

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Contrary to the distressing condition of most of the traditional craftsmen in other districts, their counterparts in the City district are well placed due to steady demand for their products in the flourishing market. Whether it is a clay pot maker or a goldsmith, they find here, ample work throughout the year.

Decades back, the artisans of Bangalore and Anekal were producing silk sarees of durable texture, gilt bordered sarees and *khanas* (blouse pieces) in attractive designs. Manufacture of durable carpets in excellent designs was the vocation of about 100 workers. The carpets were sent to U.K., U.S.A. and Australia. The Central Jail was an important centre for superior carpet weaving. The blacksmiths were the manufacturers of agricultural implements and ornamental railings; stands for garden seats were rolled out from four iron foundaries. The carpenters were manufacturing coaches, carriages and wooden furniture in British designs. Some quantity of cotton tapes and ropes were made by twenty Muslim families and the bulk of it was consumed by the military.

Old place names like Madivala, Pottery Town (near Benson town), Kumbharapet, Tannery road, Jewellers' Street and similar others are still in vogue and remind the public of their past associations. Over the years, professionals in various skills have migrated to this place and it is a continuing phenomenon. Production of handicrafts in sandal, teak, rosewood, etc. was started after 1954, with the entry of Gudigars (noted for excellent wood carving) from Sagar. Construction boom attracted large number of carpenters, painters, masons and others to this City, from far flung areas of Bijapur, Gulbarga, as well as from Tamilnadu and Kerala States. The Agarabathi or incense stick is a foreign exchange earning commodity, and a good number of workers specially women, are undertaking it as a whole-time or part-time calling. Being the main centre for wholesale and retail trade in fruits, vegetables, flowers and the like, the Bangalore has large number of vendors. The most significant vocation is the jewel craft and there are thousands of highly

specialised craftsmen working in gold and silversmithy and in its allied activities of melting, purifying, wire drawing and polishing. With the modernisation and tremendous growth of the City, many new vocations also emerged on the economic scene. It is endeavoured in this chapter, to throw spotlight on some occupations which are playing important role in the economic development of the State and mitigating the unemployment problem.

Gold and Silversmithy

Among the key jewellery markets in India, Bangalore occupies an important place. In this Cosmopolitan city, buying and selling of gold and silver articles goes on unabated throughout the year. Busiest commercial places of this activity, are the Avenue Road, Chickpet area and Jeweller's street in the old Cantonment area. Depending on the jewel craft are about 3,000 certified goldsmiths, 2,500 certified silversmiths, 1,000 diamond setters and jewellers and about 3,500 jewellery licensed artisans (14 ct. jewel makers). Majority of these highly skilled workers belong to hereditary Vishwakarma community and they speak Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam and there is a small number of Daivajyna brahmins. The large scale production of gold and silver articles in the city, involves several stages of manufacturing process both manual and machine. They are: stone cutting, wire drawing, sheet making, polishing and purifying. The job of melting is undertaken by about 500 Maharashtrian and North Indian workers settled in the city and polishing is exclusively done by 500 Muslim artisans. Mostly the customers directly approach the jewellery merchants and select the designs from the model gilt ornaments or design books available with them. As per the specifications of the customers, the jewellers entrust the work to the gold or silversmith as the case may be. The jeweller collects labour charge from the customers and pays it to the goldsmith, retaining his commission at the current rate. The goldsmiths also have their permanent customers. To suit the needs of the day, they prepare ornaments to new design or old. The popular ornaments are diamond or precious-stone-studded items, ear rings, nose screws, chains, *mangalasutras*, rings, bangles, bracelets and a host of other varieties. Articles made from silver are, utensils for household use and images of gods and goddesses. Peak season for this vocation is between February and June. Constant work and assured income in gold and silversmithy has attracted a large number of workers from other parts to Bangalore in recent years. S. Subramanyam is an innovative goldsmith and this highly skilled artisan has made a nose screw weighing 3.7 mg of 14 ct gold, studded with single pearl, the first of its kind in the country. A special feature of the nose screw is that it rotates while inhaling and exhaling breath. It took three months to the master goldsmith to complete the nose screw which has many inter-changeable sub-assembled parts for rotation. This artistic work got him national and state awards in 1979.

Sculpture

There are sculptors in stone, metal and wood who produce excellent artistic pieces in Bangalore. One such artistic work of monumental nature was the copper

metal hollow Ashokan capital of four lions (gold plated) that now majestically adorns the top of the Vidhana Soudha. It was wrought by the late Shamchar in 1952-53 at Bangalore. During the same period, he made an impressive brass palanquin for a temple at Yedyur and it was put on public display in the Town Hall of Bangalore for ten days. He also crafted many images and *kalashas* for temples and *mathas*. In recognition of Shamachar's service to the metal sculpture he received State Award. D. Vadiraj is a noted master craftsman in the art of stone and metal carving, besides he is preparing plaster of paris images. In 1965, he secured national award for traditional carving. He has trained many promising craftsmen who include a sculptress Kanaka Murthy. Some of the stone images made by him, have been sent to foreign countries. In ivory work and wood carving, two other craftsmen who won national awards in 1965 were Appukuttan Achar and Parameshawarachar. S. Doreswami is a master craftsman in decorative wood work, paper mache work and traditional painting in Tanjore style. The *yali* (mythical animal) crafted in wood with Tanjore style painting had won him national award in 1985. The national award for stone carving was secured by S.N. Ganga-dharachary in 1988. He had designed and sculpted stone statues in the Chola, Hoysala and the Pallava styles and they were supplied to many temples. In sheet metal work and metal casting about 200 skilled artisans are involved. They prepare armour of deities, *bagiluvadas* (door frames) and *prabhavalis* (haloes) in gold, silver and brass on orders of the customers. Many of these metal craftsmen are casting images of deities out of *panchaloha*, copper or brass. These images are sold in Bangalore and outside. There are nearly 500 sculptors in Bangalore, most of them Vishwakarmas and Gudigars, but a considerable number of others too have swollen their ranks. Some are engaged by the antique dealers in Bangalore on a regular basis.

Kaushalya, an unique centre for training artisans, was established in 1984 at Bangalore under the auspicious of the KPJ Prabhu Foundation for Employment Promotion and the Canara Bank. The training programmes arranged at Kaushalya under the supervision of master craftsmen are, doll making, wood carving, stone carving, metal carving, terra cotta, sandal and inlay work. The duration of the training period ranges from two months to two years, and the trainees are paid stipend. On completion of the training, financial assistance is being given to them to set up independent units. The craftsmen working in the centre are provided raw materials, financial assistance and marketing facility for their handicrafts through its show room. The Centre's show room is visited by a number of tourists. Ashok Gudigar and Venkataramana Bhat are the master craftsmen who have been trained in this centre and bagged the prestigious Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay Vishwakarma award in 1986 and 1987 respectively.

Manufacturing musical instruments

Musical instruments manufacturers in the City, have the distinction of manufacturing high quality instruments. They are *veena*, *tamboora*, harmonium,

mridanga, tabala etc., and the main centres of this activity are Balepet and Chickpet (O.T.C. Road). One Magadi Ranganna was the pioneer to start first unit at Sharada Talkies, in about 1940 for manufacturing string musical instruments. Now there are three such units. To make new ones or to repair instruments, the proprietary workers should have a knowledge of classical music and few entrants to this field without such background had to fold up their business. Well known artist in music, A. Veerabhadraiah is running Aruna Musicals and is an expert in making stringed instruments. Sometime back, he introduced fibre glass as a component to the lower portion of the instrument (stand and *burude*), instead of wood. This method not only reduced the weight of the instrument but also worked out cheaper. Initially this change received hostile reaction from the musicians and artists. Later they reconciled, as the use of fibre glass made no difference in the melody of the instruments. The main raw-materials that require in this occupation are the steel strings, seasoned wood, and brass reeds. Of these items, seasoned wood is available locally but brass reeds are obtained from Palitana in Gujarat and fine steel strings are imported from West Germany. Ordinary variety steel strings are purchased from the dealers in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi etc. The price of decorative *veena* is about Rs. 1,050 and *tamboora* Rs. 1,200. The rate of ordinary variety ranges from Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 per piece. Another portable model intended for the foreign buyers may cost Rs. 1,200. Some string instruments are being exported to Malaysia currently. Apart from local buyers, there is a good demand for them at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

The *charmavadyas* or *tala vadyas* or percussion instruments (*mridanga, tabala, khanjira, dholak* etc) are the accompanying musical instruments. Manufacturing or repairing them is the vocation of about ten self-employed persons in the City. Items like wood, leather and small steel rods are its chief components and all of them are purchased in Bangalore itself. Now wood like *chigare, karimara* and *sihibevinamara* are widely used for the manufacture of *talavadyas*. Depending on its quality, one *mridanga* or a pair of *tabala* may cost Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000. Five establishments are selling and repairing all types of instruments needed for classical music, orchestra and band set. The skilled workers employed in this field are paid wages on piece rate.

Agarbathi rolling

Some *agarabathi* manufacturers of Chintamani in Kolar District were the pioneers to start *Agarbathi* rolling in the City on experimental basis. Their success emboldened others to follow suit. Over the decades, *bathi* rolling developed considerably and Bangalore is one of the major centres of this activity now. The calling of *bathi* rolling has provided part-time or full time employment to thousands of men and women in their houses itself. Basic raw-materials are being supplied to these workers and after rolling, they are returned to the mother units for further process, packing and marketing. Important raw-materials used for *bathi* manufacture are aromatic chemicals, resinoids and essential oils, bamboo split sticks, charcoal and the binding agent *jigat*. There is a dearth of forest based materials like

bamboo sticks, charcoal and *jigat* in these days. On an average, a worker may earn about Rs. 15 per day. The direct employees of the respective manufacturing units are getting wages, P.F., gratuity and variable dearness allowance. The workers depending on it, are getting employment all through the year. Large quantities of *agarbathi* or incense sticks are finding their way to the markets all over India and in some overseas countries.

Wood carving

At the time of construction of mammoth Vidhana Soudha, the Bangaloreans had the glimpse of traditional artistic touch of Sagar Gudigars in minute wood carving (for example:-sandal wood doors with teak wood frame of the Cabinet meeting hall). Some craftsmen among the 30 Gudigar families, who were brought to Bangalore between 1954 and 1957, to undertake carving in the Vidhana Soudha, saw bright future for these crafts in Bangalore and settled down in the City permanently. They produced and sold handicrafts of rose wood, teak and sandal wood. Growing demand for the handicrafts in the local market, had tempted a number of Andhra and Kerala craftsmen to migrate to city. Their number is more than 40 now. The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation is the premier supplier of sandal wood to the skilled wood craftsmen, at the rate of 9.50 kgs for each carver and 18 kgs for each turner, per month. But sandal wood supply is not regular, the carvers complain. The carvers' working tools are chisels, carpentry tools, fevicol, sand paper, mansion polish and the like and turners operate lathes. The products of the craftsmen are gods, goddesses, human and animal figures, jewel boxes, fans, miniature figures of deities inserted in the shell, ball pens and pen stands, wall panels etc. For pedestal or base, yellow teak and rose wood are being used. To supplement the income, the Gudigar women prepare sandal garlands, pith (*bendu*) *bashinga* or bridal headgear.

Plaster of paris images

Attractive images made of plaster of paris are put on sale at the Central talkies. The men behind this artistic work are migrant North Indians, camping at Jakkarayanakere area. Pitched tents are their abodes and worksheds and sales outlets too. Making use of plaster of paris, available in the local market, men and women are seen preparing deities and images in different sizes with the aid of moulds. Later half finished deities are carefully etched and painted with colours to make them more impressive. The price of these images varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 according to the size of the article. The skilled artists are preparing artistic images, despite ups and downs in marketing.

Selling of old books

Trading in old books has become an occupation since 1950, for some enterprising people in the city. And in all about 150 persons are eking out their livelihood by selling second-hand books. They swing into action every day after

10.30 a.m. at Mysore Bank Circle, Kaveri Bhavan, Avenue Road, Balepet, Commercial Street etc., by spreading old books on the pavements and in front of some shops. Such displayed books pertain to history, science and technology, law, religion and other subjects, for which the reading public, students and teachers are the customers. They bargain and buy the selected books at 50% of the market price or even less. Sometimes rare books would fetch higher profit to the second hand book dealers. By pocketing a net profit of Rs. 30 to 40, the old book sellers wrap up their business in the evening. Second-hand book sellers will replenish their book stocks by purchasing them from the private libraries, individuals and newspaper merchants and the last named are operating at City Market, Indiranagar, Jayanagar, Mathikere and other places. The capital investment in this ploy ranges from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. When academic year starts in June and July, the sale of old books rises steeply. Rainy days will curtail the normal business of the old book sellers as they run their show in open air.

Rattan Craft

Many cane manufacturers exhibit in their shops, a wide range of cane furniture for sale. There is a good demand for these furniture in Bangalore when compared to other production centres in the State. Raw-cane is the basic material and it is procured from private dealers and the Forest Department. To begin with, craftsmen split the raw cane and keep it for some time for seasoning. Thick cane is exclusively used for frames of different types of furniture and is bent to the proper size through heat treatment process. Painting and polishing are also undertaken to make the cane article more attractive. The cane furniture which are marketed are easy chairs, chairs, teapots, baskets, flower baskets, trays, swings etc. This vocation which employs skilled workers, is not a seasonal one.

Mobile Canteens

Mobile canteens are of recent origin and in a short span of time, they have earned the goodwill of the public, office-goers, lawyers etc. Mobile canteens are being managed by the self-employed persons and some of them possess good educational background. The caterers press into service three wheelers or jeep etc. They have fixed destinations at Cubbon Park, Cauvery Bhavan and other places where government or private offices are located. One or two assistants are employed to clean the plates and vessels and to serve. Swift serving, homely food and cheap rates are the plus points of the mobile caterers. Non-vegetarian food is also served by some of them

Mobile mechanics

In several parts of the city, repairing stranded two wheelers on the roads, is the main occupation of some trained young mechanics. These mobile mechanics are equipped with tool kits (tools and spares) and ply on bicycles which are hired or owned. If they spot stranded two wheelers due to mechanical snags, they rush

there to undertake minor repairs like changing clutch wire, flat tyres, cleaning spark plugs, carburators, etc. In the process, per day, they earn about Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. They do well during the rainy season.

Flower selling

Huge quantity of flowers pour into the city daily, from a radius of about 40 kms. and flowers are also brought from Coimbatore, Calicut and Madurai for marketing. They are *kanakambara* (crossandra), *mallige* (jasmine), *sevanthige* (chrysanthemum), *gulabi* (rose), *sugandharaja* (tube rose), *chendu huvu* (marygold), *kakada* (jasmine sp) and some others. The K.R. Market is the principle place for the flower trade and the agriculturists bring their flowers to the commission agent's *mandis* (stalls), who in turn sell them to the retail string flower sellers. From the sale proceeds, the commission agent retains his commission of 12 paise per rupee and the balance amount is paid to the grower. There are regular flower stalls in K.R. Market, Russel market and mini-markets which are mostly manned by men. Beautiful garlands and flower strings are made in various sizes and designs. The rates vary from Rs.10 to Rs. 80 per pair. In addition, ready-made plaited *moggina jade* (jasmine plaits) to adorn the plaited hair of women is the speciality of the string flower makers. They are sold at Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per piece. Women workers in hundreds are preparing flower strings in their habitats and sell them in different localities and eke out a living. They have their regular customers who pay them once in a month. The rate of flowers fluctuate from time to time depending on the supply position. On the whole flower selling, as an occupation has provided constant work to hundreds of women. Flower garlands are sold at doors at times by teenagers.

Plying Autorikshaws

In the public transport sector of Bangalore City, about 11,574 (1988) autos are playing a very crucial role in transporting goods and passengers from one end to the other every day. They began plying from 1950, when ten vehicles were issued licences by the City Corporation in that year. This place has the distinction of having highest number of autorikshaws in the State and in the process they have replaced the old horse carts. They are plying in the City, its suburbs and as far as Kengeri, Yelahanka, and Krishnarajapuram townships. The auto plying has provided jobs to more than 15,000 drivers and related workers, who include literates, illiterates and a few graduates. A big chunk of them are owner-cum-drivers. On the other hand, a substantial number of drivers are getting the autorikshaws for hire from the actual owners, on payment of Rs. 50 to Rs.60 hire charges per day. They run autos for fixed hours and themselves meet the expenditure on petrol, oil and minor repairs. The net income of the auto- drivers, may range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per day. Week-ends and festivals will bring less cheers to the automen. In these days, more people of lower economic strata are taking up auto plying profession.

Real estate agency

Very few real estate deals are directly settled without middlemen in a vast city like Bangalore. The brokers in the real estate transactions are linking the seller and buyer by acting as go between them. They are mainly instrumental for the sale and purchase of properties worth crores of rupees every year. For securing accommodation for commercial, industrial and residential purpose (on rent as well), the desiring persons have to register their names with the brokers, on payment of certain fee. At the same time they should furnish particulars about the property, locality in which it is required and affordable price, etc. When the deals are finally clinched, the brokers will collect two percent of the property value or the agreed amount as commission from the buyers. An estimated 2,000 brokers are operating in Bangalore, of whom many are reputed and have established regular offices. Agents helping to fix a house for rent charge a fee for every house examined by the party, and take a commission from both renter and rentee after the deal is struck. Estate Agency is a flourishing business.

Lock repairing

Lock repairing engages about 150 full time workers in the city and most of them are Muslims. Lock repairers are mostly found at K.R. Market and Russel Market and others have scattered all over the city. Generally they sit at a fixed place with tool kits. They are experts in repairing all types of locks and shape duplicate keys. For similar work, they visit houses, offices and other establishments and on such occasions charge more. Average daily earnings of the lock repairers may range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, and many of them are not working on Sundays. To supplement their income, they repair umbrellas, battery operated torch lights, zips and other such items.

Astrologers

The astrologers play a prominent part in the life of the orthodox. Bangalore has about 1000 persons following astrology as the main avocation, according to a rough estimate. Arranged marriages are mostly finalised only after consulting an astrologer who matches the horoscopes. A new dimension has been added to the age old vocation with the introduction of computers. Among the different categories of astrologers, astro-palmists, astro-medical advisers, *swaranadi* interpreters, numerologists etc., can be mentioned. The way-side fortune tellers collect Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 as remuneration from the customers. Some of those who carry caged parrots or other birds who help picking printed forecast cards. They are called *gini shastradavani*. They charge one rupee for the customers for each forecast card picked by their parrot. There are about a dozen *nadi jyothishya* Astrologers in the city who claim to read narrate all the details pertaining to a customer from the old palm leafs. They charge a fee of Rs. 25 or some times more for such services. Several

astrologers claiming to be well-versed in the *mantra* and *yantra* branch, are performing *shanti homas* (expiatory rites), *raksha bandhanas* and *yantra bandhanas* for the success of customers in life and to check the influence of hostile planets. On such occasions, the astrologers are getting remuneration up to Rs.400 and on special cases even more. Some of the computer astrology units are being run by the trained operators. They cast charts (horoscopes) and provide predictions in writing. They also help in match making. Their charges range from Rs. 32 to Rs. 452. There are water diviners helping to locate underground water resources. They charge upto Rs. 500 to fix water points. *Anjana* is a black substance made from herbs, by some professional and this peculiar art is in use to locate lost valuables, missing persons or cattle. It is said that normally children in the age group of twelve and below, not attaining maturity are used as a medium and are asked to stare at the nail or leaf anointed with *anjana* or box to get the clues on the subject. A remuneration ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 is charged for such services. In Bangalore, regular classes are being conducted on astrology at five places. The famous *Astrological Magazine*, monthly, is being published from Bangalore.

Beauty Parlours

One of the recent professions, the legacy of modern life, is the running of the beauty parlours. The beauty parlours are entirely managed and run by experienced women beauticians with good educational background. There are some Chinese women too engaged in this profession. Services provided in the parlours are bridal dressing, hair-do, skin treatment, hair cutting etc. The fee for bridal cosmetics varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. For routine skin treatment Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 and hair cutting Rs. 6 to Rs. 20. About Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 initial capital is required to start a well furnished beauty parlour.

Jalagars

Extracting gold from the dust collected in front of shops of goldsmiths and dealers is the occupation of Jalagars who number about 500 in the city. The Jalagars are the hereditary workers in this vocation hitherto, but in recent years, the scavengers and others too have taken to it. Generally, the Jalagars go to the lanes where goldsmiths and melting units work, sweep in front of their shops to collect dust and also silt from the drains. By adding water to the silt and mud mixture placed in a iron pan, the substance is stirred and muddy water is thrown out. This is repeated several times to see that no dust particle remain in the mineral particles. In the next process, the iron contents are separated from mineral particles with a magnet. The silver and copper contents are burnt in the heating process by nitric acid. Finally, the gold residue is purified by mercury. The Jalagars work in batches and on rotation system. Monthly earning of each worker varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. Throughout the year they have work.

Rag Picking

Rag picking is a widely practised occupation in Bangalore engaging more than 2,000 men, women and children. It is a common sight to see rag pickers on the streets, collecting waste paper, old bottles, metal pieces, discarded containers etc. and filling them into the gunny bags. These persons belong to the lower strata of the society and are mostly pavement dwellers and slum dwellers. The rag pickers start their routine in the morning, and move from place to place to collect materials from the dust bins, streets and garbage dumps. Later, they carry waste material load on their back to the nearest retail shop. They get 50 paise per kg of torn paper and earn about five to ten rupees per day. The contribution of rag pickers to the re-cycling of waste paper materials is not small and from it are manufactured packing materials, egg trays and other items. It is estimated that there are more than 300 retail shops and 36 registered wholesale dealers engaged in purchasing waste materials. The rag pickers are more prone to diseases and sores due to unhygienic conditions under which they work. Adding to their woe is the ten to fifteen km walk every day with increasing load on their back. An organisation that has taken up the rehabilitation of rag pickers is REDS (Ragpickers Education and Development Scheme) and it came into being in 1985 at Bangalore. Of the two centres of the REDS, one is providing shelter to 70 boys who are run-away pavement dwelling children and youth. The other centre is acting as a vocational training centre. A majority of the rag pickers are in the age group of 8-20 years.

In addition, considerable numbers follow certain traditional and non-traditional occupations also. They include jurists, journalists, photographers, launderers, dry cleaners, presser (ironing cloth), hair dressers, barbers, maids and other house keeping service workers, *malis* (gardeners), building caretakers, watchmen, sweepers and cleaners, quarrymen, spinners, weavers, knitters, tanners, tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsterers, shoe-makers and leather goods makers, carpenters, masons, repairers of cycles, blacksmiths, plumbers, sheet metal workers, wall painters, sign board painters, keepers of nursery (selling saplings), dyers, *pan-beeda* makers, repairers of watches and clocks, welders, potters, glass engravers and etchers, rubber and plastic product makers, printers, book binders, photo engravers, repairers of petrolmax and stoves, sweet meat sellers, butchers, floor mill keepers, tinsmiths, milk sellers, printing ink manufacturers, paper cover makers, newspaper sellers, kerosene hawkers, lottery ticket sellers, tonga pliers, cartmen, lime stone burners, brass and coppersmiths, photo framers, brick makers, physicians and surgeons (in allopathic, Unani, Ayurvedic and homeopathic faculties), tender coconut sellers, bar benders, building workers, cinema house workers, hotel workers (cooks, suppliers, cleaners), shop assistants, salesmen sports coaches, sports goods makers, turners, drama equipment hirers, drama make-up men, cinema production technicians, garrage keepers (vehicle repairers), offset technicians, document writers and watch buffers, band masters and players, firewood, charcoal and cow-dung cake makers, well drillers, tool makers, machinery

assemblers, electrical fitters, wireman, electronic workers, architects, surveyors, draftsmen, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, tourist guides, repairers of radio and T.V., *pani-puri* sellers, ice candy peddlers, interior decorators, circulating library keepers, keepers of library of video cassetts and audio cassettes, wet grinders, flour mill keepers, xerox unit keepers, job typists, makers of packing material (agarbathi, saree boxes, jewellery boxes etc.), pandal decorators, contractors for catering (for marriage and other parties), *shamiyana* and furniture hirers, canvasser of consumer products, tiffin carrier deliverers, video cameramen, taximen, travel agents, transport agents, auto consultants, screen printers, computer operators, etc.