

Annual Report on Industrial Co-operative
Societies for the Province of Bombay
for the year ended June 1947

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay 1

No. ANR/IND.

Poona, the 4th July 1948.

I forward herewith the Annual Report on Industrial Co-operative Societies and Village Industries in the province for the year ended 30th June 1947, submitted by the Joint Registrar, Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.

2. The Joint Registrar's report is a fairly exhaustive review of the activities of the Cottage Industries Section (including industrial co-operatives) the administration of which is now the responsibility of this Department. The various views expressed by the Joint Registrar with regard to the future lines of development and measures under contemplation for revival and rehabilitation of Cottage Industries are generally in accordance with the discussions he has had with me from time to time. It will be noticed that the period under report was a preparatory stage during which attention was mostly concentrated on re-examining the working of the various schemes (referred to in para. 3 of the Joint Registrar's report) transferred from the Industries Department, reorganising the technical institutions etc. An outstanding feature of the new plans of development is the greater emphasis on the need for co-operative effort amongst the artisans—so that, apart from the provision of necessary technical knowledge, equipment etc., the co-operative machinery could be harnessed effectively to their lasting benefit.

3. The appointment of the village Industries Committee which synchronised with the decision of Government to transfer the Cottage Industries Section to this Department is an indication of the importance which is attached to the need for securing active participation of non-official workers in our schemes of development. As pointed out by the Joint Registrar, the village Industries committee which has its head office in Bombay, works through its three regional centres—one for each of the linguistic divisions, and is not only responsible for submission of detailed plans of work but also for the execution of the schemes. The Provincial Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries Conference held at Poona in November 1946, also provided a very useful platform in eliciting the views of the non-official workers, and institutions on several important questions such as the structure of the industrial co-operative movement, financing of cottage Industries by the state, intensive development or cottage Industries in selected areas, establishment of a co-ordination committee etc.

4. In the field of industrial co-operation, the increase in the number of industrial co-operative societies engaged in various types of industries like tanning and leather work, fishing, Bee-keeping, metal work, pottery

manufactures etc., from 69 to 124, and of weavers societies from 130 to 174 augurs well for further development. To foster the healthy growth of industrial Co-operatives, the plans drawn up aim at broadening the basis of existing District Industrial Associations so as to enable them to undertake the work not only relating to the development of hand loom weaving industry but also other cottage and subsidiary industries, and establishment of such new organisations in Districts which were hitherto lagging behind in this type of activity. During the year while steps were in progress for enlargement of the functions of the existing associations, five new associations were also registered. To co-ordinate the activities of District Industrial Associations, and to help the development of small scale industries, a Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association at Bombay has also organised; this top-most storey in the structure of industrial co-operatives constitutes a land mark in the history of co-operative movement in this province, and if only the association can play its role effectively on the development of business and production, there is every reason to be confident in future of industrial co-operatives. Steps taken to foster the growth of industrial co-operatives have also brought in their wake, several important problems viz. satisfactory arrangements for finance evolution of an efficient system of supervision etc. which are at present engaging the attention of the Department.

5. In conclusion, I might add that I fully agree with the views expressed by the Joint Registrial Industrial Co-operatives in para. 147 of his report. The success of our schemes aiming at rehabilitation of cottage industries is, apart from the efforts of the official staff, financial assistance from Government etc., greatly dependent on the initiative and enthusiasm of non-official workers and non-official institutions. The co-ordination committee appointed by Government to consider the recommendations contained in the Manu Subedar Committee's report and formulate schemes relating to the promotion of cottage industries is already at work, but any large scale expansion which may have to be undertaken on a planned basis as a result of the committees' labours would undoubtedly call forth an increasing measure of support from the non-official workers.

B. P. PATEL,

Registrar, Co-operatives Societies, and
 Director of Agril. Marketing & Rural
 Finance, Bombay Province, Poona.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN THE PROVINCE OF
BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1947.**

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CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY.

Formerly certain work in regard to cottage industries such as technical improvements, collection of data, giving state aid to individual artisans, marketing of cottage industries products through the State etc. was done by the Department of Industries and the work of organising artisans, financing them, arranging for supply of raw materials, sale of their finished products, etc. through co-operative institutions was looked after by the Co-operative Department. District Industrial Co-operatives Associations organised under the scheme of the Government of India for the marketing of handloom products were controlled by a Joint Board consisting of the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The question of reorganisation and development of village industries and giving impetus to the growth of industrial co-operatives engaged the attention of the present Government. In order that cottage and village industries may be developed as an organic whole in all their aspects, it was considered desirable to entrust all the work in regard to cottage industries to one department namely the Co-operative Department and to make a separate officer responsible for its industrial co-operative societies and village industries section.

2. Accordingly Government issued orders under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492/45, dated 6th July 1946, creating a temporary post of Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries in the Co-operative Department and appointed me to hold the post. I joined duty on 13th July 1946. Immediately I started looking after all the work in regard to industrial co-operatives and village industries that used to be done by the Co-operative Department and to attend to all correspondence and enquiries regarding cottage and village industries received from the public, Government or other Government Departments. The position in regard to the transfer of the schemes pertaining to cottage industries that were worked by the Department of Industries and the transfer of the necessary staff was under examination, discussion and correspondence between the Co-operative Department, the Department of Industries and Government for a considerable time.

3. The various schemes mentioned below relating to cottage industries and the establishments pertaining to them including technical experts like the Wool Expert, the Coir Supervisor, the Dyeing Demonstrator and Weaving Assistants, were ordered to be transferred from the Department of Industries to the Co-operative Department under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492/45, dated 16th September 1946. The actual transfer, however, took effect from 1st December 1946.

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| B. 1 | ... | Industrial Education. |
| B. 2 | ... | Weaving Staff. |
| B. 3 | ... | Village Tanning Demonstration Parties. |
| B. 4 | ... | Coir Manufacturing School. |

- B. 7 ... Development of Handloom Industry.
 B. 8(a) ... Hand-made Paper Research Centre, Poona.
 B. 10 ... Sales Depots.
 B. 11 ... Peripatetic Demonstration Party for Hemp Manufacture.
 B. 13 ... Weaving Schools.
 B. 14 ... Silk Farm, Belgaum.
 B. 15 ... Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona.
 B. 16 ... Grants-in-aid :—
 (1) Sisal Fibre School, Ahmednagar.
 (2) All-India Village Industries Association.
 B. 17 ... Village Oil Industry.
 B. 20 ... Scheme for the development of Pottery Industry.
 B. 21 ... Scheme for the development of Art-crafts.
 B. 22 ... Lacquerwork Demonstration Parties.
 B. 23 ... Development of Cane and Bamboo Work.
 B. 24 ... Dyeing Demonstration Parties.
 B. 25 ... Peripatetic Wool Weaving School.
 B. 26 ... Glass Bangle Manufacture.
 D. 4(2) ... Development of Cottage and Small-scale Woollen Industry.
 D. 4(21) ... Peripatetic field Demonstration Parties to train agriculturists in Silk Worm rearing.
 D. 4(22) ... Peripatetic Demonstration Party for training Village Lohars and Sutars.
 D. 4(23) ... Fibre Industry.
 D. 4(24) ... Pay etc. of Rural Assistants.
 D. 4(25) ... Senior Marketing Officer and his staff.
 D. 4(26) ... Development of Sericulture as a Cottage Industry.
 D. 4(27) ... Scheme for training Wool Weavers in improved methods of weaving and spinning at a technical institute.
 D. 9 ... Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes.
 D. 9(b) ... Training in Cottage Industries, Supervisory Staff.
 Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 108, Cottage Industries.

4. Although the industrial co-operatives and village industries section of the Co-operative Department actually started functioning with effect from 13th July 1946, the date on which I joined duty, this report extends, for the sake of convenience, over the whole of co-operative year ended 30th June 1947. In regard to cottage industries schemes, which were being worked by the Department of Industries and in regard to the staff pertaining to and necessary for them, this report covers 7 months from 1st December 1946 to 30th June 1947, as the schemes and the staff were actually transferred to the Co-operative Department from 1st December 1946.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL REVIEW — POLICIES AND PROGRESS.

(1) *Village Industries Committee.*

5. The first step for concentration of all work in connection with cottage and village industries in one Department having been taken, Government proceeded further in the matter by appointment in August 1946 of a non-official Committee consisting of:—

1. Mrs. Gosiben Captain (Chairman).
2. Mr. Laxmidas P. Ashar.
3. Mr. Annasaheb Sahasrabudhe.
4. Mr. Raojibhai Patel.
5. Mr. S. K. Kallapur.
6. Mr. R. S. Hukerikar, M.L.A.
7. Mr. S. K. Karmarkar.
8. Mr. S. G. Shende.

The Committee was made responsible for the submission of the detailed plans of work and estimates of expenditure for various cottage industries as well as for the execution of the schemes. The Committee is to co-ordinate the work of the various workers in cottage industries and put up concrete proposals to Government for grant of technical and financial assistance and see that the grant-in-aid is utilised effectively for the purpose of the cottage industries concerned. This Committee works, more or less, on the lines and with the ideals of the All-India Spinners' Association; and the All-India Village Industries Association.

(2) *Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.*

6. On the co-operative organisational side, want of an apex body for the Province as a whole was supplied by the registration of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association with its registered office at Bombay, in October 1946.

(3) *Manu Subedar Committee.*

7. Considerable valuable material was already available in the recent reports of the Saraiya Co-operative Planning Committee, Cottage and Small-scale Industries Sub-Committee of the Provincial Industries Committee and of the Panels appointed by the Government of India. While this material was being utilised as far as possible and while arrangements for carrying on work in regard to cottage and village industries were being evolved through three different agencies as mentioned in the previous paragraphs, Government expressed the view that revival

and promotion of cottage industries were essential for bringing about a state of balanced economy in the country-side and for saving the enormous wastes of raw materials, transport facilities and human energy inherent in locating factories at certain centres to which raw materials and labour have to be brought from the country-side and from which the finished product has again to be sent to rural consuming centres. Government considered it desirable to make villages self-sufficient in respect of their essential requirements as far as possible. Government were, therefore, pleased to appoint under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2367/45, dated 17th October 1946, a Committee presided over by Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central), to consider and report within a period of three months, on the measures necessary for the promotion of rural handicrafts and industries, including different forms of state aid, and also to consider what restrictions, if any, should be placed on the movement of raw materials for industries in rural areas from the point of view of utilising local resources for local consumption, processing or manufactures. The Committee completed its work expeditiously and submitted its report which was published by Government. The recommendations contained in the report were under active consideration of Government and orders in regard to implementation of some of these recommendations were issued.

8. *Co-ordination Committee.*—The Manu Subedar Committee was of the opinion that the success of the measures recommended in its report would depend on wise and efficient direction and in order to secure this had recommended that Provincial and district boards should be set up. A small committee consisting of the representatives of the 3 principal agencies already created viz. (1) The Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries section of the Co-operative Department, (2) The Village Industries Committee and (3) The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and also of the Department of Industries was appointed by Government in April 1947 to co-ordinate and formulate schemes relating to the promotion to cottage industries. The committee consists of the following :—

- (1) Registrar of Co-operative Societies. (Chairman).
- (2) The Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries. (Secretary).
- (3) The Director of Industries.
- (4) The Chairman, Village Industries Committee, Bombay.
- (5) The Chairman, Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay.

9. *Village Industries Centres.*—The Manu Subedar Committee suggested the starting of village industries centres to be run as state enterprise. Government directed this office to submit proposals for starting 12 such centres as an experimental measure three each in Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts and one each in precarious areas of Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara districts. Preliminary steps for formulation of such schemes were being taken by the end of the year.

10. *Production of cloth.*—The Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries was also requested by Government to discuss with the Provincial Textile Controller the proposals of the Manu Subedar Committee relating to production of cloth contained in Chapter VI of its report and to submit a detailed report to Government. Proposals were under examination in consultation with the Provincial Textile Controller at the end of the year.

11. *Purchase and sales scheme.*—This Department was also asked by Government to obtain from the Village Industries Committee, Bombay, and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay, proposals and specific schemes for implementing the recommendations made by the Manu Subedar Committee in Chapter III of its report viz. (1) supply of models and samples for being copied, (2) supply of better raw materials and colouring materials and other ingredients, (3) holding of periodical exhibitions and granting of prizes for articles of superior quality, (4) outright purchase at the remunerative prices for the disposal in Government Sales Depôts and (5) technical advice as to the material and method of production through itinerant skilled Government staff. The Village Industries Committee and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association were requested to forward their proposals.

(4) *Provincial Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries Conference.*

12. While the Village Industries Committee was busy organising its centres, preparing schemes and taking the steps necessary for their execution and while the Manu Subedar Committee was busy with its work, it was considered desirable to call together prominent officials and non-officials interested in or working for industrial co-operatives and village industries in the Province. A Provincial Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries Conference was, therefore, convened by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Poona in the first week of November 1946. It was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries and presided over by Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji. It considered several important questions such as the structure of the industrial co-operative movement, financing of cottage industries by the State, intensive development of cottage industries in selected areas, establishment of a Co-ordination Committee, employment of under-employed and unemployed women in cottage industries, etc. My recommendations on the resolutions of this conference were submitted to Government and their orders awaited. In the meanwhile, the recommendations contained in the resolutions of the conference were being kept in mind as and when occasions for deciding the questions dealt with by the resolutions arose.

(5) *District Conferences.*

13. In pursuance of the general policy laid down by the Provincial Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries Conference, I held in the course of my tours, district conferences in order to ascertain the views

of local official and non-official workers in regard to the two or three industries which deserved to be selected for intensive development and for discussion of the problems pertaining to industrial co-operatives and village industries in the districts concerned. Such conferences were held in Kanara, Nasik, West Khandesh and Surat districts. In order that the experience gained in one district may be useful for other districts, efforts were made to select as far as possible and local conditions permitting, different industries for different districts. Among the industries selected for intensive development were fishing, bee-keeping, coir manufacture, tanning, oil ghany, carpentry, cane and bamboo work and wool weaving.

(6) *Reorganisation of technical institutions.*

14. If the artisans engaged in cottage industries have not got the necessary technical knowledge and skill and the necessary equipment, it would be futile to expect cottage industries to flourish. Technical training of artisans and efficiency of technical institutions, including those for experimentation and research form, therefore, the very foundation on which all other measures for revival or development of cottage industries rest. There was a feeling amongst officials and non-officials that the existing technical institutions, though doing very fair work on the whole, required overhauling and reorganisation. They had not only to meet the increasing demand resulting from increased contacts with and awakening amongst artisans, but also to be a fitting part of the new structure that was being built in accordance with the policy of the present Government. A Conference of the technical staff of this Department to which some of the technical officers of the Department of Industries were also invited, was, therefore, convened in April 1947 and it carefully considered a number of questions pertaining to technical institutions. In order to work out details and to carry on the work of the conference, a Technical Experts Committee was appointed by the conference. The proposals of the conference and of the committee in regard to recruitment and pay scales of the staff, period of training, scale of stipends to be given to trainees, preparation of syllabi, post-training production centres, conversion of demonstrations into peripatetic schools, etc., were under the consideration of the Department and Government at the close of the year.

(7) *Industrial Co-operation.*

15. *Present positions.*—It will be seen from the statement at the end of chapter IX that the total number of all types of industrial co-operative organisations was 314 during the year under report. The total number of membership and working capital of these organisations stood at 40,045 and Rs. 48,48,354 respectively at the end of the year. The value of their total sales and profits for the year amounted to Rs. 2,82,68,822 and Rs. 7,35,169 respectively.

16. *Organization.*—The experience gained during the year under report showed that there was considerable awakening amongst artisans. Combined with this, if the technical training institutions of this Department made an effort to organise trainees into co-operative societies so that after completion of their training the trainees may be able to carry on the industries in which they are trained and if the ordinary district staff of the Co-operative Department kept in mind the need for organisation of industrial co-operative societies, a considerable number of industrial co-operative societies would come into existence every year without any special staff maintained for organization work alone. On the other hand, it was felt that several of the needs of industrial co-operatives were not provided for and that after registration they experienced considerable difficulties which deserved greater attention than further organization of new societies.

17. *Finance.*—As the industrial co-operative movement progressed, it became more and more clear that ordinarily artisans cannot collect sufficient share capital in the initial stages and that for want of adequate guarantee fund, central financing agencies would not be in a position to advance money to industrial societies in accordance with their requirements. There was also the additional noteworthy factor that the boards of directors of central financing agencies, constituted as they are at present, have inadequate contact with artisans and insufficient knowledge regarding the business or technical side of cottage industries. The boards were, therefore, naturally conservative in sanctioning finance to industrial co-operatives. The Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, the Saraiya Co-operative Planning Committee and the Cottage and Small-scale Industries Sub-Committee of the Provincial Industries Committee have recommended organisation of separate financing agencies for industrial co-operative societies. The Co-ordination Committee also held the view that a separate Provincial Industrial Co-operative Bank should be organised. The matter was under examination by the Department at the end of the year.

The needs of industrial co-operative organisations in the matter of finance are usually fourfold viz. (1) for purchase of raw materials and accessories, (2) for payment of wages, (3) for holding finished products until they are sold and (4) for purchase of implements and machinery and for construction of buildings, etc. If sufficient security were available, these central co-operative financing agencies which have sufficient resources, should have no objection to sanction the credits or loans required by industrial co-operative organisations for the first three items. Wherever the security fall short, Government may have to guarantee that part of the finance for which there is no security according to banking practice. In regard to finance required for item No. 4, medium or long term loans would be required. Such loans can hardly be advanced by central financing agencies unless medium and long term deposits or debentures are raised. These debentures may also require Government guarantee. To meet the immediate needs of the societies by means of loans and subsidies out of Government funds sanctioned by the Joint

Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, proposals for amending the rules for loans and subsidies to artisans so as to include co-operative societies were submitted to Government.

18. *Supervision.*—The working of industrial co-operative societies is complex and their accounts complicated. The transactions in the societies, particularly those which undertake joint production activities, are numerous and the chances of honest mistakes and dishonest manipulation are greater than in other societies. Added to this is the fact that trained and competent secretaries are not usually available for the remuneration which may be within the capacity of the societies. There is, therefore, an urgent need for periodical supervision of the societies by trained, competent and well-paid supervisors. The calibre for the supervisors of these societies will have to be higher than that of the existing supervisors of agricultural societies. On the other hand, it was also noticed that the organisers appointed by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association would not be wholly suitable for supervision work. In their present stage of development, industrial co-operative societies would not also be in a position to defray any part of the cost of supervision. The whole question was, therefore, under the consideration of this Department at the close of the year.

19. *Grant-in-aid for management expenses.*—Like agricultural, purchase and sale and multi-purpose societies, industrial co-operative societies also are not in a position, in the initial stages, to make sufficient profits to be able to employ trained and qualified secretaries. Even if they make profits, the position is not definitely known beforehand and usually the societies are not willing to incur considerable cost on account of secretaries. Draft rules for grant-in-aid for management expenses to industrial co-operative societies, including multi-purpose societies and women's societies undertaking industrial activities were, therefore, submitted to Government for sanction. Government orders were awaited at the close of the year.

20. *Kanara District Bee-keeping Scheme.*—A scheme for development of bee-keeping industry in the Kanara district where a good beginning has already been made through co-operative societies was submitted to Government. It is a five-year scheme to be worked through co-operative societies involving an expenditure of Rs. 92,810 by way of loans and subsidies, the latter mainly for field staff and partial cost of equipment, with a target figure of the production of 2½ lakhs of lbs. of honey during the fifth year. Orders of Government are awaited.

CHAPTER. III.

TECHNICAL ADVICE AND INSTRUCTION.

Technical and Supervisory Staff.

21. This Department had during part or whole of the period under report the following technical expert and supervisory staff:—

Designation.	Address.
(1) Textile Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.	} Office of the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, 18, Queens Garden, Poona.
(2) Tanning and Leather Expert.	
(3) Wool Expert.	
(4) Coir Supervisor.	
(5) Senior Weaving Assistant.	
Superintendent, Village Industries Experimental Workshop	} Village Industries experimental Workshop, Poona No. 5.
Glass Chemist	
Assistant Oil Engineer	
Senior Dyeing Demonstrator. ...	Hubli.
Sericulturist, Government Silk Farm. ...	Hindalga, Belgaum.
Ceramic Chemist ...	Khanapur, Belgaum.
Hon. Pottery Expert ...	Managing Director, the Bombay Potteries and Tiles, Ltd., Bombay.
Part-time Artist Designer ...	Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

There were, in addition, two Weaving Assistants and four Industrial Inspectors.

22. The services of the technical staff are utilised for advising the public about technical matters concerned with village and cottage industries. They are also expected to examine schemes regarding the industries with which they are concerned. They supervise and guide the working of technical training institutions of this Department and arrange to supply appliances and tools when loans or loans and subsidies are sanctioned by the Department for purchase of appliances and tools. They suggest problems for experimentation and research and help such experimentation and research as far as possible. In some cases when it is possible for them to do so, they themselves also undertake research as will be seen from chapter IV. Thus not only the Superintendent, Village Industries Experimental Workshop, but the Senior Dyeing Demonstrator, the Coir Supervisor, the Glass Chemist, the Ceramic Chemist and the Sericulturist also carried out experimentation and research in regard to certain items.

23. It was realised that technical officers cannot turn out as useful work as is necessary unless they have contacts with artisans and their organised bodies and that therefore it was essential that the officers should undertake regular and systematic touring in the areas

in which the industry with which they are concerned is located. All the technical officers have, therefore, been asked to undertake systematic and regular touring, cultivate contacts with artisans and their organised bodies including co-operative societies and with official and non-official workers in the co-operative and village industries movement. It was found even within a short period that the tours and contacts helped both the officers and artisans considerably and led to greater efficiency of technical instruction. As for supervision of technical institutions, it was decided after due consideration that separate supervisory staff for different institutions was not necessary and that it would conduce to greater efficiency and bring about better results if all supervisory and general administrative work were entrusted to one officer in one or more districts. If these officers required any special advice in regard to any special questions, they should seek the advice of one or more of the experts attached to this Department. It was with this view that the posts of two Weaving Assistants, who used to supervise and guide weaving classes and demonstrations and four posts of Industrial Inspectors, who used to supervise and guide the working of peripatetic schools and demonstrations for backward classes, were converted into those of District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.

24. In addition to their duties in regard to technical advice and instruction, some of the experts collected information which would be useful for a survey of cottage and village industries of this Province and also devoted some time to arrangements to be made for participation by this Department in exhibitions.

Technical Training.

25. With a view to provide technical training to hereditary artisans and others, this Department maintains 57 vocational training institutions equipped with improved tools, equipment, etc. The training imparted in schools covers a period varying from 6 to 12 months according to the craft. Demonstration parties carry on propaganda amongst artisans for the introduction and adoption of improved methods of production. No regular training is intended to be given in demonstrations although in certain demonstrations such training is being imparted at present in order to make them more useful. Such demonstrations are in fact, more or less of the nature of schools. With the exceptions of 5, all institutions are peripatetic and they are posted at different centres after due consideration of the number of artisans, extent of likely response, etc.

26. In addition to their normal duties, the teaching staff of the training institutions give, whenever necessary, technical assistance to industrial co-operative societies and to past trainees and others at centres round about the places where the schools and demonstrations may be working. They also actively assist organisation of industrial co-operative societies, particularly of the past trainees. Their services

are also utilised for exhibitions and shows where they conduct practical demonstrations of the industries with which they are concerned. Details in this regard will be found in chapter XIII.

27. The total number of persons trained during the period of seven months under report, in the 57 technical training institutions of this Department was 333. In many of the institutions several, if not all, trainees belonged to backward classes. But 40 persons out of 333 were trained at the institutions solely intended for backward class persons. 331 more persons were under training at the close of the year, out of which 131 were under training at the institutions solely intended for backward classes.

28. A brief account of the work done by the institutions during the period under review is given below :—

29. (1) *Handloom Weaving industry*.—The Department maintained 9 cotton weaving schools, 6 cotton weaving demonstrations, 1 wool weaving institute, 1 wool weaving school and 3 wool weaving demonstrations for the development of the handloom weaving industry.

(a) *Weaving schools (cotton)*.—All the 9 weaving schools worked on the whole satisfactorily at the centres where they were located. The places where these schools were located and the total number of students who completed their training during the period under report and of those who were under training at the end of the year are given below :—

Place.	District.	Number of students trained.	Number of students under training.
1. Abrama	Surat	8	School under orders of transfer to Dhanduka, district Ahmedabad.
2. Vilayat	Broach	4	School under orders of transfer to Shigam.
3. Mahudha	Kaira	.....	4
4. Amod	Kaira	.....	4
5. Parola	East Khandesh	.....	10
6. Nagada	Nasik	.....	10
7. Mayani	Satara	.....	10
8. Khasbag	Belgaum	.....	10
9. Hubli	Dharwar	10	10
Total ...		22	58

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

(b) *Weaving demonstrations (cotton).*—Each demonstration is 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 :—

Place.	District.
1. Bijapur.	Bijapur.
2. Gudur.	Bijapur.
3. Yamkanmardi.	Belgaum.
4. Deshnur.	Belgaum.
5. Sinnar.	Nasik.
6. Baramati.	Poona.

They carried on propaganda amongst the weavers for introduction of improved appliances and tools and adoption of improved methods of manufacture and to induce the villagers to undergo regular training. Local weavers and the weavers from neighbouring villages attended the demonstrations as and when they needed the help of the demonstration. The work of cotton weaving schools and demonstrations consisted not so much of introduction of improved tools and equipment as of introduction of new patterns and designs and of varieties of cloth which the weavers usually do not weave.

(c) *Wool Weaving Institute.*—Details about this Institute will be found in chapter XII.

(d) *Wool Weaving School.*—The school continued its activities at Konnur in Dharwar district. A batch of 7 students, which was admitted in January 1947, completed its training in June 1947. As the stipends provided for students were inadequate, Government were moved to enhance them from annas 3 per day of attendance to Rs. 12 per month and Government were pleased to sanction the proposal. Besides regular students, a few casual students were also trained. Wool weavers are very conservative and often too poor to take to fly shuttle looms. Eight fly shuttle looms were, however, introduced during the period.

(e) *Wool Weaving demonstrations.*—Three wool weaving demonstrations were maintained to train hereditary wool weavers in improved methods of various processes of manufacture such as carding, spinning, sizing, weaving, milling, etc.—

(i) One of the demonstrations continued its activities at Javla, district Sholapur. Three primary teachers who were deputed by the Special Officer, Basic Education, Poona, were trained in the demonstration. A certain number of casual students availed themselves of the facilities provided by the demonstration.

(ii) The second demonstration was transferred from Kadod to Hathuka in Surat district and it commenced its activities there in December 1946 with a batch of 4 students. They completed their training in May 1947. After the completion of the training at training at Hathuka, the party was transferred to Khaparria in the same district. A Producers' Society of wool weavers was registered at Kadod in February 1947.

(iii) The third demonstration continued its activities at Kundergi, district Bijapur. The Collector and Chairman, District Rural Development Board, Bijapur, used to sanction stipends to the trainees of this demonstration at the rate of Rs. 12 per month from the funds at his disposal as no stipends were provided by this Department for the students undergoing training in the demonstration. As the Chairman refused to enhance the rate of stipends as requested by the trainees, no regular students came forward to undergo training in the demonstration. Some casual students were, however, given the necessary training.

30. (2) *Dyeing and Printing Industry*.—This Department maintained 3 demonstrations to teach the artisans the use of improved methods of dyeing cotton and silk yarn in various shades and colours with synthetic and indigenous dyes and printing cloth and yarn in various designs and patterns. These demonstrations train dyers and printers. They also teach handloom weavers who have to depend upon yarn merchants for supply of dyed yarn, silk, wool, etc. at relatively high prices, to do their own dyeing for production of attractive goods to suit modern tastes—

(i) One of the demonstrations continued its activities at Surat, 23 regular students from amongst dyers, printers and weavers were trained. Nine casual students were also trained during this period. Some of the regular trainees were taken to local dye-houses so that they might be able to see the various processes employed for dyeing, bleaching of cotton, wool, silk, etc. Local dyers who attended the demonstration were trained also in various processes of dyeing of garments, stain removing, etc. As a result of the activities of the demonstration, not only have the trainees been following improved methods of dyeing and printing, but two new dyeing and printing works were also started.

(ii) The second demonstration was, after completing its term at Sholapur, transferred to Yeola in Nasik district. It commenced its activities there from 1st January 1947. Four students were trained in dyeing and printing. The demonstration could not train more students as it took part in the exhibitions held in Poona and Bombay, the details whereof are given in chapter XIII. The working of the demonstration led, amongst other things, to the starting of one new printing house.

(iii) After completion of its work at the Military Reception Camp, Wanowrie, the third demonstration was transferred to Hubli in Dharwar district and commenced its activities there from 17th December 1946. Twenty-five weavers, dyers and printers, residing at Hubli and in the neighbouring villages, were trained. Several weavers from villages round about Hubli used to visit the demonstration to get their difficulties solved. At the close of the year 8 local weavers and one of the workers deputed by the All India Spinners' Association, Karnatak Branch, were under training in the demonstration.

31. (3) *Sericulture*.—Training in mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing, microscopic examination and other arrangements for disease-free layings, silk reeling, etc. is imparted at the Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, district Belgaum. Details in this regard will be found in chapter VII.

32. (4) *Coir Industry*—(a) *Coir Manufacturing School*.—This Department maintains only one school in coir manufacture. Instruction in several branches of the coir industry such as retting of cocoanut husk, extraction of coir, spinning coir into yarn, rope-making, dyeing of coir and yarn, weaving matting and door mats, manufacture of shopping bags, etc. is imparted to the trainees in this school.

The Coir Manufacturing School continued its activities at Kodibag in Kanara district. A batch of 15 students, admitted in July 1946, completed its training in December 1946. The school was then transferred to Chendia in the same district where it commenced work in February 1947 with 8 regular students. Most of these trainees left school before completion of the term as they could not continue training with the stipends at the rate of annas four per day of attendance provided to them. The school was, therefore, transferred to Angadi where it commenced its work from 15th May 1947 with 15 students on its roll.

(b) *Coir brush and rope-making*.—This demonstration continued its work at Bassein in Thana district. A batch of 10 students, admitted to the demonstration in August 1946, completed training in January 1947. Another batch of 10 students was taken up in February 1947 and was undergoing training in the demonstration class throughout.

33. (5) *Fibre Industry*—(a) *Hard and Soft Fibre Demonstration Party*.—The demonstration continued its work at Palghar in Thana district and trained 20 women members of the Kasturba Industrial Co-operative Society and Bhagini Samaj of Palghar in the manufacture of hand bags and other utility articles, spinning of thread, weaving of carpets, etc., out of sisal fibre till about the end of March 1947. The demonstration was subsequently transferred to Shrigonda in Ahmednagar district to train the members of the Matang community in sisal fibre industry. Ten students sent by the Shrigonda centre of the Village Industries Committee, Maharashtra Branch, in May 1947 were trained in hackling fibre, spinning twine or sutali, manufacture of carpets, weaving of mattings, rope-making, etc. This class was particularly successful because the difficulty in regard to inadequate stipends was removed with the help of the Village Industries Committee which arranged to make up for deficient stipends. The trainees were paid full wages and were made to work full time for production purposes.

(b) *Sisal Fibre Institute, Ahmednagar*.—The Sisal Fibre Institute, Ahmednagar, is conducted by the American Marathi Mission. This is a pioneer institution in the sisal fibre industry in the Province. It has specialized in the production of finer type of articles such as

ladies' hats, hand bags, etc. An annual grant of Rs. 5,000 is given to this Institute by Government on condition that it admits for training per term at least 15 apprentices selected by a Committee comprising of the Collector and Chairman of the Rural Development Board, Ahmednagar, the Director of the Sisal Fibre Institute and a representative of this Department. The Institute imparts training in the cleaning and dyeing of sisal fibre and manufacture of useful and at the same time beautiful articles like ladies' hats, hand bags, chappal, etc., from braided sisal fibre and in the weaving of carpets and mats from waste fibre. The course of training extends over a period of five months. A stipend of Rs. 12 per month per trainee from outside the district of Ahmednagar and Rs. 8 per month per trainee from Ahmednagar district is awarded from the grant-in-aid. Hostel facilities were also provided for the students by the Institute. Out of 15 trainees admitted in November 1946, 8 completed their training in April 1947. A further batch of 6 students was taken up for training in June 1947. The Sisal Fibre Institute also runs a production centre employing a considerable number of poor persons particularly women, irrespective of caste or creed. There is a sufficient and paying market for the sisal fibre articles in the United States of America. But the ban on export of sisal fibre imposed by the Government of India served as a great handicap for the development of this industry.

34. (6) *Tanning Industry.*—The tanning and leather-work industries, as cottage industries in the Province of Bombay, are next in importance to the handloom weaving industry, both from the point of view of turnover and the number of persons engaged. Six tanning demonstration parties are maintained for the development of tanning industry but there was no party other than the one maintained under the backward class scheme, for the development of leather work under the control of this Department.

Six tanning demonstration parties continued to work at important tanning centres as detailed below and demonstrated improved methods of curing, tanning, dyeing and finishing of hides and skins, etc. and the use of up-to-date appliances.

Centre.	District.	Division.	Date on which the work started.
1. Kalol	... Panch-mahals	... N. D. ...	6th November 1946.
2. Khergaum	... Surat	... N. D. ...	10th April 1946.
3. Kusumbe	... West Khandesh	... C. D. ...	1st December 1946.
4. Satara	... Satara	... C. D. ...	22nd June 1946.
5. Raahin	... Ahmednagar	... C. D. ...	30th November 1946.
6. Old Hubli	... Dharwar	... S. D. ...	14th November 1946.

(a) *Kalol, district Panchmahals.*—The number of tanners attending the demonstration in the beginning was 18 which subsequently increased to 21. The main line of manufacture was bag tanning of hides by B. T. Process. The methods of dyeing and finishing of leather were taught to the Khalpas as a result of which they are able to produce finished leather so as to meet part of the demands of local shoemakers.

(b) *Khergaum, district Surat.*—The demonstration continued its activities at Khergaum. The tanners took keen interest in learning improved methods of bag tanning of hides, dyeing and finishing of leather. An amount of Rs. 150 was provided to the tanners under 'grant-in-aid' for purchase of improved tools and appliances for their common use on completion of training.

(c) *Kusumbe, district West Khandesh.*—About 28 families are engaged in the tanning industry and the monthly output of tanned hides is nearly 250 pieces. Twenty students attended the demonstration regularly as a result of which considerable improvement in tanning has been achieved in respect of finished products by improved methods. The Collector and Chairman, Rural Development Board, Dhulia, sanctioned to the tanners a plot of Government land for erection of a tannery and a short term loan of Rs. 1,200 from the funds of the Rural Development Board.

(d) *Satara, district Satara.*—This is a very big tanning centre in the Central Division having 100 families of tanners engaged in the tanning work. Thirty-four hereditary tanners attended the demonstration and were taught the process of skin tanning by tarwad bark and colouring and finishing B. T. hides and skins.

(e) *Rashin, district Ahmednagar.*—Seventeen students from this centre attended the demonstration. As a result of the tanning demonstration, tanners are able to realise better prices for their products.

(f) *Old Hubli, district Dharwar.*—There are about 20 families of tanners at this centre. They are engaged in bag tanning of hides. Excluding the tanners attending as casual students, 8 students were pursuing training regularly with the aid of scholarships specially awarded by the Rural Development Board. The new lines of production such as manufacture of belting leather, chrome picking bands, curing of shikar skins, tannage of export hides, etc. were taught to the students.

35. (7) *Carpentry and smithy work.*—The Department maintains only one demonstration party in carpentry and smithy to train artisans in improved methods of production and use of improved appliances and tools, etc. Admissions are restricted to 4 hereditary artisans and they are paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 per month each, for the period of training which covers 6 months. This demonstration which was working at Belgaum was transferred to Garag in Dharwar district in the month of March 1947. It commenced its activities at Garag from 1st April 1947 with a batch of 8 students, 4 selected

by the Department and 4 by the Village Industries Committee. The tools, equipment, stipends, etc., for four students selected by the Village Industries Committee were provided by it. The work of this demonstration was going on very satisfactorily at Garag.

36. (8) *Lacquer work*.—Two demonstration parties are maintained for this industry with a view to initiate the village artisans in wood turning work and application of lacquer coating on hand and/or power lathes for (1) "fill up" work, (2) "Abri work," and (3) "chase work" so as to train the artisans in all the branches of the industry. A batch of six students at a time is admitted to each demonstration to undergo regular training and the trainees are paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 8 per month each during the period of training which covers one year. A lacquerworker on completion of all the above mentioned processes of work is able to produce attractive and superior type of marketable articles such as artistic power boxes, flower pots, electric lamp stands, toys, etc.

(a) The Department has been obliged to keep one of the lacquerwork demonstration parties posted at Bailhongal in Belgaum district idle because a suitable technically qualified instructor was not available.

(b) It was decided to organise the other party in Poona after completion of its work at the Military Reception Camp, Wanowrie. But owing to the unavailability of suitable premises for housing the demonstration, it could not be organised in Poona city. The demonstration was, therefore, shifted to Talegaon Dhamdhare in Poona district and commenced its work there from February 1947 with a batch of six students. The trainees, however, left the demonstration in the middle of the term and as there was no further scope for its continuance at Talegaon Dhamdhare, it was decided to transfer the party to Khalapur in Kolaba district.

37. (9) *Cane and bamboo work*.—The Department has only two cane and bamboo demonstration parties. The course of training extends over a period of six months and the trainees are paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 8 per month each.

(a) One of them continued its activities at Gokak. A batch of ten artisans admitted in the month of July 1946 completed its training on the 31st December 1946. The demonstration was then transferred to Saundatti in the same district. A batch of ten students admitted to the demonstration was undergoing training at the close of the year.

(b) The other demonstration continued its activities at Ankola in Kanara district with a complement of 8 students. As there was no further scope for its activities at the centre, it was decided to transfer it to Haliyal in the same district.

38. (10) *Village oil industry—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. Stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 per month and

travelling allowance not exceeding Rs. 10 were granted to the trainees. Lodging arrangements were also provided. During the period under report, 8 candidates completed their training. Eight units of Haskell ghanies were given to the past trainees on loan-cum-subsidy basis, one unit was given to the Holkar State at full cost and two units to the Taluka Development Association, Jalgaon, at concession rates. Six units of Haskell ghanies were installed at Akola, Kotul, Ale, Ghodegaon and Jalgaon. 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 and carried out repairs such as renewal of integral parts, etc. as and when necessary.

Arrangements were also made to press oil seeds for the public in Haskell ghanies maintained at the demonstration.

39. (11) *Glass and glass bangle manufacture.*—A training class in glass bangle manufacture extending over a period of 6 months is conducted at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona 5. Admission to the class is restricted to 9 students at a time with the benefit of stipends at Rs. 20 per month and travelling allowance (third class single fare) to and from Poona. The demonstration continued its work of training artisans in glass and glass bangle manufacture by improved methods. A batch of 9 students admitted in November-December 1946 completed its training by the end of June 1947. As this demonstration participated in the International Industries Exhibition, Poona, and in the National Week Exhibition, Bombay, the period of training of this batch had to be extended by $1\frac{1}{2}$ months to enable the trainees to complete the course satisfactorily. A batch of 3 trainees from Dongerkeri, district Ahmednagar, was admitted in May 1947. But they could not continue the training because they found the stipends inadequate.

The staff attached to this scheme rendered technical assistance and also carried out repairs and renewals to the furnaces supplied to trained artisans under the loan-cum-subsidy scheme.

40. (12) *Pottery.*—Only one demonstration is maintained in the whole of Province to teach potters improved methods of production in village pottery and glazed wares and use of improved tools, equipment, etc. On completion of its work at Manikpur, district Thana, the demonstration was transferred to Khanapur in Belgaum district where it commenced its activities from 15th November 1946 with a batch of 10 students of which 8 were selected from Khanapur and 2 from Dharwar district. The trainees continued to undergo training regularly.

41. (13) *Amelioration of backward classes.*—Fourteen peripatetic vocational institutions are maintained for imparting practical training in (1) handloom weaving, (2) tanning and leather work, (3) cane and bamboo work, (4) wood turning and lacquerwork, and (5) fibre work, to the backward class persons only who are usually not hereditary artisans. Technical scholarships in selected vocations are also awarded to the

backward class students for undergoing training in the selected technical institutions recognised by the Board of Technical and Industrial Training, Bombay. Details will be found in chapter XI.

42. (14) *Special scholarships for art-craft and technical studies* :—Ten special scholarships are awarded to hereditary workers engaged in artistic handi-crafts such as gold and silver work, inlay work, ivory and sandalwood carving, etc. to undergo a course of training extending over a period of two years at the Lord Reay Art Workshop of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. For details, chapter VIII may be referred to.

This Department also awards technical 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 are given in chapter XI.

CHAPTER IV

EXPERIMENTATION AND RESEARCH.

43. (1) *Village Industries Experimental Workshops, Poona.*—The Village Industries Experimental Workshop was set up in 1940 for devising improved appliances for hand and mechanical operation and the workshop has been functioning since then.

As it was considered desirable to associate non-officials with the working of the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Government decided during the period under report that the workshop should work under the supervision and guidance of a sub-committee of the Village Industries Committee.

The first meeting of the Village Industries Experimental Workshop Sub-committee was held on 10th May 1947 and subjects such as starting a laboratory and dehydration plant of 1000 lbs. capacity per day, manufacture of charkha iron parts, manufacture of 100 Haskell Ghanies, button-hole drilling, hand-driven raspador trials, appointment of a Draftsman for the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, experiments in weaving of Kamblies on fly-shuttle type loom, improvement in charkha for the production of higher counts and introduction of warping drums for the wool industry, comparative tests of wardha and Haskell Ghanies, were discussed. The sub-committee met for the second time on 3rd June 1947 and discussed subjects such as hand-sizing machine, scheme for lock making, horn button making machine, die punches for press work, manufacture of appliances for pottery demonstration, scheme for a stores section for the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, wood distillation plant and supply of ball bearings and babul logs for the manufacture of Haskell Ghanies.

44. The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Village Industries Experimental Workshop :—

(i) Manufacture of 18 pairs of bullock cart wheels required by the Public Works Department, Bombay, and 9 pairs of similar wheels for the Government of India for the implementation of the scheme for improvement of bullock cart wheels as per suggestions of the Bullock Cart Committee, was continued as per the design supplied by Mr. B. V. Wagh, Convenor, Bullock Cart Wheel Sub-Committee of the Indian Road Congress.

(ii) Thread guide punching equipment and gun metal cup and saucer moulds were manufactured for the pottery demonstration of this Department.

(iii) Three partially finished bangle-winding machines were completed for the Glass Bangle Manufacture Scheme.

(iv) The work of manufacture of 30 Haskell Ghanies which was undertaken during the previous year was completed and the work of construction of further 100 Haskell Ghanies was $\frac{2}{3}$ undertaken.

(v) The Superintendent, Village Industries Experimental Workshop, inspected at Kholapur the sizing machine designed and manufactured by a private party. It was decided to take actual trials at one of the weaving schools.

(vi) The Superintendent also inspected the Kirloskar Spinning Machine designed and manufactured by Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers at Kirloskarwadi and it was decided in the light of the report submitted by him that one mechanic from the workshop should be deputed for a period of 2 to 3 months to bring the machine in working order.

(vii) The workshop also rendered the necessary help to the Hand-made Paper Research Centre, Poona, organised by the Village Industries Committee, as and when required.

(viii) Grass seed removing trial was arranged at the instance of the Economic Botanist to Government.

(ix) A novel method of suspension was incorporated in the weight beam construction of the Haskell Ghani. This eliminated the use of 2" two ball bearings and heavy casting for ball bearing housing. One inch diameter shaft was used instead of 2" diameter shaft. This new unit was under trial and showed encouraging results.

44. Glass and glass bangle manufacture.

Experiments in regard to the manufacture of facet bangles, press bangles and bangles of various types and designs that are popular in the market were carried out. A trial on producer gas furnace worked on firewood as fuel was also taken and results were encouraging.

45. (2) GOVERNMENT SILK FARM.

The Farm has been started at Hindalge, district Belgaum, as per one of the recommendations made by late Mr. E. S. Ramanath, the then Sericulturist appointed by the Government of Bombay to carry out a survey for exploring the possibilities of starting sericulture industry in this Province. The existing farm functions as a research, experimental and training centre as well as a grainage to some extent. The work done by the farm has been mentioned in chapter VII.

46. (3) DYEING AND PRINTING.

The Senior Dyeing Demonstrator successfully carried out experiments on certain fancy colour shades and introduced them amongst weavers. He conducted with success, experiments for dyeing animal hairs used for brushes in black and brown shades.

47. (4) COIR INDUSTRY.

The Coir Supervisor carried out experiments to find out the possibility of wetting cocoanut husks in fresh water at Hangal Alur in Dharwar district. The results obtained were encouraging.

48. (5) POTTERY INDUSTRY.

The Ceramic Chemist constructed a small furnace for demonstration on semi-commercial scale. Clays available at Khanapur were tested

to make available cheap red clay for the manufacture of glazed and improved unglazed pottery and the use of this clay was taught to the trainees at the demonstration. Experiments to produce finer white pottery and the tests for the construction of a more economic and improved kiln for village potters were undertaken by him and they were in progress.

49. (6) GOVERNMENT SISAL ESTATE, SHRIGONDA.

The Government Sisal Estate, Shrigonda, was under the joint management of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operative Department. It was more or less an Experimental Station for the sisal fibre industry. The agricultural side consisting of (1) renovation of the plantation, (2) inter-cropping, (3) harvesting, (4) maintenance of nurseries was looked after by the Department of Agriculture. The industrial side which consisted of extraction and marketing of fibre was looked after by the Co-operative Department.

A single drum raspador machine was being run for the mechanical decortication of sisal leaves. The proposal to instal a double-drum raspador could not be given effect to as no suitable oil engine was available to supply the motive power required. However, arrangements were in progress to secure a suitable engine as early as possible. Owing to the abnormal increase in wage rates due to harvesting season at Shrigonda, the fibre extraction work was much dislocated from December 1946 to February 1947. Early in March 1947, the Coir Supervisor was deputed to Sisal Estate, Shrigonda, to help the fibre extraction work. He stayed there for about a month and reorganised the fibre extraction work. The production stepped up several fold and two and three shifts also were worked for some time. Since then, the work was progressing steadily till the end of the year.

An important development in the fibre extraction was the trial of the hand-driven raspador devised and manufactured in the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona. The machine was tried on actual field basis at the Estate. Trials tended to show that with certain improvements, the machine can suitably be introduced at places where power driven raspadors cannot be used. Further improvements that are necessary were under careful examination. The Superintendent, Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona, also visited the Estate for inspecting the machines and buildings.

50. (7) At the Industrial School, Honavar, conducted by the Village Industries Committee, improvements were effected in the spinning wheel for coir. As a result, only one wheel suffices where two were required formerly thereby effecting 40 per cent. saving in the cost of equipment. On the other hand, only two persons can do the work of three with the help of this wheel. The work is faster and the income of each worker from coir spinning increased from 15 to 33 per cent.

51. (8) HAND-MADE PAPER RESEARCH CENTRE, POONA :—

Government sanctioned the revival of the centre and entrusted its working to the Village Industries Committee with the following objects :—

1. Production of superior kind of hand-made paper.
2. Training of artisans and other students.
3. Research.

The work of the centre could not be started before the end of the year for want of the required equipment, tools and materials.

52. (9) VILLAGE INDUSTRIES RESEARCH LABORATORY:

The Village Industries Committee, Bombay, submitted a scheme for the organisation of a village industries research laboratory, in order that it may :

- (a) work on problems, solution of which may supply fresh occupations to the rural population,
- (b) conduct research for the improvement of the existing village industries so as to increase their efficiency and output, and
- (c) adapt and apply the results of researches already conducted by others so as to suit the Bombay village conditions and to introduce them at suitable places.

The scheme was submitted to Government with the remarks of this Department. Orders sanctioning the establishment of a village industries research laboratory were issued by Government after the close of the year.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY THE STATE.

53. Financial assistance to cottage or village industries is given by this Department under three schemes :

(1) Scheme for grant of subsidies and loans to artisans for purchase of appliances and tools,

(2) scheme for grant of subsidies and loans to backward class artisans for purchase of appliances and tools, and

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

(1) Scheme for grant of subsidies and loans to artisans for purchase of appliances and tools.

54. The training imparted to artisans in the use of improved appliances and tools and in improved methods of production at the various peripatetic schools and demonstrations maintained by this Department or at other approved industrial institutions, would be wasted if they are not given the necessary facilities for making use of that training. The main facility that is generally required is financial assistance to start or develop the industries in which the artisans are trained and this is provided under this scheme in the form of loans and subsidies subject to certain conditions laid down in the rules framed for this purpose. This scheme has been in operation from 1941. An amount upto Rs. 500 for appliances and tools and an amount upto Rs. 500 for working capital are sanctioned to each artisan individually. In the case of a joint undertaking the total sum to be sanctioned may be equal to the aggregate of what would have been admissible to each of the applicants separately. Not more than 50 per cent. of the amount sanctioned for purchase of appliances and tools could be treated as a subsidy while the remaining amount together with the whole amount sanctioned for working capital was to be treated as a loan, free of interest, repayable in monthly instalments spread over a period not exceeding five years. Arrangements for supply of appliances and tools and raw materials to be purchased from the amount of grants sanctioned are also made by the Department. Under the rules, grants were to be made to individuals direct. Proposals for so revising the rules as to make them applicable to co-operative societies catering for the needs of the artisans were submitted to Government for approval.

After the transfer of the work in regard to cottage industries from the Department of Industries to the Co-operative Department, it took some time before Government issued specific orders authorising the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to sanction grants and execute agreements on behalf of the Government of Bombay. On the other hand, impressed stamps were not available at the Poona Treasury and stamping of agreements with special certificates from the Collector took more time than what was usually taken in Bombay.

Subsidies and loans could, therefore, be sanctioned to only 5 artisans for carrying on the leather working industry during the period of seven months under report. The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 2,450 out of which Rs. 1,379 were sanctioned for purchase of improved appliances and tools and Rs. 1,071 for working capital.

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

55. On the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee appointed to consider ways and means for improvement of backward classes, Government was pleased to sanction, amongst other things, separate rules for grant of subsidies and loans to backward class artisans for purchase of appliances and tools in September 1943. Under these rules, persons trained in the various peripatetic parties specially organised in the backward areas of the Surat, Thana, Nasik and West Khandesh districts and the backward class persons trained in the various recognised technical institutions with the aid of Government scholarships are eligible for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 400 for purchase of appliances and tools and for working capital. Fifty per cent. of the cost of equipment and fifty per cent. of the amount of working capital is considered as a subsidy and the balance as a loan, free of interest, repayable in easy monthly instalments spread over a period not exceeding five years, payment of first instalment to commence after 18 months from the date of disbursement of the loan. Proposals for revision of these rules on the lines of those submitted in connection with the scheme for grant of subsidies and loans to artisans, were submitted to and were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

During the period from 1st December 1946 to 30th June 1947, subsidies and loans were sanctioned to 33 backward class trainees aggregating to Rs. 13,200. The statement below shows the number of backward-class persons and the amounts sanctioned to them for different industries :—

S. No.	Name of industry.	No. of persons assisted.	Amount of subsidy sanctioned.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Total amount of the grant.
			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1	Wood turning and lacquer work.	5	1,000	1,000	2,000
2	Tanning ..	10	2,000	2,000	4,000
3	Cotton weaving ..	10	2,000	2,000	4,000
4	Cane and bamboo work ..	8	1,600	1,600	3,200
Total ..		33	6,600	6,600	13,200

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

56. The scheme was first started in 1942 with a view to assist educated unemployed persons who have been trained in a particular industry to establish themselves in that industry or in business or trade

connected therewith and helping those who are already in industry, business or trade, to develop and expand their activities by giving them special grants. The scheme has been continued from time to time. It was only towards the close of the year that rules governing the scheme were so amended by Government as to authorise the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries instead of the Director of Industries to sanction grants under the scheme to educated unemployed persons so far as village or cottage industries are concerned. Under this scheme, grants are sanctioned for—

- (i) purchasing tools, implements and appliances or machinery including the cost of erection,
- (ii) enabling the recipient to tide over the early stages of manufacture on a commercial scale,
- (iii) helping the recipient to meet losses due to poor production in the beginning,
- (iv) working capital in special cases and
- (v) other similar purposes depending upon the circumstances of each case.

Applications from more persons than one for a joint undertaking are also considered. The grant is not ordinarily to exceed Rs. 1,000 and in no case Rs. 2,000 to each individual, without the special sanction of Government, provided that if the grant is sanctioned for a joint undertaking the total sum may be equal to the aggregate of what would be admissible to each of the applicants separately. Fifty per cent. of the grant can be treated as a subsidy and Fifty per cent. as a loan, free of interest, repayable in instalments. But in cases in which circumstances justify such a course, a grant on the basis of recovery of the whole grant or a percentage higher than 50, free of interest, may also be sanctioned. The returnable part of the grant is spread over a period not exceeding five years, in equal monthly instalments, payment of first instalment commencing after 18 months from the date of disbursement of the loan.

During the period from 1st December 1946 to 30th June 1947 grants were sanctioned to 4 persons, amounting in all to Rs. 5,250, the whole of which was treated as loans. The statement below shows the number of persons assisted under the scheme, names of industries and the amounts of loan sanctioned therefor :—

S. No.	Name of industry or business or trade connected therewith.	No. of persons assisted.	Amount of loan sanctioned.
			Rs.
1	Manufacture of patent oils and ayurvedic medicines.	1	500
2	Leather working	1	2,000
3	Extraction of sisal fibre	1	2,000
4	Carpentry and smithy	1	750

CHAPTER VI.

MARKETING THROUGH THE STATE.

A. *Export Section.*

57. This Department has a separate export section with a Special Officer for Cottage Industries Products as its Head. The Special Officer also supervises and co-ordinates the working of Government Sales Depots.

(1) HANDLOOM TEXTILES.

58. The following export quotas were granted for cotton piece goods for the half year ending June 1947 :—

(i) Australia.	1,50,000 yards.
(ii) New Zealand.	80,000 yards.

In view of the acute shortage of cloth in this Province, Government directed this Department in April 1947 not to export any handloom cloth to Australia or other foreign countries or accept any fresh orders for export from outside India against the six monthly quotas and only to honour the commitments already made till the cloth stock position in this Province improved. No fresh orders were, therefore, accepted against the quotas for the half year ending June 1947.

Made-up goods worth about Rs. 1,28,697 had been manufactured against Australian orders and was ready for shipment. Owing to difficulties in obtaining permits for exporting cotton manufactures (made-up goods), as distinguished from cotton piece goods to Australia, the ready material could not be exported to Australia.

Government permitted this Department to offer as much of this ready material as possible to New Zealand consignees and to dispose of the balance locally through Government Sales Depots.

Accordingly, material valued at about Rs. 1,18,872 was offered to and accepted by the New Zealand consignees and arrangements were made to ship it to New Zealand.

The following are the details of the shipments to Australia and New Zealand during the period under review :—

I. SHIPMENTS TO AUSTRALIA.

Type of cloth.	Quantity.	F. O. B. value
		of the goods.
		Rs. a. p.
(i) Cellular shirting 36" wide	30,684 yards	48,281 14 0
(ii) Curtaining 48" wide	996 "	2,353 14 9
	Total ..	<u>50,635 12 9</u>

II. SHIPMENTS TO NEW ZEALAND.

Type of cloth.	Quantity.	F. O. B. value of the goods.
		Rs. a. p.
(i) Cellular shirting 36" wide	9,992½ yards	17,965 9 9
(ii) Table cloths and bed-sheets	628 Pcs.	16,898 2 3
(iii) Curtaining	3,515½ yards	7,854 6 3
	Total	42,718 2 3

59. *Yarn.*—During the period under review 335 bales of yarn required for the different activities of the Department were indented for and distributed as under amongst district industrial co-operative associations in connection with the organisation of the production scheme and amongst sales depots for manufacture of special textiles :—

Name of industrial co-operative associations.	No. of bales supplied.
1. West Khandesh District Industrial Co-operative Association, Dhulia ...	13
2. District Industrial Co-operative Association, Belgaum	3
3. Industrial Co-operative Association, Malegaon, district Nasik	2
4. Industrial Co-operative Association, Yeola, district Nasik	108
5. Northern Central Division Industrial Co-operative Association, Ahmednagar	5
6. District Industrial Co-operative Association, Sholapur.	93
Total	224

Name of Government sales depot.	No. of bales supplied.
1. Bombay	14
2. Sholapur	2
3. Nasik	36
4. Surat	31
5. Belgaum	8
Total	91

60. *Balance of yarn.*—At a conference of the representatives of district industrial co-operative associations and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association held at Poona in April 1947, it was decided that in view of the orders of the Government of Bombay stopping export of cloth from the Province, the scheme for organisation of production should be abandoned. The balance of yarn remaining with the industrial co-operative associations out of the yarn supplied to them under the Export Scheme, was with the approval of Government proposed to be utilised for the manufacture of cheap utility cloth for local civilian use. The necessary steps were accordingly taken to give effect to the above proposal.

(2) SANDALWOOD, ROSEWOOD, YELLOW-WOOD AND HORN ARTICLES.

61. During the last war there was a good demand for these articles from foreign troops in India. After the cessation of hostilities, these troops left India and the local market for these articles dwindled. In order, therefore, to find out ways and means of developing marketing facilities for these products in foreign countries a conference of the interested parties was convened in Bombay in June 1947.

The following were the main suggestions made by the conference :—

(i) There should be standardisation of the type and workmanship of these articles without prejudice to the scope for display of individual skill in art.

(ii) Fittings should be improved and standardised.

(iii) Arrangements should be made to supply seasoned wood to artisans to be used for the manufacture of these articles.

(iv) Propaganda and publicity in regard to these products should be arranged for through the Press, issuing of an illustrated catalogue, display in show-rooms, etc.

Action was being taken on all the proposals.

The Indian Government Trade Commissioners in the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Argentine and Afghanistan were addressed to ascertain the scope for marketing the products in those countries. Several Gift Shops and Departmental Stores in the United States of America were also approached.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Trade enquiries received from various parties in different countries viz., Canada, Argentine, the United States of America, California and Afghanistan were dealt with and they were furnished with price-lists and terms of business.

Samples of horn and sandalwood articles were also sent to certain interested parties in Toronto and California at their request on payment.

Efforts were being made to display the cottage industries products of the Bombay Province in the showrooms of Indian Government Trade Commissioners:

LOCAL ENQUIRIES.

The Bombay representatives of an American firm and a Swiss firm purchased selected samples of these products and forwarded them to their principals at Chicago and Norwich respectively to test the market for them.

Several representatives of foreign firms visiting Bombay were contacted with a view to developing trade connections especially in respect of these art-craft products.

(3) LEATHER GOODS.

62. An enquiry for 2,000 pairs of shoes for export to Iran was received through a party in Delhi and specifications for standard samples were fixed and furnished to the party. The matter was under further correspondence at the close of the year.

(4) WOOLLEN KAMBLIES (COUNTRY BLANKETS).

63. The Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Ceylon, was requested to ascertain the possibilities of marketing these goods in Ceylon. Samples together with terms of business and price quotations were sent to him for information.

It was learnt from him that woollen kambliies had good market in Ceylon but their prices quoted by this Department were rather high and uncompetitive.

The question of manufacturing the kambliies at cheaper rates was referred to the Wool Expert of this Department and his report was awaited.

(5) SILVER FILIGREE ARTICLES.

64. There appears to be a good demand for these products in Canada and Australia and New Zealand. But due to the ban on export of these products, no trade enquiries could be responded to or orders booked.

(6) SISAL FIBRE ARTICLES.

65. Sisal fibre articles such as ladies' hats, handbags, etc. were also in demand particularly in the United States of America and Canada but the ban on their export prevented this Department from accepting any orders.

This Department moved the Government of Bombay requesting it to take steps for the lifting of the ban.

B: Sales Depots .

66. No fresh sales depots were organised during the period under report, the number of sales depots continuing to be 5. They were working at Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Surat and Nasik. These depots stock for sale cottage and small scale industries products such as handloom and powerloom textiles, sandalwood, horn and ivory and sisal fibre articles, leather goods, etc. Individual artisans and their organisations including co-operative societies avail themselves of these depots for marketing their products. Articles which are in general demand are purchased outright. But the articles in regard to which it is necessary to study the market are accepted on consignment account.

67. Suggestions for improvement in quality, design, colour schemes, etc., are also made to artisans and their associations in order that their products may find a better market. For goods in demand, specific orders are also placed with individual workers or their organisations, including co-operative societies on the basis of competitive quotations.

68. With a view to widen the field for marketing the products, a scheme called "Customer Agency" has been introduced. Under this scheme each depot can appoint reliable co-operative societies and other reliable parties in different mofussil centres in the districts to act as their agents for marketing the products. These societies are supplied stocks against a deposit and are entitled to a commission on the sales effected. Efforts were being made by all the depots to organise agencies under the scheme.

69. Government directed towards the close of the year that the possibilities of the provincial and district industrial associations taking over the work of the sales depots should be explored. Steps in that direction were being taken.

BOMBAY DEPOT:

70. The depot received goods from various district industrial co-operative associations, lacquerwork demonstrations, the Ahmednagar Sisal Fibre Institute, the Sandalwood Producers' Co-operative Associations at Honavar, Sirsi and Kumta, Honavar Button and Horn Workers' Society, Individual artisans, small-scale producers and various ladies' associations.

The depot has the following sections:—

1. Cotton textiles.
2. Silk and jari.
3. Leather goods.
4. Jewellery.
5. Art-crafts.
6. Miscellaneous.

Cotton textiles such as coatings, shirtings, etc. of the value of Rs. 37,347 were purchased during the period under report from the various industrial co-operative associations in the districts. The depot also purchased from individual weavers and small handloom factories goods worth Rs. 23,119. In certain cases, the depot supplied yarn to weavers for manufacturing special types of cloth required by the depot and goods worth Rs. 8,329 were received from such weavers. The total sales in this section amounted to Rs. 68,527.

Silk and jari goods, leather goods, jewellery, knitted goods, embroidered goods, etc. were kept in the respective sections on consignment basis and Rs. 27,342 were realized by their sales.

Art-crafts articles such as sandalwood, rosewood, and ivory carved articles are mainly purchased from the various carvers' associations in Kanara district and also from individual artisans who are ex-students of the Reay Art Workshop, Bombay. Goods worth Rs. 6,653 were purchased from the carvers' associations and the purchases from the individual artisans amounted to Rs. 4,560. The total sales for the period were Rs. 8,100. The total sales at this depot thus amounted in value to Rs. 103,970-8-0.

71. A large amount of art-craft articles were purchased by the depot despite the difficulty of marketing them. This was done mainly for encouraging the sandalwood carvers. These articles were in good demand from foreign troops in India. But after the cessation of hostilities the troops left India and there was a large stock of art-craft articles accumulated at the depot. The position was reported to Government and steps were taken for standardisation of these articles in regard to design, execution, fittings, etc. with a view to find markets in foreign countries.

72. Besides co-operative societies and individual artisans in industries like handloom weaving, etc., 18 artisans trained in wood carving, metal carving and lacquerwork, who are loanees of the Department, were helped by purchase of articles worth Rs. 4,560. Three womens' associations and 15 individual ladies were similarly helped by keeping at the depot for sale, their knitted, hand-painted and embroidered goods and toys to the extent of Rs. 3,077.

SURAT DEPOT.

73. The depot handled, during the period under report, manufacture of quality goods under the powerloom scheme and produced good varieties of coatings and shirtings which could compare favourably with mill-made cloth. It also handled silk business of local manufacturers, sandalwood and ivory workers and afforded facilities for the sale of their goods.

The depot also obtained textiles from the Nasik, Malegaon, Belgaum and Sholapur district industrial co-operative associations.

During the period under report, the sales effected by the depot amounted to Rs. 47,540.

NASIK DEPOT.

74. Special types of cheap saris which were got manufactured on powerlooms were found to be in great demand and easily saleable. Besides this, the depot stocked for sale, different products of cottage and small-scale industries and art-crafts. The total sales effected by the depot during the period under report amounted to Rs. 82,264. This depot worked the customer agency scheme successfully. The customer agency shop conducted at Dharana Camp for the benefit of outgoing troops camping at Deolali showed meagre sales as the camps at Deolali were practically empty. Government were therefore approached to pass orders for discontinuing the arrangement for the shop made at Dharana Camp.

The depot showed a small profit of Rs. 910 during the period under report.

SHOLAPUR DEPOT.

75. The depot started working from 29th July 1946. It provided marketing facilities for several local cottage and small-scale industries products. In particular it helped the local plaster, leather and perfumery industries.

Though goods worth Rs. 18,422-4-3 only were sold, the depot can be considered to have made a fair beginning. It is likely to be self-supporting after it works for some time more.

BELGAUM DEPOT.

76. The depot stocked and sold handloom textiles and art-craft articles. The total sales amounted to Rs. 67,148 and the depot was in a position to show a small margin of profit. During the period under report, the Hon'able Minister for Backward Classes, Fisheries and Industries and the Hon'able Minister for Agriculture and Forests, visited the depot.

The value of total sales at all the sales depots during the period of seven months under report was Rs. 3,19,345-3-0.

CHAPTER VII.

SERICULTURE INDUSTRY.

77. *Origin.*—The Government Silk Farm was organised at Hindalge, district Belgaum, in the year 1941 in the Province. The experiments carried out at the Silk Farm showed that silk-worm rearing would be a profitable spare time occupation for agriculturists. Steps were, therefore, taken to organise field demonstration parties to train agriculturists in silk-worm rearing, etc.

A scheme for the development of this industry in Belgaum and Dharwar districts as a cottage industry and linking it up with the organisation of a silk filature factory as proposed by Messrs. N. G. Naik and Co. Ltd., Bangalore, was also sanctioned by Government in the year 1944.

THE SILK FARM.

78. *Garden section.*—All cultural operations were attended to in time and seeds prepared at the Government Silk Farm. Cuttings were supplied for propagation at villages. Different varieties of mulberry were under observation during the period under review with a view to selecting the best ones for propagation.

Rearing section.—Rearings were carried on with disease-free layings of the following races :—

1. Pure Mysore.
2. Nismo white.
3. Biores.
4. H. O., etc.

Besides these, the following races were imported from Hosur Farm in Salem district of Madras Province for experimental rearings :—

1. French 309.
2. S. Shi 105.
3. Chaliakuie.

79. *Research work.*—Experiments on cellular rearings were carried out and the result of the yield was as follows :—

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Pure Mysore. | 34 per cent. to 50 per cent. |
| 2. Nismo white ... | 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. |
| 3. H. O. | 62 per cent. |

The difference in the dry bulb and wet bulb readings has never exceeded the optimum limits, but the Biores race did not give encouraging results as it was newly imported and the factor of acclimatization played an important role.

80. *Grainage section.*—24 lbs. and 12½ ozs. of cocoons were utilised for seed purposes and 1,599 disease-free layings were prepared which were used for rearing at the Silk Farm and also for distribution amongst agriculturists for rearing.

81. *Reeling section.*—A foot reeling machine was manufactured at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona. The machine is found to be working satisfactorily. An experienced reeler can, on an average, reel 1 lb. of silk on this machine by working 8 hours a day. The machine takes about 17 lbs. of raw cocoons to reel 1 lb. of silk. Details of the Foot Reeling Machine are given in the brochure on "Sericulture Industry" published by this Department.

The reeler worked at the foot reeling machine and trained students in practical silk reeling.

82. *Training section.*—The students admitted at the Government Silk Farm were trained in the various branches of the sericulture industry viz., mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing, grainage technique, silk-reeling, etc. During the period under review, 13 students completed their training.

83. *Visitors.*—A large number of agriculturists visited the Farm and saw its working. The Hon'able Minister for Agriculture and Forest and some other officials and non-officials also visited the Farm.

84. The Sericulturist visited Channapatna and Kollegal and acquainted himself with the improvements introduced and the experiments conducted there. He brought with him a few cocoons of (1) French 309, (2) S. Shi 105, (3) Chahakuie. The broods of these races are doing well at the Farm.

85. Ordinarily comparatively costly chandrikies (cocoonages) made of bamboos were used for mounting silk-worms for spinning the cocoons. After his visit to Channapatna, the Sericulturist conducted experiments at the Government Silk Farm in regard to the manufacture and use of straw cocoonages. It is found that straw cocoonages can be prepared comparatively at a very low cost and the silk-worms start spinning in them without the warmth of the sun which is required when a bamboo cocoonage is used. It was also noticed that a bamboo cocoonage gives more unreelable double cocoons than a straw cocoonage. Steps were being taken to introduce straw cocoonages amongst agriculturists.

DEMONSTRATION AND PROPAGANDA WORK.

86. The propaganda staff was working under the Bombay Silk Filatures Ltd., during the agricultural season, 1946-47. The company reported that a vigorous propaganda drive was undertaken during the season in the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar and the company was expecting to bring about 500 acres in Dharwar district and 168 acres in Belgaum district under mulberry cultivation during the season. But owing to the timely setting in of the monsoon which was very favourable for food crops, the stipulated area under mulberry could not be covered as some of the cultivators backed out and utilised the area ear-marked for mulberry for growing food crops. Due to this and other reasons, the actual area planted under mulberry was about 38 acres by 67 families in Belgaum district and 112 acres by 50 families in Dharwar district out of which nearly 60 per cent. failed.

The propaganda staff was taken over by this Department from 1st March 1947 as the company was not willing to continue to control the propaganda staff and organise the cottage industries section of the scheme, but the staff was actually transferred to this Department in April 1947. This staff was placed under the supervision and control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Belgaum. Six centres were selected for propaganda for the development of sericulture. It is expected that about 100 persons from different villages attached to these six centres would be induced to take to mulberry plantation and the total area that would be brought under mulberry plantation during the agricultural season of 1947 would be about 200 acres.

GRAINAGES.

87. Proposals for opening a grainage farm at Chickbagewadi were submitted to Government in June 1947.

The two students who were deputed to undergo training in grainage technique, etc. to the Mysore State continued their training during the period under report.

GENERAL.

88. Assistance was given from time to time to the persons who started the industry in Bijapur and Satara districts.

Details regarding participation by the Silk Farm in exhibitions will be found in Chapter XIII.

A brochure on "Sericulture Industry" prepared by the Sericulturist was sent to the press for printing.

CHAPTER VIII.

ART-CRAFTS.

89. The scheme for the development of art-crafts sanctioned by Government visualizes (1) training of a limited number of artisans at recognised schools with stipends from Government and (2) training of such of cottage workers as are unable to leave their work and homes for training at schools, through technical staff at their villages.

90. Under the first part of the scheme, 10 special scholarships of Rs. 40 per month each are awarded to hereditary workers engaged in art-crafts, such as gold and silver embossing, stone carving, sandalwood and ivory carving, artistic blacksmithy, etc. to enable them to undergo a course of training extending over a period of two years at the Lord Reay Art Workshop of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The training enabled the trainees to improve designs and workmanship to suit the ever-changing modern taste and requirements.

Nine out of the ten students admitted in June 1945 completed their training in May 1947. A batch of 10 students which was granted scholarships in September 1946 was undergoing training at the 2nd year class and is expected to complete its training in May 1948. Applications received as a result of publicity through advertisements or otherwise, were scrutinised and 10 candidates were selected out of which only 3 reported themselves by the end of June 1947. The number of students selected, the art-crafts for which they were selected and the names of districts from which they were selected are given in the statement below :—

Art-craft.	District.	No. of Students selected.	Total No. of students for each industry.
Gold and silver embossing ..	.. Nasik ..	1	4
	.. Dharwar ..	1	
	.. Belgaum ..	1	
	.. Sholapur ..	1	
Engraving ..	.. Nasik ..	1	2
	.. Thana ..	1	
Cabinet making ..	.. Surat ..	1	1
Iron smithy ..	.. Belgaum ..	1	1
House decoration ..	.. Dharwar ..	1	1
Stone carving ..	.. Belgaum ..	1	1

Since the inception of the scheme in 1938-39, seventy-eight artisans have been trained in various art-crafts. 44 of them have been sanctioned grants under the loan-cum-subsidy scheme.

91. Under the second part of the scheme the Part-time Artist Designer of the Department continued to assist craftsmen in adopting new patterns and designs in their work and effecting improvement in the products turned out. The Part-time Artist Designer visited the Women's Co-operative Society, Dharwar, and gave demonstrations in improved technique of wooden toy making to the members with the help of the Sandalwood Craft Supervisor. The Craft Supervisor for sandalwood also gave, under the guidance of the Part-time Artist Designer, technical guidance to the workers of Kumta Sandalwood Carvers' Association, the Honavar Sandalwood Carvers' Association and the Sirsi Sandalwood Producers' Society and supplied drawings and designs to them. The Craft Supervisor also did work in regard to the checking of articles produced by the various artisans before they were sent to the Bombay Sales Depot for marketing.

Steps to fill in the post of the Metal-craft Supervisor newly created by Government were taken. The post was filled in during the last week of June 1947.

92. Information regarding the steps taken for the marketing of art-craft goods which is one of the most decisive factors in the development of art-crafts is given in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER IX.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

A—Primary Industrial Societies.

(1) SOCIETIES OTHER THAN WEAVERS.

93. Post-war reconstruction scheme No. 71 visualises, amongst other things, organisation of a number of industrial co-operative societies. Creation of the industrial co-operatives and village industries section of the Co-operative Department and registration of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association gave further impetus to the work of organisation of industrial co-operatives and the number of primary industrial co-operative societies (apart from weavers' societies which are dealt with separately hereafter) increased during the year from 69 to 124. Distribution of the societies amongst different industries was as under :—

Tanning and leather work	...	...	...	40
Fishing	...	...	...	8
Bee-keeping	...	...	...	5
Metal work	...	...	...	4
Pottery manufacture	...	...	...	5
Cane and bamboo work	...	...	...	4
Oilmen	...	...	...	5
Hand pounding of grain	...	...	...	4
Labour contract	...	...	...	3
Sandalwood work	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	43
			Total	124

Bee-keepers' and fishermen's societies are included in the above figure, but agricultural societies such as ginning and pressing societies and multi-purpose societies undertaking, amongst other things, industrial activities, which in some countries are considered industrial societies are not included. Figures indicating the position in regard to the number and membership of industrial co-operative societies and their total sales, working capital and profits are shown in the statement at the end of this chapter.

94. Undue emphasis is not laid on joint production in a workshop belonging to a society. In the case of industries which artisans can very well carry on in their own homes with improved implements and with raw materials and accessories supplied by societies at reasonable rates and with the marketing and financing facilities made available by societies, artisans are allowed to work in their own homes. Wherever, however, there is a distinct advantage accruing out of joint production, efforts are made to induce societies to undertake such production.

95. Some of the salient feature of the work done by a few important industrial co-operatives in this Province are mentioned below.

The Vishwakarma Panchal Shilotpada Sahakari Mandali, Bombay, which is manufacturing furniture, etc., in its own workshop, sold articles manufactured by it worth Rs. 32,000 and paid Rs. 2,300 to its members as wages.

The Bombay Leather Workers' Society made purchases of raw materials to the extent of Rs. 30,500 and manufactured leather goods worth Rs. 27,700 during the year.

In Kolaba district, the Roha Ashtami Twasta Kasar Producers' Society showed remarkable progress. The value of brass and copper articles produced by the members of the society amounted in value to Rs. 1,09,782 while the value of finished goods sold by the society exceeded Rs. 1,15,000. A sum of Rs. 26,000 was paid by the society as wages to its members.

The Charegaon Veershaiva Lingayat Teli Samaj Society, district Satara, was registered during the year under report and showed remarkable progress. It supplied to its members oil seeds of the total value of Rs. 63,400 and arranged for the sale of oil and groundnut cake of the total value of Rs. 61,000 and Rs. 77,000 respectively. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 2,700 during the year under report. At the root of the success of the society lay strong unity amongst members and equally strong loyalty on their part to the society.

The Pandharpur Teli Samaj Society was registered on 16th March 1947 and made a very good beginning. It sold safflower oil seed (kardai) to its members and helped them to sell their oil. The total safflower oil produced during the year amounted to Rs. 93,000 in value and it earned a profit of Rs. 1,620 during the short period of about three months. The society established contracts with certain consumers' and multi-purpose societies and also sent its oil to the Poona market for sale.

Amongst tanners' societies, the Sholapur Tanners' Co-operative Leather Factory Ltd., has been showing remarkable initiative and tenacity. The society manufactured roller skins and supplied them to certain textile mills. It worked purely as a producers' society, sold goods to the extent of Rs. 48,000 and made a profit of Rs. 2,000.

The industrial co-operative movement has made considerable headway in Kanara district where several cottage industries have been organised on co-operative basis mainly due, in the initial stages, to the unceasing efforts made by Mr. S. K. Kallapur. The total number of industrial co-operatives in the district was 24 with a membership of 2,453. Amongst the industries covered by co-operation were sandalwood carving, button and horn work, carpentry and smithy, tanning and leather-working, bee-keeping and fishing.

The Honavar Sandalwood Producers' Society manufactured articles worth Rs. 25,000 and earned a profit of Rs. 3,300.

The Honavar Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Society worked successfully during the year. It prepared and supplied agricultural implements such as gul-pans, plough-shares, spades, sickles, axes, etc., and also manufactured other articles of domestic requirements such as hinges. It also catered for the needs of cottage industries by manufacturing machines for button making, coir willowing, etc. Its total sales of finished products and raw materials amounted to Rs. 27,629 and it made a profit of Rs. 2,366.

The value of sales effected by the Honavar Bee-keepers' Society was Rs. 23,479 and its working capital was over Rs. 21,000. The total yield of honey was 19,000 lbs. The winter season was very unfavourable, and affected flowering very adversely. The yield of honey was, therefore very low and the society showed a loss of Rs. 2,633.

Among the co-operative fishermen's societies, the Binaga Co-operative Fisheries Association has been striving hard to build up its business. The membership of the association was 129. The share capital and working capital respectively amounted to Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 75,633. During the year under report, it arranged to sell fish worth Rs. 35,000 through the Bombay market. It also supplied yarn to fishermen worth Rs. 16,000 for preparing rampans and nets. Out of the loan of Rs. 30,000 and subsidy of Rs. 10,000 received from Government, the association purchased a launch valued at Rs. 45,900 and a second launch is under construction. Government has been moved to sanction a loan of Rs. 45,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 15,000 to the association for purchasing a second launch. The extent of business done by the association was co-operatively small, because it could not take advantage of the full fishing season for want of its own transport till a launch was purchased.

The Hubli Burud Audyogic Vyapari Sangh secured certain concessions from the Forest Department regarding cutting of bamboos the price to be paid for them and also wagons for their transport. It sold raw materials and finished products to the extent of Rs. 34,000 as against goods worth Rs. 16,000 sold during the last year.

The Hubli Co-operative Gramodyogik Society, district Dharwar, which was registered during the year under report, worked purely as a producers' society. It produced goods worth Rs. 20,000 and its total sales including raw materials exceeded Rs. 42,000. Its production activities were mostly confined to khaddar. But the society proposes to take up other industries also. The society made a profit of Rs. 616.

(2) WEAVERS' SOCIETIES.

96. Most of the weavers' societies which were functioning more or less as credit institutions in the past and prior to the introduction of State control of yarn have shown great improvement in their financial

position as the work relating to distribution of yarn was entrusted to almost all of them and as some of them also paid attention on production activities. Wherever it was possible, the societies, whether registered as producers' societies or otherwise, worked as yarn distributing agencies and some of them undertook production and sale of cloth and some made advances to their members on pledge of finished goods. In Bijapur and Belgaum districts where the number of weavers' societies is very large most of them got themselves affiliated to the respective district industrial associations and tried to sell their members' goods through these associations.

97. The number of weavers' societies increased from 130 to 174 during the year under report. The statement at the end of this chapter contains information regarding the number and membership, total sales and working capital of weavers' societies and the total amount of profits made by them.

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

The Bombay City Weavers' Society had over 3,300 handlooms worked by its members and it purchased goods worth Rs. 29,96,181. The value of goods sold during the year by this society amounts to Rs. 31,82,538 while the society earned a profit of Rs. 2,02,216. The Bombay Handloom Weavers' Association had a decent working capital of Rs. 2,42,704 and it also purchased raw materials worth over Rs. 7½ lakhs during the year under report.

The Bhivandi Mommin Weavers' Co-operative Society had a share capital of Rs. 17,660 and a reserve fund exceeding Rs. 15,500. The society distributed yarn to its members exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in value during the year and earned a net profit of Rs. 18,312. In Surat district, the Surat Weavers' Society increased its share capital to Rs. 1,33,070. The turnover of this society in yarn business exceeded Rs. 34 lakhs and during the year under report the society earned a net profit of Rs. 26,905.

In Dharwar district, the Gadag-Betgiri Weavers' Society had another prosperous year. It effected total sales of raw materials as well as finished goods to the extent of Rs. 4,44,564 and earned a net profit of Rs. 11,586. It has 595 members on its roll and a share capital of Rs. 13,465. The Southern Division Weavers' Society, Ltd., Hubli, and the Annapurneshwari Weavers' Co-operative Society undertook production of cloth and worked as feeder societies to the Southern Division Industrial Co-operative Association, Hubli, by producing and supplying to it finished goods for sale.

There were 10 wool weavers' societies at the end of the year under report. Karnatak is the most important wool weaving tract in this Province and the wool weaving co-operative organisations are also strongest there.

The Ranebennur Wool Industrial Association is the most important wool weavers' association in this Province. It showed considerable progress during the year. It produces woollen scarves, kambliies, coatings, etc., and has a shop at Ranebennur. It trains shepherd boys in improved methods of wool weaving and adoption of modern patterns and designs. The number of its members increased from 193 to 403 during the year under report and it sold finished goods worth Rs. 63,376. The association also conducted a ration shop at Ranebennur and a rural distribution centre at Medlari.

There are 3 wool weavers' societies in Bijapur district. The Bijapur Wool Weavers' Society sold about 900 blankets to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association for supply to refugees from West Punjab. It also supplied 1,000 blankets to the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery. It is proposed to organise wool weavers' societies at all centres where there are more than 100 handlooms working in Bijapur district.

(3) WOMEN'S SOCIETIES.

99. The bye-laws of women's societies are usually so framed as to allow them to undertake activities in regard to consumers' co-operation and also industrial co-operation. In a few cases, however, objects provide for activities regarding consumers' co-operation or industrial co-operation only. The total number of women's societies which could, according to their bye-laws, undertake industrial activities did not exceed a dozen. Some of these societies had their own shops for sale of goods and rationed articles. On the industrial side, their activities were usually confined to tailoring, knitting, embroidery, leather work and preparation of toys, papads, masala, etc.

100. Amongst women's societies which undertook industrial activities, the recently registered Survodaya Women's Co-operative Industrial Society, Bombay, figured prominently. Without any special help from Government, it made satisfactory progress. Its share capital exceeded Rs. 11,000. The cost of raw materials purchased by it amounted to Rs. 17,829 and the value of finished goods sold was Rs. 16,493. It made a profit of Rs. 621. The number of its members was 52 and amongst the handi-crafts with which the society concerned itself were leather work, etc.

The other society which deserves mention is the Hubli-Co-operative Women's Society which showed considerable vitality during the year. It supplied wool and other raw materials to its members, paid them time or piece wages and arranged to sell their finished articles, such as jersies. The working of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 311.

B—District Industrial Co-operative Associations.

101. Under the post-war scheme No. 71, it is proposed that district industrial associations should be organised in those districts where there are no associations at present and the existing as well as the newly

registered associations should undertake the work not only of the development of the handloom weaving industry but also other cottage and subsidiary industries. The principle of broadening the activities of district industrial associations was also accepted by the Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries Conference held at Poona in November 1946. The conference was also of the opinion that at least two-third of the elected members of Boards of Directors should be representatives of affiliated industrial societies. Steps have been or are being taken by district industrial associations to amend their bye-laws accordingly.

102. During the year under report, 4 district industrial associations were registered to serve the districts of Kaira, Surat, East Khandesh and Kanara. A fifth association, viz., the Bhivandi Industrial Association, district Thana, was registered for the town of Bhiwandi and to be converted later into a district industrial association.

103. Most of the associations were entrusted with the work of distribution of yarn either for the whole or part of the districts served by them. This business which the associations did both for members and for non-members in the areas entrusted to them, dominated their working. Several associations, however, helped their members in manufacturing handloom cloth and supply of accessories to them. To a limited extent, they also purchased members' goods and marketed them. Moreover, some associations executed the orders of the export section and sales depots of this Department. While doing so, they had to comply with the specifications laid down by the Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, who is in charge of the work. Finished goods were inspected by the Textile Inspectors of this Department and the goods, which did not comply with the specifications, were rejected. This gave the associations and weavers a practical training which cottage industries workers and their organisations badly need and proved that handloom cloth can conform to rigid standards including fine shades of colours. Production work for the Department was mainly done by five industrial associations amongst which Yeola and Sholapur figures very prominently. A few associations also catered for the needs of the cottage industries of hand spinning of wool and hand weaving of woollen cloth.

104. With the broadening of the basis of existing industrial associations and with the registration of new industrial associations for all cottage industries including handloom weaving, the associations have, in addition to distribution of yarn, been turning their attention to cottage industries other than handloom weaving, also. The Kanara District Industrial Association is in a class by itself because there is hardly any handloom weaving industry worth the name in the district.

105. The statement at the end of this chapter shows the number of district industrial associations, their membership, total sales and working capital and the profits made by them.

106. Some of the important features of the associations are mentioned below.

Surat District Industrial Co-operation Association.—The association was registered on 10th March 1947 and has a strong and representative nominated board of directors as per its bye-laws. There is great scope for development of weaving industry particularly in Surat city where there is already a financially strong primary weavers' society. The association is expected in due course to pay attention to the weaving industry. It decided, however, that immediate attention was necessary for the development of tanning and fishing industries. For that purpose it appointed two sub-committees. The association holds out a good promise for serving as a pivotal body for development of cottage industries in the district.

Kaira District Industrial Co-operative Association.—The association, which is one of the new associations registered during the year, confined its activities to distribution of yarn and the value of total sales amounted to Rs. 3,47,906.

Ahmedabad District Industrial Co-operative Association.—The association was engaged in distributing yarn during the year. The association purchased raw materials worth Rs. 12½ lakhs. The net profit earned by the association during the year amounted to Rs. 12,825.

West Khandesh District Industrial Co-operative Association.—The association undertook the work of wholesale distribution of yarn and was engaged in carrying out this activity throughout the year. The total sales effected by the association amounted to Rs. 13,28,426 and it earned a profit of Rs. 54,370 during the year.

Malegaon Industrial Association.—Due to dissensions amongst its members, the association was not able to work as well as it should. In addition to distribution of yarn it undertook production of handloom textiles to a considerable extent. It effected sales of raw materials and finished goods worth Rs. 10,64,093 and Rs. 1,55,429 respectively and earned a profit of Rs. 14,300.

Yeola Industrial Association.—With a share capital of Rs. 10,000 the association has so far built up a reserve fund of Rs. 44,250. It engaged 100 looms continuously and paid wages to its labourers to the extent of Rs. 99,569. The capacity of production of this association increased appreciably during the year under report. It effected sales of raw materials and finished goods worth Rs. 7,17,806 and Rs. 2,99,862 respectively, the latter forming about 28 per cent. of the total sales. The association runs its own ration shop and during the year it earned a net profit of Rs. 51,884.

North Central Division Industrial Co-operative Association, Ahmednagar.—The membership of the association increased from 1,833 to 1,987 during the year and the association did considerable production work. It supplied woollen yarn to different jails and also undertook the work of dyeing of yarn, printing of cloth, etc. The association also did the business of distribution of yarn. The total value of goods

sold by the association during the year exceeded Rs. 14 lakhs and it earned a profit to the extent of Rs. 47,450 as against Rs. 14,256 for the previous year.

Satara District Industrial Co-operative Association.—The association was registered on 15th August 1944 and has been making steady progress. It has on its roll 337 members including 16 primary industrial societies and has collected a share capital of Rs. 11,000. The association engaged itself throughout the year in the work of distribution of yarn and earned a profit of Rs. 3,206. This association has also made a promising beginning.

East Khandesh District Industrial Co-operative Association.—Though registered during the year, the association had not actually started work by the end of the year. Orders for entrusting wholesale distribution of yarn for part of East Khandesh district had, however, been issued by the District Magistrate before the close of the year.

Sholapur District Industrial Co-operative Association.—This is one of the most progressive of district industrial associations. The value of its total sales amounted to Rs. 17,87,621 out of which Rs. 4,69,204 were accounted for by the sale of finished goods. It made a profit of Rs. 54,304. The association worked about 300 handlooms on its own account and produced malmal, dhotis, saris, shirting and coating, table cloth, bed sheets, towels, etc. It also established contacts with certain multi-purpose, purchase and sale and consumers' societies, thus establishing links between producers and consumers direct. Its working capital increased from Rs. 2,29,963 to Rs. 3,59,622 and its reserve fund went up from Rs. 17,421 to Rs. 30,549.

Hubli District Industrial Co-operative Association.—The association attends to the work of production and sale of cotton textiles under the cotton scheme and also woollen goods under the woollen schemes of Government. Like other associations, it also did the work of distribution of yarn. It has one sale depot at Hubli and one branch for wool work at Bijapur. The total sales of the raw materials, finished, goods, etc., under the cotton and woollen schemes amounted to Rs. 1,88,170 and Rs. 24,388 respectively. The total profit amounted to about Rs. 5,000.

Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Association.—This is one of the new industrial associations registered during the year. It started with the handicap of meagre share capital which need not have been so meagre if earnest efforts had been made to collect substantial share capital from societies and even from a few individuals. Sixteen societies affiliated themselves to the association by the end of the year. Kanara district is likely to figure prominently in regard to the development of cottage industries on co-operative basis and the association has a good future before it.

Bijapur District Industrial Co-operative Association.—A senior Departmental officer was deputed to the association as its Administrative Officer. The constitution of the board of directors was so changed as to give

to the representatives of affiliated weavers' and others societies a dominant voice in the management. The association had a sales depot at Bagalkot and a producing centre at Chadchan where dhotis, shirtings, coatings, etc., were manufactured. The net profit of the association was Rs. 5,497 for the year.

Belgaum District Industrial Co-operative Association.—Although the volume of business of the association is not so large as that of some other associations, the association undertook activities in regard to manufacture of cotton saris, shirtings, etc., outright purchase of both cotton and silk fabrics, dyeing of yarn, supply of accessories to handloom weavers and distribution of yarn. Unlike other associations, about 30 per cent. of its total sales consisted of finished products. The association distributed yarn of the value of Rs. 1,84,084 and sold finished products of the value of Rs. 81,184. The association wishes to take over the Government Sales Depot at Belgaum and steps in that regard were in progress.

C.—Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.

107. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay, was registered on 28th October 1946. Its objects have been kept very wide and include organisation and development of industrial societies, supply of raw materials, sale of finished products, financing of affiliated societies, opening of workshops and factories, etc. The objects by-law was to be considered as an enabling one so that the association may be able to undertake activities in the interest of affiliated district industrial associations and primary industrial societies, whenever required and whenever that did not result in overlapping and waste of effort.

108. The association's authorised share capital is Rs. 25 lakhs. It was expected that soon after the association was registered, it would be able to collect Rs. 5 lakhs and that when its needs increased, the promoters would be able to raise, without difficulty, the remaining share capital bringing it to Rs. 25 lakhs. But the budget of the interim Government of India in the year 1947 upset their calculations and undermined their ability to raise any further share capital from individuals. Government has agreed to subscribe 20 per cent. of the share capital collected by the association or Rs. 50,000 whichever is less and has actually purchased shares worth Rs. 29,000 after the close of the year.

109. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 42,480 to the association for the year 1946-47 based on the estimates of expenditure in regard to salaries of organisers, training of secretaries, propaganda and honorarium, etc. But Rs. 29,884-14-6 only could be appropriated to the expenditure account by the association on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred. Subsequently the association has been allowed by Government a further grant of Rs. 9,309-15-9 for the year 1946-47.

110. The association had a total number of 139 members on 30th June 1947, 25 being industrial co-operative societies, 14 organisers, 26 sympathiser societies and 74 sympathiser individuals. The first Board of Management was nominated under its bye-laws and Government nominated the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Industries as their nominees on the Board. In the absence of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Industries, the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries and the Deputy Director of Industries respectively could take their place on the Board.

111. The association began its activities with organisation of industrial co-operative societies, purchase of raw materials for, and sale of finished products of a few societies. It appointed honorary organisers in the districts and also appointed paid organisers from time to time, the total number of the latter being 17 at the end of the year. Some of the organisers were trained at the Government Training School, Poona, while others were trained by the association. 20 societies were organised by the association and 15 were taken up for development. 2 classes for training of secretaries, one in Karnatak and one in Maharashtra, were organised by the association.

112. Schemes were prepared for tanners' societies at Godhra in Panchmahals District and at Kherwadi in Bombay. A standard scheme for village tanning units and another for a central finishing plant for tanners and a third for carpenters' and blacksmiths' societies were prepared. Technical assistance was also given to a few societies with the help of Technical Inspectors whose cost was borne by Government. The association supplied raw materials and machinery of the value of Rs. 53,000 to societies and sold their finished goods to the extent of Rs. 1,000. Attempts were made to take up the work of distribution of yarn to co-operative societies in certain districts. It was only in June 1947 that work was undertaken for clearing, stocking and despatching of yarn on behalf of (1) the Assistant Textile Controller, Ahmedabad, (2) the Director of Fisheries, (3) the Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, and (4) the Surat Weavers' Producers' Co-operative Society, Ltd. 115 bales and 112 cases of yarn worth Rs. 3,20,932-6-6 were received on behalf of the above parties up to the end of June 1947.

113. The amount of business done by the association during the year under report was meagre. For this there were several reasons beyond the control of the association. But it is also true that the association did not pay as much attention to its business activities as to organisation of societies, etc. Moreover, the association could not secure the services of a competent paid Manager during the year. It has subsequently agreed to concentrate on activities connected with business and production.

114. On account of inadequate business, the gross profit was low. On the other hand, preliminary expenses and expenditure on staff not connected with organisation, etc., was comparatively heavy. The

result was that the association showed a loss of Rs. 11,585-7-5 at the end of the year. A subsequent grant of Rs. 9,309-15-9 sanctioned by Government will correspondingly reduce this loss in the association's next balance sheet.

115. The association has immense scope for work if it tries to develop business and production by co-ordinating the activities of district industrial associations in the districts where they exist and of primaries in the district where district industrial associations do not exist and catering for their needs pertaining to business and production. The turnover of the district industrial co-operative associations and industrial co-operative primaries is large and rapidly increasing. The association has a strong Board of Directors with an eminent industrialist and business man, Mr. D. M. Khatau as its Chairman. If the association utilises its opportunities properly, it can, as an apex body, render very valuable services to industrial co-operation.

D.—Finance and Supervision.

116. Except for small amounts not exceeding a few thousands of rupees lent by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and one or two district industrial co-operative associations to affiliated societies, industrial co-operative associations and industrial primaries had to depend on ordinary central financing agencies for bulk of the finance required by them. A few associations and societies raised some funds by means of deposits.

117. No separate arrangements existed for supervision of industrial co-operative primaries. A few of the societies were affiliated to ordinary supervising unions. As the accounts and working of industrial co-operative societies are more complicated than those of agricultural societies, the need for efficient periodical supervision was keenly felt. The matter was under consideration at the close of the year.

118. Statement referred to in paragraphs 93, 97, 105 and showing the position as on 30th June 1947 :—

Type of societies.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Total sales.	Working capital.	Profit.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Industrial Co-operatives other than weavers' ...	124	7,261	18,77,060	7,85,065	42,288
Weavers' societies ...	174	17,858	1,75,51,286	18,05,893	4,93,278
District Industrial Co-operative Associations.	15	14,787	87,87,476	18,57,449	2,16,026
Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1	139	53,000	3,99,947	-16,323
Total ...	314	40,045	2,82,68,822	48,48,354	7,35,169

CHAPTER X.

THE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

119. *Introduction.*—The Village Industries Committee, the appointment whereof has been referred to in Chapter II, has its Provincial Centre at Bombay and 3 regional centres at Bhalada (Kaira District), Poona and Dharwar, for Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak respectively. Government makes available to the Village Industries Committee the funds necessary for organising all the 4 centres and also for execution of the schemes prepared by the Committee and sanctioned by Government. All the schemes undertaken by the Committee for execution are included in post-war reconstruction scheme No. 73 (revised Blue Book). The Committee meets from time to time and considers various schemes that are prepared by its members or others and submitted to it for consideration. Those of the schemes that are approved by the Committee are submitted to Government for sanction. I usually attend the meetings of the Committee on invitations.

120. It takes time for members and other workers to make the necessary inquiries, compile information and prepare schemes for submission to the Committee. The work of the Committee therefore naturally took time to gather momentum except for the *ad hoc* schemes which were more or less in operation before the establishment of the Committee. The Committee attaches much importance to schemes regarding khadi self-sufficiency. Its schemes regarding food industries included bee-keeping, palm-gur making and oil pressing. Schemes regarding a few other industries and industrial training were also approved by the Committee.

121. *Hand-spinning and hand-weaving.*—The idea underlying most of the schemes regarding hand-spinning and hand-weaving is to impart training in hand-spinning and hand-weaving and to make spinners' families self-sufficient in regard to cloth. Further work such as building of sheds for weaving, arrangements for dyeing and printing, etc., is also undertaken in accordance with the needs of individual centres. Spinners are not given any subsidies while they are under training. But the yarn spun by them is purchased at the rate fixed by the All-India Spinners' Association provided it is sufficiently good. On the other hand, the persons who are under training for weaving are given stipends at rates usually varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month. Subsidies at rates varying from 4 to 6 annas per yard of cloth are also given for weaving and establishment charges. Apart from self-sufficiency, hand-spinning and hand-weaving is taken up in certain scarcity areas as a relief measure for providing employment to the unemployed.

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

Name of the centre and district.	Total number of villages, etc., where work was done.	Number of self-spinners.	Approximate quantity of yarn spun.	Number of weavers trained and/or under training.		Quantity of cloth produced.	Remarks.
				Train- ed.	Under training.		
				Lbs.		Sq. yds.	
<i>On self-sufficiency basis.</i>							
(a) Gandhi Kutir, Karadi, district Surat.	4	185	800	43	—	3,872	
(b) Raniparaj Khadi Karyalaya, district Surat.	11	1,996	1,708	—	42	6,545	
Khadi Industry, district Kanara.	2	—	—	—	6	—	The scheme was started towards the close of the period under review.
<i>As a relief measure in scarcity areas.</i>							
Weaving Centre, Nandura and around villages, district Ahmednagar.	—	20	600	20	—	1,000	
Weaving Centre, Rajapur and around villages, district Satara.	—	20	—	10	—	3,000	
Total	17	2,221	3,115	73	48	19,417	

A comprehensive scheme for introduction of hand-spinning and hand-weaving in scarcity areas of Dharwar District was submitted to Government and orders were awaited.

Proposals for the erection of sheds at 4 different villages in Bijapur District for providing facilities to the Harijan khadi weavers were forwarded to Government and orders were awaited.

122. *Bee-keeping.*—It is proposed to pay special attention to the bee-keeping industry wherever there are possibilities of developing it. The usual method of obtaining honey leads to destruction of bee-hives and often also bee colonies and bee-life. Apart from the fact that the

methods of modern bee-keeping are humane, they also lead to higher production of a highly important article of food which deserves to be introduced to a larger and larger extent in the national diet. Bee-keeping also leads to better pollination of fruit trees, resulting in higher yield of fruit which again is a valuable protective food and which should find its proper place in the national diet.

It is fortunate that the Village Industries Committee has an Expert in bee-keeping, Mr. H. Vishwanathan, who is wholeheartedly devoted to the industry. This industry also takes time to develop and large-scale results cannot be expected immediately. The most important centre for bee-keeping conducted by the Village Industries Committee was Nandgad in Belgaum District where the Committee's Expert Mr. Vishwanathan was in charge. Besides making observations on bee life and replying to numerous inquiries from those interested in the bee-keeping industry, he prepared a 5-year plan for the development of bee-keeping in Khanapur Taluka. He also made arrangements for manufacture of bee-hives and other appliances locally.

Certain important details regarding different bee-keeping centres are given in the statement below :—

Name of the Centre.	Number of persons.		Number of colonies established.	Number of villages covered.	Quantity of honey produced.	Remarks.
	Trained.	Under training.				
Bee-keeping, Bardoll, district Surat.	2	--	4	1	8 0	The work was undertaken as an experimental measure. As the person in charge left the work at the time of the swarming season, appreciable progress could not be made.
Bee-keeping, Nasik, Satara and Kolaba Districts.	5	2	31	4	Information not available.	The necessary equipment was purchased for establishing bee-keeping colonies and people were encouraged to keep bee colonies.
Bee-keeping, Nandgad, district Belgaum.	5	3	112	25	153 14	
Total	14	5	197	31	161 14	

123. *Palm-gur industry.*—As per one of the *ad hoc* schemes prepared by the Village Industries Committee, work was commenced in December 1946 and 8 students were admitted for training from Broach, Surat and Panchmahals Districts. Students were also permitted to tap trees with a view to training them in tapping. 939 lbs. of gur was prepared part of which was given as samples and part sold. A small quantity was found unfit for consumption. The results obtained showed that if owners of palm trees are properly trained, the industry of palm-gur making can be developed as a cottage industry.

Hand-made Paper Industry.

124. (i) *Kalamkhush Hand-made Paper Centre, Sabarmati (Gujarat).*—Besides carrying on ordinary production activities, the centre achieved some results in regard to the method of drying paper and improving its quality.

(ii) *Hand-made Paper Research Centre, Poona.*—Details regarding this centre will be found in Chapter IV.

Industrial Training.

125. *Honavar, district Kanara.*—At the Industrial School, Honavar, certain improvements were effected in the coir spinning and button-making machines. Details regarding the former are given in Chapter IV. 12 persons in the industry were taught use of improved methods of button making and 4 fresh candidates were trained in button-making industry.

Garag, district Dharwar.—Four students were got trained by the Village Industries Committee at the Government carpentry and smithy demonstration and the expenditure on stipends, raw materials, etc., in respect of the training was borne by the Committee.

Hubli, district Dharwar.—Thirty-six women were trained in manufacture of marketable articles such as toys and 9 women were undergoing training at the close of the year.

Shrigonda, district Ahmednagar.—Ninety persons were trained in the production of articles like ladies' hats, hand bags, etc., from braided sisal fibre and also in rope-making. 5 persons were trained in button-making and horn work.

Miscellaneous.

126. Rs. 600 were spent on construction of a building in anticipation of Government sanction for a tannery at Ankola, district Kanara, to be worked by the local Shoe-makers' Co-operative Society under the guidance of the local Gram Seva Samiti.

No work could be done in connection with the scheme for development of the coir industry sanctioned by Government.

Three more schemes, viz. (1) Sajji Matti survey in Maharashtra for the development of soap making, (2) development of woollen industry in Karnatak and (3) an oil pressing centre at Hirekumbi, district Belgaum, were submitted to Government and orders are awaited.

CHAPTER XI.

AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

127. The Ad Hoc Committee, appointed by Government to consider ways and means for the improvement of backward classes, including the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Province and to suggest ameliorative measures, submitted to Government its proposals for various basic schemes for promoting educational, agricultural, health and industrial improvements among the backward class people in the year 1943. The proposed schemes were to be financed from the amount of Rs. 25 lakhs specially reserved from the special development fund. Government accepted the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee and sanctioned various schemes as experimental measures for a period of five years in the first instance. This Department is concerned only with the industrial aspect of the material improvement section of the schemes consisting of (1) organisation of fourteen 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.

128. This Department maintains fourteen peripatetic schools and demonstration parties in various vocations such as tanning and leather work, cane and bamboo work, fibre work, lacquer work and cotton and wool weaving, in the districts of Surat, Thana, Nasik and West Khandesh to impart industrial training to the backward class people. Admissions are restricted only to backward class persons with the benefit of stipends at the rate of Rs. 12 per month each. The number of students admitted to each of these training parties is 10 per term except in the case of carpentry and wood turning demonstrations wherein only six students are admitted in each class per term. The training period of all the demonstration parties has been fixed at one year. Provision is also made for financial assistance in the form of subsidies and loans for purchase of appliances and tools and working capital, with a view to setting up the persons trained in schools and demonstrations in the industries in which they are trained.

The following statement contains important details regarding the results of the working of the schools and demonstrations :—

Serial No.	Name of the party.	Place.	Taluka.	District.	Students trained.	Students under training.
1	Cotton Weaving School	.. Kadod	.. Bardoli	.. Surat	.. ....	19
2	Tanning Demonstration	.. Gandeva	Chikhli	.. "	.. ....	10
3	Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration.	Udawada	Pardi	.. "	.. 9	10
4	Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration.	Bankuwa	Chikhli	.. "	.. ....	6
5	Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration.	Bordi	.. Daharu	.. Thana	.. 6	10
6	Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration.	Umbergaon	Umbergaon	"	.. ....	6
7	Wool Weaving School	.. Nampur	.. Baglan	.. Nasik	.. ....	10
8	Leather Working School	.. Nasik	.. Nasik	.. "	.. ....	7
9	Fibre Work Demonstration	.. Mulher (transferred to) Khalurdi.	.. Baglan Malegaon	}	.. 4	0
10	Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration.	Deolali	.. Nasik		.. "	.. ....	10
11	Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration.	Deola	.. Kalwan	.. "	.. ....	3
12	Fibre Work Demonstration	.. Nawapur	.. Nawapur	.. West Khan- desh.	.. ....	9
13	Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration.	Do.	.. Do.	.. "	.. ....	3
14	Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration.	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	"	.. ....	5
Total ..					19	113

...Excepting the carpentry and wood turning demonstrations at Umbergaon and Deola, all other schools and demonstrations worked satisfactorily on the whole. These two demonstrations had to be kept idle for want of suitable instructors. Efforts were made to secure instructors but without success.

During the period under review, thirty-three backward class trained artisans applied for grant of financial assistance provided under the scheme and all of them were granted loans and subsidies asked for by them. Details in this regard are given in Chapter V.

(2) TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

129. Provision has been made for award of 102 scholarships to backward class students for undergoing training in weaving, mechanical apprentice, leather work, agricultural carpentry and smithy, tailoring and cutting and dyeing and calico printing at fifteen Technical Institutions recognised by the Board of Technical and Industrial Training, Bombay.

During the academic year 1946-47 only 28 applications of the backward class students were received from the selected technical institutions for award of scholarships as a result of publicity given by the Department of Industries, Bombay. Scholarships were awarded to 24 applicants by the Director of Industries and the remaining four applications were rejected as the students were already receiving scholarships from other sources.

Detailed information is contained in the statement below :—

Serial No.	Name of the Institute.	District.	Course.	Duration years.	Rate p. m.	No. of scholarships granted.		Total.	
						1st year.	2nd year.		
Rs.									
1	School of Industry.	Satara	Carpentry and smithy.	2	15	3		4	
2	Municipal Technical School.	Sholapur	(1) Carpentry and smithy.	2	15	2	2	4	
			(2) Mechanical apprentice.	2	15	2		2	
3	Powerloom Weaving Instructional Institute.	Sholapur	Power weaving	1	15	5		5	
4	F. S. Parekh Technical.	Surat	Mechanical apprentice.	2	15	2	1	3	
5	King Edward VII Technical Institute.	Dhulia	Carpentry and smithy.	2	15	2		2	
6	Ideal Tailors and Cutters Institute.	Ahmedabad	Tailoring and cutting.	1	20	1		1	
7	Government Industrial Training Workshop.	Ahmedabad	Tailoring and cutting.	1	20	3		3	
Total						..	20	4	24

Four out of the five students undergoing training at the Powerloom Weaving Instructional Institute, Sholapur, left the Institute before completing their training on account of financial difficulties, etc. All the second year students completed their training by the end of May 1947 at the various institutions, while all the first year students except 3 continued further training in the second year of the respective courses.

The scheme was transferred to this Department from December 1946. Steps were then taken by the Department to give wide publicity amongst backward class persons regarding the award of these scholarships for the year 1947-48, through the Director of Publicity and to carry on necessary propaganda through the district staff of the Co-operative Department and co-operative organisations, etc., with a view to secure a sufficient number of students. Applications received from the students in this respect through the Heads of technical institutions were under scrutiny at the close of the year.

(3) THE SUPERVISORY STAFF.

130. Supervisory staff consisting of one Industrial Inspector, one clerk and one peon for each of the districts of Surat, Thana, Nasik and West Khandesh was sanctioned by Government. The posts of Industrial Inspectors for Surat and Nasik districts had already been filled in by the Director of Industries in March 1945 and February 1946 respectively. The posts of the Industrial Inspectors for Thana and West Khandesh districts which were vacant for dearth of suitable candidates were filled in in the month of April 1947.

As arrangements for disposal of all work in regard to industrial co-operatives and village industries in the districts including supervision of peripatetic schools and demonstration parties of the Department through the District Officers were evolved, proposals for conversion of the 4 posts of Industrial Inspectors into those of District Officer were submitted to Government and sanctioned by them towards the end of the year.

CHAPTER XII.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES.

(1) *Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 70.*

131. A Wool Weaving Institute sanctioned under the post-war reconstruction scheme No. 70 (revised Blue Book) has been organised at Gadag, district Dharwar. The scheme contemplates giving training to wool weavers in improved methods of hand weaving and spinning at the Institute. Admissions to the Institute are limited to 20 students out of which 16 are, according to the revised rates, paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 per month. The remaining 4 may be students not receiving stipends from this Department, but who may get them from other funds such as Harijan Fund, etc. The course of training extends over a period of two years with 48 working hours per week. The Institute started functioning from 1st March 1947. Eight regular stipendiary students and one non-stipendiary student were undergoing training at the Institute at the close of the year. This Department could not secure a sufficient number of students as the rate of stipends originally fixed by Government at Rs. 12 per month was very inadequate considering the cost of living. A proposal was, therefore, submitted to Government in February 1947 to enhance the rate of stipends from Rs. 12 per month to Rs. 20 per month. The proposal was sanctioned in June 1947.

(2) *Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 71.*

132. The scheme relates to the organization of district industrial co-operative associations and a net work of industrial co-operatives to serve as feeder bodies to the district industrial associations. Details of the work done under this scheme have been given in the Chapter IX.

(3) *Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 72.*

133. Original post-war reconstruction scheme No. 108 contemplated the organisation of 53 peripatetic demonstration parties with a view to impart training in improved methods of production and adoption of improved tools and appliances in different crafts with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,01,224. Administrative approval for the organization of 53 parties had been accorded by Government on the lines recommended by the Department of Industries, Bombay. The proposals were referred to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, Poona, for remarks as the control over the scheme was transferred to the Co-operative Department. The proposal was then referred to the Technical Experts Committee, appointed by the Technical Staff Conference convened in April 1947. The scheme was carefully considered by the Technical Experts Committee. The Committee had four sittings and the Committee's report was under preparation at the close of the year.

(4) *Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 73.*

134. The schemes falling under post-war reconstruction scheme No. 73 are executed by a non-official body viz. the Village Industries Committee. The work done under the various schemes by the Village Industries Committee is given in Chapter X.

(5) *Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 214.*

135. The scheme contemplates the organisation of three additional peripatetic demonstration parties in cottage industries for leather work, cane and bamboo work and fibre work for the benefit of backward classes. Provision for grant of scholarships and for grant of subsidies to the trainees for settling in the industries in which they are trained has also been made under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 21,600 has been provided for the purposes from the allotment of Rs. 12,00,000 included in the budget for 1947-48 for financing various post-war reconstruction scheme for backward classes.

The scheme was referred to the Technical Experts Committee appointed by the Technical Staff Conference and the proposals were being examined by it at the close of the year.

(6) *Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 216.*

136. This Department is partly concerned with the scheme which contemplates grant of some more scholarships for vocational training in carpentry and smithy, mechanical and electrical Engineering, radio technology, etc. Government sanctioned the implementation of this scheme during the year 1947-48 as part of ameliorative measures for backward classes and an amount of Rs. 2,040 as detailed below, is provided for the purpose :—

		Rs.
20 sets × Rs. 6 × 12 months	...	1,440
10 sets × Rs. 5 × 12 months	...	600
Total	...	2,040

The scheme was under consideration at the close of the year.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Conferences.*

The following conferences in connection with industrial co-operatives and village industries were held during the period under report at the places and on the dates mentioned against them :—

1. The Provincial Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries Conference. Poona ... 1st and 2nd November 1946.
2. The West Khandesh District Conference of officials and non-officials working for or interested in industrial co-operatives and village industries. Dhulia ... 19th and 20th November 1946.
3. The Nasik District Conference of officials and non-officials working for or interested in industrial co-operatives and village industries. Nasik 13th February 1948.
4. The Conference of the representatives of industrial co-operative associations. Poona ... 14th April 1947.
5. The Conference of the Technical Staff of the Co-operative Department. Poona ... 9th and 10th April 1947.
6. The Conference of the Managers of Sales Depots. 12th April 1947.
7. Technical Experts Conference. 21st May 1947.

Resolutions passed by the conferences were examined and action was taken during the period under report or was under consideration at the end of the year.

(2) *Exhibitions and Shows.*

138. The Department participated in the following industrial exhibitions, agricultural shows, etc., held in this Province as well as in other Provinces and conducted practical demonstrations of the manufacturing processes of cottage industries and/or exhibited cottage and

village industries products wherever possible. A brief account of the work done in this regard is given below :—

(1) *All-India Industrial and Commercial Exhibition, Karachi.*—The exhibition was held at Karachi from 7th November 1946 to 7th January 1947. The Bombay Sales Depot participated in the exhibition and exhibited important cottage and village industries products of this Province.

(2) *All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Madras.*—The Bombay Sales Depot participated in the exhibition and organised a stall for cottage and village industries products at the exhibition held from 23rd December 1946 to 26th January 1947. The Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, attached to this Department, was specially deputed to Madras in this regard.

(3) *Health and Handi-craft Exhibition, Sholapur.*—The exhibition was organised by the Labour Welfare Officer at Sholapur in December 1946. A stall was organised by the sales depot, Sholapur, for the display of cottage and village industries products.

(4) *Sholapur Exhibition.*—This was organised by the Lady's Club of Sholapur in January 1947. The sales depot, Sholapur, participated and organised a stall in the said exhibition.

(5) *District Rayat Conference Agricultural and Industrial Show, Gokak.*—The show was organised at Gokak in Belgaum district in February 1947. The sales depot, Belgaum, took part and exhibited cottage and village industries products. The Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, also participated and arranged practical demonstrations regarding sericulture.

(6) *District Agricultural Show, Ranebennur.*—The show was conducted at Ranebennur in Dharwar district in February 1947. Practical demonstrations in sericulture were arranged by the Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, Belgaum.

(7) *Indian Industries Exhibition, Bombay.*—The exhibition was held at Azad Maidan, Bombay, from 16th February 1947 to 16th March 1947. Stalls were organised by the Bombay Sales Depot for the display of various cottage and village industries products of this Province. No demonstration parties could participate in the exhibition as the intimation was received late.

(8) *Ahmednagar District Rural Development Board's Agricultural and Cattle Show, Kopergaon.*—The show was organised by the Ahmednagar District Rural Development Board at Kopergaon from 19th February 1947 to 21st February 1947. Government aided Sisal Fibre Institute run by the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar, a tanning demonstration and the sales depot, Nasik, participated in the show. Practical demonstrations in tanning, drying and finishing of leather were organised by the tanning demonstration party. Stalls for display

of cottage industries products and fibre articles were organised by the sales depot, Nasik, and the Sisal Fibre Institute, Ahmednagar, respectively.

(9) *International Industrial Exhibition, Poona.*—The exhibition was opened on 1st March 1947 at Poona. Twelve stalls were allotted to this Department by the exhibition authorities. The following demonstration parties participated in the exhibition and arranged for practical demonstrations of the manufacturing processes of their respective industries :—

1. Coir brush and rope-making demonstration.
2. Tanning demonstration.
3. Dyeing and printing demonstration.
4. Cane and bamboo demonstration.
5. Wool weaving demonstration.
6. Glass and glass bangle manufacture demonstration.
7. Haskell ghani demonstration.
8. Lacquerwork demonstration.

The Bombay Sales Depot also participated and exhibited cottage industries products. Stalls were organised from 1st March 1947 to 31st March 1947. A large number of persons visited the stalls and shows lively interest.

(10) *Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held under the auspices of National Week Exhibition Committee, Bombay.*—The exhibition was held in Bombay from 6th April 1947 to 16th April 1947. The following institutions of this Department participated in this exhibition :—

1. Coir brush and rope-making demonstration.
2. Tanning demonstration.
3. Dyeing and printing demonstration.
4. Cane and bamboo work demonstration.
5. Wool weaving demonstration.
6. Glass and glass bangle making demonstration.
7. Lacquerwork demonstration.
8. Cotton weaving demonstration.
9. Sericulture.
10. Bombay Sales Depot.

CHAPTER XIV.

ADMINISTRATION.

139. As already mentioned, I joined duty on 13th July 1946. I held the post up to the end of the year. I toured for 166 days during the year and visited 128 institutions.

Gazetted Officers.

140. The following are the posts of Gazetted Officers in this section :—

(1) *The Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, Bombay.*—Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan, who held the post, was transferred with the post from the Department of Industries to this Department with effect from 1st December 1946 and held the post up to 30th June 1947.

(2) *Personal Assistant.*—Pending recruitment of an Economic Information and Research Officer who would also work as Personal Assistant, a temporary post of Personal Assistant was created in my office under orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492/45, dated 18th December 1946 and Mr. Y. G. Dharmadhikari joined duty as Personal Assistant on 11th January 1947 and continued to hold the post for the rest of the year.

(3) *Tanning and Leather Expert.*—A post of a Tanning and Leather Expert was created under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3539/45, dated 18th December 1946, for the work of intensive development of tanning, flaying and manufacture of leather goods and Mr. J. Ghosh was transferred from the Department of Industries to hold it. He reported for duty on 22nd January 1947 and continued to hold the post throughout the period ending 30th June 1947.

(4) *Textile Officer.*—A post of a Textile Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries was created by Government under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492/45, dated 18th December 1946. Under orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492/45, dated 13th March 1947, Mr. D. N. Savkur was transferred from the Department of Industries to hold the post. Mr. Savkur assumed duty in this office on 25th June 1947 and held the post till the end of the year.

(5) *Engineer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.*—The post was sanctioned under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492/45, dated 18th December 1946, but could not be filled in by Government during the year under report.

District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries and other staff.

141. Under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492/45, dated 18th December 1946, Government was pleased to sanction 10 posts of District Officers and under Government Resolution, Revenue

Department, No. 2492/45, dated 6th June 1947, 4 posts of Industrial Inspectors and 2 posts of Weaving Assistants were converted into 6 posts of District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, thus, making in all 16 posts of District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.

Training of District Officers.

142. Difficulties were experienced in the recruitment of proper personnel and the posts had to be advertised twice. Most of the District Officers were recruited in February and March 1947 and were asked to undergo theoretical and practical training for six months at a Co-operative Training Class attached to my office. As the training was completed after the close of the year, their services could not be utilised for work in the district during the year under report.

Cost of working.

143. The cost of working of this section is indicated in the following statement :—

TABLE NO. I.

Statement showing the cost of working of the Cottage Industries Section for the period from 1st December 1946 to 30th June 1947.

	Rs.
1. Pay of officers	7,249
2. Pay of establishment	1,02,476
3. Allowances and honoraria	55,604
4. Contingencies	1,02,195
5. Scholarships	15,646
6. Grants-in-aid	1,67,246
	<hr/>
Total ...	4,50,416
 <i>Deduct—</i>	
Receipts under Cottage Industries for the same period	4,196
	<hr/>
Net total expenditure ...	4,46,220

CHAPTER XV.

CONCLUSION.

144. The period under report was a period of busy preparation. Almost all the important aspects of cottage and village industries were examined during the period or were under examination at the close of the year, in order to determine the steps to be taken for rehabilitation and development of cottage and village industries. Once the ground is carefully prepared and further lines of action chalked out, reasonably rapid and durable progress would not be difficult.

The number of industrial co-operatives, particularly those other than weavers' societies showed an increase which exceeded by far the increase in any previous year. Arrangements of the State in regard to technical education, finance, marketing, etc., were also brushed up and stimulated. But numerous problems both regarding industrial co-operatives and cottage and village industries remain to be tackled. What little could actually be done can be considered as only digging and putting a few stones and mortar for building up a foundation.

145. It has also to be remembered that it would have been better if the drive for rehabilitation and development of cottage and village industries had been initiated three or four years earlier when the products of most of the cottage and village industries had practically a free field without any competition worth the name. Foreign consumer goods had already begun to flow in by the end of the year under report having its repercussions on cottage industries products. Post-war measures such as decontrol of cloth and yarn would also vitally affect the handloom industry. But it is also clear that organisation and development of cottage and village industries is all the more necessary at this stage because only by organised effort can artisans hope to survive and also get their just claims for a reasonable standard of living recognised by Government and the public.

146. The more was the position examined the more it became clear that there was immense scope for development of cottage and village industries. In spite of what has been done by Government and the people for cottage and village industries in the past, the aggregate effort made and the total expenditure incurred for them compares very unfavourably with the effort made and the expenditure incurred for large-scale industries, particularly if the number of workers in the respective industries are taken into account. This fact deserves to be remembered both by Governments and the public while considering the relative claims on their attention and resources, of cottage and village industries and of large-scale industries.

147. No efforts for developing cottage and village industries and for organising the artisans engaged therein can succeed unless non-official co-operation and support is forthcoming in adequate measure.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the Village Industries Committee provides through its members and their colleagues, a devoted band of tried workers for village industries. Similarly, several experienced, sincere and enthusiastic workers, both paid and honorary are also available in different co-operative organisations. All, however, will have to work for a stage when leadership of the industrial co-operatives and village industries movement rests with artisans themselves. It is a promising sign that considerable and increasing awakening is noticed amongst the artisans.

148. I am happy to express my grateful thanks for the co-operation and the help that I received from numerous non-officials during the most important formative period for industrial co-operatives and village industries and also for the time and energy that they devoted to the cause. My thanks are due also to the staff directly working under me and to the other district staff of the Co-operative Department. They tried to give their best and did not spare themselves in the performance of exacting duties.

D. A. SHAH,

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