaon square

reaches upto Rs. 11.39 for 1 kilogram utilization of earth and in Pataudi square it was Rs. 09.61. Gurgaon square is driving in ceramics creation however it isn't adequate for survival. Out of 200 example family units the aggregate benefit was just rupees 1634353. So the normal benefit ranges to each example family is just Rupees 8171.

REFERENCES

1. Allen, Adriana (2003), "Environmental planning and management of the peri-urban interface", *Environment and Urbanization* Vol 15, No 1, April, pages 135–147.
2. Baker, Jonathan and Hege Wallevik (2003), "Poverty and wealth at the rural–urban interface: an actorcentred perspective from northern Tanzania", *Environment and Urbanization* Vol 15, No 2, October, pages 229–248.
3. Brook, Robert, Sangetha Purushothoman and Chandrashekhar Hunshal (editors) (2003), *Changing Frontiers: The Peri-urban Interface Hubli–Dharwad, India*, Books for Change, Bangalore, 146 pages.
4. Halkatti, Meera, Sangeetha Purushotthaman and Robert Brook (2003), "Participatory action planning in the peri-urban interface; the twin city experience: Hubli–Dharwad, India", *Environment and Urbanization* Vol 15, No 1, April, pages 149–158..
5. Rees, William E (1992), "Ecological footprints and appropriated carrying capacity: what urban economics leaves out", *Environment and Urbanization* Vol 4, No 2, October, pages 121–130.