

Annual report on Industrial Co-operative
Societies and village Industries in the Province
of Bombay for the year ended 30th June 1948.

OFFICE OF THE JOINT REGISTRAR
FOR INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES
AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES,
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BOMBAY PROVINCE, POONA.

No.ADM/ANR.

Poona, 31st March 1949.

I submit herewith the annual report on industrial co-operative societies and village industries in the Province of Bombay for the year ended 30th June 1948.

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Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives
and Village Industries, Bombay Province,
Poona.

No ANR-IND,
Dated 26th April 1949.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

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Bombay Province, Poona.

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1948.

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CHAPTER I.

General Review—Policies and Progress.

(1) INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

The two outstanding events of the year under report in the field of policy pertaining to cottage industries were the statements of their industrial policies issued by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. Although formerly the policy of both these Governments could partly be known from various schemes prepared or steps taken by them in connection with industrial development, the announcements have a great value in so far as they place clearly and definitely the outlines of their industrial policies before the public and the Government Departments and thereby enable them to know, not only the importance and future plans of industrial development, but also the relative position of large-scale, small-scale and cottage industries in the planned economy of Indian Union and the Province of Bombay.

2. It was a matter of satisfaction to all interested in cottage industries that both the Union Government and the Government of Bombay attach great importance to cottage industries. The announcement made by the Government of Bombay in May 1948 made it clear that the social objective associated with cottage industries was (1) to avert the calamity of tremendous human sufferings consequent on the sudden disappearance of familiar domestic industries and subsidiary occupations and (2) to avoid an excessive concentration of economic power in the hands of a few. It referred to the need for positive State action to enable cottage industries to occupy the prominent place to which they are entitled in the industrial structure of the Province and added that to achieve this objective, those engaged in cottage industries would have to be enabled to organise themselves so as to face the competition of factory products with only such assistance as may be regarded as a reasonable price for the attainment of the social objective. The Government proposed to assist cottage industries chiefly by (1) establishment in a number of selected villages, of village centres providing employment and training for all persons willing to take advantage of the same with a view to enabling the artisans to contribute an increasing share to national production, (2) intensifying the activities of demonstration parties, (3) liberalising Government's present terms of concessions in the matter of stores purchase, (4) expanding electrification to rural areas and subsidizing where necessary, purchase of suitable equipment required for the introduction of mechanisation, (5) promoting formation of industrial co-operatives and providing grants for specific periods, (6) providing for primary co-operative societies suitable arrangements for marketing and finance and for the improvement of tools and processes, particularly through the Provincial and district industrial co-operative associations and (7) investigating how far industries at present highly centralised could, with advantage, work on a decentralised basis.

The main items of the industrial policy of the Government of Bombay, so far as cottage and village industries are concerned, were already being implemented since the creation of the Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries section of the Co-operative Department and the important steps taken by the Government of Bombay for rehabilitation and development of village and cottage industries have already been mentioned by me in my previous report. It will be seen from what follows in this report that further steps necessary for implementation of the policy were being taken during the year.

(2) CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

3. The Co-ordination Committee, which is representative of the Department of Co-operation, the Department of Industries, the Village Industries Committee and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and which is most concerned with matters of policy, met thrice during the period under report. Amongst important matters considered by it were, (1) a Provincial plan for development of the tanning industry, (2) a provisional plan for development of art-crafts, (3) organisation of Provincial, regional and district industrial Co-operative banks (4) organisation of purchase and sale unions in pursuance of the recommendations of the Manu Subedar Committee's report including Mr. Parekh's note. The resolutions of the Committee on these and other subjects were being followed up by necessary action. Information in that regard is given at proper places in this report.

(3) TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

4. In spite of increasing demand from the public, much could not be achieved by way of increase in the number of demonstrations and schools and also in regard to their reorganisation, because Government orders on the main proposals for reorganisation of the existing institutions and the sanction of 47 new peripatetic schools could not be passed till the close of the year. Three new schools that were sanctioned by Government during the year could not, on account of shortness of time, start functioning before the year end. The only addition was a leather-working school which brought the total number of schools and demonstrations to 58. But with better arrangements for supervision and greater contacts of the technical staff with artisans and the public, the existing institutions gave very much better results than was the case in the past. As however the existing institutions were suffering from several handicaps such as inadequate pay scales of the teaching staff, low rates of stipends, shortness of the periods of training, etc., the results achieved in several cases were considerably below what can be achieved if the institutions are properly reorganised.

As the very useful work that is on the whole being done in an unostentatious manner in villages by simple looking demonstrations and schools is not some times duly appreciated, it would not be out of place to

mention an instance selected at random. The tanners of Talegaon Dhamdhere in Poona district who have been working also as leather workers and who have organised themselves into a co-operative society, stated of their own account that they used to tan hides in a crude manner previously, that the mots (leather bags for water lifting) used by agriculturists and made of such crudely tanned hides gave work only for about four months and that after they learned better methods of tanning from a tanning demonstration posted at the village, the mots they made and supplied to agriculturists lasted for about a year. This instance indicates the extent to which the existing local resources can be made to give much greater service and also the extent to which the village community can be benefited by improvement of cottage industrial processes.

(4) VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

5. Almost every important village and cottage industry received attention during the year. Necessary details in this regard will be found elsewhere. But the salient features in regard to some of the important village and cottage industries are summarised below :—

(a) Cotton Textile Industry.

6. Priority was given to research in hand-spinning and work was carried on not only through the official staff but also through suitable non-officials. Definite and conclusive results could not be achieved. But it can be stated that the work has been taken to a stage nearer the objective of obtaining a greater outturn and better yarn.

As for hand spinning and khadi, 294 wheels were distributed by the Village Industries Committee and 70,785 yards of khadi was woven under its auspices. This has not included the work done by a few multi-purpose societies and other organised bodies or individuals.

As for weaving, shortage of yarn was a great handicap in introduction of improved implements, particularly looms. As regards reorganisation of the industry, Government orders on the joint report submitted by the Provincial Textile Controller and myself were awaited. During the period of control of yarn, there was not much difficulty in regard to disposal of finished products and weavers did not care to take advantage of the co-operative sale agencies to any large extent. The period of decontrol was short but had an adverse effect on disposal of finished products. The difficulty was partly solved by Government orders permitting free export of handloom cloth.

(b) Coir and Sann-hemp Industry.

7. It was estimated that 98% of the coir resources of this Province are not put to industrial use. On the other hand, sann-hemp though not extensively grown in the Province for industrial purposes, was a raw material which had considerable potentialities of being utilized for development of a cottage industry.

8. This Department had only one coir demonstration and one hard and soft hemp fibre working demonstration. The latter had mostly to concentrate its attention on the agave (sisal) fibre as agave is grown extensively in several districts of this Province. Even if the number of such training institutions were increased, it would not be possible to achieve substantial progress quickly.

9. A scheme for starting 3 coir extraction and spinning institutions, and a coir factory-cum-training institution in Kanara district for the development of the coir industry was, therefore, submitted to Government. This scheme is intended to train 1800 persons in coir extraction and spinning and 210 persons in the art of manufacturing fancy mats and mattings, etc., in 5 years in Kanara district. Government orders were awaited at the close of the year.

10. A scheme for starting production-cum-training centre at Deogad Rajapur taluka, which is the area in which best sann-hemp is grown in the Province, was also submitted to Government. Orders were not passed till the end of the year.

(c) Oil Ghany Industry.

11. Judging both from actual experience and from the demand from oilmen etc., there is little doubt that the improved type of ghany constructed and recommended by this Department is the most efficient bullock-driven ghani available in this country. Experiments for changing the design of the ghany so as to reduce its cost by about 40 per cent. without adversely affecting its performance gave promising results. For overcoming the difficulty of obtaining logs in sufficient numbers a reinforced cement concrete mortar was designed and was under trial. Difficulties of securing necessary ball-bearings impeded the progress of manufacture of these ghanies which were being appreciated more and more and for which demand was steadily increasing. Efforts were, however, made to secure necessary ball-bearings and other raw materials which resulted in accelerating the progress of manufacture of the ghanies after the close of the year.

Previous Government orders restricted allotment of Haskell ghanies to hereditary telis only. As, however, these ghanies could be put to equally good or better use by co-operative societies or social service organisations, Government orders permitting the Joint Registrar to allot ghanies to co-operative societies etc., were obtained during the year.

12. A proposal for starting 10 oil ghany centres through multi-purpose societies, etc., on self-sufficiency basis in West Khandesh district was submitted to and approved by Government. Local workers proposed to introduce 100 ghanies in the villages of West Khandesh district. A special scheme for development of four oilmen's co-operative societies was sanctioned by Government under which for oilmen's societies in Sholapur, Pooana, Satara and Nasik districts of Maharashtra were selected for intensive development. The scheme provided for Government guarantee for enabling societies to raise funds required by them

for stocking oil seeds etc., for purchase of improved departmental ghanies and other equipment on loan-cum-subsidy basis, appointment of managers at the cost of Government, etc. Detailed information will be found in chapter VIII.

(d) *Fishing.*

13. Proposals for intensive development of the fishing industry primarily in Kanara district but intended ultimately to cover the coastal areas of the whole Province were submitted to Government during the year. It visualised organisation of a net work of societies in Kanara district, supply of funds for building launches, setting up of an ice plants and cold storages, grant of loans and subsidies for purchase of rampan nets, setting up a Fish Marketing Board in Bombay and appointment of a special Assistant Registrar for fisheries. Orders of Government were awaited.

(e) *Dead cattle disposal, tanning and leather industry.*

14. The Provincial plan for development of tanning and leather industry (including dead cattle disposal) approved by the Co-ordination Committee, was submitted to Government and their orders were awaited. In the meanwhile, proposals for 5 dead cattle disposal centres were submitted to Government. A subsidy of Rs. 50,000 was also given to the Bombay Suburban District Village Industries Association for a scheme of establishing a tanning and flaying centre at Shimpavali. Training in dead cattle disposal and tanning was also to be imparted at the centre. Co-operative organisation of the tanning and leather-working industry proceeded apace with registration of as many as 34 societies during the year.

The number of tanners in the Province is so large that even if all the hides produced in the Province were to be tanned by them according to modern methods, it would not provide them full time work throughout the year. Several of the tanners have, therefore to treat tanning as part-time industry and earn their living partly by resort to agriculture etc. Subsidiary industries were, therefore, necessary in their case and the question of imparting to them at tanning demonstrations, training in manufacture of buttons from horns was under consideration. Supplementing the income of tanners' co-operative societies and their members through collection of bones and wherever possible, through preparation of bone-meal was also under consideration.

(f) *Cane and bamboo work.*

15. The question as to how best the cane and bamboo work or cane and bamboo work combined with lacquerwork done in China and Burma can be introduced in this Province and how steps can be taken to train artisans in that industry was examined. Proposals to secure the services of suitable artisans from China and/or Burma were submitted to Government and orders of Government were awaited at the end of the year.

(g) Pottery.

16. Although work in connection with development of pottery had been going on for a few years in the past, the position as to how the artisans could, after completion of their training, follow up the improved methods and earn more profit than what they used to in the past, was not clear.

The question was, therefore, discussed by a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials convened by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries. It was decided that it was necessary to undertake a detailed geological survey before any systematic steps for intensive development of the pottery industry are taken. It was also decided that the pottery demonstration at Khanapur should be utilised to study the economics of the industry, i.e. to see if the glazed ware produced on cottage scale compared well with factory-made goods, in respect of price, quality and demand in the local market. A proposal for appointment of a Geologist to carry out a detailed survey of the Province was submitted to Government and Government orders were awaited. A proposal to start production work at the Khanapur Pottery Demonstration on semi-commercial scale as part of the activities of the demonstration for a period of 6 months was also sanctioned by Government. This work was started in April 1948 and was progressing satisfactorily at the close of the year.

17. A scheme formulated by the Ceramic Chemist for starting an art section at the Pottery Demonstration was considered and it was decided that this section should be added soon after examining the results of the semi-commercial work undertaken at the demonstration.

(h) Glass and Glass-bangle Manufacture.

18. Although the methods taught at the demonstration are more advanced than the methods followed by hereditary glass bangle makers, it is necessary that the Glass Chemist should keep abreast of further developments that are taking place in the industry. This was considered particularly necessary in view of the intensification of competition not only from other Provinces in this country but even from abroad. Government, therefore, sanctioned the proposal for deputing the Glass Chemist and a prominent craftsman to Ferozabad to study the glass and glass bangle industry there. Steps to select a prominent craftsman were being taken.

The Glass Chemist visited the Nagpur Glass Works, Ltd., for studying the construction of the glass melting furnace worked on producer gas from fire wood.

(i) Art-Crafts.

19. A provisional plan for development of art-crafts approved by the Co-ordination Committee was approved by Government which asked this Department to submit further detailed proposals. Details in this regard will be found in chapter VII.

The quality and type of lacquerwork (which is not strictly lacquerwork but is similar to papier mache) done by the artisans at Gokak is of a superior and distinct character. Proficiency and hereditary knowledge in regard to this art-craft are at present confined practically to two artisans one of whom is old. Left to itself, the industry might deteriorate and the high quality and type of work might even disappear. The position was, therefore, examined carefully and a scheme for starting a school at Gokak for that particular kind of lacquerwork was under preparation during the year.

(5) OCTROI AND TERMINAL TAXES.

20. Cottage industries workers have been complaining that levy of *octroi* and terminal taxes weigh heavily on the industries which they are carrying on. The Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee had, therefore, recommended exemption of raw materials required for or finished products of cottage industries from *octroi* and terminal taxes. This suggestion was accepted by Government who directed the Commissioners to instruct Municipalities not to levy *octroi* and terminal taxes and to amend their rules suitably.

Practical difficulties were encountered, however, in implementation of these orders. Most of the raw materials required by cottage industries can also be used for small-scale and large-scale industries and most of the finished products of cottage industries cannot always be distinguished from those manufactured by large-scale or small-scale industries by laymen like clerks. A list of certain raw materials and finished products in regard to which these difficulties did not exist was, therefore, prepared so that exemption can be granted straightway. As for the rest, unless a machinery for certification was set up, it did not appear possible to arrange for exemption. It was also suggested by this Department that exemption should be granted to co-operative societies on the strength of their invoices and bills copies whereof would be kept on their files for scrutiny and verification by Government Auditors. This would eliminate or minimise the chances of misuse of the concession.

(6) TRANSPORT.

21. Cottage industries are the most hard hit by the recent transport bottleneck. Artisans were sometimes without work altogether, because they could not get raw materials either by rail or by road. Moreover, hides etc., get spoiled on account of exposure to the sun and rain at railway stations where consignments might be awaiting despatch. Similar difficulties of sending finished goods to the markets where they were in demand also put artisans to loss.

Although the present railway priorities are fixed on a reasonable basis, it has been found in practice that industrialists and merchants are able somehow to secure waggons or the required space in waggons whereas cottage industries workers or their co-operative societies are not able to do so.

The question had, therefore, been engaging the attention of this Department and Government. The main difficulty is that most of the consignments required by cottage industries workers are "smalls" i.e., such as do not require whole waggons and even when whole waggons are required, it is usually not possible to arrange beforehand a definite programme for such requirements. It was, therefore, difficult for the Provincial Transport authorities to render substantial assistance to cottage industries workers even though they may have a mind to do so. Whenever possible and necessary specific recommendations were made by this Department and were usually accepted by the authorities. For the ways and means of granting general relief to artisans, however, the matter was being pursued further at the end of the year.

(7) INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

22. *General position.*—Comparative figures mentioned in the statement at the end of chapter VIII indicate that the total number of all types of industrial co-operative organisations increased from 314 to 454 and membership went up from 40,045 to 59,233 during the year under report and working capital went up from Rs. 48,48,349 to Rs. 82,73,748. Total sales also showed an increase from Rs. 28,268,822 to Rs. 4,68,59,869 and profits from Rs. 7,35,169 to Rs. 8,00,858 during the year.

23. *Organisation.*—Increased awakening amongst artisans, working of technical training institutions of this Department, increasing interest taken by social workers and the financial and other assistance given by Government, apart from the efforts made by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, resulted in a steadily growing flow of proposals for registration of new societies. Except for certain industries in which specially quick development may be necessary or in which progress has been very inadequate in the past, or in the case of central organisations like district industrial associations and district or regional industrial banks, special efforts for organisation of societies are not necessary. What is required is to make arrangements which would ensure as far as possible efficient and smooth working of the societies. Special attention was, therefore, paid to these needs of industrial co-operatives.

24. *Finance.*—For the reasons mentioned in my last report, most of the industrial co-operatives have not got in the initial stages sufficient owned funds which they can offer as a guarantee to central financing agencies for the comparatively large funds that they need. With a view to overcoming this difficulty, Government authorised the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to sanction to co-operative societies having at least $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of their members as *bonafide* craftsmen or persons following subsidiary industries (which would also include multi-purpose and women's societies), an amount of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of tools and equipment out of which a maximum of 50 per cent. could be a subsidy and the balance a loan and Rs. 5,000 to serve as working capital. The loan would carry interest at 4 per cent

and would be repayable within a period of five years. The total loans and subsidies sanctioned during the year to societies amounted to Rs. 2,30,647 and Rs 38,647 respectively. Government also passed orders authorising the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to sanction loans up to Rs. 2,000 to any of the labour contract society to serve as working capital.

The cases of co-operative and other institutions wherein financial assistance required by them could not be given by the Joint Registrar under any of the schemes administered by him were considered individually on merits by Government and loans or loans and subsidies were sanctioned. As it was found in certain cases that it would suit the institutions concerned to have cash credits from banks which they could operate from day to day rather than to have fixed loans from Government, a new principle of Government guaranteeing certain margins of the advances made by central financing agencies to cover the losses that may possibly be incurred by them, was accepted by Government. The total subsidies and loans (including those to be raised on Government guarantee) sanctioned under special orders of Government amounted to Rs. 15,275 and Rs. 8,35,175 respectively.

Government also directed that district or regional industrial co-operative banks may be organised. This would facilitate financing of individual artisans as well as industrial co-operatives and at the same time serve as a measure for tapping part of the profits earned by weavers *etc.*, during the control period. Instructions were issued to Departmental officers and others to take steps for organisation of district or regional banks in areas where circumstances were favourable.

25. *Management.*—A qualified and competent secretary is essential for efficient management of an industrial co-operative society. But an average industrial co-operative society is not in a position to employ such a secretary in the initial stages. Even if the societies were likely to work at a profit, the position is not definitely known beforehand and, therefore, societies are reluctant to incur expenditure on employment of suitable secretaries. Government, therefore, issued orders authorising the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to sanction a maximum subsidy of Rs. 600 per year for management expenses to any industrial society. But the society would be expected to fulfil certain conditions, should not be older than five years and should not draw the subsidy for more than three years.

26. *Cost of management.*—A total amount of Rs. 8,801 has been sanctioned during the financial year 1947-48 as subsidies to the societies towards cost of management for co-operative year 1946-47. Moreover, district industrial associations were disbursed a total grant of Rs. 36,896

and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association Rs. 40,000 out of a sanction Rs. 47,425 for the year under report. Government also purchased shares of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association of the value of Rs. 29,000.

27. *Supervision.*—As already pointed out in my previous report, it is essential that arrangements for proper supervision of industrial primaries should be made as early as possible. As a result of the discussions during the year under report, proposals for creation of 40 posts of supervisors were submitted to Government. Orders were not passed till the close of the year.

LABOURERS' SOCIETIES.

(a) *Forest Labourers' Societies.*

28. Approximately 10 per cent. of the population of this province consist of Adiwasis who are very backward and a majority of them lives in forest areas. Not only were they exploited by forest contractors but the system under which they were working as labourers abjectly depending on the unscrupulous middlemen tended also to stunt their social and moral stature. In order to eliminate the middlemen and to promote the material, moral and social welfare of Adiwasis through co-operative effort, Government decided to allot forest coupes at upset prices to forest labourers' co-operative societies working under the guidance of recognised social service organisations and pending organisation of such societies. they allotted coupes to the Adiwasi Seva Mandal, the Dang Seva Mandal and the Village Industries Committee and certain co-operative institutions other than forest labourers' societies. This decision together with the appointment of a separate committee constituted one of the most remarkable steps in the field of co-operation and amelioration of Adiwasis.

The functions of the Committee are: (1) to organise and assist co-operative societies of forest labourers and co-ordinate their working, (2) to provide for their supervision and (3) to plan for undertaking exploitation of forest coupes and re-generation of forest areas as well as for starting allied industries by or on behalf of the co-operative societies. The Committee consisted of officials and non-officials with Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon.'ble Minister for Backward Classes, Fisheries and Industries, as Chairman, and the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, as Secretary.

The number of coupes allotted by Government on concession basis during the year was 21 out of which 13 were allotted to 11 forest labourers' societies. With a total share capital of about Rs. 29,000 these societies earned a profit of about Rs. 86,000. Further profits to the extent of Rs. 30,000 were made by the social service organisations *etc.*, to which 7 coupes were allotted bringing the total figure of profits derived from

working of the 20 coupes to Rs. 1,16,000. Besides one coupe in Satara district was given out to the lonaries of Satara. Part of these profits were to be distributed as bonus to workers and part to be carried to the reserve fund, *etc.* It was estimated that Rs. 62,500 out of these profits were due to Government having given forest coupes at upset prices instead of by auction.

The societies tried to undertake social, educational and similar other activities beneficial to their members.

(b) *Labour Contract Societies.*

29. In pursuance of its policy of progressive elimination of middlemen in all spheres of business, Government directed the Public Works Department that preferential treatment may be given to the labour contract societies in accepting their tenders for work costing up to Rs. 20,000 each.

CHAPTER II.

TECHNICAL ADVICE AND INSTRUCTION.

Technical Advice.

30. With the appointment during the year, of two additional officers viz, Engineer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries and Chemist, Village Industries Research Laboratory, the technical expert and supervisory staff of this Department stood at the close of the year as under :—

Designation.	Address.
1. Textile Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.	Office of the Jt. Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Poona.
2. Engineer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.	
3. Tanning and Leather Expert ...	
4. Wool Expert	
5. Coir Supervisor	
6. Superintendent, Village Industries Experimental Workshop.	Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona 5.
7. Glass Chemist	
8. Assistant Oil Engineer.	
9. Chemist, Village Industries Research Laboratory.	Handmade Paper Research Centre, Poona 5.
10. Senior Weaving Assistant ...	Hubli.
11. Senior Dyeing Demonstrator ...	Hubli.
12. Sericulturist, Government Silk Farm ...	Hindalge, Belgaum.
13. Ceramic Chemist	Khanapur, Belgaum.
14. Honorary Pottery Expert ...	Managing Director, the Bombay Potteries and Tiles, Ltd. Bombay.
15. Part-time Artist Designer ...	Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

31. The technical staff continued to advise the public in technical matters regarding village and cottage industries and to supervise and guide the working of the technical training institutions of the Department. They formulated schemes for development of the industries with which they are concerned. Those who were not directly responsible for research, recommended problems for experimentation and research and also helped such experimentation and research work as far as possible. In some cases, they themselves also undertook experimentation and research as indicated in chapter III.

32. Most of the technical officers undertook regular touring in the districts and established contacts with artisans and their organised bodies including co-operative societies and rendered technical assistance as and when required. They also contacted official and non-official workers interested in the cottage and village industries. Such information as may be useful from the point of view of survey of cottage and village industries was also collected by some members of the staff. When necessary, they also attended to the arrangements to be made for participation by this Department in exhibitions etc. Many problems relating to industries were considered by technical officers of this Department jointly at meetings of the Technical Experts Committee. The officers also attended meetings of the various committees, bodies, etc. on which they were appointed as members. Some of the officers were allowed to tour in other Provinces and in States with a view to study development of cottage industries there.

Technical Training.

33. Although proposals for organisation of 50 more peripatetic schools were submitted to Government, orders in regard to 47 could not be passed by them till the end of the year under review. The 3 schools which were sanctioned towards the end of the year could not be organised before the year closed. The only addition during the year was a leather working school which was transferred from the Department of Industries to this Department. The total number of institutions maintained by this Department for imparting technical instruction to hereditary artisans and others was, therefore, 58 as against 57 of the previous year.

34. On the other hand, demand for peripatetic training schools increased considerably and it was realised even more than formerly, that a larger number of technical training institutions of the right type for training artisans and backward class persons were necessary.

35. Besides performing their ordinary teaching duties, the teaching staff of the training institutions continued to give technical assistance and guidance to past trainees and others working at villages in the neighbourhood of centres where schools and demonstrations were located. Active assistance was also given by the staff for formation of industrial co-operative societies, particularly of past trainees. They took part, as in the past, in exhibitions and shows held from time to time in the Province and conducted practical demonstrations of the industries with which they were concerned. Details in this regard will be found in Chapter XII.

36. Details regarding the period of training, stipends awarded, etc. are given in the statement at the end of this chapter. Demonstration parties are ordinarily intended to demonstrate to artisans and others concerned the usefulness of improved tools and equipment and methods

of production, with a view to inducing them to adopt those tools and equipment and methods. In certain demonstrations, however, regular training was also imparted in order to make them more useful. In spite of their name, such demonstrations are more or less of the nature of schools. All institutions for technical instruction except five are peripatetic.

The total number of persons trained during the period under report, in the 58 Technical training institutions of the Department was 429. In many of the institutions, several, if not all, trainees belonged to backward classes. But 92 persons out of 429 were trained at institutions solely intended for backward class persons. 374 persons were under training at the close of the year of whom 106 were under training at institutions solely intended for backward classes. The following is a brief account of the work done by the institutions during the year under report :—

(1) HANDLOOM WEAVING INDUSTRY.

37. The Department maintained 9 cotton weaving schools and 6 cotton weaving demonstrations for development of the handloom weaving industry.

(a) *Weaving schools*.—All the nine weaving schools excepting the one stationed at Khasbag in Belgaum district turned out fair work. The Weaving School at Khasbag could not show much progress as 8 out of 10 students admitted for training left the school after a period of about 6 months without completing the training. The centres where these schools were posted and the total number of students who completed their training during the year and of those who were undergoing training at the end of the year are as under :—

S. No.	Place.	District.	No. of students trained.	No. of students training.	Remarks.
1.	Dhandhuka.	Ahmedabad.	5	5	.....
2.	Shigam.	Broach.	10	....	.....
3.	Amod.	Kaira.	10	5	.....
4.	(a) Mahudha.	Kaira.	2	....	Under orders of transfer to Bahi.
	(b) Bahi.	Panchnmahals.	....	5	.....
5.	Parola.	East Khandesh.	10	4	.....
6.	Nagada.	Nasik.	9	10	.....
7.	Mayani.	Satara.	10	10	.....
8.	Khasbag.	Belgaum.	2	....	Under orders of transfer to Shirol, district Dharwar.
9.	Hubli.	Dharwar.	10	10	.....

Besides regular students, a number of casual students took advantage the schools.

(b) *Weaving demonstrations.*—Each cotton weaving demonstration is ordinarily provided with two looms of which one is used by the demonstrator whenever necessary for giving practical demonstrations to students and visitors. The demonstrations were organised at the places mentioned below :—

S. No.	Place.	District.	Remarks.
1	(a) Sinnar ..	Nasik ..	....
	(b) Asoda ..	East Khandesh ..	The demonstration was transferred to Asoda in East Khandesh district in December 1947 at the request of the Chairman, village Industries Committee, Asoda. Regular training was arranged in the demonstration since 1st January 1948. 6 regular and 3 casual students were undergoing training at the close of the year.
2	Baramati ..	Poona ..	....
3	Gudur ..	Bijapur ..	....
4	Hobsur ..	Dharwar ..	....
5	Yamkanmardi ..	Belgaum ..	....
6	Deshnur ..	Belgaum ..	....

A number of local weavers and those from surrounding villages took advantage of the demonstrations and sought assistance whenever it was needed by them.

(2) COTTON WOOL INDUSTRY.

38. There were 5 institutions in all viz. one wool weaving institute, one wool weaving school and three wool weaving demonstrations for development of cotton wool industry which included all the processes from carding of wool to manufacture of finished products including rugs and coatings of modern designs.

(a) *Wool weaving institute.*—This institute has been opened under one of the post-war reconstruction schemes, Details of the work done by it will be found in chapter XI.

(b) *Wool weaving school and demonstrations.*—Information in regard to these schools and demonstrations is as under:—

Name of the institute.	Place.	District.	No. of students admitted.	No. of students under training	Remarks.
Wool Weaving School.	Konnur	Dharwar	10	..	The last batch completed training on 30th June 1948.
Wool weaving demonstration.	Kundargi	Bijapur	..	..	Under orders of transfer to Songir, West Khandesh district.
do.	Khaparia	Surat	..10	..10	Regular training was arranged.
do.	Javla	Sholapur	..	..	..

Regular training is arranged in the wool weaving demonstrations only when the District Rural Development Board provides funds for stipends to the students to undergo regular training in these demonstrations. Otherwise these demonstrations also work more or less on the lines of the cotton weaving demonstrations. During the year under review, regular training in the Wool Weaving Demonstration, Khaparia was arranged as the Rural Development Board sanctioned stipends at the rate of Rs. 9 per mensem to each of the 10 students. They were undergoing training at the close of the year.

(3) DYEING AND PRINTING INDUSTRY.

39. The Department maintained 3 demonstration parties to teach artisans the use of improved methods of dyeing of cotton and silk yarn in various shades and colours with synthetic and indigenous dyes and printing of cloth and yarn in various designs and patterns. Usually dyers, printers or handloom weavers come forward to take training at the demonstrations.

In the past these demonstrations mostly worked in towns and cities. Dyeing and printing of the yarn and cloth is, to some extent, practised at villages. This industry, which is necessary for village needs, could be extended and developed at selected villages. Village needs were, therefore, given due consideration during the year and one of the demonstrations was posted at a village in West Khandesh district where dyers and printers were carrying on their industry on old lines.

The demonstrations carried out their activities at the places mentioned below :—

S. No.	Place.	District.
1	(a) Surat	Surat.
	(b) Nadiad	Kaira.
2	(a) Yeola	Nasik.
	(b) Chirne	West Khandesh.
3	Hubli	Dharwar.

79. Persons were trained at the demonstrations. All the demonstrations excepting the one at Yeola achieved very fair results. The demonstration at Yeola could not show much progress as the post of the Dyeing Master had to be kept vacant for want of a suitable hand. As a result of the activities of the demonstration at Surat, 22 new printeries were started in Surat district and an association of dyers and printers was also formed.

(4) SERICULTURE.

40. The training given at the Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, included mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing, microscopic examination and arrangements for disease-free laying, reeling, spinning of waste silk, etc. Details about this training are given in chapter VI.

(5) COIR INDUSTRY.

41. The Department maintained 1 coir manufacturing school and 1 coir brush and rope making demonstration for development of the coir industry in the Province. The training included instruction in retting of cocoanut husk, extraction of coir, spinning coir into yarn, rope making, dyeing of coir and yarn, weaving of matting and door mats, manufacture of shopping bags, etc.

The following will give some idea about the working of the school and demonstration :—

Name of the institute.	Place.	District.	No. of students trained.
Coir Manufacturing School.	(a) Angadi	.. Kanara	.. 27
	(b) Ankola.		
Coir, brush and rope making Demonstration	(a) Bassein	.. Thana	.. 18
	(b) Narpad.		

About 98 per cent. of the coir resources of this Province are not put to any industrial use and one peripatetic school and one demonstration can hardly be expected to achieve anything substantial in regard to this industry for development of which there is very great scope.

As this industry requires special attention for development, a special scheme for production and training was prepared and submitted to Government as already mentioned in chapter I.

(6) FIBRE INDUSTRY.

42. (a) *Hard and soft fibre working demonstration party.*—On completion of its work at Shrigonda, district Ahmednagar, the demonstration was transferred to Mirajgaon in the same district in August 1947 as per the request of the local artisans, but the work could not be started there as the people were not prepared to take the advantage of the party because the rate of stipends offered was considered very inadequate. The demonstration was, therefore, transferred to Mayani in Satara district at the instance of the Kasturba Matang Rope Making Society. The party started its work with a batch of 5 students in April 1948.

(b) *Sisal Fibre Institute, Ahmednagar.*—Government used to give an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar, on the condition that the Mission would admit for training at least 15 apprentices every term of six months, to be selected by a Committee comprising of the Collector and Chairman, Rural Development Board, Ahmednagar, the Director of the Sisal Fibre Institute and a representative of this Department. 10 candidates out of 14 admitted for training completed their training in cleaning and dyeing of sisal fibre and manufacture of useful and attractive articles like ladies' hats, hand bags, chappals, etc. from braided sisal fibre and in the weaving of carpets and mattings. In addition to this, 6 students from the Agricultural School at Manjari in Poona district and at Borgaon in Satara district were given a short course training in rope making. In addition to the work of technical instruction, Government proposed to develop this industry through production centres conducted by this Department. One of the production centres was to be started in Ahmednagar district. Moreover, the finer type of articles production whereof was taught at the Institute, had not a good market in this Province or in other Provinces of India. Some of the Institutions and individuals who were producing such articles had to close down or to reduce their production. It was, therefore, not necessary to train more persons at the Institute. The grant-in-aid to the Institute was, therefore, discontinued from 31st March 1948. But with a view to encouraging the Institute to continue its production activities, a special grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned to the Institute for a period of 6 months ending September 1948. The main problem of the Institute was to secure a permit for export of the articles produced by it, to the United States of America. Special efforts were made to secure a permit for such class of articles.

(7) TANNING AND LEATHER WORKING INDUSTRY.

43. The tanning and leather working industry is only next in importance to the handloom weaving industry.—

(a) *Tanning industry.*—Amongst the peripatetic schools and demonstrations of this Department, which have achieved the most substantial and lasting results for improvement of the respective industries those for tanning are the foremost. Not only have tanners appreciated the work of these institutions, but the results achieved have been remarkable.

Information regarding the centres at which tanning demonstrations worked is as under :—

Unit	Centre	District	Division
1	(a) Kalol	Panchmahals	Northern Division
	(b) Godhra	Panchmahals	Northern Division
2	(a) Khergam	Surat	Northern Division
	(b) Khardi	Thana	Northern Division
3	Kusumbe	West Khandesh	Central Division
4	Rashin	Ahmednagar	Central Division
5	Garag	Dharwar	Southern Division
6	Hubli	Dharwar	Southern Division

Fifty-seven persons were trained in improved methods of curing, tanning, dyeing and finishing of hides and use of modern appliances. Eighty-seven artisans were undergoing training at the close of the year. On completion of training, the trained artisans were organised on co-operative basis and the necessary assistance in the form of technical advice and finance, procurement of raw materials, lands, etc. was given whenever necessary to these societies. Tanners' co-operative societies were organised at all the centres where tanning demonstration parties were posted since the transfer of the parties to this Department.

44. There was an insistent demand from Ahmedabad district where much was not done, that arrangements for training in tanning should be made immediately. The industry was found to be in a backward state. In order to take immediate action, it was decided to create an additional party on a purely temporary basis for that district.

45. The number of tanners in the Province is so large that even if all the hides produced in the Province were to be tanned by them according to modern methods, it would not provide them full time work throughout the year. Several of the tanners have, therefore, to do tanning as

part-time industry and earn their living partly by resort to agriculture or manual labour. Subsidiary industries were, therefore, necessary in their case and the question of imparting to them at tanning demonstrations, training in manufacture of buttons from horns was considered and it was decided that such training should be imparted in one of the tanning demonstration parties as an experimental measure.

(b) *Leather working*.—The leather working school which was working at Surat was transferred to this Department from the Department of Industries from 1st January 1948. The school continued its activities at Surat and trained 11 students in the various lines of foot wear manufacture and other types of leather goods. Seven students admitted for training on 1st June 1948 were undergoing training at the end of the year. Educational tours were undertaken by the students of the previous branch and they were taken round some of the tanneries and foot wear factories in Bombay.

(8) CARPENTRY AND SMITHY.

46. Carpentry and smithy are amongst the important, common and essential village industries of the Province. The Department has got only one demonstration party in carpentry and smithy and it continued its activities at Garag in Dharwar district. In all, 12 persons were trained of whom 4 were recommended by the Village Industries Committee. A producers' co-operative society of the trained artisans at Garag was registered in June 1948.

In Ratnagiri district there is very considerable scope for development of carpentry and to some extent smithy also. Instead of organising a separate peripatetic schools for that purpose, a proposal for training of 10 students per year in carpentry and smithy at the private High School, Rajapur, district Ratnagiri, was formulated in consultation with the Principal of that High School and was submitted to Government. Orders of Government were awaited.

(9) LACQUERWORK.

47. Two demonstration parties were maintained for this industry for imparting training to artisans in wood turning and application of lacquer coating on hand or power lathes for (1) 'fill up' work, (2) 'Abri' work, (3) 'chase' work, so as to train the artisans in all the branches of the industry. The first unit, on completion of its work at Talegaon, district Poona, was transferred to Khalapur in Kolaba district. Six persons were undergoing training in this demonstration at the close of the year. The second unit could not do any work on account of the unavailability of a suitable demonstrator on the pay of the post. One had therefore to be recruited from the Mysore State and the demonstration started functioning at Murgod in Belgaum district from 1st June 1948 with a batch of six students.

(10) CANE AND BAMBOO WORK.

48. This Department has two cane and bamboo demonstration parties information in regard to which is as under :—

Place	District	No. of students trained	No. of students under training	Remarks
Saundatti	Belgaum	10	10	
Haliyal	Kanara	8		At the end of year the party was under orders of transfer to another centre.

(11) VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY.

49. *Technical training.*—Training classes in the Haskell ghany, covering a period of one month, were conducted at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona 5, for training hereditary telis. During the year under report, 31 persons completed their training and 10 units of Haskell ghanies were given to past trainees on loan-cum-subsidy basis. Three units were given to the three institutions viz. (1) Hanchinal Group Co-operative Producers' Society, Hanchinal, district Belgaum, (2) Gandhi Seva Sena, Shivala, and (3) Saranjam Karyalaya, Dhulia. The staff provided under the scheme assisted the telis in the matter of installation of ghanies at their premises and in maintaining them in proper order. They also carried out repairs, such as renewals of integral parts as and when necessary.

The ghanies maintained at the demonstration were also utilised for pressing oil seeds and providing pure oil to the public.

(12) GLASS BANGLE MANUFACTURE.

50. A training class in glass and glass bangle manufacture is conducted at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona 5. Five persons were trained during the year and four were undergoing training. Glass furnace refractories and glass bangle grinding machines, etc. were supplied to the Kajgar Co-operative Society at Gudur. The staff attached to this demonstration rendered technical assistance and also carried out repairs and renewals to the furnaces constructed for trained artisans on the loan-cum-subsidy basis.

(13) POTTERY.

51. This Department has got only one demonstration for the pottery industry. It aims at teaching the potters improved methods of production in village pottery and glazed wares and use of improved

tools, equipment, etc. The construction work in regard to the pottery furnace, chimneys, tanks, etc. commenced during the previous year, was completed during the year under review. A batch of 10 students admitted in November 1946 completed its training in November 1947. A further batch of 10 students admitted on 20th November 1947 was undergoing training at the close of the year. A producers' co-operative society of the trained artisans was organised at Khanapur, district Belgaum.

The Ceramic Chemist was asked to visit Travancore to study the work that was being done there in regard to the pottery industry.

(14) AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

52. The Department maintains 14 peripatetic vocational institutions for imparting practical training in (1) hand-loom weaving, (2) tanning and leather work, (3) cane and bamboo work, (4) wood turning and lacquerwork and (5) fibre work, to Backward Class persons only who may or may not be hereditary artisans. Details in this regard will be found in chapter X.

Three more peripatetic schools have been sanctioned exclusively for Backward Class persons under post-war reconstruction scheme No. 214. Details will be found in chapter XI.

(15) SCHOLARSHIPS.

53. (a) *Art-crafts*.—Special scholarships are awarded to hereditary workers engaged in artistic handicrafts such as gold and silver smithy, inlay work, ivory and sandalwood carving, etc. to undergo a course of training extending over a period of 2 years at the Lord Reay Workshop, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Chapter VII may be referred to for details.

(b) *Technical studies*.—This Department also awards scholarships to Backward Class persons for undergoing training at selected technical institutions recognised by the Board of Technical and Industrial Training, Bombay. Details in this regard will be found in chapter X.

(16) VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

54. Training in certain industries was also given by the Village Industries Committee.

(i) Honawar, district Kanara. Hundred persons were trained in coir work and 56 in horn work. The horn work mostly attracted women who were able to produce more articles at their own homes during their leisure hours.

(ii) Hubli and Dharwar. 65 ladies were trained in manufacture of marketable articles like toys.

(iii) Bijapur and Dharwar. 16 families of Harijans from Bijapur and 49 Harijans from Dharwar district were taught manufacture of better types of ropes through short training courses organised in Bijapur and Dharwar districts. As a result of the training, the artisans are able to produce more and better ropes.

(iv) Training Adiwasis (Halpatis) in cottage industries like weaving, tailoring, carpentry, etc. through apprentice system by attaching to selected artisans was tried in Surat district. The work was started in January 1948 and covered Vedchhi and surrounding villages in Surat district. 10 students were under training at the close of the year. The trainees were paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 per month and they were also paid tuition fees at the rate of Rs. 5 each.

Statement containing information regarding Schools and Demonstration Parties:

The position as on 30th June 1948.

S. No.	Name of the Training Institute.	No. of training centres.		Total No. of training centres.	Location.		Duration of course	No. of trainees or to be admitted to each course	Scholarships and stipends and their rates.	Remarks.
		Demonstration.	Schools.		Place	District.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Wool Weaving School.	—	1	1	Konnur	.. Dharwar	.. 6 months	10	Rs. 12 per month	
2.	Wool Weaving Demonstration.	3	—	3	1 Khaparia	.. Surat	.. Not fixed	Not fixed.	Stipends not provided.	
					2 Javla	.. Sholapur	.. ..		—
					3 Kundargi	.. Bijapur	.. ..		—
					<i>(Under orders of transfer to Songir, District West Khandesh)</i>					
3.	Cotton Weaving Demonstration.	6	—	6	1 Baramati	.. Poona	.. Not fixed.	Not fixed.	..	
					2 Asoda	.. East Khandesh.	.. ..	.. ..	..
					3 Deshnur	.. Belgaum	.. ..	.. ..	..
					4 Yamkanmardi.	Belgaum	.. ..	.. ..	..
					5 Hebsur	.. Dharwar	.. ..	.. ..	..
					6 Gudur	.. Bijapur	.. ..	.. ..	..
4.	Cotton Weaving Schools, N. D.	—	4	4	1 Dhandhuka	.. Ahmedabad	.. 6 months.	4	.. Annas 3 per day of attendance.	
					2 Bahi	.. Panchmahals	.. ..	4	..	
					3 Shigam	.. Broach	.. ..	4	..	
					4 Amod	.. Kaira	.. ..	4	..	

	Cotton Weaving Schools, S.D.	—	2	2	1 Khasbag .. Belgaum .. 1 year .. 10	.. Annas 3 per day of attendance in one school and Rs. 3 per month for first three months in other School.
				2 Hubli .. Dharwar .. 1 year .. 10		
	Cotton Weaving Schools, C. D.	-	3	3	1 Parola .. W. Khandesh .. 1 year .. 10	.. Rs. 3 per month
				2 Nagde .. Nasik. .. 1 year .. 10	.. for first three	
				3 Mayani .. Satara .. 1 year .. 10	.. months.	
5.	Dyeing and printing Demonstration.	3	—	3	1 Nadiad .. Kaira .. Usually 6 months. Not fixed.	Stipends not provided.
				2 Chirne .. West Khandesh. Do Do	Do Do	Do Do
				3 Hubli .. Dharwar .. Do Do	Do Do	Do Do
6.	Coir Manufacturing School.	—	1	1	1 Ankola .. North Kanara .. 6 months 15	.. Annas 4 per day of attendance.
7.	Coir Brush and Rope Making Demonstration.	1	—	1	Mithbao .. Ratnagiri .. 6 months 10	.. Rs. 8 per month.
8.	Fibre Work Demonstration.	1	—	1	Mayani .. Satara .. 6 months 10	.. Rs. 8 per month.
9.	Tranning Demonstration.	6	—	6	1 Godhra .. Panchmahals .. Not fixed. Not fixed.	Stipends not provided.
				2 Khardi .. Thana .. Do Do	Do Do	Do Do
				3 Khusumbe .. West Khandesh. Do Do	Do Do	Do Do
				4 Rashin .. Ahmednagar .. Do Do	Do Do	Do Do
				5 Gadag .. Dharwar .. Do Do	Do Do	Do Do
				6 Old Hubli .. Dharwar .. Do Do	Do Do	Do Do

S. No.	Name of the Training Institute.	No. of training centres.		Total No. of training centres.	Location.		Duration of course	No. of trainees to be admitted to each course	Scholarships and or stipends and their rates.	Remarks.
		Demonstration.	Schools.		Place	District.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Leather Working School.	—	1	1	Surat	.. Surat	.. 1 year	.. 12	.. Rs. 20 per month.	
11.	Lohar and Sutar Demonstration.	1	—	1	Garag	.. Dharwar	.. 6 months	4	.. Rs. 20 per month.	
12.	Lacquerwork Demonstrations.	2	—	2	1 Murgod 2 Khalapur	.. Belgaum .. Kolaba	.. 1 year .. 1 year	.. 6 .. 6	.. Rs. 8 per month. .. Rs. 8 per month.	
13.	Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration.	2	—	2	1 Saundatti 2 Haliyal	.. Belgaum .. North Kanara	.. 6 months .. 6 months	10 10	.. Rs. 8 per month. .. Rs. 8 per month.	
<i>(Under orders of transfer)</i>										
14.	Pottery Demonstration.	1	—	1	Khanapur	.. Belgaum	.. 1 year	.. 10	.. Rs. 25 per month.	
15.	Glass Bangle Manufacture Centre.	(Stationary.)	1	1	Poona 5	.. Poona	.. 6 months	9	.. Rs. 25 per month.	
16.	Oil Ghany Training Centre.	do	1	1	Poona 5	.. Poona	.. 1 month	Not fixed.	Rs. 25 per month	Provision for training 30 persons in a year is made.

7.	Reay Art Workshop, Sir J. J. School of Arts.	(Stationary)	1	1	Bombay .. Bombay	.. 2 years .. 10 p. a. .. Rs. 40 per month	The institute is under the Director, Sir J. J. S School of Arts, Bombay.
18.	Sisal Fibre Institute	(Stationary)	1	1	Ahmednagar .. Ahmednagar	.. 6 months. 15 .. Rs. 9 and Rs. 12 per month	.. Grant-in-aid to the Institute was discontinued from 1st April 1948. This is under American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar.
19.	Government Silk Farm.	(Stationary)	1	1	Hindalge .. Belgaum	.. 6 months. .. Rs. 25	.. Admission is open to all who want to take up the industry. Provision for training 48 students has been made.
20.	Wool Weaving Institute.	—	1	1	Gadag .. Dharwar	.. 2 years .. 8 p. a. .. Rs. 20	.. Provision for training two voluntary students in year has been made.
TOTAL			26	18	44		

S. No.	Name of the Training Institute.	No. of training centres.		Total No. of training centres.	Location.		Duration of course	No. of trainees to be admitted to each course	Scholarships and or stipends and their rates.	Remarks.
		Demons- tration.	Schools.		Place	District.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>(2) For Backward Class Only.</i>										
21	Wool Weaving School	—	1	1	Manegaon	Nasik	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
22	Cotton Weaving School	—	1	1	Kadod	Surat	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
23	Leather Working School	—	1	1	Lasalgaon	Nasik	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
24	Tanning Demonstration	1	—	1	Ovada	Surat	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
25	Lacquerwork Demonstration	4	—	4	1 Rankuva	Surat	1 year	6	Rs. 12.	
					2 Umbergaon	Thana	1 year	6	Rs. 12.	
					3 Deola	Nasik	1 year	6	Rs. 12.	
					4 Nandurbar	West Khandesh	1 year	6	Rs. 12.	
26	Fibre Work Demonstration	2	—	2	1 Khakurdi	Nasik	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
					2 Nawapur	West Khandesh	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
27	Cane & Bamboo Work Demonstration	4	—	4	1 Udwada	Surat	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
					2 Bordi	Thana	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
					3 Vani	Nasik	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
					4 Nawapur	West Khandesh	1 year	10	Rs. 12.	
Total		11	3	14						
Grand Total		37	21	58						

CHAPTER III.

Experimentation and Research

55. Most of the work relating to experimentation was done at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, though a few technical officers of this section also carried out some experimentation and research in their respective industries.

(1) VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXPERIMENTAL WORKSHOP, POONA.

56. The activities of the workshop were guided and supervised by the Village Industries Experimental Workshop Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee met seven times and discussed various problems such as manufacture of charkha parts, trial and improvement of automatic multiple spinning machine, manufacture of bobbins and construction of seasoning kiln, devising a sizing machine for cottage use, construction of a multi-loom, manufacture of a pilot plant which would be more efficient for production of charcoal and would also give tar as a by-product, a lock making scheme, etc.

The details of experimentation work are given below :—

(i) The spinning machine designed by Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. was reconditioned and put in working order.

(ii) A gentleman from Madras Province was given a grant of Rs. 2,000 as remuneration for a period four months for conducting experiments in connection with his automatic multiple spinning machine. Though considerable progress was made by him, the experiments were not conclusive and hence it was decided that he should work for a further period to complete the work for which a further sum of Rs. 500 should be paid as remuneration.

(iii) A gentleman from Bijapur district was given facilities and assistance at the workshop for developing a spinning wheel designed by him.

(iv) A sizing machine designed by a gentleman from Kolhapur was got tried at the weaving school of this Department at Khasbag in Belgaum to test the utility of the machine. As the trials were not completed, he was asked to carry on further work at Kolhapur under the guidance of the Senior Weaving Assistant of this Department.

(v) A temporary post of an Engineer was created for a period of six months and one Mr. Bohus, a Hungarian Engineer, was appointed to carry out experiments and to manufacture different kinds of machines designed by him, on the condition that he would assign two patents namely manufacture of the wire-netting machine and water resistant, fuel composition for rubber repair and vulcanising of rubber tubes of motor cars. The following work was done by the Engineer :—

- (a) Wire-net making machine (link fencing type)
- (b) Machine for tube drawing.
- (c) Machine for manufacture of Army buttons.

A proposal for extending the services of Mr. Bohus for a further period of two months to enable him to complete the work in regard to thrashing machine, water pipe making machine and automatic hand and power press which were in progress and to undertake the work of manufacture of a machine for pressed aluminium bobbins, pig-proof wire link fencing machine etc., was submitted to Government.

(vi) The work in regard to manufacture of a new type of oil ghani was continued and the ghani was under trial showing hopeful results. The new ghani will be much cheaper than the old ghani. In order to obviate the difficulties of obtaining suitable logs for the wooden mortar, a suitable reinforced cement concrete mortar was designed and was under trial. Substitution of pestles made of wood other than babul, namely Kusum and Tamaraind for the oil ghani was also under trial.

Manufacturing activities of the workshop can be summarised as under:—

(i) Manufacture of twenty-seven pairs of improved bullock cart wheels as per the designs of the Indian Road Congress Sub-Committee was completed.

(ii) Construction work of hundred Haskell ghanies undertaken during the last year could not be completed for want of materials particularly ball-bearings. Twenty-four ghanies without pestles were ready for distribution at the close of the year.

(iii) Twenty-four blades for the Raspador were manufactured and supplied to the Sisal Fibre Estate, Shrigonda.

(iv) Four nozzles of spray printing were manufactured and supplied to a Departmental dyeing demonstration.

(v) Two wool spinning and four fibre spinning machines were manufactured.

(vi) One portable table for tanning was manufactured and supplied to the tanners of Rashin.

(vii) One tradle spinning charkha, a hackling frame and a card laying machine were manufactured and supplied to the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad.

(viii) A mould for casting sealing wax sticks was manufactured for the Prison Department.

(ix) One portable cashewnut roaster as per the blue prints brought from the Cottage Industries Workshop of Madras was constructed.

(x) A thrashing machine, a wire-net making machine and a conduit making machine were manufactured and patterns for hand and power press were also prepared.

57. On the administrative side, Government sanctioned organisation of a stores section at the workshop for stocking improved tools and implements and making them available to training institutions of this Department, industrial co-operative societies, past trainees and others who needed them. Government also placed at the disposal of the Village Industries Experimental Workshop Sub-Committee an amount

of Rs. 2,000 to enable it to sanction grants at its discretion to meet the incidental expenditure of parties working for improving their machines at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop.

58. Glass bangle manufacture. The Baggasse clinker (waste products from Sugar Factory) supplied by Dr. A. Karl was tried for glass making. The experiments showed that coloured glass can be manufactured out of baggasse clinker suitable for bangle and bottles. Sand from river bed at Belur was tried and it was found that the sand was useful for glass making. A trial producer gas plant was constructed for use in glass melting without any recuperative arrangement. The temperature was steady but did not rise above 1130° c for want of hot air.

Arrangements for straightening bangles were also made.

(2) DYEING AND PRINTING.

59. The Senior Dyeing Demonstrator had undertaken preliminary experimental work on warp printing and a small quantity of warp was printed.

(3) SERICULTURE.

60. The research and experimentation work done at the Government Silk Farm has been mentioned in Chapter VI.

(4) FIBRE INDUSTRY.

61. Experiments were carried out by the Coir Supervisor to find out whether fibre suitable for manufacture of cordage and canvass could be extracted from linseed straw. But owing to the short length of the straw available in this Province it was found difficult to extract fibre conveniently. Experiments in regard to the possibility of manufacturing a better type of mats from lavalala grass were also being conducted by him. He designed and manufactured fancy matting from sisal fibre for floor furnishing.

(5) POTTERY.

62. Clays from Gokak were tested to make available cheap clay for the manufacture of glazed pottery. They were found suitable for production of stoneware. Bone-ash body experiments for the manufacture of bone china with local bones were undertaken. Experiments on the production of suitable ingobe on red ware, a vitreous red pottery glaze, red clay wall tiles, unglazed red clay flooring tiles, preparation of saggars from local clays, etc., were undertaken.

(6) VILLAGE INDUSTRIES RESEARCH LABORATORY, POONA.

63. For attending to chemical problems connected with cottage and village industries, a Village Industries Research Laboratory was started at Poona from 1st April 1948 by this Department. The Village Indus-

tries Committee is associated with this laboratory through a Sub-Committee consisting of officials and non-officials, to supervise and guide the work of the laboratory. The Sub-Committee met three times during the period and discussed various problems in regard to development of cottage industries. A brief account of the work done at the laboratory is as under :—

Problems relating to the utilisation of non-edible oils like neem, karanja, undi, etc., for industrial purposes such as manufacture of soap, etc., and for burning purposes in vegetable oil lamps after purification, manufacture of soap from sajji matti, detection of white oil from adulterated groundnut oil, manufacture of ink from myrabolans and gall-nuts, manufacture of glue, etc., were undertaken.

Experimentation work regarding utilisation of groundnut for preparing groundnut milk was taken up with success. A simple process of preparation was evolved. This milk had a little odour but it was quite tolerable as compared with soyabean milk. The cost would be about annas 3 per seer.

As the organisation of research laboratory was sanctioned in March 1948, it was not possible to purchase all the necessary equipment by the end of the year with the result that the laboratory could not come into full working order.

(7) GOVERNMENT SISAL ESTATE, SHRIGONDA, DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR.

64. The Government Sisal Estate which was under the joint management of the Department of Agriculture and the Co-operative Department was handed over to the Village Industries Committee in January 1948 for development for a period of three years ending 31st March 1950 in the first instance.

Three thousand suckers were maintained in a nursery covering about one acre of land and three species of agave plants were planted for experimental purposes.

A double-drum raspador in addition to one single-drum raspador which was already working, was installed at the estate for mechanical decortication of sisal leaves. 12,000 lbs. of fibre was extracted during the year.

(8) HANDMADE PAPER RESEARCH CENTRE, POONA.

65. The centre was revived and was handed over to the Village Industries Committee. The actual work started in September 1947.

Researches in finalising processes for full scale manufacture of filter and bond paper, evolution of new varieties of paper such as tissue paper, cover paper, etc., were undertaken with success. The centre

was producing a very high grade paper, such as bond, filter paper etc. Tissue paper cover and blotting paper were being manufactured also at the centre. The samples of the bond paper made at the centre and also an English handmade bond paper of a renowned variety were got tested at the Cellulose and Paper Branch, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The report received is reproduced below :—

Test applied.	English paper.	Our paper.
1. Basis weight Gms. per sq. meter ..	108.6	108.2
2. Burst factor ..	37.13	76.19
3. Breaking length in meters ..	6670	7723
4. Number of double folds ..	523	2353
Relative Humidity 61% : Temp. 80°F.		

It will appear from the report that the bond paper made at the centre was superior in every respect and that the folding strength was nearly four and half times that of the English handmade bond paper. Paper worth Rs. 7,100 was produced and sold during the year.

The Erandol and Junnar Paper Centres were also started by the Committee in order to help the hereditary Kagdis who were generally manufacturing paper from waste-paper pulp. The system of supplying pulp from rags instead of from waste-paper, was introduced during the period as a result of which the Kagdis were able to produce a better quality paper. On the whole, the results showed promising future for the industry.

(9) BEE-KEEPING.

The Village Industries Committee had undertaken research work at some of the bee-keeping centres organised as part of its activities relating to food industries.

66. Bee-hives of different types and sizes were experimented upon with a view to find out the best type for the area which would protect bees effectively and also yield the maximum amount of honey. Attempts were also made to effect cross breeding of the bees on the planes with those of the hills; but the attempts did not bear any tangible result.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY THE STATE.

The following four schemes were worked by this Department for rendering financial assistance to cottage and village industries :—

(1) Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to co-operative societies and *bonafide* craftsmen for purchase of tools and equipment.

(2) Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to backward class artisans for purchase of tools and equipments.

(3) Scheme for assistance to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries or to set up in business pertaining to them.

(4) Scheme for grant of Haskell grants on loan-cum-subsidy basis.

68. As mentioned in chapter I, special orders were obtained from Government in regard to the needs of co-operative and other institutions which went beyond any of these 4 schemes. For the reasons mentioned in chapter I, Government also accepted the principle of guaranteeing certain margins of the advances made by central financing agencies to cover losses that may possibly be incurred by them.

69. The following statement will give an idea of the extent to which financial assistance was given to co-operative and other institutions under the 4 schemes and also under special orders from Government during the year :—

Name of the scheme.	No. of co-operative & other institutions assisted.	No. of craftsmen or other individuals assisted.	Total amount of subsidies sanctioned to	
			Co-operative institutions.	Individuals.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to co-operative societies and <i>bonafide</i> craftsmen for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital ..	51	24	38,387-8-0	2,072-8-0
2. Scheme for grant of subsidies and loans to backward class artisans for purchase of appliances and tools and for working capital.	—	55	—	10,802-0-0
3. Scheme for assistance to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries or to set up in business pertaining to them ..	—	9	—	350-0-0
4. Scheme for grant of Haskell grants on loan-cum-subsidy basis.	2	10	250-0-0	1,250-0-0
5. Special orders of Government ..	10	—	15,275-0-0	—
Total	63	98	53,912-8-0	14,474-8-0

Name of the scheme.	Total amount of loans sanctioned to*		Total amount of subsidies and loans sanctioned to*	
	Co-operative institutions.	Individuals.	Co-operative institutions.	Individuals.
1	6	7	8	9
1. Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to co-operative societies and bona fide craftsmen for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital ..	2,30,397-8-0	13,057-8-0	2,68,705-0-0	15,130 0 0
2. Scheme for grant of subsidies and loans to backward class artisans for purchase of appliances and tools and for working capital ..	—	10,802-0-0	—	21,604-0-0
3. Scheme for assistance to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries or to set up in business pertaining to them ..	—	13,925-0-0	—	14,275-0-0
4. Scheme for grant of Huskell grants on loan-cum-subsidy basis.	250-0-0	1,250-0-0	500-0-0	2,500-0-0
5. Special orders of Government ..	8,35,175-0-0*	—	8,50,450-0-0*	—
Total	10,65,822-8-0	39,034-8-0	11,19,745-0-0	53,509-0-0

*This includes total amount of loan that can be raised on guarantee sanctioned by Government.

(1) *Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to co-operative societies and bona fide craftsmen for purchase of tools and equipment.*

The principal object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to craftsmen for the cottage industries in which they are engaged. It was principally intended for craftsmen who were trained at the Government industrial and technical training institutions or similar industrial and technical institutions conducted or recognised by Government. Till the end of the last year, the scheme was confined to individual craftsmen carrying on industry separately or jointly with other craftsmen. Although many of the craftsmen had derived considerable benefits from the scheme, it was also noticed in some cases that the financial assistance given by Government was misused and further it was very difficult for the Department to keep a watch on the increasing number of craftsmen scattered all over the Province. Moreover, several of the craftsmen who availed themselves of the scheme could not build the necessary working capital during the period of the currency of the Government loan and experienced financial difficulties after the Government loan was repaid. It was, therefore, essential to see whether

alternative arrangements could not be evolved which would reduce the chances of mis-use of Government funds and also ensure permanence of the benefit bestowed by the scheme. After careful consideration, Government came to the conclusion that financial assistance under the scheme should, as a rule, be given through co-operative societies having at least 1/3rd members as *bona fide* craftsmen or persons following subsidiary industries. In the accounts of co-operative societies the chances of mis-use of Government financial assistance would be almost eliminated and the societies would, in course of time, establish contacts with and create confidence in central financing agencies on which they can depend for necessary finance after Government loans are repaid. In view of the varying conditions prevailing in the Province, it was, however, not considered advisable to restrict such assistance to co-operative societies only. It was, therefore, decided by Government that where a co-operative society did not exist, and where there are no chances of organising the same for particular class of craftsmen within a reasonable time, financial assistance may continue to be given to individual craftsmen also.

71. An important change was also introduced in the scheme in regard to interest. Previously loans were free of interest. This served as an indirect inducement for default. If co-operative societies and individual craftsmen paid interest at a reasonable rate to Government they could without much difficulty switch on to central financing agencies for the funds they required after Government loans are repaid or even during the currency of the loans as the balance of the loans got gradually reduced on account of payment of instalments. The rules were, therefore, so amended as to provide for recovery of interest at 4 per cent. on the loans advanced to co-operative societies or to individual craftsmen. In the case of a co-operative society an amount up to Rs. 5,000 for purchase of tools and equipment and an amount up to Rs. 5,000 for working capital can be sanctioned by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries. In the case of individual craftsmen there no change was made in maximum amounts which the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries was authorised to sanction for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital under this scheme. Cases in which larger sums are required are referred to Government for orders. Not more than 50 per cent. of the cost of tools and equipment can be sanctioned as a subsidy while the remaining portion of the amount sanctioned for tools and equipment and the whole amount sanctioned for working capital is treated as a loan carrying interest at a rate of 4 per cent. per annum and repayable in five years by six-monthly instalments in the case of societies and by monthly instalments in the case of individual artisans.

(2) *Scheme for grant of subsidies and loans to backward class artisans for purchase of appliances and tools.*

72. This scheme emanated from one of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee appointed to consider ways and means for improvement of backward classes. This scheme was more liberal in two

respects than the amended scheme for grant of loans to co-operative societies and *bona fide* craftsmen. In the first place, half of the cost of tools and equipment and also of the amount of working capital could be given as subsidy and no interest was to run on the balance of the grant sanctioned as loans to backward class trained artisans. On the other hand, it was less liberal in so far as only Rs.400/-, in all, could be sanctioned to an individual under this scheme as against Rs. 1,000/- under scheme (1). It was, however, open to him to apply under scheme (1) in case he desired to avail himself of the benefits of that scheme. Though the amount of Rs. 21,604/- sanctioned under this scheme during the year was slightly higher than during the previous year, there has not been very considerable increase.

This, however, is due to the fact that a large number of backward class persons are availing themselves of Government assistance through formation of co-operative societies.

- (3) *Scheme for assistance to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries or to set up in business pertaining to them.*

73. The circumstances existing when the scheme originally formulated by the Director of Industries about the year 1942 were very different from those existing during the year under report. On account of increased opportunities in business and industry and in the service of Government and local bodies, the extent of unemployment among educated persons was much less. On the other hand, a grant of Rs. 1,000/- and 2,000/- were too inadequate for an educated person to earn a decent living by starting or developing cottage industry. A great majority of the applicants appeared to have applied for Government assistance under this scheme, because loans were free of interest and because they hoped to get part of the grant as subsidy. The same difficulties of ensuring the proper utilisation of loans and their recovery existed in the case of loans to educated unemployed as they did in the case of individual craftsmen. It was, therefore, seriously under consideration whether the scheme should not be discontinued. But as it was found to be beneficial in a few deserving cases, this step was not suggested to Government. The fact that a small total amount of grants was sanctioned and that a small number of persons took advantage of the scheme need not, therefore, by itself be considered as unsatisfactory.

74. Under this scheme an applicant who had studied upto matriculation and who had been trained or had considerable practical experience in a particular cottage industry business or trade connected therewith, was eligible to a grant not exceeding to Rs. 1,000/- and as a special case Rs. 2,000/-. If a larger amount is required, special sanction of Government is necessary. Not more than 50 per cent. of the grant was treated as a subsidy and the remaining is treated as a loan free of interest. The scope of this scheme was extended during the year by making persons who had passed regional language final examination eligible for grants under the scheme.

(4) *Scheme for grant of Haskell ghanies on loan-cum-subsidy basis.*

75. According to the previous rules framed under the scheme, units of Haskell ghanies were sanctioned to hereditary telis only on loan-cum-subsidy basis at half the cost. The half cost to be recovered is considered as loan and the remaining half as subsidy. The scope for sale of ghanies to hereditary telis was extended to the co-operative societies of telis under Government letter, Revenue Department, No. 1474/39-35913-J, dated 25th September 1947. 10 units of Haskell ghanies were sanctioned on loan-cum-subsidy basis to past trainees and 21 to co-operative and other institutions.

76. Appendix 'A' annexed hereto shows the financial assistance sanctioned by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to co-operative societies and craftsmen under the four different schemes for the development of various cottage industries in the Bombay Province. Appendix 'B' shows the financial assistance in the form of subsidies, loans and Government guarantee sanctioned by Government to different co-operative societies and institutions.

77. It will appear from appendice A plus B that the amounts of subsidies and loans sanctioned to co-operative societies exceed by far the amounts of loans and subsidies sanctioned to individual craftsmen. This is in accordance with the policy laid down by Government. During the previous two years, loans and subsidies were sanctioned only to individual craftsmen, these figures for both the years together being Rs. 1,09,603 and Rs. 22,751 respectively. No loans and subsidies were sanctioned to co-operative societies during the previous years as the scheme did not permit any such sanction. It will be seen that the total amount of financial assistance by way of loans sanctioned to industrial co-operative societies etc. during the year was Rs. 2,77,297-8-0 (inclusive of loans sanctioned by Government) as against *nil* during the previous year and the amount of subsidies Rs. 43,897-8-0 (inclusive of subsidies sanctioned by Government) as against *nil* during the previous year. It was found that this financial assistance was of very great help to co-operative societies and enabled them to develop their business much more rapidly than would have been the case otherwise. Several of the societies were able to show good profits on account of very badly required improved implements and working capital being made available to them through Government loans and subsidies. The loans sanctioned to the Village Industries Committee and the Dang Seva Mandal were also for co-operative forest labourers' societies which were newly registered or were under formation. This brought the total amount of loans and subsidies of Rs. 3,94,195 (inclusive of loans sanctioned by Government) to industrial co-operative societies. As for individual craftsmen, the total amount of loans and subsidies sanctioned amounted to Rs. 15,130 only as against the total amount of loan plus subsidy of Rs. 1,06,209 and for the year 1945-46 and Rs. 26,145 and for the year 1946-47. But this should be considered as a satisfactory feature rather than otherwise and is in accordance with the policy accepted by Government.

Recovery of loans.

78. No surety or mortgage of immoveable assets is insisted on for sanction of loans under any of the four schemes. Recovery of loans, therefore, depends on the assets of the loanee which is an uncertain factor and his capacity to carry on the industry at a profit. This combined with the fact that the loanees are scattered all over the Province makes it very difficult for this Department to ensure punctual recovery of loans. With the availability of a large number of District Officers than was the case in the past, the position in regard to recovery has been better. But the district staff have to devote time and labour which is disproportionate to small monthly instalments to be recovered and the cost involved in such recovery is also heavy. This office has also to keep itself busy to issue registered notices etc. from time to time and to take coercive steps, when necessary, sometimes against material assets tools and equipment supplied by the department. There was a tendency on the part of individual craftsmen and individual loanees to conceal moveable property and to avoid repayment particularly when the grants were misused or when the loanees had left cottage industry for which the grants were made. The position in regard to recovery has, therefore, to be viewed with this background. The maximum number of individuals from whom loans were due during the year was 801. Out of them 79 repaid the loans in full and 328 were paying the instalments almost regularly. The remaining 394 are in arrears of 6 months instalments or over. But many of them are making payments and cannot be considered to be recalcitrant defaulters. Although these amounts of arrears appear to be heavy, the position in regard to recovery has considerably improved as will be seen from the following statement :—

Year.	Total amount recovered.	Total amount outstanding.	Percentage of the amount recovered to the amount outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1945-46	29,818-10-8	1,31,472-10-9	22.68%
1946-47	35,362-2-8	1,64,224-0-9	21.56%
1947-48	54,921-7-3	1,76,474-15-6	31.12%

CHAPTER V.

MARKETING THROUGH THE STATE.

A. *Export Section.*(1) **Handloom Textiles.**

79. (a) As mentioned in the last year's report, Government directed, this Department, in view of the acute shortage of cloth in this Province, not to export any handloom cloth to Australia or to other foreign countries nor to accept any fresh orders for export. No export quota was, therefore, granted to this Department for the half year ending December 1947. Government, however, permitted this Department to offer to New Zealand consignees as much as possible of the material which was manufactured against the Australian orders during the preceding year, but which could not be shipped to Australia owing to difficulties in obtaining permits for exporting cotton manufactures to Australia. These exports were to be against the quota of 80,000 yards already granted to this Department for New Zealand for the half year January/June 1947.

80. The following are the details of shipments during the year under report, to New Zealand, during the year, under review against the orders received during the half year July/December, 1946, and January/June 1947 :—

Type of cloth.	Invoice value.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.
Table cloths and towels	44,751	15	9
Table cloths and bedspreads	105,893	14	3
Curtaining and table cloths	48,611	2	3
Table cloths	7,332	3	0
Total	206,589	3	3

At the close of the year no export order was awaiting execution.

(b) Exploring possibilities of marketing handloom textiles in foreign countries.

At the instance of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, samples of handloom textiles were sent in June, 1948, to the Indian Government Trade Commissioners in the following countries to explore the possibilities of establishing markets for handloom textiles of this province in those countries :—

- (i) Ceylon,
- (ii) Iran,
- (iii) Egypt,

- (iv) Canada,
- (v) East Africa,
- (vi) Australia,
- (vii) France.

Against these samples only one enquiry was received during the year from a party in Colombo and it was attended to. Enquiries from other countries were awaited.

(c) Production of utility cloth.

About 150 bales of yarn were in balance with different industrial co-operative associations out of the yarn supplied to them for manufacture of material for export orders and for Production Schemes. As there was dearth of cloth for local consumption, it was decided, with the approval of Government, to manufacture cheap utility cloth out of the yarn balances with the industrial co-operative associations. 66470½ yards of such cloth was manufactured by 9 industrial co-operative associations.

Samples of the above cloth were sent to the Bombay Sales Depot and district sales depots of this Department to find out whether these could be sold through the depots but the results were not encouraging.

With effect from 1st May 1948, the Government of India declared that handloom textiles would be allowed to be exported to any permissible destination without any quota restriction upto 31st July 1948 and without any export duty. Therefore, the handloom utility cloth received good offers from the exporters who intended to export these goods to Pakistan, with the result that almost all the ready material was sold out to exporters through the Bombay Sales Depot of this Department with a good margin of profit.

(d) Woollen kambliies.

The Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon was contacted in regard to the marketing of kambliies in Ceylon. Samples were sent to the Commissioner and also to a party introduced by him. The results were, however, not encouraging probably because even the inferior kambliies produced in this Province are superior to those required in Ceylon and are therefore not as cheap as Ceylon importers would like them to be.

(2) Sisal fibre articles.

81. In view of the possibility of exporting finer type of articles made from sisal fibre, such as ladies hats, hand bags, etc., this Department had been pressing the Government of India through the Government of Bombay for grant of export permit for articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 1 lakh annually. As a result, this Department was informed towards

the end of the year that it would be allowed to export sisal fibre articles of the value of Rs. 1 lakh annually to any permissible destination. The information was conveyed to the parties concerned in India and foreign countries.

The American Mission at Ahmednagar has specialised in the manufacture of the finer types of sisal fibre articles and was specially in need for facilities for exporting the articles, as the demand for such articles in this country was limited and had further fallen on account of disturbed conditions in Kashmir and the Punjab. The Mission began making preparations by the end of the year, for exporting the articles to the United States of America. But the articles were found to be under import restrictions in Canada. Samples of the articles were, however, sent to Toronto as exhibits for the Canadian National Exhibition 1948.

(3) Sandalwood, rosewood, yellow-wood and ivory and horn articles.

82. As mentioned in the last year's report, in spite of several steps taken, local demand for these articles continued to be very slack. On the other hand, there is a good demand for such articles in the United States of America. Action was taken on the points discussed in the Conference that was convened in June 1947 (and to which a reference has already been made in my previous annual report) to consider the ways and means of increasing the export of these articles to foreign countries.

The Part-time Artist Designer of this Department visited the sandalwood producers' co-operative associations at Honavar, Kumta and Sirsi to discuss the improvements that may be introduced in the quality and types of articles produced and reduction that may be effected in their prices. As a result, the following action was taken:—

(i) A separate programme of work was laid down for each association based on the experience of sales at the Bombay Depot and enquiries received from overseas consignees.

(ii) Arrangements were made to improve fittings and joinery.

(iii) Reduction in prices ranging from 3 to 25 per cent. according to the types of articles were given effect to as from November 1947.

(iv) The Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, was requested to arrange for supply of requisite quantities of seasoned wood to the associations concerned.

Samples of birds in sections were got manufactured by the Button and Horn Workers' Co-operative Society, Honavar, in accordance with the suggestions of a party in Toronto, but orders could not be booked because the Government of Canada imposed, in the meanwhile, restrictions on import of such articles,

Metal-ware.

There was an enquiry from the United States of America for metal craft products. A list of articles (with quotations) that are manufactured by the trainees and loanees of this Department and stored for sale at the Bombay Sales Depot has been forwarded to the party, with a request to let this Department know which of the samples he would like to have. His reply was awaited.

(4) Propaganda and Publicity.

83. (a) Detailed enquiries were made in regard to the possibility of undertaking press advertisement in America, but it was found that the charges of such advertisement would be far too high considering the value of the art-craft articles to be exported. The idea had, therefore, to be abandoned.

(b) Arrangements regarding preparation of an illustrated catalogue were finalised with a private firm and Government was moved to sanction the estimated expenditure in this behalf. Government orders were awaited.

(c) The Indian Government Trade Commissioners in the following countries were requested to state if they could make arrangements for displaying the art-craft products of this Department in the show-rooms maintained by their officers, if any, or through some leading stores in the big cities in the respective countries:—

- (i) Australia,
- (ii) Argentine,
- (iii) Canada,
- (iv) United States of America.

The Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia showed his willingness to arrange for exhibiting art-ware of this Province through some leading stores in Australia, and a sample consignment has accordingly been sent to him. Definite replies from the Indian Government Trade Commissioners in other countries were awaited.

(d) Consignments of art-craft products were sent as exhibits to fairs held in foreign countries as mentioned in chapter, XII.

(5) Trade Enquiries.

84. (i) A party in Toronto, who saw the exhibits of this Province at the Canadian National Exhibition, held in Toronto in September, 1947, sent an enquiry about elephants carved from yellow-wood. He was furnished with the information required by him, along with a copy of the general terms of business.

(ii) A party in New York, who was keen on pushing on the sales of the art-craft products of this Department in the United States of America wanted samples. A list of the standardised articles with terms of business were sent to him.

(iii) A party in Sydney was interested in art-ware, particularly sandalwood, rosewood, yellow-wood and ivory furniture panels. The information required by him has been furnished to him.

(iv) A party in Canada was interested in cotton prints manufactured in sets. Industrial co-operative associations were requested to prepare and furnish sample sets of cotton prints as per the requirements of the party.

B. Sales depots.

(1) Position in regard to purchase and sale, and profit and loss.

85. The five sales depots organised by this Department at Bombay, Nasik, Belgaum, Surat and Sholapur continued to afford marketing facilities to the cottage and small-scale industries of this Province. During the year under report, the depots were able to market cottage and small-scale industries products worth nearly Rs. 12,75,000 as against Rs. 10,60,000 during the previous year. The exact profit or loss position is not known as finally audited figures for the year are not available. But the working of all the depots has left a net profit of about Rs. 10,000. This was possible due to the export of handloom products to Pakistan, etc. which was, more or less, a windfall to sales depots. The sales depots have to do considerable pioneering work. The Bombay Sales Depot continued of purchase art-craft articles from co-operative associations of Kanara district even though there was not sufficient demand and at prices which could not, at the time of purchase, be considered as market price of those products. Similarly, the metal art-craftsmen etc. particularly those who were trained with the help of scholarships of this Department and who were given facilities in regard to loans, etc. were helped by sales depots in marketing articles produced by them. Moreover, the depots have to participate in exhibitions for advertisement of cottage industries products rather than for immediate sales. Considering these and similar other factors, it is not always possible to avoid losses in the working of the sales depots.

86. The details regarding purchases made and sales effected by the depots, during the year under review and during the preceeding year are given below :—

Name of the Depot	Purchases made during the year ending.		Sales effected during the year ending.	
	30th June 1947	30th June 1948	30th June 1947	30th June 1948
Bombay ..	2,89,489-2-11	5,47,827-1-9	6,68,879-15-10	8,65,050-6-9
Nasik ..	1,87,085-1-4	1,19,937-15-9	1,80,932-9-9	1,32,720-2-6
Belgaum ..	90,591-14-10	1,31,002-3-6	90,133-13-11	1,32,135-1-6
Surat ..	1,18,573-12-0	1,16,945-7-6	94,571-4-9	1,22,025-13-9
Sholapur ..	35,958-8-7	22,930-11-10	27,316-6-6	23,978-5-6
Total ..	7,21,698-7-8	9,38,643-8-4	10,60,879-2-9	12,75,959-14-0

(2) Types of goods in demand at the depots.

87. It was observed that the following were among articles in general demand at the various depots:—

Bombay Depot.—Cotton, silk and jari textiles, clay articles, leather goods, sisal fibre articles, toys.

Nasik Depot.—Cotton textiles, cheap toys, silver-plated utensils, wooden articles such as mirror stands and toilet boxes, pith-flower-venies, leather goods, cheap presentation articles.

Belgaum Depot.—Cotton textiles, leather goods presentation articles, toys, cane articles, honey, *agarbattis*, hosiery, plaster models, educational game sets.

Surat Depot.—Cotton textiles, cane furniture, plaster models, presentation articles, cotton and wooden toys.

Sholapur Depot.—Cotton textiles, leather goods, cloth and wooden toys, canvas bags, etc.

(3) Customer agency scheme.

88. The total sales under the customer agency scheme amounted to Rs. 30,852-12-0. The number of co-operative institutions which worked these schemes was 11. The Nasik Depot which had initiated this scheme continued to lead in this matter.

89. The progress cannot be considered to be satisfactory. But the principal obstacles in the way of progress are (1) that the margin of profit offered to the agency *viz.* Rs. 6½% was too low and (2) that the stock position of the depots did not enable them to supply goods to such agencies on consignment basis.

(4) Other assistance rendered by the depots to the cottage and small-scale industries of the Province.

90. (a) All the depots assisted the handloom weavers of this Province by placing with industrial co-operative associations orders for manufacture of special types of textiles for local sale, and supplying to them for the purpose, the requisite yarn at controlled rates. 131 bales of yarn were allotted to the sales depots during the year.

91. (b) It is no exaggeration to say that the art-craftsmen of Kanara district depended very largely on this Department for sale of their sandalwood and other products and that but for the sales organisations of this Department almost all of them would have been thrown out of employment. It may be added that this is the district of this Province where the larger number of hereditary art-craftsmen have been living on carving of sandalwood, rosewood and ivory, etc. The

articles manufactured by individual artisans in Kanara district were generally purchased out-right by the Depots against immediate payments. In some cases they were kept on consignment basis on payment of 50 % of the value of goods first and the remaining when the sale was effected.

(c) The following steps were taken to stimulate sales of the art-craft products in India.

(i) two Bombay firms were appointed as local agents of this Department to promote sales of art-craft products.

(ii) Arrangements were made with five local gift-shops to keep art-craft products on consignment account. The total sales of these articles through these shops amounted, however, to Rs. 1,728-0-0 only, during the year.

(iii) A consignment of these articles was kept on show for sale at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

(d) The Depots participated in various exhibitions shows etc. as detailed in chapter XII.

(5) Transfer of sales depots to industrial co-operative associations.

92. The directions of Government to the effect that possibility of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and the district industrial associations taking over the work of the sales depots should be explored were followed up during the year with the following result.

Bombay Sales Depot.—Proposals to transfer the management of the Depot to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., Bombay, were submitted to Government and their orders in the matter were awaited at the end of the year. In the meantime, an advisory committee consisting of two representatives of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, one artisan and three officials was set up to control the working of the Depot.

Nasik Depot.—No action was taken in regard to Nasik district as no district industrial association had been registered in the district by the end of the year.

Belgaum Depot.—The Depot has been transferred to the District Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., Belgaum, with effect from 1st June 1948.

Surat Depot.—In the course of discussion it was found that the Surat District Industrial Co-operative Association was inclined to take over the management of the Surat Depot more or less on the terms and conditions which have been proposed to Government in connection with the transfer of the Bombay Sales Depot to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. It was, therefore, necessary to await orders of Government on these proposals.

Sholapur Deot.—Government orders approving the terms and conditions of transfer of this Depot to the Sholapur District Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., were received and the preliminary steps necessary for the transfer were being taken.

(6) Organisation of new depots.

93. Demands have been received from certain districts where district industrial associations have been working in the past to the effect that Government should open sales depots for cottage industries. In response to such demands from Bijapur, Kaira and Satara districts, the respective district industrial associations were approached and after discussion it was decided that Government should open sales depots in the two districts and run them till they become self-supporting; hereafter the question of their transfer to the associations should be considered. This view was accepted by Government and Government sanctioned proposals for opening of sales depots in the two districts. Preliminary arrangements regarding hire of premises, recruitment of staff, manufacture of furniture etc. for the two depots were in progress at the end of the year.

As for Satara district, proposals for organisation of a Government Sales Depot at Satara were submitted to Government and Government orders in the matter were awaited.

The possibilities of organising new depots in other districts were also being examined and the respective District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries were instructed to investigate the desirability and possibility of organising sales depots in their districts.

CHAPTER VI.

SERICULTURE INDUSTRY.

The Silk Farm and Grainage Farm.

94. The Government silk Farm was organised at Hindalge, Belgaum, in 1941 to popularise silk worm rearing as a profitable spare time occupation for agriculturists and for proper development of sericulture as a cottage industry.

According to a revised scheme submitted to and approved by Government, a grainage farm was organised at Chickbagewadi in Belgaum district during the year,

Garden Section.

95. All cultural operations were attended to at the Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, and the Government Grainage Farm, Chickbagewadi, and cuttings sufficient for nearly 60 acres were supplied to various parties for propagation. Cultivation in the Grainage Farm showed very satisfactory growth and full-fledged rearings of silk worms could be started in about 5 months. The land utilised for starting the Grainage Farm was previously kept fallow or when cultivated yielded poor results and it brought little income to the owner. Cultivation of mulberry on this land has opened the eyes of the people in respect of its value.

96. Grafting of different varieties of mulberry was carried out and students were trained in grafting. The indigenous morus indica always formed the scion for grafting.

Rearing Section.

Rearings were carried on with disease-free layings of the following races at both the farms :—

1. Pure Mysore.
2. Nismo white.
3. H. O.
4. S. Shi 105.
5. French 309.
6. Biores.
7. Ichot white from Berhampore.
8. Turkey from Channapatna.

2,972 disease-free layings of different cross and pure races were reared and 851 lbs. of cocoons were harvested.

Grainage Section.

97. About 60 lbs. of cocoons were utilised for seed purposes. 5,774 disease-free layings were prepared of which 2,433 disease-free layings were distributed to various parties for rearing and the remaining 3,341 layings were utilised for rearing at the Government Silk Farm and the Government Grainage Farm.

Reeling Section.

98. The reeler worked at the foot-reeling machine and trained the students in practical silk reeling. A reeling machine was fitted up at the Grainage Farm, Chickbagewadi and surplus cocoons were reeled. About 34 lbs. of raw silk was reeled in both the farms.

Research and Experimentation.

99. The seed cocoons of Turkey were preserved in the refrigerator at the Vaccine Institute, Thalakwadi, to synchronise emergence of moths for hybridization and experiments in hybridization of silk worms were carried out.

In order to find out the best suited race for preparation of silk worm leagature guts, different races were utilised for preparing the guts. Experiments in this regard were not completed, but from the results so far achieved, Turkey Nismo White seem to give the longest and the best guts. Experimental work in this regard was being continued.

Experiments on spinning of pierced cocoons and waste silk were carried out and results were encouraging.

With a view to introduce sericulture industry in the Province, experimentation work in regard to eri-silk worm rearing and spinning of eri cocoons was undertaken at the Government Silk Farm. The experiments showed that eri-silk worm rearing could be introduced profitably in this Province. A scheme for development of this industry was under consideration at the end of the year.

Training Section.

22 students were admitted for training in sericulture out of whom 12 students completed their training in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing microscopic examination and preparation of disease-free layings, etc. The remaining 10 students were undergoing training at the close of the year. The item of spinning of pierced cocoons and silk waste was

added in the curriculum. The training in spinning was appreciated by the people. As a result, the pierced cocoons and silk waste, which otherwise were not used in any way and could not be sold to the silk mills in Channapatna because of transport difficulties, are being utilised in the best possible way. Two charkhas were installed at the Government Grainage Farm for spinning of pierced cocoons and silk waste.

Visitors.

101. A large number of agriculturists and students of various schools and colleges visited the farms and saw their working. The Honourable Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, Bombay, and other officials and non-officials also paid a visit to the Government Silk Farm.

Tours.

102. In addition to the usual touring in his jurisdiction the Sericulturist attended the silk Interests Conference in New Delhi. The weaving factories in Khasbag, Hosur and Shahpur were also visited by him and the necessary advice was given.

General.

102A. As per the scheme submitted by Messrs. Naik & Co., Ltd., 2,500 acres of land were to be brought under mulberry cultivation engaging 1,000 families in the industry in two years from Belgaum and Dharwar districts so as to ensure minimum production of cocoons to feed an economic filature unit of 100 basins to start with. In spite of the concessions granted by Government to the agriculturists taking to this industry and vigorous propaganda undertaken by the Company as well as by Government, only 535 acres of land out of which 450 acres belonged to the Company could be brought under mulberry cultivation. The industry could not make much headway amongst agriculturists owing to several factors such as failure of rains, high prices of food crops, etc. The Company raised 4,243 lbs. of cocoons and also purchased about 1,945 lbs. of cocoons from agriculturists at rates varying from Re 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. The Company installed 24 basins and produced 280 lbs. of raw silk.

103. In view of the poor results achieved, the question relating to development of sericulture industry in Belgaum and Dharwar districts was therefore, examined carefully in light of the past experience. It was considered necessary to start demonstration centres both for mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing in Belgaum and Dharwar districts to aid intensive development of the industry within a radius of five miles from each centre. Proposals for organisation of 4 model centres for sericulture, in the beginning, were submitted to Government and they were sanctioned. Preliminary steps to organise these centres at Bellad Bagewadi and Arbhavi in Belgaum district and at Kellapur and Hirekerur

in Dharwar district were taken. On the other hand, as the staff originally sanctioned under the scheme for the development of sericulture industry in Belgaum and Dharwar districts formulated by Messrs. Naik & Co., and approved by Government was not found to be as useful as was formerly visualized, it was reduced considerably.

104. Each of the model centres for sericulture will consist of 2 acres of mulberry cultivation with irrigation facilities and a building where silk worm rearing etc., will be carried on. The model centre will be in charge of a Demonstrator who will be assisted by one operative and one peon. The Demonstrator will carry on propaganda within 5 miles round about the centre and see that mulberry cultivation by agriculturists is increased year by year gradually. He would also arrange to supply mulberry cuttings and disease-free layings to cultivators taking to sericulture and would give them technical advice in the upkeep of mulberry gardens and silk-worm rearing not only by means of demonstration at the model centres but also by visiting the homes of the silk-worm rearers in their areas. He would also be expected to assist agriculturists in procuring the necessary rearing equipment, etc., and in the proper disposal of the cocoons raised by them. In addition to this work, these centres will also train up a small number of agriculturists in mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing, etc. Proposals for opening one additional centre at Dharwar was being formulated as desired by Government. With these arrangements it is hoped that better results will be achieved in future. At the request of the Government of Bombay, the Directorate of Silk was going to visit this Province.

Miscellaneous.

105. One of the members of the staff of the After Care Association; Belgaum, was trained in all the branches of sericulture and ericulture industry and necessary assistance was rendered to the Association to start this industry by paying periodical visits and guidance as and when necessary. As a result of the training in sericulture given by this Department, the Belgaum Central Prison carried on the industry and produced silk worth Rs. 252. A number of convicts were trained in the industry by the Jail Department.

A bamboo worker from Mugutkhan Hubli was trained in preparing the rearing appliances such as trays, chandrikies, etc., from bamboo; as a result of which he was able to manufacture and supply these appliances at a cheaper cost.

A scheme for development of the sericulture industry was formulated and supplied to the District Rural Development Board, Belgaum. The scheme was being worked out by the Rural Development Board with the assistance of the Sericulturist.

Details regarding participation by the Government Silk Farm in various exhibitions, shows, etc., will be found in chapter XII.

CHAPTER VII.

ART-CRAFTS.

The scheme for development of art-crafts visualises amongst other things (1) training of a limited number of artisans at recognised schools with scholarships of Rs. 40 per month from Government and (2) training of such of the cottage workers as are unable to leave their work and homes for training at schools, through technical staff at their villages.

(1) *Training of artisans at the Lord Reay Art Workshop of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.*

107. Seven out of the ten artisans admitted in June 1946 completed the two years' course of training in May 1948. A batch of seven students, which was admitted for training in June 1947 was undergoing training at the 2nd year class and would complete its training in May 1949. Applications received for award of scholarships for the year 1948-49, were scrutinised and ten candidates were selected, out of whom only five reported themselves in June 1948. Three artisans were substituted to undergo training in the vacancies under second year class. The number of students selected, the art-crafts for which they were selected and the names of the districts from which they were selected, are given in the statement below :—

Art-craft.	District.	No. of students selected.	Total number of students for each industry.
1	2	3	4
Embossing	Dharwar	1	2
	Nasik	1	
Wood carving	Ahmednagar	1	3
	Kanara	2	
Engraving	Kanara	2	2
Carpentry	Dharwar	1	2
	East Khandesh	1	
Carpet weaving	Bijapur	1	1

Since the year 1938-39 when the scheme commenced 85 artisans have been trained in various art-crafts. 46 of them have been sanctioned grants under the loan-cum-subsidy scheme.

(2) *Training of cottage workers through technical staff at their villages.*

108. The Part-time Artist Designer assisted by Crafts Supervisor continued to help craftsmen in adopting new patterns and designs and effecting improvements in the quality of their products. The Part-time Artist Designer visited all the centres in North Kanara with a view to systematising production. He also visited Surat in connection

with the supply of sandalwood at concession rates to sandalwood carvers and discussed the matter with the Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar. The proposals made by him in the light of discussion he had with the Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, were under scrutiny at the close of the year. In order that the concessions given by Government may not be misused or wasted, it was felt necessary to bring the artisans under a co-operative organisation. The District Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Surat, was, therefore, asked to try to bring the sandal-wood workers of Surat into the co-operative fold.

The Crafts Supervisor for sandalwood continued to render the necessary technical assistance and guidance to carvers of sandalwood, rose-wood, ivory etc. as and when required. As almost all the products of the co-operative societies of art-craftsmen were sold to the Government Sales Depot at Bombay and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, the work regarding compliance with specifications examination of the articles on the spot, etc. was entrusted to the Craft Supervisor. In view of the slack demand, it was found also necessary to adjust the prices of articles produced and also to change designs. For this purpose also, the services of the Crafts Supervisor were found to be useful.

A separate Crafts Supervisor for metal work was available practically from the year under report only. It enabled this Department to pay attention to metal work which it had not been possible to do in the past. The Metal Crafts Supervisor attended to repairs and polishing of metal work articles in stock at the Bombay Sales Depot for some time in the beginning. On completion of this work, he toured extensively and contacted most of the trained metal craft workers in Bombay, in Southern and Northern divisions and rendered them the necessary technical assistance and guidance for producing saleable patterns. As a result of the enquiries made and contacts established by the Metal Crafts Supervisor, a plan for introduction of saleable patterns among the trained workers to begin with, inclusive of repetition of such patterns as were found to have a good demand, was prepared and the same was being scrutinised at the close of the year. The Metal Crafts Supervisor made attempts to build up patterns for hasps and hinges for boxes and a frame for horn lamp shades with success.

There was a demand from sandalwood carvers etc. from Kanara district that it was essential that they should receive training in drawing if they were to carry on their industry efficiently and that drawing classes should be started by Government to train artisans. The proposal was under scrutiny at the end of the year.

(3) *Planning for further Development.*

109. As it was desirable to take further steps for encouragement and development of art-crafts in this Province, the whole question was carefully considered during the year under report. As a result proposals for co-ordinating the activities of the Sir. J. J. School of Art, Bombay, with those of this Department and the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, detailed survey of art-crafts in this Province, appointment of a full time Artist Designer and one Master Craftsman for each of the important art-crafts, were submitted to Government and approved by them. Detailed proposals for implementation of Government orders were being formulated at the close of the year.

(4) *Marketing of art-ware.*

110. Information regarding the steps taken for the marketing of art-crafts goods which is one of the vital factors in development of art-crafts will be found in chapter V.

CHAPTER VII.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

111. *General.*—General progress made by industrial co-operative has already been indicated in chapter I. Further information and comments in regard to a few general matters concerning industrial co-operatives as a whole will not be out of place.

The total number of members in the 207 producers' societies excluding 20 societies of women was 14,262 of whom 13,106 that is 92 per cent. consisted of individual artisans working themselves in the different industries and 276 members, *i.e.*, about 2 per cent. only were individuals who employed artisans. Many of these must also be actual workers themselves. The number of sympathisers was 880 which works out at about 6 per cent. of the total membership. The producers' movement is, therefore, predominantly a movement of artisans. A number of societies consist purely of artisan members. But in the case of several societies sympathiser members have to be admitted either for strengthening the financial resources of the societies or for securing business-like management.

It has not always been possible to restrict the membership to actual workers only. In some industries such as ghani oil industry, risks are so great that the actual worker is often not interested in taking them. If oilmen who may or may not be working themselves, are not allowed to form themselves into co-operative societies, the industry itself might decay or die with no benefit to actual workers. On the other hand, if the industry is kept alive and if the risks involved are minimised with Government assistance or otherwise, the actual workers may come into their own, particularly if increasing awakening amongst the workers makes them more progressive and inclined to rely on self-help. The bye-laws have, however, been so framed as to facilitate such workers becoming members of the societies. In practice, it has been found that some of the master craftsmen and even middlemen have been able to contribute much to the success of industrial co-operatives because of their experience and knowledge of the technical and economic aspects of the industry concerned. It has, therefore, not been considered desirable to compel societies to be very rigid in regard to restricting membership to actual workers.

(1) *Cost of management and profits.*

112. Working capital, turnover and cost of management of all types of industrial co-operative institutions amounted to Rs. 82,73,748, Rs. 4,68,59,869 and Rs. 10,60,010 respectively. The cost of management works out at 13 per cent. of the working capital and 2 per cent. of the turn-over. Total profits of the year amounted to Rs. 8,00,858 which work out at 40 per cent. of the share capital, 10 per cent. of the working

capital and 2 per cent. of the turnover. This high percentage of the profits as compared to the share capital was largely due to the business of control on yarn. But in some societies like forest labourers' societies, it is also due to elimination of middlemen and application of the principle of self-help and also concessions from Government.

(2) *Increased income of members.*

113. The work of industrial co-operative societies is not to be judged only by the profits made by individual institutions. Increase in the earnings of artisan or labourer members is even more important definite detailed information in this regard is not available, but in the case of the tanners' society at Godhra, it was found that the wages of the members varied from Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 when they were working as paid labourers in private tanneries. This income increased to Rs. 45 per month when they organised themselves into a co-operative society. Similarly in the case of forest labourers' societies, the minimum rates of wages prescribed by Government were, in practise, considered as maximum rates by contractors. But several of the forest labourers' societies paid wages which were higher than the minimum rates prescribed by Government. Most of them also gave or would give out of the profits of the year, handsome bonus in proportion to the wages earned by them. Rate of this bonus will vary according to the profits made by different societies. The average is likely to be somewhere between 15 and 20 per cent. of the wages earned by them.

(3) *Building up of owned funds.*

114. It is essential that industrial co-operatives which receive loans from Government should build up their own share capital, reserve fund, etc. so as to enable them to repay Government loans punctually and also to build up resources which would enable them in future to secure adequate finance from central financing agencies. The Saraiya Planning Committee's report also emphasised this need of industrial co-operatives. With a view to achieve this, instructions were issued during the year suggesting to societies that they should collect subscriptions from members by all or any of the following methods :—

(i) Deduction out of wages at 6 pies per rupee of the wages paid to members.

(ii) A levy of 1 per cent. of the value of raw materials supplied to members and

(iii) Deduction of 25 per cent. of bonus to which members are entitled. Subscriptions so collected were to be credited to the share accounts of the members.

(4) *Handlooms covered by Industrial Co-operatives.*

115. The total numbers of looms worked by members of industrial co-operative associations and primary weavers' societies was 85,708 at the end of the year. Even if allowances are made for possible duplication in a few cases of looms owned by weavers who are members of industrial co-operative associations as well as primary societies, the fact remains that nearly 80 per cent. of the 1,05,000 handlooms in this Province are covered by Co-operative institutions.

A. **Primary Industrial Societies.**(1) **SOCIETIES OTHER THAN WEAVERS.**

116. The following statement indicates the position in regard to number of societies pertaining to different industries as it stood at the end of the preceding year and at the end of the year under report :—

S. No.	Name of the industry.	No. of societies as on 30th June, 1947.	No. of societies registered from 1st July, 1947 to 30th June, 1948.	No. of societies as on 30th June, 1948.
1	Fishing	8	7	15
2	Bee-keeping	5	1	6
3	Oil ghani	5	6	11
4	Hand processing of grain	4	2	6
5	Cane & bamboo work	4	6	10
6	Tanning & leather work	40	34	74
7	Carpentry and blacksmithy	3	10	13
8	Metal work	4	4	8
9	Sandal wood working	3	--	3
10	Pottery	5	--	5
11	Working of forest coupes etc.	--	11	11
12	Ordinary labour contracts	3	2	5
13	Other industries and miscellaneous	40	20	60
Total		124	103	227

117. Bee-keepers' and fishermen's societies are included in this statement. But agricultural societies such as ginning and pressing societies and multi-purpose societies undertaking, amongst other things, industrial activities are not included. So also fishermen's multi-purpose societies which numbered 13 at the end of the year are not included.

(a) *Fishing.*

118. The number of fishermen's societies nearly doubled during the year having risen from 8 to 15. The total membership of these societies is 6,740. In addition to this, the number of fishermen's multi-purpose societies which also have been doing considerable business, particularly in regard to supply of requirements of fishermen, was 13 at the end of the year.

Prominent amongst the fishermen's producers' co-operative societies, is the Binaga Fisheries Co-operative Association with its owned funds of Rs. 24,394. It has been plying a launch purchased with the help of a Government loan and subsidy between Binaga and Bombay for transport of fish. It had approached Government for a further loan and subsidy for purchase of another launch. The application of the society was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. It sold fish worth Rs. 34,683 during the year. Another similar society namely Keni Fishermen Producers' Society was also given a fishing launch costing Rs. 27,000 on loan-cum-subsidy basis by Government, towards the end of the year.

(b) *Bee-keeping.*

119. The total number of bee-keepers' societies was 6 as against 5 of the previous year, one society having been registered in Belgaum district.

120. The total quantity of honey produced by the 5 bee-keepers' societies in Kanara district during the year under report was 20,160 lbs. as compared to 11,598 lbs. of the previous year. The number of bee-hives increased from 2,993 to 3,514. Membership of these societies was 1,262 having increased by 150 during the year under report.

121. The Honavar Bee-keepers' Society which is the oldest and a pioneer bee-keepers' society had a yield of 16,994 lbs. of honey and earned a profit of Rs. 1,594 is against a loss of Rs. 2,633 incurred during the previous year. It is expected that the working of other bee-keepers' societies will develop comparatively rapidly with the help of the staff and finance visualised in the special scheme submitted by this Department during the previous year and approved by Government since the close of the year.

(c) *Ghani oil industry.*

122. There has been very considerable awakening amongst the telis in Maharashtra and Karnatak, particularly the former. A Maharashtra-Karnatak Teli Conference was held at Pandharpur where more than 500 telis attended. There was very great enthusiasm and a keen desire to rehabilitate the industry. This awakening and also the special scheme sanctioned by Government for 4 societies considerably accelerated the registration of this type of societies during the year and after the close of the year. The increase in the number of oilmen's societies from 5 to 11 was more than double.

123. Government sanctioned a scheme for intensive development of ghani oil industry in this Province and four oilmen's societies at Pandharpur, Khed, Charegaon and Chandwad were selected for the purpose. The scheme visualised giving Government guarantee to central financing agencies for enabling the societies to raise funds to the extent of Rs. 2,05,500 for stocking oilseeds, oil, etc. Haskell ghanies

and other equipment were also to be supplied to these societies on loan-cum-subsidy basis. In addition to these concessions, Government agreed to bear the cost of the managers of these societies for a period of one year in the first instance. Under the scheme, the Charegaon Oilmen's Society was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10,000 for purchase of a motor truck while the Khed Oilmen's Society was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 7,900 for purchase of an oil engine and a decorticator. This scheme helped considerably three out of the four societies selected for intensive development. The fourth society was not able to take advantage of the scheme because of internal dissensions. One good result of co-operative organisations of the industry has been that there has been an increasing demand for the improved type of ghany which this Department has been recommending.

124. Amongst the most progressive oilmen's societies are the Charegaon and Pandharpur Oilmen's Societies. Both of them have been making a steady progress. The former had a turnover of over Rs. 2,32,000, purchased oilseeds worth Rs. 86,000 and earned a profit of Rs. 175. The latter purchased raw materials exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 in value and made a profit exceeding Rs. 3,600.

(d) *Tanning and leather work.*

125. The number of tanners' and leather-workers' societies increased from 40 to 74, the increase being next only to that of weavers' societies in number, justifying the fact that tanning and leather work is an industry next in importance only to the handloom industry.

126. The Karwar Shoe Makers' Society in Kanara district showed good progress. With a share capital of Rs. 250 only, the society had a turnover of Rs. 16,000 and earned a net profit of Rs. 562. The society gave a rebate of Re. 1 per 100 lbs. of tanned leather brought to the society.

127. The Dhor Society at Malshiras which was converted into a producers' society during the year is a very progressive society which undertook joint production of leather and leather goods. It also opened a shop at Akluj. Its share capital and working capital were Rs. 819 and Rs. 31,500 respectively and its turnover was Rs. 94,424. It made a profit of Rs. 2,004 although it worked as producers' society for part of the year only.

(e) *Labourers' societies.*

128. (i) *Forest labourers' societies.*—As already mentioned in chapter I, 11 forest labourers' societies were registered during the year. The number of their members was 508, share capital amounted to Rs. 8,936 and the wages paid by the societies to members and non-member labourers amounted to Rs. 1,90,154. The total value of the goods produced or processed by them amounted to Rs. 4,70,477. Their working during the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 86,431.

The Co-operative Department appointed one separate District Officer and two Sub-auditors for helping the societies to conduct their business in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act and rules thereunder and the bye laws of the societies and to see that records and accounts of the societies are maintained properly. Government also issued special instructions to officers of the Forest Department to advise and help the societies in technical matters.

129. (ii) *Labour contract societies.*—The number of labour contract societies increased from three to five during the year. Orders passed by Government directing that in the case of works costing upto Rs. 20,000 labourers' societies should be given a trial and works as are within their capabilities should be entrusted to them at the estimated price and under the supervision of the Public Works Department. The greatest handicap from which these societies are suffering is lack of finance. The amount that labourers can contribute as share capital is meagre as compared with the requirements of the societies for taking and executing contracts. The powers vesting in the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to sanction a loan upto Rs. 2,000 to serve as working capital to a society of this class are to that extent helpful in lightening the financial difficulty of these societies, but they do not go far enough to solve the problem. With the increasing consciousness amongst the labour classes, chances of labour contract societies in executing contracts efficiently are improving steadily. The question of the measures to be taken for removal of their difficulties was under consideration at the end of the year.

(f) *Miscellaneous.*

130. Other producers' societies. Salient features of some of the producers' societies other than the types mentioned above are given below.

With a share capital of Rs. 3,300 only, the Pandharpur Dal Producers' Co-operative Society, district Sholapur, purchased agricultural produce such as *tur*, gram and other pulses and supplied them to its members. The value of raw materials supplied to members amounted to Rs. 2,80,000 in the aggregate for which the society charged only a small commission of Rs. 1,780.

131. In the West Khandesh district, the Songir Tamba Pital Karagir Society has been doing good work. The society had a share capital of Rs. 3,210 and made a profit of Rs. 658. The value of the goods sold by the society during the year was Rs. 23,207 as against Rs. 15,641 during the previous year. The brass and copper workers' society at Hubli though registered during the year is working purely on the producers' model. The number of metal workers at Hubli is very large and there are bright prospects for this society provided adequate finance is made available. The society had a share capital

of Rs. 6,350. It purchased brass and copper sheets worth Rs. 30,683 for manufacture of finished articles by its members. The value of finished goods sold was Rs. 27,121.

132. The Burud Audyogik Vyapari Society at Hubli had a membership of 195. It cut bamboos worth Rs. 60,731 and sold them for Rs. 63,993. The Dharwar Burud Audyogik Vyapari Sangh has been allotted by the Collector of Dharwar a piece of land near Dharwar market area for its use. Government has permitted both these societies to cut bamboos at the concession rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per hundred and has reserved coupes in forest areas wherever necessary.

133. There are three sandalwood carvers' societies at Honavar, Sirsi and Kumta in the Kanara district. The total sales effected by them amounted to Rs. 26,273. These societies have to depend mainly on Government Sales Depots and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association for sale of articles manufactured by their members. Efforts were made by the Department to market the finished articles of these societies in various countries and exhibit them in fairs and exhibitions at Bombay and other big cities.

134. The Kajgar Industrial Association at Ghodgeri, district Belgaum, had a share capital of Rs. 9,700 and a reserve fund of Rs. 8,324. It manufactured bangles and also glass for that purpose. The total sales effected during the year amounted to Rs. 46,066.

(2) WEAVERS' SOCIETIES.

135. Weavers' societies which used to be formerly functioning as credit institutions have wound up most of their credit business and have been busy with distribution of controlled yarn. Although this business brought most of them some profits, it did not put them on a strong footing as was found during the short period of de-control when most of the societies had little work to do. Only a few societies undertook production activities and sold goods manufactured by them because unlike Madras no extra quota of yarn was made available to societies undertaking joint production. Efforts were made to persuade societies to undertake joint production and also to undertake supply of accessories and sale of finished products.

136. The total number of weavers' societies increased from 174 to 211 during the year under report.

137. The total number of looms worked by the societies themselves and their members was 46,791. Out of these only 2,009 looms were worked by societies themselves on their own account, 36,111 looms were worked by artisan weavers themselves and the number of looms worked by master-weavers was 8,671. Out of the total number of 27,628 members, 23,289 were weavers who worked their own looms, 1,237 master-weavers and 3,102 sympathisers, indicating that the

movement is predominantly a workers' movement, the percentage of master-weavers being less than five. Even this small percentage would have been much smaller but for the fact that for the purpose of distribution of controlled yarn, it is considered advisable to enroll all card-holders including master-weavers as members. The number of looms worked by artisans themselves was 36,111 and that of worked by master-weavers was 8,671 showing that out of the total looms 77 per cent. were worked by artisan weavers themselves and 18 per cent. worked by master-weavers. The average looms per artisan weaver is 1.5 indicating that some of the families are working two or three looms and the average number of looms per each master-weaver is seven which shows that most of the master-weavers are artisan weavers who have done well in their business and who have been employing labour for expanding the handloom weaving when it has been paying during recent times. Most of the master-weavers are concentrated in towns.

138. Another important fact which has been revealed by figures collected this year is that out of the total 46,791 looms worked by weavers' societies and their members, about 29 per cent. is throw-shuttle looms. Except for a few special types of work, there is no justification for the existence of these looms. They ought to be replaced by fly-shuttle looms if not by automatic take-up or pedal looms as early as possible. The difficulty at present, however, is that substitution of existing looms by more efficient looms does not result in a higher monthly out-put of finished products because of the limited quota of yarn made available to him and therefore there is no immediate advantage to a weaver in spending money on a better loom when that loom cannot give him more income every month. The position will, however, be carefully examined and every effort made to get at least throw-shuttle looms replaced by fly-shuttle looms. If possible, similar efforts for replacement of fly-shuttle looms by take-up or by pedal looms will also be made, particularly after the present shortage of yarn shows signs of easing.

139. A detailed statement containing information in regard to important aspects of the working of the weavers' societies is appended as Appendix C, at the end of this report.

140. The number of members went up from 17,858 to 27,628 and the working capital from Rs. 18,05,893 to Rs. 32,59,560. The value of the goods sold during the year under report was Rs. 2,63,53,088 as against Rs. 1,75,51,286 of the previous year and the profits were Rs. 4,32,623 as compared to Rs. 4,93,278 of the previous year.

141. The work done by some of the weavers' societies is briefly mentioned below.

The Bhiwandi Weavers' Co-operative Society in Thana district had a share capital of Rs. 29,245. It distributed yarn to the extent of Rs. 8,85,000 and also sold finished goods worth Rs. 25,500 and earned a profit of Rs. 21,222.

The Shahada Weavers' Co-operative Society had a share capital of Rs. 5,640. Its total sales amounted to Rs. 1,22,661. Efforts were made to introduce looms of the improved type among members and to attend to production and sale of their finished goods.

The Ankola Weavers' Co-operative Society consisted of 15 members only and its working and share capital were Rs. 1,225 and Rs. 520 respectively. It worked on producers' lines. Although it started work in January 1948, it paid wages to the extent of Rs. 2,205. It got sarees, *panchas*, towels and other fabrics of finer counts prepared. Its total turnover was Rs. 10,942.

Wool weavers' societies are included in the number of weavers' societies indicated in the statement. In all there were 6 wool weavers' societies, 3 in Bijapur district, 2 in Dharwar district and 1 in Sholapur district. All these societies were given loans and subsidies for purchase of tools and equipment amounting to Rs. 20,212 and Rs. 7,213 respectively.

The Kurbar Wool Industrial Development Co-operative Association, Ranebennur, has as its area of operation the whole of Dharwar district. It undertook joint production and manufactured rugs, woollen carpets, chair mats, woollen caps, sweaters, etc. Its sales amounted to Rs. 33,230. The woollen scheme, subsidized by Government and conducted by the Hubli Association, was transferred to the Kurbar Association and the latter opened four production centres under the scheme.

(3) WOMEN'S SOCIETIES.

142. The three types of co-operative activities for which women are eminently fitted are thrift, consumers' co-operation and industrial co-operation. The byelaws of some of these societies are so framed as to enable them to undertake activities of more types than one. The number of societies which have been registered purely as industrial co-operative societies increased by about 8 and was 20 at the end of the year. The industries that were taken up by most of these societies were tailoring, knitting, embroidery, manufacture of pile chair carpets, printing of cloth, leather work and preparation of toys, pith-flowers, papads, masala, etc. Some of these societies are imparting training to their members in tailoring, knitting, embroidery, leather-work etc.

Women's co-operative societies serve as a suitable training ground for women in business management and afford ample opportunity for developing and putting to practical use their natural inclination towards craftsmanship. In these days, a middleclass family finds it difficult to earn a living. Even a small subsidiary income derived by middleclass women from work during leisure hours, is therefore a great help to the family. A few of the societies provided full time employment to women belonging to the poor classes also.

The number of members in these societies was 1945, out of whom 985 did some industrial work. The share capital of these societies stood at Rs. 55,203 and the reserve and other funds at Rs. 23,639. Their sales amounted to Rs. 92,374 and they made a net profit of Rs. 7,918.

The Hubli Women's Co-operative Society, the Ranebennur Mahila Vastu Bhandar and the Dharwar Women's Co-operative Society were sanctioned grant-in-aid of Rs. 450 each for meeting the cost on account of training of a lady-worker at Bombay so that after completion of the training she may work as an instructor.

In Bombay, the Sarvodaya Stree Udyog Mandir is conducting useful industrial activities and providing employment to its worker members. Though registered in February 1947, its share capital exceeded Rs. 17,600. It manufactures artistic and utility leather articles. It also did the work of blockprinting, papad making and grain and milk distribution. It managed to secure accommodation for carrying on joint production and also a spacious shop in a good locality. The profits earned during the year amounted to Rs. 5,872. Amongst women's societies this is the best society ably conducted by Mrs. Vimlaben Mehta and her colleagues.

There are 4 women's industrial societies in Dharwar district. Three of them are running their own shops where they sell stationery, cotton and wollen yarn, bamboo-products, foot-wear etc., and sell the products prepared by their members such as sweaters, baby caps, pillow covers, embroidered articles, papads, chatnis, masalas, etc.

B. District Industrial Co-operative Associations.

143. Under post-war reconstruction scheme No. 71 it was contemplated that district industrial co-operative associations should be organised in those districts where there were no associations and that the then existing as well as the newly registered associations should undertake the work of developing not only the handloom weaving industry but also other cottage and subsidiary industries. Some of the old associations have broadened their activities. Wherever possible attempts have been made to affiliate weavers' and also other industrial societies to district industrial co-operative associations. The total number of the industrial co-operative associations during the year under report remained unchanged that is 15. All the new associations registered under the post-war reconstruction scheme and such of the old associations as are not self-supporting are eligible for recurring subsidies towards cost of manager, accountant, salesman, peon, rent, contingencies, etc., and also non-recurring subsidies for shop equipment, bad debts, etc.

During the period of control of yarn, most of the associations were entrusted with yarn distribution work either for the whole or part of the district served by them. The associations did this business both for members and non-members in the areas entrusted to them. Several

associations helped their members in manufacturing handloom cloth and supply of accessories and to a limited extent they also purchased members' goods for being marketed. Some of them executed orders of the Export Section and the sales depots of this Department and complied with the specifications laid down by the Department.

Most of the associations have been engrossed in their business of distribution of yarn and have not been able to pay much attention to development of other aspects of handloom weaving or to develop cottage industries. One of the reasons is that special staff appointed for the purpose does not bring in corresponding return. The position is, therefore, being examined and it would be considered whether the present system of subsidising district industrial associations should not be modified so as to encourage associations to pay attention to all cottage industries including handloom weaving.

The statement in Appendix D at the end of this report gives information regarding important items of work done by industrial associations. It will be seen that 173 societies have been affiliated to 15 industrial associations and the number of individual weavers and artisans who have become members of the associations is 11,842 the number of sympathisers being 3,174.

It will be seen from the comparative statement at the end of this chapter that the total working capital amounted to Rs. 26,01,632 while total sales worth Rs. 1,14,01,160 have been effected by them during the year. Similar figures for the previous year were Rs. 18,57,449 and Rs. 87,87,476 respectively.

The proportion of looms worked by master weavers to those worked by weavers is 10 : 28 which is, as compared to primary weavers' societies, in favour of master weavers as the proportion in the latter case is 10 : 42. This is because industrial associations are situated in towns as stated in the case of weavers' societies, it was considered desirable to enrol master weavers as members for the purpose of distribution of controlled yarn. The position in regard to the use of throw-shuttle looms was better in the case of district industrial associations, the total percentage being 20 to all types of handlooms. While in the case of primary weavers' societies the percentage was 29.

The Sholapur District Industrial Association is a progressive Association and has done very considerable work in regard to handloom weaving industry. Its share capital, reserve and other funds stood at Rs. 25,137 and Rs. 77,807 respectively at the close of the year. It distributed yarn worth Rs. 18 lakhs. It secured an order for supply of coarse grey handloom cloth to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs to merchants in Pakistan through the Government Sales Depot, Bombay. It has its own dye-house. The working of the Association resulted in a profit of Rs. 9,168.

The North Central Divisional Industrial Co-operative Association at Ahmednagar has also been doing very useful work. Its main activities consisted of yarn distribution, dyeing and printing and also supply of woollen yarn. It supplied raw materials which consisted mainly of yarn of the value of Rs. 17,25,000 and sold finished products worth Rs. 61,395. Its profits for the year amounted to about Rs. 30,000.

The Bijapur District Industrial Co-operative Association could not, however, make much headway on the whole because for various reasons, it could not be entrusted with the distribution of yarn till the end of the year. It is financially a strong institution. Its share capital stood at Rs. 14,782, reserve fund at Rs. 37,020 and special reserve fund at Rs. 56,000. It manufactured 16,000 yards of cloth and paid Rs. 8,300 as wages to its weavers. It has started a dye-house and also purchased a warping machine of the value of Rs. 5,500.

The Surat District Industrial Co-operative Association has been in its infancy. But it is satisfactory to note that it has been trying to serve the various cottage industries of the district and is keen on developing the business of the societies affiliated to it, with a share capital of Rs. 26,390 and working capital of Rs. 43,000. It supplied raw materials to the societies of the value of Rs. 21,490. It obtained an export permit for 50 lakhs of yards of handloom and powerloom cloth and by the end of the year it exported cloth worth Rs. 5,43,000. It earned a small profit of Rs. 979.

With its meagre resources the Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Association has been trying to serve the affiliated societies. The peculiar position of the Kanara district is that the number of weavers is comparatively very small and therefore the number of weavers' societies is only two as against the total number of 32 industrial co-operative societies in the district. The Association served about 20 societies and had a turnover in the neighbourhood of Rs. 90,000. It earned a small profit of Rs. 109.

C. Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.

144. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association was registered in October 1946 to serve as an apex body of industrial societies in this Province. At the close of the year under report, it had 120 societies and 89 sympathisers as its members of whom 59 societies and 15 individuals joined during the year. The byelaws of the Association have been kept very wide and include organisation and development of industrial societies, supply of raw materials, sale of finished goods, financing of the societies, opening of workshops and factories, etc. This was done because in case separate agencies for one or more of the items did not exist, the Association could undertake the work and serve the primaries or district industrial associations. In its preliminary stage the Association concentrated on organisation and propaganda activities with the result that it could not devote much attention to the

business side. As the number of primary societies was going up steadily without corresponding arrangements being made for helping them in regard to their business and production activities and as there was a fear of overlapping of work between the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and district industrial associations, it was decided during the year that the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association should concentrate on business and production activities and for this purpose it may undertake such activities on its own account, for specific industries which district industrial associations are not in a position to undertake and in areas where the district industrial associations are not functioning, it may also undertake such activities as a district industrial association would have undertaken ordinarily. The Association followed up this suggestion by opening branch offices in the districts of Poona, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Panchmahals where district industrial associations do not exist.

The Association did work as a clearing agent for stocking and despatching yarn on behalf of the Assistant Textile Controller, Ahmedabad and also undertook the work of distribution of yarn on behalf of the District Magistrate, Nasik. It purchased yarn worth Rs. 44,15,000 and sold yarn worth Rs. 41,70,000 and had a stock of yarn of the value of Rs. 2,43,000 at cost price.

A Government guarantee was given to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., for a margin of 20 per cent. of the value of yarn purchased by the Association from the funds advanced by the Bank or the amount of Rs. 3 lakhs, whichever was less, for the period ending 31st March 1948.

The share capital of the Association stood at Rs. 1,80,150 including the amount of Rs. 29,000 contributed by Government at the close of the year. The total working capital of the Association was Rs. 4,41,414 as against Rs. 3,99,947 of the previous year.

The Association prepared a scheme for development of 4 tanners' societies and 1 leather workers' society in the Province under the direct management of the Association.

8 classes for training of secretaries of industrial co-operative societies were held through the collaboration of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. 65 secretaries were trained. A course of training of organisers and a short course for women were also held.

A scheme for survey of the business activities and needs of societies was also prepared. 98 societies were covered by the survey during the year.

Government sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 47,425 to the Association during the year for meeting expenses on propaganda, training of secretaries of industrial co-operatives and part of the office expenses of the Association. Government also purchased shares of the Association to the extent of Rs. 29,000. The working of the Association during the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 15,013. This was largely due to the

fact that although the Association was not doing much business of distribution of yarn for a few months before the year closed, it continued to incur expenditure on godown rent in the hope that it would start handling yarn required by district industrial associations in the near future. The stock of yarn held at the end of the year was worth more than its value shown in the balance sheet and the loss of the year was made good out of the proceeds accruing through subsequent sales of the yarn under free permit received after the close of the year.

Now that the Association has decided to concentrate on business and production activities for which it is eminently fitted and as the needs of industrial co-operative societies and district industrial associations in this regard are steadily increasing, the Association will have ample scope for rendering really useful service to the industrial co-operative movement.

*Comparative Statement regarding Industrial
Institutions.*

	Year.	No of Societies.	No. of members.
1. Industrial Societies ..	1946-47	124	7,261
	1947-48	227	16,207
2. Weavers' Societies ..	1946-47	174	17,858
	1947-48	211	27,628
3. District Industrial Associations ..	1946-47	15	14,787
	1947-48	15	15,189
4. Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association ..	1946-47	1	139
	1947-48	1	209
Total	1946-47	314	40,045
Total	1947-48	454	59,233

	Total purchases and sales.	Working capital.	Profit.
1. Industrial Societies ..	18,77,060	7,85,065	42,288
	47,74,324	19,71,142	1,59,851
2. Weavers' Societies ..	1,75,51,286	18,05,893	4,93,278
	2,63,53,088	32,59,560	4,32,623
3. District Industrial Associations ..	87,87,476	18,57,449	2,16,026
	1,14,01,160	26,01,632	2,23,397
4. Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association ..	53,000	3,99,947	16,423
	43,31,297	4,41,414	15,013
Total	2,82,68,822	48,48,354	7,35,169
Total	4,68,59,869	82,73,748	8,00,858

CHAPTER IX.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

145. The Village Industries Committee consisting of non-officials which was appointed by the Government during the preceding year and which was expected to prepare plans and execute schemes pertaining to cottage industries and to co-ordinate the activities of various workers in cottage industries, met 5 times during the year and discussed a number of schemes and matters relating to cottage industries and all round development of village life. The Committee was of the opinion that the village industries work should include development of the whole of the village life in all its aspects such as food, clothing, education and other primary human needs. The Committee also submitted a number of schemes approved by it to Government for sanction. All the schemes undertaken by the Committee are under the Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 73 (revised Blue Book) and the entire cost of the schemes is borne by Government. The schemes conducted by the Committee were more or less based on the principle of self-sufficiency. Priority was given by the Committee to schemes pertaining to food and clothing. The food schemes included bee-keeping, palm-gur making, oil pressing etc. and those for clothing consisted of khadi self-sufficiency schemes, wool carding, spinning and weaving schemes.

(a) Hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

146. Training in hand-spinning and hand-weaving was arranged by the Committee with a view to introducing hand-spinning and hand-weaving in villages so as to make the spinners self-sufficient in regard to clothing. Full training in all the processes connected with spinning and weaving usually extended over a period of 9 months and the cost per trainee on account of stipends, tuition fees, etc. amounted to about Rs. 400 for the whole training period.

A subsidy of about Rs. 7-8-0 was given to a self-spinner in the form of supply of carding and spinning set at half cost. Certain institutions were supplied with looms and other accessories also at half cost. This subsidy amounted usually to about Rs. 150 per weaver. In some institutions, subsidies for construction of sheds at the rate of 50 per cent. of the cost were given. The subsidy per shed varied from Rs. 350 to 750. Subsidy for weaving at rates varying from annas 4 to annas 6 per square yard of cloth was paid in the case of self-spinners with a view to reducing the heavy incidence of weaving charges. Establishment charges at the rate of annas 2 per square yard were also granted to the institutions that carried on khadi self-sufficiency work.

In order to provide employment to people in the scarcity areas, hand-spinning was taken up as a relief measure in certain districts.

Erection of sheds for housing handlooms and arrangements for dyeing and printing were undertaken in accordance with the needs of different centres.

The following statement shows the progress made in regard to hand-spinning and hand-weaving schemes :—

S. No.	Name of the centre and district.	Total no. of centres.	No. of self-spinners.	Approximate quantity of yarn.	No. of weavers.		Quantity of cloth produced.
					Trained.	Under training.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	The General self-sufficiency of khadi scheme in Gujarat.	40 in Gujarat including Thana district.	..	..	22	..	50,713
2	General khadi self-sufficiency scheme, Maharashtra.	7 in Maharashtra.	..	..	..	..	11,054½
3	Self-sufficiency of khadi cloth, Karadi.	5	..	..	..	..	..
4	Self-sufficiency of khadi cloth, Vedchhi.	14	..	..	..	..	..
5	Karnatak Compact area khadi scheme.	11	..	..	24	..	..
6	Spinning and weaving in Panch Mahals (Ramesara).	..	..	..	10 in weaving and 50 in spinning.	..	..
7	Weaving centre, Ankola district Kanara.*	1	..	..	..	..	2,072

*This scheme is worked out by the North Kanara District Gram Seva Samiti, Ankola.

(b) Wool industry.

147. The wool industry is one of the important cottage industries of the Province. It gives employment to a large number of poor people. The raw material required for the industry is locally produced. With a view to bring about improvement in the carding, spinning and weaving of wool, the Committee made a beginning at three centres in Dharwar district *viz.* Kotbagi, Lokur and Byahatti. 67 persons were trained in carding and spinning and one in weaving and three were undergoing training in weaving at the close of the year under report. 29 looms and 64 charkhas were distributed. About 900 lbs. of yarn, 30 rugs and a few miscellaneous articles were produced with improved implements. The trainees were paid stipends at the rate of annas 8 per day for spinning and weaving. Improved type of wool carders and spinning wheels were introduced as a result of which the artisans were able to produce superior quality of yarn and output was also comparatively more. The spinning wheels and wool carders, etc. were supplied to the trainees at half cost.

(c) Palm-gur industry.

148. As the Province has no dearth of wild date palm trees which, if tapped, should produce very wholesome food, Vangam in Surat district was selected as an experimental centre for producing gur from palm juice on self-sufficiency basis, where ten families (14 workers) produced 600 lbs. in a month working every morning for about two to three hours. The following table indicated that about 20,000 lbs. of palm-gur was produced during the year.

Region.	Villages.	No. of families.	Our produced by families on self-sufficiency basis.	Village Industries Committee centres.	Our produced in the Village Industries Committee centres.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			lbs.		lbs.
Gujarat	8	38	11,222-30	3	3,816-5
Maharashtra .. .	2	4	336	4	3,970
Karnatak	5	Work could not be under taken.		1	488
Total	15	42	11,458-30	8	8,274-5

(d) *Bee-keeping industry.*

149. This is an excellent subsidiary industry. It provides the much-needed energizing and protective food and also substantially adds to the income of the agriculturists and others who take to it. The work is simple to attend to and much capital and labour are not required. With a view to developing this industry, the Committee organised eight centres covering 91 villages in Mahabeshwar, (Satara district), Nandgad (Belgaum district), Dhamapur, (Ratnagiri district), Dharampur and Bardoli in Surat district, etc. The Mahabeshwar centre showed promising results.

The total number of bee-keepers and the total number of colonies established were 316 and 715 respectively and the quantity of honey produced was 1285 lbs. The average production of honey works out at a very low figure, but the production was low because work was in the initial stages and had not yet been organised properly by the end of the year.

A five year plan for intensive development of bee-keeping in selected areas was submitted to Government by the Committee.

(e) *Oil seeds pressing industry.*

150. Supply of pure and fresh unadulterated oil is essential for national wealth, particularly when pure ghee has become scarce. A small beginning was, therefore, made at two centres viz., Byahatti and Hanchinal in Karnatak in the direction of reviving the oil ghany industry on self sufficiency basis, the underlying idea being that agriculturists and consumers should stock oil seeds for their own use and get them crushed at the oil ghanies installed at the centres and take back the oil for the use of their family and oil cake as a food for his cattle. About 30 maunds of oil was produced at the centres,

A five year plan formulated by the Regional Organiser Maharashtra Branch, for the development of village oil industry at 500 centres was approved by the Committee.

(f) *Handmade paper industry.*

151. Details regarding the Handmade Paper Research Centre, Poona, and Erandol and Junnar paper centres will be found in chapter III.

(g) *Sisal Estate Shrigonda, district Ahmednagar.*

152. Information regarding work done at the Estate will be found in chapter III.

(h) *Industrial training.*

153. Information in this regard has already been given in chapter II.

(i) *Subsidies to institutions.*

154. On the recommendations of the Village Industries Committee, Government sanctioned to the following institutions the amounts of subsidies mentioned against them :—

Serial No.	Name.	Amount of subsidy.	Purpose.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
1	Khadi Saranjam Karyalaya, Poona, (run by Maharashtra Sewa Sangh).	7,500	To meet the losses.
2	North Kanara District Gram Seva Samiti, Ankola.	13,000	for <i>khadi</i> scheme.
3	All India Spinners Association, Karnatak.	2,000	for constructing shed for weaving and for <i>khadi</i> industry at Kerur district Bijapur.
4	Maharashtra Sewa Sangh (Gramodyog Kendra, Sangola, district Sholapur).	5,000	subsidy for collection of neem seeds for extracting oil.
5	Gram Sewa Samiti, Ankola	3,000	to start tannery at Ankola, district Kanara.
6	Gramodyog Sangh, Byahatti, district Dharwar.	700	to meet half the cost of carding and spinning wheels.
7	Subsidy to Raniparaj weaver for handlooms (50 per cent and construction of shed 50 per cent.)	2,700 7,500	for handlooms and construction of shed for weaving.

(j) Surveys.

155. The Committee carried out survey in Sangola taluka, Sholapur district for saji earth with a view to reviving the handmade soap industry by using local resources. The Committee also conducted a detailed survey of Mahableshwar area before the Mahableshwar centre was taken up as a compact area and submitted the survey report along with the compact area scheme to Government.

(k) Compact area scheme.

156. The Committee was of the opinion that the most fruitful way of undertaking all round development of villages was to carry on intensive work in suitable compact areas. The Committee submitted to Government compact area schemes for :—

- (1) Karadi, district Surat.
- (2) Shahpur, district Thana.
- (3) Mahableshwar, district Satara ; and
- (4) Dharwar taluka, district Dharwar.

- (1) Miscellaneous.

157. The Committee was one of the social service institutions recognised by Government for allotment of and working of forest coupes. In pursuance of the policy of Government referred to in chapters II and VIII, three forest coupes were allotted and worked under its supervision and guidance. A forest labourers' society was organised at Kushivali in Kolaba district for this purpose and another was under formation.

CHAPTER X.

AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

158. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Committee which were accepted by Government, various schemes for the amelioration of backward classes were sanctioned by Government in 1943 as an experimental measure for five years in the first instance. The industrial aspect of the material improvement section of the schemes with this Department is concerned consists of (1) organisation of 14 peripatetic demonstration parties in different cottage industries, (2) award of technical scholarships to backward class students in selected recognised technical institutions and (3) provision of special supervisory staff.

(1) Peripatetic demonstration parties.

159. This Department maintained 14 peripatetic schools and demonstration parties for tanning and leather work, cane and bamboo work, fibre work, carpentry and wood turning and cotton and wool weaving in the districts of Surat, Thana, Nasik and West Khandesh to impart industrial training exclusively to backward class persons. As the work could not be completed as was estimated under the original scheme which was sanctioned for a period of five years as an experimental measure, due to various handicaps, it was considered necessary to continue the work beyond 29th February 1948, the date on which the scheme was to expire. Past experience of these schools and parties had shown that overhauling and re-organisation of the system of their working were necessary if they were to serve the purpose for which they were intended. Proposals for the continuance as well as re-organisation of these parties on the basis of the recommendations of the Technical Experts' Committee appointed by the Technical Staff Conference convened by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries were submitted to Government. Government orders continuing the parties for a further period of three years from 1st March 1948 were received and orders on the re-organisation proposals were awaited. The following statement contains important details

regarding the results of the working of these schools and demonstration parties during the year :—

S. No.	Name of the party.	Place.	Taluka.	District.	Students trained.	Students under training.
1	Cotton Weaving School	.. Kadod	.. Bardoli	.. Surat	.. 10	10
2	Tanning Demonstration	.. Gandeva .. Ovada	.. Chikhali .. Bulsar	.. Surat .. Surat	.. 10	14 (10 regular and 4 voluntary)
3	Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration.	.. Udawada	.. Pardi	.. Surat	.. 10	10
4	Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration.	.. Rankuwa	.. Chikhali	.. Surat	.. 6	6
5	Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration	.. Bordi	.. Dahanu	.. Thana	.. 8	..
6	Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration.	.. Umbergaon	.. Umbergaon	.. Thana	.. 4	6
7	Wool Weaving School	.. Manegaon	.. Sinuar	.. Nasik	.. ..	10
8	Leather Working School	.. Nasik .. Lasalgaon	.. Nasik .. Niphad	.. Nasik .. Nasik	.. 7	10
9	Fibre Work Demonstration.	.. Khakurdi	.. Malegaon	.. Nasik	.. 9	..
10	Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration.	.. Deolali .. Vani	.. Nasik .. Dindori	.. Nasik .. Nasik	.. 6	10
11	Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration.	.. Deola	.. Katwan	.. Nasik	.. ..	6
12	Fibre Work Demonstration.	.. Nawapur	.. Nawapur	.. West Khandesh.	.. 9	9
13	Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration.	.. Nawapur	.. Nawapur	.. West Khandesh.	.. 8	10
14	Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration.	.. Nandurbar	.. Nandurbar	.. West Khandesh.	.. 5	5
Total ..					92	106

Excepting the Wool Weaving School, and the Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration, Deola, all schools and demonstration parties did very useful work. Some of them like the demonstration at Rankuwa showed very satisfactory results. The training resulted in the formation of producers' co-operative societies and most of the trainees settled in the industries. Producers' societies were formed at Candova and Kadod in Surat district and are likely to be formed where the training work is going on at present. The wool Weaving School had to be kept idle due to plague while the Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration had to be kept closed till November 1947 for want of a suitable instructor. 55 backward class trained artisans were granted loans and subsidis under the scheme for grant of financial assistance to backward class artisans. The details in this regard are given in chapter IV.

In addition to the usual activities, the peripatetic schools and demonstration parties participated in exhibitions, district agricultural and cattle shows, etc., held in this Province from time to time, the details of which are given in chapter No. XIII.

(2) Technical scholarships :—

160. As a sufficient number of backward class students did not come forward to take advantage of the scheme for award of technical scholarships to the backward class students for undergoing training at recognised institutions as was originally estimated, particularly due to inadequate rates of scholarships, proposals for its further continuance beyond 29th February 1948 and for enhancing the rates of scholarships from Rs. 15, 20 and 25 to 20, 25 and 30 per month respectively according to the location of the institution concerned, were submitted to Government. During the academic year 1947-48, 38 applications from the backward class students were received from the selected technical institutions for award of scholarships as a result of the wide publicity given by the Department. Scholarships were awarded to 33 applicants and the remaining five applications were rejected as the applicants did not belong to any backward class. Detailed information in this regard is contained in the statement below :—

S. No.	Name of the Institute.	Place.	Course.	Duration years.	Rate per mensem Rs.	No. of scholarships granted.		Total.
						1st year.	2nd year.	
1	School of Industry ..	Ratnagiri ..	Carpentry ..	3	15	..	..	2 for 3rd year.
2	School of Industry ..	Satara ..	Carpentry and Smithy. ..	2	15	5	3	8
3	Municipal Technical School. ..	Sholapur ..	Carpentry and Smithy. .. Mechanical apprentices. ..	2	15	2	2	4
4	Powerloom Weaving Instructional Institute. ..	Sholapur ..	Powerloom weaving. ..	1	15	1	..	1
5	Variety Tailoring and Cutting Academy. ..	Poona ..	Tailoring and Cutting. ..	1	20	2	..	2
6	Leather Working School ..	Bandra (Bombay) ..	Chappal making ..	2	25	4	..	4
7	Textile Technical School ..	Parel (Bombay) ..	Spinning ..	2	25	1	..	1
8	P. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat. ..	Surat ..	Mechanical apprentices. ..	2	15	..	2	2
9	King Edward VII Technical Institute. ..	Dhulia ..	Carpentry Weaving ..	2	15	2	..	2
				2	15	1	..	1
10	Government Industrial Training Workshop ..	Ahmedabad ..	Tailoring and Cutting ..	1	20	2	..	2
Total ..						23	9	33

(3) *Supervisory staff.*

161. In view of the fact that a District Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries is posted in each of the 4 districts in Thana, West Khandesh, Surat and Nasik, it was considered unnecessary to have separate posts of Industrial Inspectors. All the posts of Industrial Inspectors were, therefore, converted into those of District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries during the previous year. The District Officers were expected to do all the work of Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries including supervision of peripatetic parties for training of backward classes.

Government has also sanctioned the organisation of 3 peripatetic schools in leather working, fibre work and cane and bamboo work in the districts of Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar respectively under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 214 exclusively for backward classes. The details in this respect of these parties are given in chapter XI.

(4) *Need for modification of the present scheme.*

162. The working of the backward classes peripatetic demonstration parties and schools was reviewed in the light of past experience. It was found that the two cottage industries which would be most useful in backward class villages and elsewhere and for which there would be the keenest demand from backward class persons were carpentry and smithy and tailoring. Amongst the demonstrations and schools provided for backward classes, there are none specially intended for teaching carpentry and smithy and tailoring though the parties intended for lacquerwork and wood turning are being partly utilised for imparting training in carpentry. Industries like charcoal-making and bee-keeping could also be introduced amongst backward classes particularly Adiwasis. On the other hand, backward class persons were not found to be keen on the wool weaving industry in Nasik district. Proposals to be submitted to Government for getting the necessary modifications in the scheme for training to be imparted at peripatetic institutions were under preparation at the end of the year.

(5) *Training by the Village Industries Committee.*

163. In Vedchhi, Bardoli and Karadi areas in Surat district arrangements were made under the auspicious of the Village Industries Committee for training of Adiwasis in tailoring, carpentry and oil pressing industries etc. by attaching them as apprentices to selected artisans on payment of tuition fees at Rs. 5/- per trainee per month. Stipends at the rate of Rs. 20/- per month were given to each of the trainees. The period of training varied in the case of different industries, the maximum being one year. The scheme was sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure.

CHAPTER XI

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES.

(1) *Post-war reconstruction scheme No. 25.*

164. The scheme contemplates educating the public in establishing apiaries, capturing bee colonies from fields etc. and domesticating them. It also visualises a survey of flora suitable for the industry and adjusting the crops accordingly. The maximum amount of honey should be extracted from colonies without, as far as possible, injuring bees and comb structure. The scheme was originally prepared by the Department of Agriculture and approved by Government but it was subsequently transferred to this Department. The Village Industries Committee had been working the bee-keeping scheme on a limited scale. So this scheme also was under revision in consultation with the Village Industries Committee at the end of the year.

(2) *Post-war reconstruction scheme No. 64.*

164A. Under the Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 64, Government has directed that two Co-operative Workshops should be organised on co-operative basis. The Karkad Co-operative Workshop, though registered during the last year was unable to commence its work as the machinery required could not be secured from the stores of the Disposal Directorate of Government of India at reserved rates. Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 19,271 for purchase of machinery. It is expected that immediately after the machinery is procured and installed, the workshop would start functioning. The question of selecting a suitable centre for establishing the second workshop has been under consideration.

(3) *Post-war reconstruction scheme No. 70.*

165. A batch of 8 students which was admitted for under-going training in the Wool Weaving Institute at Gadag, on 1st March, 1947 completed its first year's course on 28th February, 1948 and was under-going training in the second year course from 1st March, 1948. A fresh batch of 8 students admitted on 1st March, 1948, is undergoing training in the first year's course. During the first year, the students were given practical as well as theoretical lessons in carding and blending of wool, spinning of yarn and in preparatory processes such as warping, winding of pirns, weaving of kambli and coarse types of coatings and rugs, milling, etc., according to the syllabus prepared for them. In the second year course, they were being taught cost accounting, scouring and dyeing of wool and yarn and piece goods and weaving of fine fabrics of different patterns. The students were able to manufacture fine types of articles such as double cloth rugs, blankets and coatings, scarfs, shawls, etc. In addition to theory, students were given very considerable practice in the Production of yarn and cloth. Finished articles of the value of Rs. 5,064 were, therefore produced at the institute during the year under report,

(4) *Post-war reconstruction scheme No. 71.*

166. The scheme relates to the organisation of District Industrial Co-operative Associations and a network of industrial co-operatives to serve as feeder bodies to the District Industrial Associations. Details of the working of this scheme are given in chapter VIII.

(5) *Post-war reconstruction scheme No. 72.*

167. The Technical Experts Committee to which the scheme was referred during the previous year, was of the opinion that it would be desirable to organise regular peripatetic schools instead of demonstration parties recommended by Department of Industries and further that these schools should work on the lines suggested to Government for re-organisation of the existing peripatetic training institutions. It was considered that only thus could they benefit the artisans to the maximum extent. It was further considered that 47 new peripatetic schools were necessary to cater for the needs of the Province. But as the cost of the 47 schools exceeded the original estimates of Rs.3,01,224 proposals for organisation of 27 parties only were submitted to Government. Further separate proposals for organisation of the remaining 20 paripatetic schools were also submitted later. Government orders were not received by the close of the year.

(6) *Post-war reconstruction scheme No. 73.*

168. The schemes falling under the post-war reconstruction scheme No. 73 are executed by a non-official body viz. the Village Industries Committee. Information regarding the work done under the various schemes by the Village Industries Committee will be found in chapter IX.

(7) *Post-war reconstruction scheme No. 214.*

169. A proposal for organisation of 3 additional parties in leather work, fibre work and cane and bamboo work, for Backward Classes in Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar districts respectively was submitted to Government in July 1947 and it was sanctioned in February 1948 for a period of 5 years in the first instance. Preliminary arrangements to organise these parties were made.

(8) *Post-war reconstruction scheme No. 216.*

170. As the rates of scholarships paid under the scheme were only Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per month the scheme required a radical change. Proposals were, therefore, submitted to Government reducing the sets of scholarships from 30 to 8 and increasing the rates of scholarships to Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 depending on the location of the technical institution as related to the cost of living. The scholarships were made tenable at 5 technical institutions. Orders of Government were awaited.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Conferences.*

171. A conference of the representatives of the district industrial associations and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association was held at Poona on the 13th and 14th September 1947. Amongst the subjects discussed at the Conference were :—

- (1) Reservation of 33 per cent. of the global export quota of cloth for handloom cloth and preference to be given to co-operative institutions in the issue of permits.
- (2) Supervision of industrial co-operative societies.
- (3) Ways and means of providing competent and qualified secretaries to industrial primaries.

District conferences of representatives of industrial co-operatives and of officials and non-officials working for and interested in industrial co-operatives and village industries were usually called when I toured in the respective districts. The names of the districts and the dates on which such conferences were called are mentioned below:—

Place.	...	Date:
1. Ahmedabad	...	13th October 1947.
2. Nadiad	...	16th October 1947.
3. Godhra	...	21st December 1947.
4. Broach	...	23rd December 1947.
5. Jalgaon	...	24th January 1948.
6. Nasik	...	29th January 1948.
7. Sholapur	...	25th February 1948.
8. Ratnagiri	...	19th March 1948.

These conferences enabled me to ascertain local opinion and obtain information in regard to several important subjects such as selection of industries for intensive development in the districts, possibilities of cottage industrial development needs of existing industrial co-operatives and difficulties of official and non-official workers. Efforts were made to follow up the resolutions by action so as to suit local conditions and response from artisans etc.

(2) *Exhibitions, shows and fairs.*

172. Participation in industrial exhibitions, agricultural shows, etc. as been part of the normal activities of this Department. As consciousness amongst artisans develops and need for organised display of cottage industries products increases and as the number of exhibitions and shows multiply on account of modernisation of

industrial and commercial methods, the demand on this Department for participation in industrial exhibitions and shows corresponding increase. The advent of independence has resulted in the appointment of Trade Commissioners in foreign countries and this in its turn has opened up the possibility of developing export of cottage industries products. This Department had, therefore, to participate during the year in a number of exhibitions and fairs held in India and foreign countries. Whereas participation in exhibitions and shows is essential both in urban and rural areas in the interest of industrial co-operatives and village industries, it is also essential that such participation should not disturb other useful and important activities of this Department. The increasing demand on peripatetic schools and demonstrations for participation in exhibitions and shows from time to time put a heavy strain on them and to some extent disturbed their training activities. On the other hand, the time that the staff of Government sales depots and administrative officers concerned had to devote to this item of work appreciably told on the discharge of their duties. The whole question was therefore under careful examination by this Department. Besides exploring the possibilities and the extent to which the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and district industrial associations could be requested to participate in exhibitions etc., it was considered necessary that three fully equipped mobile units should be maintained for the 3 linguistic divisions of this Province in order that exhibition of improved implements etc., demonstration of manufacturing processes and presentation of information in regard to industrial co-operatives and cottage industries would be scientific and systematic and not slipshod as happens to be the case at present.

The sales depots and technical training institutions of this Department participated in the following exhibitions, shows and fairs :—

- (1) Industrial & Art Exhibition, Ahmedabad.
- (2) Lingraj College Exhibition, Belgaum.
- (3) West Khandesh District Agricultural & Cattle Show, Sarangkhedda.
- (4) Free India Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition, Bombay.
- (5) Gujarat Parsee Parishad Industrial Exhibition, Surat.
- (6) Agricultural & Cattle Show, Javla.
- (7) Maharashtra Co-operative Divisional Conference Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
- (8) District Agricultural Show & Co-operative Conference, Ron, district Dharwar.
- (9) District Agricultural Show, Kopargaon, district Ahmednagar.
- (10) Taluka Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions in Thana district.
- (11) District Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Nasik.
- (12) Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition, district Dharwar.
- (13) Free India's First Classified Trades Fair, Bombay.
- (14) Fine Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Belgaum.
- (15) Industrial & Maha Gujarat Wealth Exhibition, Ahmedabad.
- (16) Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

- (17) Siam Exhibition, Bankok.
- (18) Milan Fair in Italy.
- (19) Lille Fair in France.

So far as exhibitions and fairs in foreign countries were concerned, in view of the restrictions on export of textiles, etc. exhibits were mostly confined to art craft products.

(3) *Distribution of caustic soda.*

173. A special quota of 20 tons of caustic soda per quarter was allotted to this Province by the Directorate of Industries and Supplies, Government of India, New Delhi, for distribution amongst consumers for the development of cottage industries, especially for soap making on cottage scale and placed at the disposal of this Department in December 1947. The requirements of the parties approaching this Department for the release of caustic soda were scrutinised with the help of the district staff before recommending release of caustic soda in favour of the parties. As the quota allotted was not sufficient to meet the demand of the cottage industries, the Government of India were requested to enhance the quota suitably. The Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Bombay, also moved the Government of India at the instance of this Department for allotting a quota of 10 tons of caustic soda per quarter to begin with, specially for refugees who desired to start cottage industries in the Province. Government was also requested to allot 10 tons of caustic soda specially for Harijans and their societies in this Province. Orders of the Government of India were awaited.

CHAPTER XIII

ADMINISTRATION.

174. The temporary post of the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries created under Government Resolution, Revenue Department. No. 2492/45, dated 6th July 1946 for one year was extended for a further period of the one year under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492/45, dated 25th April 1947 and I continued to hold the post throughout the year except during my absence from 19th April 1948 to 17th May 1948, Mr. R. N. Trivedi officiated in the post during my absence.

Gazetted Officers*1. Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, Bombay :—*

Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan held this post through out the year excepting the period of his leave from 31st August 1947 to 8th October 1947 during which Mr. D. N. Savkur officiated as Special Officer and also held charge the post of Textile Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.

2. Personal Assistant :—

Mr. Y. G. Dharmadhikari worked as Personal Assistant to the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries throughout the year.

3. Textile Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.

Mr. D. N. Savkur continued to work as Textile Officer throughout the year. He was on short leave for 15 days when the post was kept vacant.

4. Tanning and Leather Expert :—

Mr. J. Ghosh continued to hold this post throughout the year.

5. Engineer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries :—

Though the post was sanctioned under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492/45, dated 18th December 1946, it could be filled in only in the beginning of 1948 when Mr. P. S. Nadkarni was recruited by the Public Service Commission. He reported for duty on 22nd March 1948 and hold the post for the rest of the year.

District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.

175. The District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries who were under theoretical training at the commencement of the year, completed the theoretical training on 31st July 1947 and were

given practical training for a month and a half. They were then posted in the districts where they started functioning by the end of September 1947. Government were pleased to extend the tenure of the posts up to 28th February 1949.

Cost of working.

176: The cost of working this Section of the Co-operative Department during the year is indicated in the following statement :—

	Rs.
1. Pay of officers.	27,245
2. Pay of Establishment.	2,95,271
3. Allowances & Honoraria.	1,70,470
4. Contingencies.	1,95,810
5. Scholarships.	57,215
6. Grant-in-aid.	6,38,471
	Total ... 13,84,482
7. <u>Deduct</u>	
<u>Receipts.</u>	13,294
	Net total expenditure ... 13,71,188

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCLUSION.

177. I should prefer to compare the industrial co-operatives and village industries movement which is essentially a human movement, with an orchard rather than with a structure. The former is a living, growing, changing and even decaying entity consisting of numerous smaller entities, while the latter is a thing devoid of life and incapable of spontaneous growth or change. In the case of a small old orchard of industrial co-operation and village industries which was under extensive expansion and intensive development, the position at the end of the year was that while some old trees etc., and several new quick-growing trees, plants and creepers were yielding an increasing crop of better fruits, ground was being prepared over a large area. In certain parts, beds had been prepared and seeds sown whereas in others seeds had sprouted and were in different stages of growth.

178. Record progress was made in the number of industrials co-operatives. The orders passed by Government in regard to financial assistance by the State yielded quick and substantial results and served as a distinct tonic to industrial co-operatives and village industries. Most of the schemes of the Village Industries Committees passed through without delay and were implemented with a varying degree of speed and bore fruit. In marketing, experimentation and research, progress was fair. In the case of technical instruction, there was qualitative improvement but little quantitative expansion in spite of carefully prepared plans. All this work, however, did gather momentum which can reasonably be expected to increase with lapse of time.

179. On the other hand, in spite of very substantial financial assistance by the State, the maximum progress could not be achieved by industrial co-operative primaries on account of lack of funds. There were no separate financing agencies like industrial co-operative banks. Similarly though Government sanctioned liberal grants for training of secretaries and management expenses of societies, complaints were common that competent and qualified secretaries were not available. Moreover, it is a sad fact that industrial co-operatives went entirely without any systematic supervision with periodical detailed checking of accounts. In all these matters a vigorous push was necessary.

180. While execution of plans was proceeding with a varying degree of vigour and success, further preparations were proceeding apace. Numerous problems were examined and several plans and schemes prepared.

181. So far as the set up of this section of the Co-operative Department is concerned, all technical work above the level of the District Officer is concentrated in my office. Considering the rapid rate at which work has been increasing, decentralization has become an urgent necessity.

182. Cordial co-operation of non-officials—social workers, office-bearers of co-operative institutions, individual artisans and others—is essential for the success of the industrial co-operatives and village industries movement and I am glad to state that it was forthcoming in an ample measure. It is also a matter of satisfaction that the awakening amongst artisans has been steadily increasing.

183. Before I conclude, I must place on record my sincere thanks to non-officials for the time and labour they devoted to the cause of industrial co-operatives and village industries and for the help they rendered to this Department. I am also indebted to the Departmental staff concerned with industrial co-operatives and village industries for the strenuous work willingly done by them.

(Signed) D. A. SHAH,
Joint Registrar for Industrial
Co-operative and Village Industries.

APPENDIX A

Statemnet showing financial assistance sanctioned by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to co-operative societies, craftsmen, backward class persons, etc. for the development of various cottage industries in the Bombay Province during the period from 1/7/1947 to 30/6/1948.

S. No.	Name of Scheme.	Name of Industry.	No. of Co-operative Institutions assisted.	No. of craftsmen or other individuals assisted.	Total amount of subsidies sanctioned to		Total amount of loan sanctioned to		Total amount of subsidies and loans sanctioned to	
					Co-op. Institutions	Individuals.	Co-op. Institutions	Individuals.	Co-op.	Individuals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to Co-operative Societies and <i>bona-fide</i> craftsman for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital.	1. Bee keeping	1	—	1,000-0-0	—	2,000-0-0	—	3,000-0-0	—
		2. Ghani Oil Industry ..	4	2	2,100-0-0	—	22,100-0-0	1,000-0-0	24,200-0-0	1,000-0-0
		3. Hand-processing of food	1	—	2,500-0-0	—	7,500-0-0	—	10,000-0-0	—
		4. Hand-spinning & hand-weaving ..	1	1	—	200-0-0	5,000-0-0	600-0-0	5,000-0-0	800-0-0
		5. Wool weaving ..	6	—	7,212-0-0	—	28,212-0-0	—	35,425-0-0	—
		6. Fibre Industry ..	2	1	2,000-0-0	100-0-0	9,000-0-0	500-0-0	11,000-0-0	600-0-0
		7. Tanning and leather working ..	26	9	3,585-0-0	910-0-0	1,01,585-0-0	5,465-0-0	1,20,170-0-0	6,375-0-0
		8. Pottery ..	—	1	—	250-0-0	—	750-0-0	—	1,000-0-0
		9. Broom-making ..	1	—	—	—	2,000-0-0	—	2,000-0-0	—
		10. Carpentry and Black smithy ..	1	1	—	—	10,000-0-0	500-0-0	10,000-0-0	500-0-0

S. No.	Name of Scheme.	Name of Industry.	No. of Co-operative Institutions assisted.	No. of craftsmen or other individuals assisted.	Total amount of subsidies sanctioned to		Total amount of loan sanctioned to		Total amount of subsidies and loans sanctioned to	
					Co-op. Institutions	Individuals.	Co-op. Institutions	Individuals.	Co-op. Institutions	Individuals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		11. Brass and copper smithy ..	2	—	500-0-0	—	11,500-0-0	—	12,000-0-0	—
		12. Art Crafts ..	2	2	2,750-0-0	462-8-0	9,750-0-0	1,462-8-0	12,500-0-0	1,025-0-0
		13. Lacquer work ..	—	2	—	—	—	1,000-0-0	—	1,000-0-0
		14. Dyeing and Printing ..	—	4	—	—	—	1,380-0-0	—	1,380-0-0
		15. Glass Bangle Manufacturing ..	2	1	1,750-0-0	150-0-0	6,750-0-0	400-0-0	8,500-0-0	550-0-0
		16. Silver and gold smithy ..	2	—	—	—	15,000-0-0	—	15,000-0-0	—
		Total	51	24	38,397-8-0	2,072-8-0	2,30,397-8-0	13,057-8-0	2,68,795-0-0	15,130-0-0

II Schemes for grant of subsidies and loans to Backward class artisans for purchase of appliances and tools and working capital	1. Handloom and power-loom weaving ..	—	10	—	2,000-0-0	—	2,000-0-0	—	4,000-0-0
	2. Tanning and leather working ..	—	20	—	4,000-0-0	—	4,000-0-0	—	8,000-0-0

3. Fibre Industry	..	—	2	—	250-0-0	—	250-0-0	—	500-0-0
4. Cane and bamboo work	—	20	—	—	4,000-0-0	—	4,000-0-0	—	8,000-0-0
5. Carpentry ..	..	—	3	—	552-0-0	—	552-0-0	—	1,104-0-0
Total			55		10,802-0-0		10,802-0-0		21,604-0-0

III Scheme for assistance to Educated Unemployed to start or develop cottage industries or to set up in business pertaining to them.

1. Ghani Oil Industry	—	1	—	—	—	—	700-0-0	—	700-0-0
2. Dyeing and Printing..	—	3	—	—	—	—	5,700-0-0	—	5,700-0-0
3. Manufacture of science apparatus	..	—	1	—	—	—	2,000-0-0	—	2,000-0-0
4. Manufacture of Artists' brushes ..	..	—	1	—	—	—	2,000-0-0	—	2,000-0-0
5. Manufacture of buckets..	—	1	—	—	350-0-0	—	1,650-0-0	—	2,000-0-0
6. Manufacture of lead balls	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,200-0-0	—	1,200-0-0
7. Arts & crafts	..	—	1	—	—	—	675-0-0	—	675-0-0
Total			9		350-0-0		13,925-0-0		14,275-0-0

IV Scheme for grant of Haskell Ghanies on loan-cum-subsidy basis.

Ghani oil Industry	..	2	10	250-0-0	1,250-0-0	250-0-0	1,250-0-0	500-0-0	2,500-0-0
Total		2	10	250-0-0	1,250-0-0	250-0-0	1,250-0-0	500-0-0	2,500-0-0

Grand total of all Schemes. 53 98 38,647-8-0 14,474-8-0 2,30,647-8-0 39,034-8-0 2,69,295-0-0 53,509-0-0

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing financial assistance in the form of subsidies, loans and Government guarantee sanctioned by Government to different co-operative and other institutions during the period from 1st July 1947 to 30th June 1948 under special orders of Government.

S. No.	Name of Co-operative society or institution.	Purpose.	Total amount of subsidy sanctioned.	Total amount of loan sanctioned.	The total amount of loan that can be raised on guarantee sanctioned by Govt.*	Grand total of financial assistance sanctioned to Co-operative society or institution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	The Charegaon Teli Samaj Utpadak Mandali, Ltd. Charegaon, district Satara.	Ghani Oil Industry.	2,100	10,000 2,100	32,400	42,400 4,200
2	The Khed Taluka Teli Samaj Utpadak Sahakari Mandali, Ltd. Khed, district Poona.	do.	2,725	7,900 2,725	61,920	69,820 5,450
3	The Pandharpur Teli Samaj Utpadak Sahakari Society Ltd., Pandharpur, district Sholapur.	do.	2,100	2,100	96,000	96,000 4,200
4	The Chandwad Oilmen's Co-operative Society Ltd. Chandwad, district Nasik.	do.	2,850	2,850	15,180	15,180 5,700
5	The Village Industries Committee	Working of forest coupes.		30,000 23,000	.....	30,000 23,000
6	The Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik	Working of forest coupes in Nasik district.		20,000	.....	20,000
7	The Rajputana Khalmeshi Sahakari Utpadak Mandali, Ltd., Kharwadi, Bombay 20.	Tanning.	5,000	25,000	30,000

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8	The Bijapur Rope-makers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bijapur.	Rope making.	500	2,000	2,500
9	The Nagendramathi Waddar Labours' Co-operative Society, Ltd. Dharwar.	Labour contracts.	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
10	The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay.		.....	.....	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total ..			15,275	1,29,675	7,05,500	8,50,450

*The guarantee given by Government to Central Financing Agencies was not to exceed 25 per cent of the goods pledged or hypothecated by the borrowing institutions to the central financing agencies.

The Government guarantee was not to exceed 20 per cent of the yarn pledged or hypothecated by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank.

APPENDIX C.

Weavers' Societies.

Number of members.					
Name of the Society.	No. of societies.	Weavers who work their own looms.	Master Weavers.	Sympathizers.	No. of non-members, if any, employed in production activities.
1		2	3	4	5
Weavers Societies ..	211	23,289	1,237	3,102	2,044
Number of looms in use.					
Worked by the Society.					
Name of the Society.	No. of societies.	Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take up looms.	Pedal looms.
		6	7	8	9
Weavers Societies ..	211	141	75	96	1,697
Number of looms in use.					
Worked by artisan weavers themselves.					
Name of the Society.	No. of societies.	Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take up looms.	Pedal looms.
		10	11	12	13
Weavers Societies ..	211	11,416	22,823	364	1,508
Number of looms in use.					
Worked by master weavers.					
Name of the Society.	No. of societies.	Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take up looms.	Pedal looms.
		14	15	16	17
Weavers Societies ..	211	1,962	6,051	468	190

Value of raw materials supplied.

Name of the Society.	No. of societies.	Used by society for its production activities.	Supplied to individual members.	Supplied to non-members.	Manufactured by the society itself.
		18	19	20	21
Weavers Societies ..	211	35,45,874	1,55,10,196	52,20,129	1,83,525

Value of finished products sold.

Name of the Society.	No. of societies.	Manufactured by individual members.	Manufactured by non-members.	Commission on supply of raw materials, tools, accessories, etc.	Loans due from members.
		22	23	24	25
Weavers Societies ..	211	11,84,177	7,09,287	2,34,996	1,53,205

Name of the Society.	No. of Societies.	Overdues.	Cost of management.	Share capital.	Government loan.
		26	27	28	29
Weavers Societies ..	211	32,607	4,18,746	10,08,438	11,420

Name of the Society.	No. of Societies.	Bank loan.	Deposits from members, non-members.	Reserve and other funds.	Total working capital.	Profit or loss during the year.
		30	31	32	33	34
Weavers Societies ..	211	10,60,754	6,34,010	5,44,938	32,59,560	+4,32,623

APPENDIX D.

Industrial Co-operative Associations.

Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Number of members.				Affiliated societies.
		Weavers and other artisans who work their own looms or other tools and equipment.	Persons employing weavers and other artisans.	Sympathisers.		
		1	2	3	4	5
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	10,649	1,193	3,174		173
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	...	...	89		120

Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Number of looms in use.			
		Worked by the Association.			
		Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take up looms.	Pedal looms.
		6	7	8	9
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	...	452	17	2
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	...	...	...	...

Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Worked by the weavers themselves.			
		Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take-up looms.	Pedal looms.
		10	11	12	13
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	7,031	20,476	162	667
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	...	...	...	...

Number of looms in use.					
Worked by master weavers.					
Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take-up looms.	Pedal looms.
		14	15	16	17
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	665	9,144	219	82
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	...	...	...	...

Value of raw materials supplied.					
Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Used by the Association for its production activities.		Supplied to individual members.	
		Yarn.	Other materials.	Yarn.	Other materials.
		18	19	20	21
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	2,90,551	17,398	68,06,905	35,268
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	...	...	...	...

Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Supplied to Societies.		Supplied to non-members.	
		Yarn.	Other materials.	Yarn.	Other materials.
		22	23	24	25
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	20,45,130	24,977	2,38,930	20,905
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	25,94,264	67,436	15,76,966	2,243

Value of finished products sold.					
Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Manufactured on the associations account.	Manufactured by individual members on their account.	Manufactured by affiliated societies or their members.	Manufactured by non-members.
		26	27	28	29
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	16,07,086	2,45,634	1,394	66,982
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	...	..	...	91,338

Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Commission on supply of raw materials, tools, accessories, etc.	Commission on sale of finished products.	Loans due from members.	Over dues.
		30	31	32	33
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	1,37,534	14,004	1,23,581	250
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	...	1,987	1,426	..

Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Cost of management.	Share capital.	Government loan.	Bank loan.
		34	35	36	37
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	2,43,718	2,30,687	29,500	12,15,126
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	1,74,930	1,80,150	..	1,82,839

Name of the Association.	No. of Associations.	Deposits from members and non-members.	Reserve and other funds.	Total working capital.	Profit or loss during the year.
		38	39	40	41
1 District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	1,60,902	9,65,417	26,01,632	+2,23,397
2 Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	74,175	4,250	4,41,414	-15,013