



**Annual Report on Industrial  
Co-operatives and Village Industries  
in the Province of Bombay for the  
Year 1948-49**



**BOMBAY**

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**1951**

Letter.

To.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

No. ANR-IND of 1950.

Poona, 13th June 1950.

I forward herewith the Annual Report on Industrial Co-operative Societies and Village Industries in the State for the year ended 30th June 1949, submitted by the Joint Registrar, Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.

2. I am in general agreement with the conclusions arrived at by him and endorse his view that there has been a systematic planning and development of various types of cottage and village industries.

3. With regard to Industrial Co-operatives, the progress recorded during the year has been satisfactory. The Organisation and registration of one Regional and two District Industrial Co-operative Banks is expected to pave the way for providing adequate finance required by Primary Industrial Societies. The increase in the number of societies and their membership as well as working capital, have been satisfactory. It is expected that the appointment of Industrial Supervisors to supervise over the working of these societies will ensure systematic working of these Societies.

4. The working of technical training institutions of the Department, the interest taken by social workers, the financial and other assistance given by Government and increased awakening amongst artisans, have also contributed to the development of the "Induscos".

5. While as stated earlier I am in general agreement with the views expressed by the Joint Registrar, I am of opinion that it is not desirable to make a mention in the report of the observations made by Shri Adachi, Japanese Technician, who stated that "Tools and machines, which were in use with cottage industries in this Province, were such as were used in Japan half century ago". I would accordingly suggest that the two sentences, "Shri Adachi.....Century ago" and "It is true.....improve their position" may be deleted from paragraph 213 of Chapter XIV at page 130.

(Signed) P. J. CHINMULGUND,  
Registrar, Co-operative Societies,  
Bombay State, Poona.

b

OFFICE OF THE JOINT REGISTRAR FOR  
INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES AND VILLAGE  
INDUSTRIES :  
20, Bombay-Poona Road, Poona 3.

To

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies  
and Director of Agricultural Marketing  
and Rural Finance, Bombay Province,  
Poona.

No. ADM/ANR.

Poona 3, 22nd May 1950.

I submit herewith the annual report on Industrial Co-operative Societies and Village Industries in the Province of Bombay for the year ended 30th June 1949.

(Signed) R. N. TRIVEDI,  
Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives  
and Village Industries, B. P., Poona.

Accompt. : Annual Report.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES  
AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1949.**

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Graphical chart showing progress of the producers' societies during 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49.



## CHAPTER I.

### General Review—Policies and Progress.

#### (1) INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

In last year's report reference was made to the statement of their industrial policy issued by the Government of Bombay. This statement is comprehensive and indicates not only the important place cottage industries are expected to occupy in the new industrial structure of the Province, but also the various directions in which positive State action and State assistance can be expected. Government have decided to encourage cottage and small-scale industries in order to secure fuller utilisation of available man power, to provide subsidiary occupations for the rural population and to de-centralise economic power. Accordingly, this Department has taken steps to establish village centres for providing employment and training for all persons willing to take advantage of the same. In areas where village centres are not established, the activities of demonstration parties, which impart training in useful crafts to the rural population, have been intensified. In order that workers in cottage industries can be organised, the formation of industrial co-operatives has been encouraged both by grant of loans and subsidies. Suitable arrangements for finance required for development of cottage industries have also been evolved through a system of Government guarantee and sales depots have been established for marketing the products of cottage industries. All these activities have brought about a greater awakening amongst artisans who now appreciate the value of organisation which alone can enable them to avail themselves of effective State assistance and withstand competition of large-scale factory production.

#### (2) CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

2. The Co-ordination Committee, which consists of representatives of the Department of Co-operation, the Department of Industries, Village Industries Committee and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, is concerned mainly with questions of policy relating to cottage industries. It met twice during the year under report and discussed a number of problems. Amongst the important matters considered by the Committee were (1) preparation of Provincial plans for development of selected cottage and village industries and (2) disposal of accumulated stocks of sandalwood, yellow wood, rose wood, and ivory articles at the Bombay Sales Depot. Necessary action on the various resolutions adopted by the Committee was taken by this office.

#### (3) ALL INDIA COTTAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

3. In view of the important role that cottage and small scale industries can play in the national economy and in view of the means they would provide for rehabilitation of displaced persons, the Government of

India decided to set up Cottage and Small-scale Industries Directorate within Directorate General of Industries and Supplies and constituted an All-India Cottage Industries Board with the Honourable Minister for Industry and Supply as Chairman. The board consisted of representatives of different Provincial Governments and other persons interested in the development of cottage industries. The functions of this Board were as under :—

(1) To advise and assist Government on the organisation and development of cottage and small-scale industries.

(2) To examine and advise how cottage and small-scale industries can be co-ordinated with large-scale industries.

(3) To examine the schemes of the Provincial and State Governments for the promotion of cottage and small-scale industries.

(4) To advise the Government on the marketing of the products of cottage and small-scale industries in India and abroad.

4. The Government of Bombay nominated the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries as their representative on the Board. The first meeting of the Board was held at Cuttack, capital of Orissa, on 13th and 14th December 1948. Among the subjects on which resolutions were adopted by the Board, the following deserve mention :—

(1) Establishment of the Provincial and State Cottage Industries Boards.

(2) Integration between large-scale and cottage industries particularly by way of :

(a) reservation of specified fields of production for cottage industries,

(b) manufacture of components for large-scale industries by cottage industries units and *vice versa*,

(c) supply of basic materials of standard quality at reasonable price and in adequate quantity from large-scale industries to cottage industries.

(3) Establishment of a Central Training and Research Institute.

(4) Surveys of cottage and village industries.

(5) Self-sufficiency in food and cloth.

5. The Board has appointed several sub-committees and the Joint Registrar is a member of the following sub-committees :—

(1) Sub-Committee to draft the scheme for establishment of the Central Training and Research Institute.

(2) Standing Handloom Sub-committee.

(3) Co-operative Sub-Committee.

6. The meetings of the Board and of the sub-committees mentioned above were attended by the Joint Registrar.

## (4) TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

7. The technical education of artisans at or near their own doors through peripatetic vocational training institutions has constituted an important activity of this Department and artisans engaged in such cottage industries as tanning, leather working, cane, and bamboo and fibre work, pottery, wood-turning and lacquerwork, etc. are being trained in the use of improved tools and appliances and in adoption of improved methods of production. The orders of Government sanctioning 23 peripatetic schools under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 72 in 10 different industries were received during the year and preliminary steps for organising these schools were taken as mentioned in Chapter XI. Three peripatetic schools sanctioned by Government under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 214 were organised during the year in the districts of Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar.

8. The proposals for the re-organisation of 31 peripatetic schools and demonstration parties were sanctioned by Government. Preliminary steps were taken to reorganise these institutions. The orders of Government on the proposals for the reorganisation of 14 demonstration parties and schools under the Backward Class Scheme were received after the close of the year.

## (5) VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

9. Almost every important cottage and village industry received attention during the year. Necessary details in this behalf are given in other chapters of this report. The salient features in regard to a few important village and cottage industries are summarised below.

*(a) Cotton Textile Industry.*

10. Priority was given to research in hand-spinning and work was carried on, not only through the official staff but also through suitable non-officials. Details about experiments conducted in this field are given in Chapter III. No definite results could be achieved though a certain degree of progress has been made in achieving the object of securing greater output.

11. As for hand-spinning and khadi, the Village Industries Committee distributed 518 wheels. The total quantity of khadi manufactured under the auspices of the Village Industries Committee was 1,68,805 yards. This figure is exclusive of the khadi produced by a few multi-purpose societies and other organised bodies and individuals. Details about the work done for promotion of khadi industry are given in Chapter IX.

As for weaving, shortage of yarn continued to be a great handicap and the drive for introduction of improved looms could not be initiated.

*(b) Cottage Wool Industry.*

12. The work in regard to cottage wool industry was carried out mainly through the agencies of the N. C. District Industrial Co-operative

Association Ltd., Ahmednagar and Kurbar Wool Industry Development Co-operative Association Ltd., at Ranebennur. The members of the International Wool Secretariat, New Delhi, visited in October 1948 the centres conducted by the Kurbar Wool Industry Development Co-op. Association, Ranebennur and appreciated the work done by the Association for the promotion of the wool industry. The proposals for deputing the Wool Expert for higher studies to United Kingdom for a period of 9 months were sanctioned by Government. It is expected that on his return he would be able to introduce improvements in present methods of carding, spinning, etc. and to facilitate blending to suit different types of wool. Government also sanctioned, during the year, the revised scheme for the expansion of the Wool Utilisation and Research Centre at the Sheep Breeding Research Farm, Poona. The scheme aims at close co-ordination of research at the Farm with the work of the training institutions under this Department.

(c) *Dyeing and Printing Industry.*

13. The development of the dyeing and printing industry is encouraged through the normal activities of the departmental training institutions. As a result of these activities 10 new dye houses were established by trained artisans and societies who received financial aid from Government.

14. Experiments in regard to preparation of a modern type of furnishing material were successfully made and the product turned out was appreciated in Bombay and elsewhere. Proposals for opening a production centre at Sangola in Sholapur District, in accordance with the recommendations of the Manu Subedar Committee, were formulated.

(d) *Coir and Fibre Industry.*

15. The scheme for starting 3 coir extraction and spinning institutions and a coir factory-cum-training institution for development of coir industry in Kanara District was sanctioned by Government. Preliminary steps to organise these institutions were taken.

16. *Sann-hemp production centres.*—With a view to develop the sann-hemp industry in Ratnagiri District, Government sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a sann hemp production centre at Deogad. The centre started its work with full complement of 50 persons during the year.

17. *Fibre industries centres.*—Government sanctioned the organisation of four fibre industries centres at (1) Mayani, district Satara, (2) Khedgaon, district Ahmednagar, (3) Sitamani, district Bijapur and (4) Mohol, district Sholapur, in accordance with the recommendations of the Manu Subedar Committee. Steps were being taken to organise these centres.

(e) *Oil Ghani Industry.*

18. The trials for the construction of improved type of ghani resulted in a success. The mechanism of the new ghani is less complicated and its performance is almost as good as that of the Haskell ghani. Its cost, however, is nearly 2/3rds of the cost of the Haskell ghani. Details

about the experimentation work of the new ghani, R. C. C. mortar, etc. are given in chapter III.

19. Steps to develop the oil pressing industry through co-operative societies were also taken and as many as 14 producers' societies of oilmen were registered during the year. The Village Industries Committee also took steps to promote the industry. Details of the work done in this behalf by the Village Industries Committee are given in chapter IX.

20. Government appointed during the year a Committee to take a review of the assistance so far rendered to the village oil industry and to examine whether it was adequate or whether any further assistance was required in the nature of protection against competition from oil mills. The Committee has since submitted its report and orders of Government on the recommendations of the Committee were awaited.

(f) *Flaying, Tanning and Leather Industry.*

21. Government approved during the year the proposals of this Department for establishment of 5 flaying or dead cattle disposal centres in Poona, Satara, Thana, Panch Mahals and Surat districts. These centres will also impart practical training to village flayers in the art of flaying. The object underlying the establishment of these centres is to avoid huge wastage caused on account of non-utilisation of bones, flesh, fats, etc. Steps to organise those centres were being taken.

22. In order to encourage the collection of bones and to enable tanners, who are not fully employed in the industry, to supplement their income, Government sanctioned, during the year, a loan of Rs. 1,000 each, free of interest, for the first two years to 6 tanners' co-operative societies. The scope of the scheme would be extended to other societies which may be willing to take to such work after watching the experiments. A scheme for conversion of bones into manure on cottage basis was under scrutiny.

23. The difficulties of the tanners in the matter of obtaining tanstuff were examined and suitable proposals were made to Government. Government was pleased to direct that the following clause should be inserted in the draft agreement for standing sales of coupes in order to encourage the tanning industry of the locality :—

“ The contractor purchasing the coupe or coupes should, before removing matti and babul timber from the coupe or coupes, collect matti and babul bark to meet the requirements of Rohits and such other people of the locality, to be estimated by the Range Forest Officer in charge of the coupe or coupes and sell the matti and babul bark to them at a rate not exceeding an anna per maund of 40 lbs. (or annas two per standard maund). The contractor purchasing the hirda farm, before removing the produce from the contract area, should also collect hirda fruit to meet the requirements of the Rohits and such other people of the locality, to be estimated by the Range Forest Officer and sell the hirda fruit to them at a rate to be fixed by

the Forest Department and on the production of a certificate from the Village Officer indicating the quantity of the fruit and the price."

24. The scope of the orders mentioned above has subsequently been extended to tanners' co-operative societies which can obtain bark etc. from the Forest Range Officer on production of a certificate from the District Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries of the district concerned. The scope of the orders mentioned above has also been extended to other forest products such as turwad bark, ghat-bor fruit, ain-bark, divi-divi fruit, etc. which are useful for tanning purposes.

25. The steps which were being taken by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association for intensive development of tanning industry through selected tanners' societies and for collection and distribution of hirda are reported in chapter VIII.

(g) *Pottery.*

26. The results of the production work undertaken at the Khanapur Pottery Demonstration on a semi-commercial basis, showed that the glazed pottery produced on cottage scale compared well with factory made goods in respect of price, quality and demand in the local market and that the manufacture of glazed pottery could be profitably encouraged through co-operative organisations of trained potters. The proposals for handing over the assets including the kiln of the Khanapur Pottery Demonstration to the Karnatak Kumbhar Co-operative Producers' Society, Ltd., which undertook the manufacture of glazed pottery, were under consideration of this Department.

27. Pending a detailed geological survey, the proposals for opening a central factory for the supply of glazes, raw materials, etc. to artisans and their societies for the development of glazed pottery industry were under consideration. Proposals for starting glazed pottery demonstrations in suitable districts such as Dharwar and Panch Mahals, on the lines of the Khanapur Pottery Demonstration, were also under consideration.

(h) *Glass and Glass-bangle Manufacture.*

28. The Glass Chemist, who was deputed to Ferozabad to study the organisation of the glass and glass bangle industry and bead-making, submitted a report embodying his suggestions. The report was under scrutiny. The research and training activities undertaken for the promotion of this industry are given in respective chapters.

(i) *Art-crafts.*

29. A reference was made in the last year's report to a distinct type of lacquerwork done by the artisans at Gokak. The orders of Government sanctioning the organisation of a lacquerwork school at Gokak were received before the close of the year and steps were being taken to establish the school.

(j) *Carpentry and Smithy.*

30. Facilities for training were provided to the artisans and financial assistance was extended to them to set up in the industry. Government

also sanctioned the organisation of two production centres, one for manufacture of agricultural implements and the other for manufacture of household implements in accordance with the recommendations of the Manu Subedar Committee. Preliminary steps to start these centres in Belgaum and Dharwar districts were taken.

#### (6) OCTROI AND TERMINAL TAXES.

31. As levy of octroi and terminal taxes weighed heavily on cottage industries, Government advised the municipalities to amend their terminal tax rules so as to provide for exemption for raw materials required for and finished products of village industries from the payment of terminal tax. Government further advised the municipalities to draft the amendment giving exemption as under :—

“Raw materials and tools and equipment required for, and finished products of village industries provided they are accompanied by invoices in favour of, or bills prepared by, primary co-operative societies, district industrial co-operative associations or the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay.”

32. Government also sent to the municipalities a statement showing the articles which could specifically be exempted from the levy of terminal tax or octroi as there was no possibility of these articles being used for any purpose other than that of village or cottage industry.

33. Under the Sales Tax Act, a registered manufacturer, who is liable to sales tax, can purchase raw materials for use in his manufacture free from sales tax, while an unregistered manufacturer, who is not liable to sales tax, has to pay sales tax for his raw materials. This provision placed the unregistered manufacturers in cottage and small-scale industries in a disadvantageous position vis-a-vis their registered conferees. Government was, therefore, moved to so amend the Bombay Sales Tax as to permit unregistered manufacturers in cottage industries to get an authorisation certificate which would entitle them to purchase raw materials tax free. Government was pleased to accept these suggestions and made necessary amendments in the Bombay Sales Tax Act.

#### (7) REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

34. A large number of displaced persons residing in the various relief camps were without any gainful employment. The Government of India, therefore, suggested to State Governments that immediate steps should be taken to organise cottage and small-scale industries for the benefit and employment of displaced persons.

35. As the displaced persons did not possess the necessary skill required for carrying on an industry, it was not possible for them to engage in cottage and small-scale industries without some initial technical training. The Government of Bombay, therefore, asked the Joint Registrar to make proposals in regard to the organisation of production

centres which would impart, in the initial stages, necessary training and then employ the displaced persons. Accordingly, this Department submitted schemes for establishment of production centres at the relief camps as shown in the sub-joined statement :—

Serial No.	Name of the camp.	Industries selected.	Number of centres to be organised.	Number of persons to be employed.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Akbar camp	... Coir	... 1	100
2	Kalyan camp	... Do.	... 1	100
3	Wadaj camp, Ahmedabad.	district Leather working	... 1	25
4	Visapur	... Tailoring	... 1	25
5	Valivado	... Textile	... 1	120
		... Tailoring	... 1	25
6	Pimpri	... Textile	... 1	120
		... Tailoring	... 1	25
7	Jawahar and South Deolali	Textile	... 1	600
		Tailoring	... 1	50
		Carpentry	... 1	100
		Hosiery	... 1	60
8	Madh Island	... Textile	... 1	120
		... Tailoring	... 1	25
		... Carpentry	... 1	50
		... Hosiery	... 1	60
		... Leather working	... 1	50
		Total	... 17	1,655

36. The schemes for production centres for Valivado, Pimpri, Madh Island, Jawahar and South Deolali and Visapur camps were sanctioned by Government after the close of the year.

#### (8) INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

37. *General Position.*—The comparative figures mentioned in the statement at the end of chapter VIII indicate that the total number of all types of industrial co-operative organisations, excluding those in the merged States, increased from 454 to 661. The membership of these societies increased from 59,233 to 81,865 and their working capital from Rs. 82,73,748 to Rs. 3,30,36,876. The profits of the societies increased during the year from Rs. 8,00,858 to Rs. 8,47,823.

38. *Organisation.*—As stated in last year's report, no special efforts were required to be made for organising industrial co-operatives except federal bodies like the industrial co-operative associations or the district and regional industrial co-operative banks. The working of technical training institutions of this Department, the interest taken by social workers, the financial and other assistance given by Government and increased awakening amongst artisans, resulted in a steady flow of proposals for registration of new societies. As stated before, the total



number of industrial societies increased by about 30 per cent. during the year. To this figure may be added the number of 118 industrial co-operative societies including weavers' societies in the States, which were merged with the Province before 30th June 1949. Thus the total number of societies at the close of the year was 779. Unlike other types of co-operative societies the working of Industrial Co-operatives is of a complicated character and different kinds of industrial primaries present different problems. In future, therefore, attention will have to be focussed on arrangements which would ensure, as far as possible, efficient working of the societies.

39. *Finance.*—Under the scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to *bona fide* craftsmen and their co-operative societies, which has been fully described in chapter IV, the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries has been authorised by Government to sanction to co-operative societies having at least 1/3rd of their members as *bona fide* craftsmen or persons following subsidiary industries, loans-cum-subsidy up to Rs. 10,000 each. The total loans and subsidies sanctioned during the year to 50 societies amounted to Rs. 1,77,687-8-0 and Rs. 35,612-8-0 respectively. The limit of loans the Joint Registrar is empowered to sanction to labour contract societies to serve as working capital has been raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. The cases of co-operative societies, whose financial needs exceeded Rs. 10,000 each, were referred to Government and loans and subsidies were sanctioned to them under special orders of Government. The principle of giving Government guarantee to cover losses for a margin of the advances made by the central financing agencies was continued during the year and the Joint Registrar was authorised to give a percentage guarantee in the case of forest labourers' societies, district industrial associations and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. The details about the financial assistance and other concessions given by Government have been mentioned in Appendix B.

40. In order to facilitate financing of individual artisans, as well as industrial co-operatives and to provide an instrument for tapping part of the profits earned by artisans, such as weavers, during the periods of control, Government permitted establishment of district or regional industrial co-operative banks. Accordingly, 3 industrial banks were registered in the province before the close of the year.

41. *Management.*—An industrial co-operative society, which consists of artisans who are persons of small means, has hardly enough funds in the initial stages to carry on its work and to pay for the cost of its management. The working of the society is of a complicated nature and the society needs a qualified and competent secretary for keeping its accounts and doing other administrative work. In order to enable these societies to employ qualified secretaries, Government has authorised the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to sanction a maximum subsidy of Rs. 600 per year to a society for management expenses subject to certain conditions. During the financial year 1948-49, an amount of Rs. 61,705-15-6 was disbursed as subsidies to societies towards their cost of management. A further amount of Rs. 29,923-3-9 was disbursed as a grant to district industrial

co-operative associations. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association was also given during the year a grant of Rs. 61,005.

42. *Cost of Management.*—The working capital, turnover and cost of management of all types of industrial co-operative organisations amounted, during the year to Rs. 3,30,36,876, Rs. 11,34,02,393 and Rs. 18,00,488 respectively. The cost of management works out at 5 per cent. of the working capital and 1 per cent. of the turnover. These percentages compare favourably with those of the previous year which were 13 per cent. of the working capital and 2 per cent. of the turnover. The total profits of all types of industrial co-operative societies increased from Rs. 8,00,858 to Rs. 8,47,823. At first sight, it appears that the profit position has not kept pace with the increase in the working capital and turnover of the societies. It may be pointed out that as many as 200 societies were registered during the year and these newly registered industrial co-operatives could not be expected to make any profits in the earlier stages of their working. Another reason why the profit position does not show improvement is the fact that the district industrial associations, which undertook the work of distribution of yarn, were not able to take into account the commission due to them from the District Magistrates on account of the unsold yarn. When, however, that is taken into account, the position would show distinct improvement.

43. *Owned Funds.*—The amount of paid up share capital and reserve and other funds of all types of industrial co-operative institutions stood at Rs. 36,02,993 and Rs. 23,20,729 respectively. The working capital of these institutions was as reported above, Rs. 3,30,36,876. The figure of owned funds of nearly Rs. 59,00,000 may be considered satisfactory in view of the fact that the industrial co-operative movement is hardly three years old in the Province.

44. *Supervision.*—The scheme for supervision over industrial co-operatives and peripatetic schools submitted by this Department was approved by Government for a period of one year in the first instance. Under this scheme, 40 posts of supervisors, 8 in the 1st grade, 16 in the 2nd grade and 16 in the 3rd grade, were sanctioned by Government. Arrangements have been made to allot the supervisors to different divisions according to the number of industrial societies in the divisions.

45. As the financial position of industrial co-operatives is not sufficiently strong to enable them to bear supervision and audit charges, Government has granted them relief on the following lines :—

(1) Industrial co-operatives should be exempted from supervision charges for an initial period of 2 years: Industrial co-operatives of 3 or more years standing should, however, be charged supervision charges at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of their working capital as in case of agricultural credit societies.

(2) No audit fees should be charged in case of industrial co-operatives having turnover less than Rs. 25,000 a year for an initial period of 3 years. Industrial co-operatives having a turnover in excess of the foregoing limit should, however, be charged audit fees in accordance with the scales of audit fees prescribed under the rules.

46. The supervisors are placed under the staff committees of the district industrial associations for the purpose of day to day working. In districts where there is no district industrial association, the staff would be under an Ad Hoc Committee or a staff committee appointed by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.

47. Government has also passed orders enlarging the personnel of the Provincial Board of Supervision by giving representation to the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and district industrial co-operative associations thereon.

#### *Labourers' Societies.*

48. (a) *Forest Labourers' Societies.*—While inaugurating the Provincial Co-operative Council on the 15th January 1949, the Honourable Shri V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance and Co-operation, remarked that “novel developments have taken place in the co-operative movement, the most noteworthy of which is the formation of Adiwasi labourers' co-operative societies for securing contracts for work from the Forest Department”. The novel development referred to above had a humble beginning in the year 1947-48 when 11 forest labourers' societies were started for working forest coupes in the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Nasik and Belgaum. The experiment showed promising results during the first year and was extended during the year under report. The number of societies increased from 11 to 29 during the year. The Adiwasi Seva Mandal, Bombay, the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, the Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik, the Swaraj Ashram, Vedchhi and the village Industries Committee were the social service organisations which sponsored, supervised and looked after the working of the forest labourers' societies during the year. In all, 30 coupes were allotted by Government as against 20 during the previous year. The upset price of the coupes was Rs. 3,82,100 as against Rs. 1,87,500 in the previous year. The membership of the societies rose from 508 to 2,421. The labour and transport charges paid by the societies were Rs. 2,95,669 and Rs. 2,46,644 respectively as against Rs. 1,34,847 and Rs. 1,07,141 during the previous year. A major portion of these amounts was paid to the members as they did the work of felling trees, etc. and transporting forest produce. The total profits earned by these societies amounted to Rs. 2,02,878.

49. One of the problems which confronted the forest labourers' societies related to finance required for working the coupes till the produce was sold and the sale-proceeds were realised. Government, therefore, authorised the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to guarantee to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and other central financing agencies, a margin of 40 per cent. of the loans advanced by them to these societies for a maximum amount not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs subject to certain conditions. This concession solved the difficulty of the societies in regard to finance. The societies also experienced some difficulty in marketing their produce. It has, therefore, been decided to establish regional federations of forest

labourers' societies. These federations would advise, guide, assist and control the working of their constituent societies and would also assist them in marketing their produce.

50. A conference of representatives of forest labourers' societies as well as the sponsoring institutions was held on the 18th and 19th September 1948 at Poona under the Presidentship of Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar. The conference was inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister of Bombay. The conference discussed, among other things, questions relating to the formation of federations of forest labourers' societies, finance required by them, marketing of produce from the forest coupes, methods of more efficient working of the coupes, measures for ameliorating the conditions of forest labourers, etc. A training class for secretaries of the societies was also conducted by the Provincial Co-operative Institute and training in such subjects as co-operation, accounts, forestry and the problems of Adiwasis, was imparted to the secretaries. The progress of this movement is largely due to the Committee for Planning the Development of Forest Labourers' Societies constituted by Government under the Chairmanship of Shri D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable Minister for Backward Classes. The Chairman of the Committee undertook intensive tours throughout the Province and got himself acquainted with the working of the existing societies. He also devised plans for the formation of societies in areas where conditions appeared to be favourable. The Committee also tackled the important question relating to fixation of the upset price of the coupes allotted to the societies, as several complaints to the effect that the upset price fixed was high, were received. The Committee suggested a new method of fixing upset price on a scientific basis. The Committee also took important decisions in respect of other matters affecting the management of societies.

Details of the working of the forest labourers' societies are mentioned in chapter VIII.

51. (b) *Labour contract societies*.—Government directed that in the case of minor works costing up to 20,000 such labour contract societies as were approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance or the Deputy Registrar of the division, should be given a trial and such works as were within their capabilities should be entrusted to them at the estimated rates and under the supervision of the Public Works Department. Government further directed that in event of such societies requiring technical help and supervision, the same should be given to them by the Public Works Department Officers concerned free of charge. These orders have paved the way for organisation of labourers and formation of labour contract societies. One difficulty which was experienced by these societies was lack of funds for payment of wages. Government authorised the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to sanction a loan of Rs. 2,000 to serve as working capital to this type of society. As this limit was inadequate, Government raised the same to Rs. 5,000 so that the financial needs of the societies in the matter of executing contracts can be satisfied. If social workers interest themselves in this movement, labour contract societies, like forest labourers' societies, will come into being in large numbers and be instrumental in ameliorating the conditions of labourers in the Province.

## CHAPTER II.

## Technical Advice and Instruction.

*Technical Advice.*

52. The following technical officers and supervisory staff of this Department continued to advise the public in technical matters regarding village and cottage industries and to supervise and guide the working of the technical training institutions maintained by this Department :—

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

53. The technical staff also formulated schemes for development of industries with which they were concerned and also scrutinised the schemes, formulated by non-official bodies. Those who were not directly responsible for research, recommended problems for experimentation and research and also helped such experimentation and research work as far as possible. In some cases, they themselves undertook experimentation and research work as indicated in Chapter No. III.

54. Most of the technical officers undertook regular touring in the districts and established contacts with artisans and their organised bodies including co-operative societies and rendered technical assistance as and when necessary. They also contacted official and non-official workers interested in cottage and village industries. Arrangements for participation in various shows and exhibitions, etc. were also made by them whenever necessary. Several problems relating to cottage and village industries were considered by the technical officers of this Department at the meetings of the Technical Experts Committee. The officers attended the meetings of the various committees, bodies, etc. on which they were appointed as members. The officers were also allowed when necessary to tour in other Provinces and States with a view to acquaint themselves with the development of the cottage industries there. A proposal for deputing the Wool Expert for higher studies to United Kingdom for a period of nine months to undergo a short course of training which would give him necessary training in woollen manufacture, particularly in places where the cottage and small-scale units are situated, was approved by Government. This training, it is expected, would enable him to modify present methods of carding, spinning, etc. and to introduce blending to suit the different types of wools which are or may be produced by the flock-owners in rural areas.

#### *Technical Training.*

55. 23 peripatetic schools were sanctioned by Government. The three peripatetic schools sanctioned by Government for providing technical training to backward classes were organised at Viramgaum, district Ahmedabad, Mohol, district Sholapur and Hubli, district Dharwar. The total number of schools which worked during the year was 61 as against 58 in the previous year.

56. The teaching staff of the training institutions continued to give technical assistance and guidance to the past trainees and others working in villages in the neighbourhood of centres where these institutions were located, in addition to their normal duties. They also rendered active assistance for the formation of industrial co-operative societies particularly of past students. They took part, as usual, in various shows and exhibitions held from time to time in this Province and conducted practical demonstrations of the industries with which they were connected. Details in this regard will be found in Chapter XII. Some of the instructors were also trained with a view to enable them to impart training in some of the subsidiary industries such as horn work, leather embossing, etc.

57. Of the proposals based on the recommendations of the Technical Staff Conference and the Technical Experts Committee, in regard to reorganisation of 51 peripatetic demonstration parties and schools maintained under the cottage industries section which were submitted to Government, proposals for reorganisation of 31 peripatetic parties and schools were sanctioned in March 1949. Preliminary steps were taken to reorganise the

demonstration parties and schools. The statement appended herewith gives detailed information about the period of training, stipends awarded etc. in the peripatetic institutions maintained by this Department.

58. The total number of persons trained during the period under report in the 66 technical training institutions of the Department was 503. In many of the institutions, several, if not all, trainees belonged to backward classes. Out of 503, 110 were trained at the institutions solely intended for backward class persons. 447 persons were under training at the close of the year, of whom 123 were under training at the institutions solely intended for backward classes. The following is brief account of the work done by the institutions during the year under report :—

(1) *Handloom weaving industry—*

59. Ten cotton weaving schools and 5 cotton weaving demonstrations were maintained by the Department for the development of the handloom weaving industry.

(a) *Weaving schools.*—All the 10 cotton weaving schools worked satisfactorily during the year. The centres where these schools were posted and the total number of students who completed their training and of those who were undergoing training at the end of the year are as under :—

Serial No.	Place.	District.	Number of students trained.	Number of students under training.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bahi ...	Panch Mahals	8	...	
2	(a) Shigam ...	Broach ...	5	...	
	(b) Kahanava ...	Do. ...	...	4	
3	Amod ...	Kaira ...	10	4	
4	(a) Dhandhuka ...	Ahmedabad.	6	...	
	(b) Dholka ...	Do. ...	...	...	Only casual students could be trained.
	(c) Rajoda ...	Do. ...	...	4	
5	(a) Asoda ...	East Khandesh.	7	...	
	(b) Erandol ...	Do. ...	...	5	
6	(a) Parola ...	East Khandesh.	10	...	
	(b) Savada ...	Do. ...	...	10	
7	Chandawad ...	Nasik ...	...	9	
8	(a) Mayani ...	North Satara.	10	...	
	(b) Vita ...	South Satara.	...	10	
9	(a) Hubli ...	Dharwar ...	10	...	
	(b) Hosritti ...	Do. ...	...	10	
10	Shirol ...	Dharwar ...	...	10	
			66	68	

Besides regular students, a number of casual students took advantage of the schools. The schools were being reorganised as per the orders of Government.

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

Serial No.	Place.	District.
1	2	3
1.	Talegaon-Dhamdhare	Poona.
2.	Hebsur	Dharwar.
3.	(a) Yamkanmardi	Belgaum.
	(b) Nipani	Belgaum.
4.	Deshnur	Belgaum.
5.	(a) Gudur	Bijapur.
	(b) Galgali	Bijapur.

These demonstration parties rendered assistance to local weavers. All the five demonstration parties have since been ordered to be discontinued.

(2) *Cottage wool industry*—

60. Five institutions, viz., one wool weaving institute, one wool weaving school and three wool weaving demonstrations were maintained by this Department for development of cottage wool industry which included all the processes from carding of wool to manufacture of finished products including rugs and coating of modern designs :—

(a) *Wool weaving institute.*—The details of the work done by this institute will be found in Chapter XI.

(b) *Wool weaving school and demonstrations.*—Detailed information in regard to the work done by these schools and demonstration parties is given below :—

Serial No.	Name of Institute.	Place.	District.	No. of students.		Remarks.
				Trained.	Under training.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Wool weaving School	(a) Konnur. (b) Murgundi.	Dharwar ... Belgaum ...	6 ...	... 8	
2	Wool weaving demonstration.	Khaparia	Surat	10	6	
3	Do.	Songir	West Khan-desh.	10	6	
4	Do.	(a) Jawala .. (b) Balawadi ..	Sholapur ... Do. ...	8 ...	... 6	



The demonstrations arranged for regular training in wool weaving, etc. only when funds were provided for stipends to the students by the District Rural Development Boards. No such funds were provided by the District Rural Development Boards and therefore no regular students could be trained during the year. Steps are now being taken to reorganise the schools and demonstration parties.

### (3) DYEING AND PRINTING INDUSTRY.

61. Three peripatetic dyeing and printing demonstration parties are conducted by the Department to impart training in improved methods of dyeing and printing of yarn, silk and cloth in variegated colour schemes and designs. Mainly dyers, weavers and printers take advantage of the training at the demonstrations.

In order to attend to the requirements of the village dyers and printers and to extend to them the training facilities in dyeing and printing near their doors, the dyeing and printing schools are now being transferred to villages. One school is already working at Parola in East Khandesh District. Another school working at Nadiad has been transferred to village Chaloda in Ahmedabad District in January 1949. In this way, it would be possible to develop the industry in villages where it is existing. The three dyeing and printing demonstrations worked at the following places during the period under report :—

Serial No.	Place.	District.
1	2	3
1	(a) Nadiad (b) Chaloda	.. .. Kaira. .. .. Ahmedabad.
2	(a) Chirne (b) Parola	.. .. West Khandesh. .. .. East Khandesh.
3	(a) Hubli (b) Gadag-Bettgeri	.. .. Dharwar. .. .. Dharwar.

The total number of persons trained in the three demonstration parties was 74. All these demonstrations worked fairly satisfactorily. The local printers at Chirne in West Khandesh district formed themselves into a co-operative association of cloth printers, as a result of the training they received at the dyeing demonstration.

A notable feature of the activities of the dyeing and printing demonstration party in Southern Division working at Hubli was the printing of cotton warps. Experiments were made by the Senior Dyeing Demonstrator and the printed warp material sent to the Government

Sales Depot, Bombay, was approved as saleable in Bombay market, and nearly 125 yards of such material was supplied to the Depot. A repeat order for the supply of printed warp material in four different colour schemes was placed by the Bombay Sales Depot with the Dharwar District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Hubli, district Dharwar.

Preliminary steps were taken to reorganise the three dyeing and printing demonstration parties as per the orders of Government.

#### (4) SERICULTURE.

62. Training in various branches of sericulture, viz., mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing, microscopic examination, preparation of disease-free layings, reeling, spinning of pierced cocoons and silk waste, was imparted at the Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, Belgaum, and model centres in Sericulture in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts. Further details about training in this industry are furnished in Chapter VI.

#### (5) COIR INDUSTRY.

63. The Department maintained one coir manufacturing school and one coir brush and rope-making demonstration for training the artisans in retting of cocoanut husk, extraction of coir, spinning coir into yarn, rope-making, dyeing of coir and yarn, weaving of matting and door mats, manufacture of shopping bags, etc. A brief account of the work done by them is given below:—

(a) *Coir Manufacturing School.*—The school continued its activities at Ankola, district North Kanara. Since a sufficient number of artisans was not coming forward to undergo training with the benefit of stipends offered to them, the work at the school was undertaken on production-cum-training basis by engaging past students of the school. The persons engaged at the school were paid wages on piece-work basis. The work was carried out successfully. The school was reorganised and started regular training work with a batch of 12 students with effect from 1st April 1949.

(b) *The Coir Brush and Rope Making School.*—The school completed its work at Narpad, district Thana, and was transferred to Mithbav in Ratnagiri District in July 1948 at the instance of the Kshatra-kulotpanna Maratha Samaj. The school completed two terms. 17 students took advantage of training at Mithbav. The school was under transfer to Vengurla at the close of the year.

Preliminary steps were also taken to organise the three Coir Extraction and Spinning Institutions in Kanara District sanctioned during the year. Proposals for starting similar institutions in Ratnagiri District for the development of coir industry as per the recommendations of the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Sub-Committee of the Provincial Industries Committee were being formulated.

## (6) FIBRE INDUSTRY.

64. *Hard and Soft Fibre Working Demonstration Party*.—A batch of students admitted at the Demonstration at Mayani, district Satara, in April 1948, completed its training in extraction of fibre, spinning fibre, rope-making, handbag making and manufacture of other fancy articles in September 1948. The Demonstration was then transferred to Mahuli in Khanapur Taluka in the same district where it commenced its work from 15th December 1948 with 10 students, all having been selected from the hereditary rope workers of Mang Community. The students completed their training by middle of June 1949.

## (7) TANNING AND LEATHER WORKING INDUSTRY.

65. Next in importance to weaving industry is the tanning and leather working industry in this Province.

(a) *Tanning industry*.—Six tanning demonstration parties maintained by this Department continued their activities in the districts of Thana, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar and Kanara and imparted training in improved methods of tanning and use of improved appliances. The information regarding the centres at which these parties worked is as under :—

Unit.	Centre.	District.
1	2	3
1	(a) Khardi .. ..	Thana.
	(b) Badlapur .. ..	Thana.
2.	Jhalod .. ..	Panch Mahals.
3	(a) Kusumbe .. ..	West Khandesh.
	(b) Borkund .. ..	West Khandesh.
4	(a) Rashin .. ..	Ahmednagar.
	(b) Madha .. ..	Sholapur.
5	(a) Garag .. ..	Dharwar.
	(b) Siddapur .. ..	Kanara.
6	(a) Old Hubli .. ..	Dharwar.
	(b) Ranebennur .. ..	Dharwar.

Seventy-seven persons were trained in improved methods of curing, tanning, dyeing and finishing of hides and use of modern appliances. 76 artisans were undergoing training at the close of the year. On completion of training, the trained artisans were generally organised on a co-operative basis and the necessary assistance in the form of technical advice, finance, procurement of equipment and raw materials, acquisition of lands, etc., was given to these societies.

66. As there was an insistent demand from Ahmedabad District to the effect that arrangements for training in tanning should be made immediately, an additional party on a purely temporary basis was organised at Barwala in the district. 26 students were undergoing training at the close of the year at this centre.

67. The instructor and assistant instructor of the tanning school, Hubli, were trained at the District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Honavar, in horn work. On completion of their training, training in horn work such as buttons, combs, etc., was introduced in the tanning school at Ranebennur as an experimental measure with effect from June 1949. This experiment will be extended to other tanning parties after watching the results as it gives additional employment to tanners.

(b) *Leather working.*—The leather working school continued its work at Surat and imparted training to students in improved methods of manufacture of various types of footwares and other types of leather goods. It trained 10 students during the period. With a view to introduce training in leather embossing in the leather working school, the instructor and assistant instructor of the leather working school, Surat, were deputed to Bombay to undergo a short course of training in leather embossing at Sarvodaya Women's Co-operative Society, Bombay. After completion of the course, training in leather embossing would be introduced in the Leather Working School, Surat. This training will serve to increase the income of leather workers. The leather embossing is a suitable cottage industry for women as they can carry on the work in their spare time. The question of starting special course in leather embossing for women candidates is also under the consideration of this Department.

Proposals for starting a short course in leather working for the benefit of the persons of the Kherwadi Tanners Colony at the Government Leather Working School, Bandra, made by the Honorary Secretary, Kherwadi Committee, Bandra, Bombay, were recommended to and sanctioned by Government. Steps were taken to organise the class which would be under the joint supervision of the Director of Industries, Bombay, and the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Bombay Province, Poona.

#### (8) CARPENTRY AND SMITHY.

68. The carpentry and smithy demonstration continued its activities at Gadag in Dharwar District. Eight persons were trained and a batch of four persons was undergoing training at the close of the year.

Proposals for training of 10 students per year in carpentry and smithy at the Private High School, Rajapur, Ratnagiri District, were approved by Government and steps to select a batch of 10 students for training were taken.

## (9) LACQUERWORK.

69. The lacquerwork industry is being carried on by a large number of artisans on cottage scale in Surat, Poona, Ahmedabad, Dohad and Jhalod in Panch Mahals District and also to a certain extent by artisans in Nasik proper and Kolaba District. The Jingars of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts are also engaged in this industry to a certain extent. Two demonstration parties were maintained for imparting training to artisans in all the branches of lacquerwork industry. The first unit continued its work at Khalapur in Kolaba District. 10 persons were trained at the school while six were undergoing training at the close of the year.

The second unit continued its work at Murgod in Belgaum District and trained six persons. A batch of six persons was undergoing training in this school at the close of the year.

## (10) CANE AND BAMBOO WORK.

70. Two cane and Bamboo demonstration parties were maintained by this Department. The information regarding the centres touched, number of students trained, etc., by them is given below:—

Unit.	Centre.	District.	No. of students	
			trained.	under training.
1	2	3	4	5
1st	.. Kodibag	.. Kanara	.. 5	..
	.. Baad	.. Do.	.. ..	7
2nd	.. Saundatti	.. Belgaum	.. 10	..
	.. Nipani	.. Do.	.. ..	8

There was an insistent demand from the members of the Mang Community at Chopda in East Khandesh District for a training centre in Bamboo work. It was, therefore, decided to create an additional party on a purely temporary basis to train the members of the Mang Community.

## (11) VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY.

71. *Technical Training.*—Training classes in Haskell Ghani covering a period of one month were conducted at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona 5. During the period under report, 51 Telis were trained and 16 units of Ghanis were supplied on loan-cum-subsidy basis to the past trainees as well as to the trainees who took training during the year. 14 units of Haskell Ghanis were sanctioned to the co-operative societies and other organisations as under:—

- 4 units to the Village Industries Committee, Karnatak Branch.
- 5 units to the Khed Taluka Teli Samaj Utpadak Sahakari Society.
- 5 units to the Pandharpur Teli Samaj Utpadak Society.

The staff provided under the scheme assisted the Telis and their societies in the installation of Ghanis at their premises. They also carried out repairs to Ghanis whenever necessary.

The Ghanis maintained at the demonstration were also utilised for pressing oil seeds and providing pure oil to the public. The total quantity of oil seeds pressed in these Ghanis was 8,352 lbs., out of which 1,877 lbs. were pressed for private parties.

#### (12) GLASS BANGLE MANUFACTURE.

72. The training class in glass and glass bangle manufacture was continued during the year at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona 5. Four trainees who were deputed by the Gudur Kajgar Producers' Co-operative Society completed their training in December 1948. Two trainees from Poona were under training at the close of the year.

#### (13) POTTERY.

73. Pottery has existed for centuries as a cottage industry in most villages. The village potters usually manufacture articles of unglazed type for domestic use. The activities of the one demonstration maintained by this Department at Khanapur, district Belgaum, were concentrated on the manufacture of glazed pottery. A batch of 10 students admitted in November 1947 completed its training at the Demonstration. A fresh batch of 10 students admitted in November 1948 was undergoing training at the close of the year.

The Ceramic Chemist visited Travancore to study the development of this industry and the suggestions made by him were under scrutiny.

#### (14) AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

74. Fourteen peripatetic demonstration parties and schools were 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 backward class persons only, who might or might not be hereditary artisans. Detailed information about the work done by these parties is given in Chapter X.

The information regarding the three additional schools sanctioned by Government exclusively for backward class persons under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 214 is given in Chapter XI.

#### (15) SCHOLARSHIPS.

75. (a) *Art-crafts*.—Training classes in various crafts such as gold and silver smithy, inlay work, ivory and sandalwood carving, stone carving, engraving, carpet weaving, artistic black smithy, carpentry, etc., are conducted at the Lord Reay Art Workshop of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and 10 special scholarships of Rs. 40 per month each are awarded by this Department to hereditary workers to undergo training for 2 years at these classes. Further details regarding this scheme are given in Chapter VII.

(b) *Technical Studies*.—This Department also awards scholarships to backward class persons for undergoing training at the selected technical institutions recognised by the Board of Technical Education, Bombay. Details relating to this scheme will be found in Chapter X.

#### (16) VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

76. Training in some village industries was also arranged by the Village Industries Committee. Its activities in this behalf were as under :—

(1) *Rope-making Industry (Dharwar and Panch Mahals Districts)*.—Fifty villages from Dharwar District were selected for the introduction of improved methods of rope making amongst Harijans engaged in the industry. Each village was to be supplied, after the Harijans in the village were trained, with one improved machine which gives double the output and costs Rs. 80 only. Such machines were introduced in 41 villages and it was found that there was no scope for the introduction of the machines in the remaining 9 villages. 265 persons were trained in new methods of rope making which made the work lighter and the products stronger. Women and children also took interest in the industry. Improved methods of rope making and carpet weaving were also introduced in parts of Panch Mahals District. 20 farmers were taught improved methods of making ropes from sann-hemp. 24 maunds of sann-hemp was supplied to the trainees who manufactured 16½ maunds of ready-made ropes.

(2) *Button, Horn and Coir Industry (Honavar)*.—New methods of manufacturing buttons were taught to 30 persons. 3 men and 3 girls were trained in horn working. 12 women were trained in coir spinning on charkhas. The buttons manufactured at this place are exported to Bombay and other places in India. It may be stated that India is importing this commodity from outside. This industry, therefore, has great scope for development in the country.

(3) *Training to Adiwasis (Halpatis) of Surat District*.—Eight candidates completed their training, 5 in tailoring, 2 in carpentry and 1 in oil pressing. 12 students were undergoing training at the close of the year. The apprentice method was followed in the training of Adiwasis in Surat District. The Inspector supplied tools and raw materials to the trainees and retained articles produced by the trainees for himself. The trainees were given scholarships at Rs. 20 per month each and the Instructor was granted Rs. 5 per trainee per month as tuition fees. This method of training though not scientific helped some backward class persons to find employment in industries, outside their villages.

## Statement containing information regarding schools and demonstration parties

Serial No.	Name of the Training Institute.	No. of training Centres.		Total Number of training centres.	Location.	
		Demonstration.	Schools.		Place.	District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Wool Weaving Schools,	2	1	1	Murgundi	Belgaum
2	Wool Weaving Demonstrations.	..	2	3	1. Khatparia 2. Balawadi 3. Songir	Surat Sholapur West Khandesh.
3	Wool Weaving Institute.	..	1	1	Gadag	Dharwar
4	Cotton Weaving Demonstrations.	5	..	5	1. Tulgaon Dhamdhare. 2. Deshmur 3. Nipani 4. Hebsur 5. Galgali	Poona Belgaum Belgaum Dharwar Bijapur
5	Cotton Weaving Schools, Northern Division.	..	4	4	1. Bahi 2. Kahanava 3. Rajoda 4. Amod	Panch Mahals Broach Ahmedabad Kaira
	Cotton Weaving Schools, Central Division.	..	4	4	1. Brandol	East Khandesh.
	Cotton Weaving Schools, Southern Division.	..	2	2	2. Savsda 3. Chandwad 4. Vita	East Khandesh. Nasik South Satara.
6	Dyeing and Printing schools.	..	3	3	1. Chaloda 2. Farola 3. Hubli	Ahmedabad. East Khandesh. Dharwar.
7	Coir work schools ..	..	2	2	1. Ankola 2. Mithao	Kanara Ratnagiri.
8	Fibre work school ..	..	1	1	1. Mahuli	Satara
9	Tanning schools ..	..	7	7	1. Zalod 2. Badlapur 3. Madha 4. Borkund 5. Biddapur 6. Rauebennur 7. Barwala	Panchmahals Thana. Sholapur. West Khandesh. Kanara. Dharwar. Ahmedabad.



(the position as on 30th June 1949).

Duration of course		No. of trainees to be admitted to each course.		Scholarships and/or stipends and their rates.		Remarks.
Prior to reorganisation.	Under reorganisation.	Prior to reorganisation.	Under reorganisation.	Prior to reorganisation.	Under reorganisation.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6 months	1 year	10	12	12 per mensem	20 per mensem in Rural and 25 per mensem in Urban areas.	
Not fixed	1 year	Not fixed	12	Nil	Do.	
2 years	..	8 per annum.	..	20 per mensem	....	(Stationary Institute), Provision for training 2 voluntary students in a year has been made.
Not fixed	..	Not fixed	..	Nil	....	These demonstrations are to be abolished under reorganisation.
6 months	.. 1 year	.. 4	12	Annas 3 per day of attendance.	Annas 6 per day of attendance.	
Not fixed	.. 1 year	.. not fixed	12	Nil	Annas 6 per day of attendance.	This demonstration is converted into a school under reorganisation.
1 year	.. 1 year	.. 10	12	Rs. 3 per mensem for first 3 months.	Annas 6 per day of attendance.	
1 year	.. 1 year	.. 10	12	Annas 3 per day of attendance for school and Rs. 3 per mensem for first 3 months for other schools.	Do.	
6 months	1 year	.. not fixed	12	Nil	Rs. 20 per mensem for rural and Rs. 25 per mensem in Urban areas.	
6 months	1 year	.. 15 in one school and 10 in the other.	12	Annas 4 per day of attendance in one school Rs. 8 per mensem in the other.	Do.	
6 months	1 year	.. 10	12	Rs. 8 per mensem.	Do.	
Not fixed	1 year	.. not fixed	12	Nil	Do.	
1 year	..	12	..	Rs. 20 rural areas Rs. 25 Urban areas.	....	Organised under Post-War Reconstruction scheme No. 72.

Serial No.	Name of the Training Institute.	No. of training Centres.		Total Number of training centres.	Location.	
		Demonstration.	Schools.		Place.	District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Leather working	..	..	1	1	Surat .. Surat ..
11	Carpentry and smithy school.	..	1	1	Gadag .. Dharwar ..	
12	Lacquerwork schools	..	2	2	1. Murgod .. Beigam 2. Khalapur .. Kolaba.	
13	Cane and Bamboo work schools.	..	2	2	1. Nipani .. Beigam 2. Baad .. Kanara.	
14	Pottery Demonstration.	1	..	1	Khanapur .. Beigam ..	
15	Glass Bangle Manufacturing centre.	..	1	1	Poona 5 .. Poona ..	
16	Oil Ghani Training centre.	..	1	1	Poona 5 .. Poona ..	
17	Lord Rear Art Workshop.	..	1	1	Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Bombay] ..	
18	Silk Farms	..	..	6	1. Hindalge .. Beigam 2. Arbhavi .. Beigam. 3. Bellad-Bage-wadi. Do. 4. Kallapur .. Dharwar 5. Hirekerur .. Do. 6. Agricultural College. Do.	
(3) (a) FOR BACKWARD						
19	Wool weaving school.	..	1	1	Gonde .. Nasik ..	
20	Cotton Weaving school.	..	1	1	Kadod .. Surat ..	
21	Tanning Demonstration.	..	1	1	Kachholi .. Surat ..	
22	Leather working schools.	..	1	1	Lasalgaon .. Nasik ..	
23	Lacquerwork Demonstration.	4	..	4	1. Rankuwa .. Surat 2. Umbargaon .. Thana. 3. Deola .. Nasik. 4. Chhadwel .. West Khandesh.	
24	Fibre work Demonstration.	2	..	2	1. Mukhed .. Nasik 2. Kassara .. West Khandesh.	
25	Cane and Bamboo work Demonstration.	4	..	4	1. Udwada .. Surat 2. Bardi .. Thana 3. Nasik .. Nasik 4. Shahada .. West Khandesh.	
(2) (b) FOR BACKWARD						
26	Leather working school.	..	1	1	Viramgaum .. Ahmedabad ..	
27	Fibre work school	..	1	1	Mohol .. Solapur ..	
28	Cane and Bamboo school.	..	1	1	Hubi .. Dharwar ..	
Total ..		11	6	17		
Grand Total ..		17	49	66		

Duration of course		No. of trainees to be admitted to each course.		Scholarships and/or stipends and their rates.		Remarks:
Prior to reorganisation.	Under reorganisation.	Prior to reorganisation.	Under reorganisation.	Prior to reorganisation.	Under reorganisation.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 year	.. .. .	10	..	Rs. 20 per mensem.	....	The reorganisation of the school was not sanctioned during the period.
3 months .. 1 year	.. .. .	4	12	20 per mensem	Rs. 20 per mensem in rural and Rs. 25 in urban areas.	
1 year .. 1 year	.. .. .	8	12	8 per mensem	Do.	
6 months .. 1 year	.. .. .	10	12	Do.	Do.	
1 year .. .. .	.. .. .	10	..	25 ..	....	Stationary. Not to be reorganised.
6 months .. .. .	.. .. .	9	..	25 ..	....	Do.
1 month .. .. .	.. .. .	8	..	25 ..	....	Do.
2 years .. .. .	.. .. .	10 per year	..	40 ..	....	Do.
6 months ..	48 persons per year.	..	..	25 ..	....	Do.
4 months .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	25 ..	....	Do.

## CLASSES.

1 year	.. .. .	10	..	12 per mensem	....	Under reorganisation the limit of admission in each school will be extended to 12 students per year and rate of stipends will be increased to Rs. 20 per mensem in rural and Rs. 25 per mensem in urban areas, like other schools. The proposal for reorganisation of these 14 Backward class schools was under consideration of Government.
1 year	.. .. .	10	..	Do.	....	
1 year	.. .. .	10	..	Do.	....	
1 year	.. .. .	10	..	Do.	....	
1 year	.. .. .	8	..	Do.	....	
1 year	.. .. .	10	..	Do.	....	
1 year	.. .. .	10	..	Do.	....	
1 year	.. .. .	10	..	Do.	....	

## CLASSES (POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME No. 214).

1 year	.. .. .	12	..	Rs. 20 per mensem.	
1 year	.. .. .	12	..	Do.	
1 year	.. .. .	12	..	Do.	

## CHAPTER III.

## Experimentation and Research.

77. This Department maintains institutions both for mechanical and chemical research work which is necessary for the progress of cottage and village industries of this Province. In addition to the work that is done in these institutions a few technical officers of this Section also carry out some experimentation and research work in their respective industries.

## (1) THE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXPERIMENTAL WORKSHOP, POONA.

78. The Village Industries Experimental Workshop continued its activities under the guidance and supervision of the Village Industries Experimental Workshop Sub-committee appointed by Government. The Sub-committee met ten times and discussed various problems pertaining to cottage and village industries. The details of the experimentation work done at the Workshop are given below:—

(i) The Kirloskar spinning machine was reconditioned and trial tests were taken. The experimentation work showed that it would not ordinarily be possible to reach the production figure claimed for the machine owing to the compactness of construction. It was, therefore, decided that the machine should be split up into two so as to separate the processes of sliver making and spinning with a view to get higher production.

(ii) One Mr. Deval from Poona had approached the Chairman of the Village Industries Experimental Workshop Sub-committee in connection with completion of a spinning machine he had designed. The Superintendent, Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona, as per the instructions from the Chairman inspected the machine and experiments were conducted to construct a similar machine to work on the same principles, but the desired results could not be achieved as anticipated by Mr. Deval.

(iii) The automatic spinning machine brought by Mr. Pranlal Kapadia from Japan was tested to see whether the production capacity as claimed by the manufacturers was correct, but the results of the test carried out with the help of an expert spinner showed that the desired production could not be achieved as the speed of the spindle did not reach 4,000 per minutes as claimed by the manufacturers. With a view to attain the above speed minor modifications by changing the pulley and also by running the machine on electric drive, were effected. The results showed that the speed could be achieved but the yarn spun was of a very high twist. This was due to the failure of the drafting arrangement at higher speed.

(iv) with a view to design a new type of charkha with automatic winding arrangement, experiments were undertaken and the work was in progress.

(v) Mr. Ayyangar from Madras continued to carry out experimentation work on the spinning machine designed by him with the object of improving the quality of yarn spun.

(vi) Mr. Kulkarni from Satara was given workshop facilities to complete an automatic spinning machine designed by him. He was also paid an honorarium at the rate of Rs. 150 per month during the period as per the recommendations of the Village Industries Experimental Workshop Sub-committee. The work was in progress during the year.

(vii) The trials on the sizing machine designed by Mr. S. M. Rege of Kolhapur were continued, Mr. Rege was advised to effect some minor improvements to finalise the machine.

(viii) Dr. Bharade from Poona approached Government to extend help for construction of a multiloom as per his design. His request was examined and granted by the Village Industries Experimental Workshop Sub-committee and the work was undertaken under his guidance. He was also paid an honorarium at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem by Government. The work was in progress during the year.

(ix) Experiments to devise a contrivance suitable for preparing paper match sticks were undertaken with success.

(x) A suitable device to determine the exact diameter of a bangle with a dial indicator attachment was designed and manufactured. This facilitates choosing bangles to correct size.

(xi) Experiments to see whether any adjustment in the strap made of horn at Madura could be made so as to enable the wearer to make the same strap longer or shorter when required. Necessary adjustable link was manufactured at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop.

(xii) A further improvement was effected in hand-driven raspador designed and manufactured by this Department by fitting a suitable fly wheel to facilitate its smooth working.

(xiii) Proposals for extending the term of Mr. Bohus, Hungarian Engineer, who was appointed by Government to carry out experiments and to manufacture different kinds of machines designed by him, such as wire netting machine, machine for tube drawing, buttons, etc., for a further period of two months to enable him to complete the work in regard to the thrashing machines, etc., was sanctioned by Government. The machines were completed by him.

The following machines were designed and manufactured by Mr. Bohus :—

1. Thrashing machine.
2. Water pipe making machine.
3. Automatic hand and power press.
4. Pig-proof wire link framing machine.

(xiv) The work in regard to the manufacture of a new type of oil ghani was completed. The mechanism of this ghani is less complicated than that of the Haskell ghani and without affecting the production, it results in considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture. The difficulty of obtaining large size ball bearings has also been solved by bringing about suitable improvements in the construction of the ghani which admits of the use of smaller size ball bearings.

(xv) A further improvement in the design of cap for pestle was made which eliminated the necessity for heavy casting. This improvement has resulted in the reduction of the cost of ghani.

(xvi) In order to obviate the difficulties of obtaining suitable logs for wooden mortars, a suitable R. C. C. mortar was designed by this Department and it has proved successful.

(xvii) Experiments on electrically driven ghani were continued. Iron structure for this type of ghani was redesigned. R. C. C. foundation for the above was cast and a new pestle was made.

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

(i) Manufacture of 25 ghanis except pestle was completed. Five weight beams were manufactured.

(ii) The following machines were manufactured and supplied to Fibre Work School :—

(a) Improved spinning wheels	..	..	2
(b) Nail comb for hackling frame	..	..	1
(c) Hackling frame	..	..	1
(d) Pirn winder without swift	..	..	1
(e) Galicha frame	..	..	2

(iii) One potter's wheel with "clutch" and brake arrangement which was not in the original design, was constructed for the Government pottery Demonstration, Khanapur, district Belgaum.

(iv) Seven wire brushes for buffing swede and other fancy leathers were manufactured for the use in tanning schools of this Department.

(v) Seven pairs of shoe heels were made and supplied for the manufacture of fibre sandals for samples for export.

(vi) Two improved wool spinning machines were constructed for the Departmental training institutions.

79. A proposal to attach a stores section to the Village Industries Experimental Workshop for storing tools and implements and standard accessories and to make them available to the industrial co-operatives, past trainees and others who are interested in the development of cottage and village industries, was sanctioned by Government. The proposals for expansion of the workshop and the store section with a view to meet the increasing demand of the cottage and village workers of this Province were under consideration.

80. Government also placed at the disposal of the Village Industries Experimental Workshop Sub-committee an amount of Rs. 2,000 to enable it to sanction funds at its discretion to meet the incidental expenditure

of parties working for the improvement of machines at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop. Dr. Bharade from Poona and Mr. V. M. Kulkarni from Satara were given necessary financial help for completion of their machines at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona, during the period under review.

*Glass Bangle Manufacture Scheme.*

81. (i) One limestone from Kolhapur was analysed in the Laboratory of the Agricultural Chemist to Government, Bombay Province, Poona, with a view to utilize it in glass making and/or in other ceramic branches. It was observed that the limestone could be utilized for low quality cements. Further experiments were in progress.

(ii) A suitable device was made for straightening glass bangle with success.

(iii) A mould for Patala Bangles as per sample from Ferozabad was completed.

(2) DYEING AND PRINTING.

82. The Senior Dyeing Demonstrator continued experimental work in connection with warp printing for producing cloth suitable for furnishing material. 125 yards of printed warp material was supplied to the Government Sales Depot, Bombay. As a result of this experimental work, the District Industrial Association, Hubli, secured an order for supplying such material to the Government Sales Depot, Bombay.

(3) WOOL INDUSTRY.

83. The work regarding experimentation on weaving of Italian rugs and double scarves was successfully undertaken at the Wool Weaving Institute, Gadag. The trials on sizing with soap solution were also in progress during the period.

(4) SERICULTURE.

84. Details about the research and experimentation work done at the Government Silk Farm and Grainage Farm have been given in Chapter VI.

(5) FIBRE INDUSTRY.

85. Cordage suitable for the manufacture of fishing nets was hitherto spun on 'tackli'. With a view to save time and labour involved in spinning cordage on 'tackli', experiments and researches were carried out by the Fibre Officer and a new type of treadle spinning machine was designed and manufactured for spinning sann-hemp into cordage at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop. A chemical process was found out for softening sann-hemp so that it could be spun into finer yarn. Experiments in designing a mechanical device for softening fibre were in progress. A new type of hackling machine for carding soft fibre was being designed. Experiments were being conducted to weave pile carpets from

fibres. A loom for weaving mats directly from coir was being designed. Experiments for manufacturing mats in modern and attractive colour schemes were undertaken from lavalva grass. Difficulties were experienced in the initial stages in the dyeing of lavalva grass but the process was suitably modified and the results were encouraging. Fresh experiments were also undertaken to extract fibre from linseed straw and the work was in progress.

#### (6) POTTERY.

86. Red clays from Kumta were tested and found suitable for the manufacture of Mangalore tiles. Red clays from Thana district were under test.

Several bodies were composed from the plastic clays from Gokak. A body suitable for stone-ware and a semi-porcelain for cheap manufacture were finalised. For cheap red clay-ware, a body was composed of purely local clays, without any addition of ground materials, etc. which had to be brought from outside. The same was being used in the pottery school. It was quite strong and agreed well with the standard glaze which is being used in the pottery school.

A good earthenware was composed from local china clay.

Experiments on engobing and slipping of red-ware were carried out and a suitable slip has been finalised. Further experiments for complete engobing and to find out suitable methods of application of engobe were being conducted.

Experiments on improved type of chulla were carried out with success. The practical utility of the chulla was being tested.

Experiments on the preparation of a suitable but cheap sanitary-ware-body were being carried on.

#### (7) VILLAGE INDUSTRIES RESEARCH LABORATORY, POONA 5.

87. The Village Industries Research Laboratory has been set up to study the problems connected with cottage and village industries (chemical industries). The Village Industries Committee is associated with this Laboratory through a sub-committee consisting of officials and non-officials. The sub-committee supervises and guides the work of the Laboratory. It met 9 times during the period under report and discussed problems in regard to development of cottage industries. The work done and proposed to be done at the Laboratory is summarised below :—

(1) Groundnut cake was hitherto used as cattle food and manure. With a view to utilise this as a food material, experiments were undertaken at the Laboratory. The object underlying these experiments was to see if groundnut cake could be profitably used in the manufacture of biscuits, cakes and other food material such as chapati, roti, etc. and could supplement the present supply of foodgrains. The work was in progress.

(2) Adulteration of edible oils with white oil is injurious to the health and also affects the quality of soap prepared from such oils. The problem of white oil detection was, therefore, undertaken with the



object of facilitating such detection by a simpler method, which may be within the reach of an ordinary person. A number of samples of oil from different regions were tested and were found to contain varying proportions of white oil. The experimentation work was in progress.

(3) (a) There is already some shortage of edible oils for human consumption. A part of edible oils which is used for soap manufacture can be replaced by non-edible oils like Neem, Karanja, Undi, etc. With this end in view, experimentation was undertaken and different samples of soap were prepared with varying contents of non-edible oils. Analytical results of the samples appeared to agree well with those of standard soaps in the market. Further experimentation work was in progress.

(b) Both edible and non-edible oils have been in use in vegetable oil lamps. Some of these form soot on the wick. Experimentation was therefore undertaken to improvise the lamp and to see if only non-edible oils can be used. Five different lamps, viz., (1) Kulkarni's lamp No. I, (2) Kulkarni's lamp No. II, (3) Nur Imdad, (4) Magan Dip and (5) Magan Dip wall lamp were tested. It was found that Magan Dip with its device of gravity feeding and use of refined Karanja oil (non-edible oil) gave encouraging results. Further experimentation work was in progress.

(4) With a view to exploit locally available gypsum, experimentation was undertaken to manufacture plaster of paris and school chalks. The work was in progress.

(5) Banana fibre was processed with a view to increase its strength. The work was in progress.

(6) Analytical work of a varied nature on the following materials was also carried out :—

- (i) Soap,
- (ii) filter paper,
- (iii) groundnut cake,
- (iv) groundnut residue, etc.

The following problems were in view at the close of the year :—

- (1) Plastics,
- (2) Tan-stuffs (vegetable),
- (3) Disinfection,
- (4) Essential oils,
- (5) Cosmetics,
- (6) Food yeast manufacture.

#### *Expansion of the Village Industries Research Laboratory.*

The question of the expansion of the Village Industries Research Laboratory was discussed by the Provincial Village Industries Research Laboratory Sub-committee and it was considered necessary to provide the Laboratory with adequate staff, equipment, accommodation, etc., so that it can cope with the increasing volume of work. Proposals in this behalf were under consideration.

## (8) GOVERNMENT SISAL ESTATE, SHRIGONDA, DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR.

87A. The pulp left over after the extraction of sisal fibre was tried for the manufacture of mottled paper.

Raspador extracted fibre was scientifically tested for its tensile strength and was found to be three times stronger than ordinary water ratted fibre.

## (9) HAND-MADE PAPER RESEARCH CENTRE, POONA 5.

87B. Experiments were carried out to manufacture light and shade water mark paper at the centre and the work was in progress. Experiments with a view to manufacture drawing paper were also undertaken.

With a view to utilise some of the agricultural wastes, viz., the banana and cotton stalks for the manufacture of paper, the Manager conducted research work at the Cellulose and Paper Branch of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, where he was deputed on a study tour by the Village Industries Committee. The results showed that both the above materials which were hitherto wasted could be utilised with advantage for the manufacture of paper.

## (10) BEE-KEEPING.

88. With a view to supply good breed queens to develop this industry, a special apiary was started at Tandulne under Mahableshwar centre. Good breed queens from this apiary were supplied to the centres which were in urgent need to requeen colonies.

In order to prevent huge loss of bees during the monsoon in hilly areas, experiments were undertaken to see whether it would be possible to transfer the bees to dry areas without affecting the colonies and keep the industry going. About 100 colonies from Mahableshwar centre were removed to Poona during the monsoon and were kept at Manjri Farm and other suitable places. After the monsoon i.e., in October, these colonies would be taken back to Mahableshwar.

## (11) GENERAL EXPERIMENTATION WORK.

89. The old type of water lifting arrangement used by the agriculturists in Kanara was improved upon by the use of ball bearing. This increased the supply of water by 33 per cent.

Experiments were undertaken to construct a model wind mill for lifting water.

A device to manufacture pig proof wire fencing was made.

A number of experiments for spinning ambadi and sisal fibre were made.

Locks were hitherto manufactured by pressing metal sheets at Honavar. As improved method of manufacturing locks by casting method was introduced.

## CHAPTER IV.

## Financial Assistance by the State.

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

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

(ii) Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to backward class artisans for purchase of tools, equipment, etc.

(iii) Scheme for assistance to educated unemployed persons to start or develop cottage industries or to set up in business pertaining to such industries.

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

91. Special orders of Government were obtained in the case of co-operative societies and other institutions whereof the financial requirements exceeded the limit up to which the Joint Registrar was empowered to sanction loans under scheme No. (i). Government guarantee was also given for a certain percentage of the advances made to industrial co-operative societies by central financing agencies.

92. The following statement shows the extent to which financial assistance was given during the year to individual craftsmen, co-operative societies and other institutions under the above schemes and also under special orders of Government :—

Name of the scheme.	Number of co-operative and other institutions assisted.	Number of craftsmen or other individuals assisted.	Total amount of subsidies sanctioned to	
			Co-operative institutions.	Individuals.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to <i>bona fide</i> craftsmen and co-operative societies for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital ..	50	16	35,612 4 0	1,701 4 0
2. Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to backward class artisans for purchase of appliances and tools and for working capital ..	....	12	---	1,337 8 0
3. Scheme for assistance to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries or to set up in business pertaining to them ..	....	14	---	2,150 0 0
4. Scheme for grant of Haskell grants on loan-cum-subsidy basis ..	13	22	2,535 0 0	4,290 0 0
5. By special orders of Government ..	13	---	19,180 0 0	---
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>76</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>57,527 4 0</b>	<b>9,481 12 0</b>

Name of the scheme.	Total amount of loans sanctioned to		Total amount of subsidies and loans sanctioned to	
	Co-operative institutions.	Individuals.	Co-operative institutions.	Individuals.
	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to <i>bona fide</i> craftsmen and co-operative societies for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital ..	1,77,687 8 0	2,764 4 0	2,13,800 0 0	11,468 8 0
2. Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to backward class artisans for purchase of appliances and tools and for working capital ..	---	6,312 8 0	---	7,859 0 0
3. Scheme for assistance to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries or to set up in business pertaining to them ..	---	20,450 0 0	---	22,600 0 0
4. Scheme for grant of Haskell grants on loan-cum-subsidy basis ..	2,585 0 0	4,290 0 0	5,070 0 0	8,580 0 0
5. By special orders of Government ..	2,82,46,610 0 0*	....	2,82,65,790 0 0*	....
Total ..	2,64,26,832 8 0	40,816 12 0	2,64,84,160 0 0	50,298 8 0

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

93. The scheme is intended to provide financial assistance for purchase of tools and equipment and raw materials to (1) deserving *bona fide* craftsmen who have received training at the peripatetic schools of this Department or technical institutions recognised by Government if there is no co-operative society for the particular class of craftsmen or if it is not possible to form such societies for them within a reasonable time and (2) co-operative societies having at least one-third of their members as *bona fide* craftsmen or persons following subsidiary industries. Under the rules governing the scheme a maximum amount of Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 5,000 for tools and equipment and Rs. 5,000 for working capital) in the case of a co-operative society and Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 500 for tools and Rs. 500 for working capital) in the case of an individual craftsman can be sanctioned. An amount up to 50 per cent. of the cost of tools and

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

equipment can be treated as a subsidy and the remaining 50 per cent. of the cost of tools and equipment and the whole amount of working capital is sanctioned as a loan, bearing interest at a rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The loan is repayable in 5 years by six monthly equated instalments in the case of co-operative societies. In the case of individual craftsmen, the loan is repayable in 5 years by monthly instalments.

94. The statement in paragraph 92 above shows that during the year under report, loans and subsidies to the tune of Rs. 2,13,300 were sanctioned to 50 co-operative societies as against Rs. 2,68,795 to 51 societies in the previous year. It may be pointed out that in view of Government orders, which directed that the work of granting advances to co-operative societies might be entrusted to central financing agencies and that the Joint Registrar, instead of sanctioning loans and subsidies, might give a guarantee to central financing agencies on behalf of Government for meeting the losses, the work of sanctioning loans and subsidies was held up during the year for some two months. Subsequently, the orders of Government were revised and the Joint Registrar was permitted to sanction loans and subsidies to co-operative societies as before. From the statement in paragraph 92 above, it would appear that loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 11,468-8-0 were sanctioned to 15 individuals as against Rs. 15,130 to 24 individuals in the previous year. This reduction is largely due to the policy of discouraging loans to individual craftsmen who are generally induced to form co-operative societies if it is possible or to join existing industrial co-operative societies in their neighbourhood.

95. Since there was no provision in the rules for taking security either in the form of personal sureties or mortgage of immoveable property for the loans advanced under the scheme, some of the loanees displayed a tendency towards default. Proposals, therefore, were made to Government in September 1948 to amend the rules governing the scheme and to enable the Joint Registrar to take security in the form of personal sureties or mortgage of immoveable property at his discretion. Government orders approving these proposals were received after the close of the year.

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

96. This scheme was originally sanctioned as a result of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee appointed to consider ways means and for ameliorative measures for backward classes. A maximum grant of Rs.400 only was admissible to an individual backward class artisan under the scheme. Fifty per cent. of the cost of tools and equipment and 50 per cent. of working capital could be treated as a subsidy and the balance as a loan bearing no interest. The scheme was subsequently amended under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1886-45, dated 27th August 1948 and the backward class artisans were allowed loans and subsidies under and in accordance with the rules contained

in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4531-39, dated 25th July 1947, which governed the grant of loans and subsidies to *bona-fide* craftsmen and co-operative societies, subject to the following modifications :—

(1) The loan portion of the grant should be free of interest in case of a backward class artisan who had received training at the peripatetic school or in a technical institution recognised by the Department.

(2) On half the portion of the loan for working capital interest was to be charged at 4 per cent. per annum in case of a backward class artisan who had not received training in a peripatetic school or in a recognised technical institution.

97. Under Government orders received in May 1949, the concessions mentioned in (1) and (2) above were extended to industrial societies of backward class persons. The concessions mentioned in (1) above were made applicable to those co-operative societies of backward class persons, 50 per cent. of whose members were backward class artisans trained at the peripatetic schools or recognised technical institutions. The concessions mentioned in (2) above were made applicable to those co-operative societies of backward class persons, 75 per cent. of whose members were untrained backward class persons.

98. The statement in paragraph 92 above, shows that loans and subsidies to the extent of Rs. 7,650 were sanctioned to only 12 backward class artisans, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 21,604 granted to 55 backward class persons. The reduction in the number of grantees belonging to the backward class is largely due to the policy of encouraging artisans to form co-operative societies and to obtain financial assistance from Government through such societies.

*(iii) Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries or to set up in business pertaining to them.*

99. Under the scheme, a person, who has studied up to Matriculation or passed the regional final examination, is eligible to a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and as a special case Rs. 2,000. Half of this amount can be treated as a subsidy and the other half as a loan free of interest repayable within a period of 5 years. Under the above scheme, loans and subsidies to the extent of Rs. 22,600 were granted to 14 educated unemployed persons as against Rs. 14,275 sanctioned to 9 such persons during the previous year. It is noticed that some of the educated unemployed persons are giving a good account of the loans and subsidies granted to them under the scheme. To quote an instance, a loan of Rs. 2,000 was advanced by the Joint Registrar under powers vested in him to one Shri Shivram Gopal Natu of Baramati for his home workshop to enable him to purchase tools and equipment and another loan of Rs. 500 was sanctioned to him by Government for working capital. With the help of this loan, Shri Natu manufactured "wim shirts' machines" worth Rs. 2,600 and sold machines worth Rs. 1,100 within

8 months, earning thereby a profit of Rs. 600 to Rs. 700. He could have manufactured more machines had the electric power been made available to him throughout the day. The Maratha Chamber of Commerce, Poona, awarded to him a prize of Rs. 100 for the manufacture of these machines.

(iv) *Scheme for grant of Haskell ghanis on loan-cum-subsidy basis.*

100. According to the rules framed under the scheme, 35 units of Haskell ghanis were sanctioned to hereditary telis and their societies on a loan cum-subsidy basis at half the cost. Ghanis were also supplied in accordance with Government orders to other co-operative societies at full cost. The number of ghanis supplied at full cost during the year was six. Thirteen co-operative societies and 22 individuals were sanctioned ghanis under the scheme, loans and subsidies granted to societies being Rs. 6,070 and to individuals Rs. 8,580.

101. Appendix A annexed hereto shows the financial assistance sanctioned by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to co-operative societies and craftsmen under the 4 schemes during the year 1948-49 for the development of various cottage industries in the Province. Appendix B shows the financial assistance sanctioned by Government during the year 1948-49 in the form of loans and subsidies, inclusive of the amount that could be raised on Government guarantee by different co-operative societies and institutions.

102. It will appear from Appendices A and B that the amounts of loans and subsidies sanctioned to co-operative societies exceeded by far the amounts of loans and subsidies sanctioned to individual craftsmen. This is due to the fact that loans to individuals are not encouraged in view of the policy laid down by Government. During the year under review, the amount of loans and subsidies sanctioned to individual craftsmen was Rs. 49,298-8-0 as against Rs. 53,509 in the year 1947-48. The amount of loans sanctioned to industrial co-operative societies during the year under report was Rs. 9,91,342-8-0 (inclusive of loans sanctioned by Government) as against Rs. 3,60,322-8-0 (inclusive of loans sanctioned by Government) during the previous year and the amount of subsidies was Rs. 57,327-8-0 (inclusive of subsidy sanctioned by Government) as against Rs. 53,912-8-0 (inclusive of subsidy sanctioned by Government) during the previous year. The above loan figures are exclusive of the figures of loans that could be raised on Government guarantee.

(v) *Financial assistance to displaced persons and their co-operative societies.*

103. Under Government Resolution, Rehabilitation Department, No. R. 39-B, dated 9th August 1948, Government issued orders to the effect that loans to co-operative societies of displaced persons should be sanctioned after consultation with the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries. Accordingly during the year under

report, loan applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 6,71,355 were received from 8 societies of displaced persons and loans amounting to Rs. 1,78,980 were recommended to the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, Bombay, for sanction to four societies. The remaining applications were under consideration at the close of the year.

(vi) *Recovery of loans.*

104. The problem of effecting recovery of loans granted to individual artisans is beset with considerable difficulties, particularly because these artisans are scattered all over the Province and it is not possible to watch over the utilisation of the loans. Although the District Officers have now been appointed for almost all the districts, it is difficult for them to effect recoveries as they have to pay attention to many other problems relating to cottage and village industries in their districts. With the appointment of supervisors, however, there is some improvement in the matter of recoveries. Out of 722 individual loanees from whom recoveries were due, 106 repaid the loans in full, while 338 paid their instalments almost regularly. As many as 278 loanees were in arrears of six instalments. Coercive measures were resorted to in the case of 62 defaulters. Out of 33 societies from which instalments were due during the year under report, 26 societies repaid instalments regularly and the remaining 7 societies were in arrears of 1 to 2 instalments at the close of the year under review. The following statement shows the total amount recovered during the year and the amount outstanding at the end of the year:—

Year.	Total amount recovered from the individuals and Co-operative Societies.			Total amount outstanding.				
	<i>Individuals.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1945-46 .. .. .		29,818	10	8	1,31,472	10	9	
1946-47 .. .. .		35,363	2	8	1,64,224	0	9	
1947-48 .. .. .		43,887	15	3	1,73,183	7	6	
1948-49 .. .. .		48,052	7	0	1,64,252	11	6	
<i>Co-operative Societies.</i>								
1947-48 .. .. .		12,033	8	0*	3,291	8	0*	
1948-49 .. .. .		(Principal)	63,172	2	0†	5,34,707	14	0†
		(Interest)	6,083	12	0			

\* These are the figures of the S. D. Industrial Co-operative Association, Hubli and Malegaon Association, which were included in the figures of individuals during the year 1947-48.

† These are the figures of the Co-operative Societies and Associations.



## CHAPTER V.

## Marketing through the State.

## A. EXPORT SECTION.

## (1) HANDLOOM TEXTILES.

105. (a) Against export orders received from New Zealand during the preceding year, material was shipped by the end of that year and no orders were outstanding for execution.

A set of fresh samples was sent to the accredited agent of this Department for Australia and New Zealand and he was requested to canvass orders against these samples. The agent, however, could not book any orders either from Australia or from New Zealand. The reasons given by him were as under :—

(i) Large quantities of cotton and rayon textiles were imported in Australia and New Zealand from the United Kingdom and the continent.

(ii) The stuff imported from the United Kingdom and the continent was superior in quality and competitive in prices.

(iii) Our handloom textiles could not compete with the above material either in quality or in prices.

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

As stated in the last year's report, replies from the India Government Trade Commissioners in various countries, to whom samples of our handloom textiles were sent, were awaited.

Replies received from the various Trade Commissioners during the year are summarised below :—

(i) India Government Trade Commissioner, Tehran. Samples made a good show. There seems to be a good demand for bed sheets, towels, table cloths, etc. A request was made for full size samples of these various types of handloom textiles. Arrangements were being made to despatch the requisite samples.

(ii) India Government Trade Commissioner, Mombassa. He has stated that he would contact some leading importers in Mombassa with a view to find a market for our handloom textiles. Further communication is awaited from him.

(iii) India Government Trade Commissioner, Alexandria. The samples forwarded are of interest to the local importers, but the prices appear to be very high. In his opinion, the prices should come down by about 30 per cent.

(iv) India Government Trade Commissioner, Toronto. It is necessary to improve the quality of textiles and get the material finished and packed in an attractive manner. It is also necessary to reduce

prices considerably so as to enable the handloom textiles to compete with the goods imported from other foreign countries.

(v) India Government Trade Commissioner, Ceylon. It is necessary to reduce the prices of our handloom textiles considerably.

All the district industrial co-operative associations in the Province have been apprised of the opinions referred to above and requested to find out ways and means to reduce the prices of handloom textiles without changing the quality. It is also proposed to discuss this subject with the representatives of the district industrial co-operative associations and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Bombay.

### (2) SISAL FIBRE ARTICLES.

106. An accredited agent in Australia was informed of our having secured an export permit for exporting sisal fibre articles worth Rs. 1 lakh annually to any permissible destination. He was also requested to state if there was any demand for these articles in Australia and New Zealand. He asked for a set of samples of these articles and arrangement was made to send a sample consignment to him.

Messrs. Chandra Son & Co., Bombay, have taken a few samples of these articles as exhibits for the Paris Exhibition. On termination of the Paris Exhibition, the Company intends to take these samples to the United States of America to gauge the possibilities of marketing the same there. A report from them regarding saleability of these articles in Europe and the United States of America is awaited.

### (3) SANDALWOOD, ROSE WOOD, YELLOW WOOD, IVORY AND HORN ARTICLES.

107. In spite of the efforts made during the previous year, as detailed in the last year's report, a large stock of sandalwood, rose wood, yellow wood, ivory and horn articles remained on hand at the beginning of the year.

The following efforts were made to accelerate the sales of these products :—

#### (a) Foreign markets.

(i) A sample consignment of these articles was sent as exhibits for the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1948. Articles worth Rs. 129 only were sold at the exhibition.

(ii) A consignment valued at Rs. 681-2-0 was forwarded to London for the British Industries Fair, 1949. A similar consignment was sent to Brussels for the Brussels International Fair, 1949. Reports regarding the sales of our articles at the exhibition and regarding trade enquiries were awaited.

(iii) A party from California, United States of America was interested in ivory inlaid panels. The party contacted the artisan at Surat and placed an initial order for 4 panels valued at Rs. 552

This order was executed and goods were shipped through Messrs. Cox and Kings. The party has promised to place further orders for the panels if they are found to be saleable in the United States of America.

(iv) A consignment of these articles was also taken to the Paris Exhibition, 1949, by Messrs. Chandra Son & Co., Bombay.

(b) *Inland marketing.*

(i) During the year under review, the art-craft products were exhibited for sale at the following inland exhibitions :—

1. All India Cottage Industries Exhibition, Jubbulpore.
2. Help the Blind Exhibition, Bombay.
3. Exhibition organised by the All India Women's Conference at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay.
4. Exhibition organised at the time of inauguration of the Central Cottage Industries Emporium at New Delhi.

(ii) A consignment valued at about Rs. 4,000 was dispatched to the Central Cottage Industries Sales Emporium, New Delhi. It is reported that the sales of our artwares at the Delhi Emporium are encouraging.

(iii) A consignment of these articles was dispatched to Cochin for sale through the Government Emporium at Cochin on a reciprocal basis.

(iv) Similar arrangements were proposed to be made with the Director of Industries, Indore, and the Director of Industries, West Bengal.

(c) *Marketing through local stores.*

Arrangements were also made to sell these products through the following local stores :—

1. Upanagar Jilla Gram Udyog Sangh, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
2. Suburban Khadi Bhandar, Khar, Bombay Suburban District.
3. Swastik Swadeshi Bazaar, Bombay.

The sale of art-craft products effected during the year under review through the Bombay Depot and through other local stores mentioned above, amounted to Rs. 17,285-8-6.

(4) PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY.

108. (a) *Display of our products in foreign countries.*—(i) Arrangements were made to despatch sample consignments of artwares to the India Government Trade Commissioners at Sydney and at Buenos Aires.

(ii) The India Government Trade Commissioner at Toronto was requested to arrange for the permanent display of the exhibits which remained unsold at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1948, through the show room maintained at his office.

(iii) The India Government Trade Commissioner, New York, stated that the sample consignments need not be sent to him till he was able to secure some suitable space for opening a show room in New York or in any other important city in the United States of America.

(b) *Printing of an illustrated catalogue.*—As the management of the Bombay Sales Depot and the export section were transferred to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Bombay, the matter regarding the preparation of an illustrated catalogue was left to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Bombay, in accordance with Government orders.

#### (5) WOOLLEN KAMBLES.

109. The possibilities of marketing woollen kambles in Fiji were discussed with a party of Suva, Fiji. The party expressed the opinion that the prices of the kambles were much higher than those imported in Fiji from other Provinces.

#### (6) SILK FABRICS.

110. One party from California, United States of America paid a visit to our Bombay Depot. The party seemed to be very much interested in the pure silk fabrics viz., "Dushmal" and "Subaya" and wanted to get manufactured some textiles as per his designs and colour schemes. The party was put into touch with the silk weavers of Surat. The party placed an initial order for silk textiles worth Rs. 1,809-9-0. This order was executed. Further orders from the party are awaited.

#### (7) TRADE INQUIRIES IN HANDLOOM TEXTILES.

111. (i) A party had sent an enquiry for beach umbrella cloth. This enquiry was circulated to all the district industrial co-operative associations who had weavers as their members. But it was found that the type of cloth, which had twillweave and a large number of ends per inch, was difficult to manufacture on handlooms. The enquiry, therefore, could not be entertained.

(ii) He had also sent an enquiry for Rayon and mercerised cotton textiles. This enquiry was also circularised to all the district industrial co-operative associations. But in the meantime, he informed us that the position of the market at his end had changed considerably and that the market was flooded with rayon and mercerised goods imported from the United Kingdom and the continent. The enquiry, therefore, could not be pursued.

(iii) A party from Canada had placed an order for sample sets of Luncheon cloths. A few sets were accordingly got manufactured by the district industrial co-operative associations and handed over to the party who promised to take them with him to Canada and place an order for the same if the quality and prices were approved by his principals in Canada. A further communication from the party was awaited.

## B. SALES DEPOTS.

## (1) POSITION IN REGARD TO PURCHASE AND SALE AND PROFIT AND LOSS.

112. During the year under report, there were 4 sales depots at Bombay, Nasik, Surat and Sholapur, which continued giving marketing facilities to cottage and small-scale industries in the Province. In addition to these, two new sales depots were organised at Nadiad and Bijapur with effect from 2nd November 1948. All these depots marketed cottage and small-scale industries products valued at over Rs. 11 lakhs. The details regarding purchases made and sales effected by the various sales depots during the year under review are given below :—

Name of the Depot.	Purchases made during the year ending 30th June 1949.	Sales effected during the year ending 30th June 1949.
1	2	3
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Bombay .. ..	7,21,065 2 2	6,86,240 10 3
2. Nasik .. ..	2,97,964 12 9	2,78,466 1 6
3. Surat .. ..	1,20,190 7 0	1,26,315 5 0
4. Sholapur* .. ..	6,144 11 6	4,376 4 3
5. Nadiad .. ..	26,993 8 6	19,444 0 3
6. Bijapur .. ..	32,649 11 2	15,575 6 3
Total .. ..	12,05,008 5 1	11,30,426 12 0

113. The accounts of some of the sales depots have not still been audited and the exact position in regard to profit and loss is not definitely known. From the information, however, available in this office, it appears that the depots have been working at a loss. The depots are expected to do considerable pioneering work in the matter of popularisation of cottage industries products. They have sometimes to buy articles for which there is usually no large demand. Again, the depots have to participate in exhibitions with the object of advertising cottage industries products and incur expenses which are out of all proportion to the sales effected at the exhibition. In view of these factors, it is not always possible for the sales depot to avoid losses. Now that the policy of transferring the management of the depots to the industrial co-operative associations

\* The figures are for the period upto 7th January 1949, the date on which depot was transferred to the Sholapur District Industrial Co-operative Association Limited, Sholapur.

has been laid down and is being executed, it is expected that the working of the depots will, in due course of time, be placed on a business-like footing.

## (2) TYPES OF GOODS IN DEMAND AT THE DEPOTS.

114. It was observed that the following articles were generally in demand at the above sales depots :—

Bombay Depot	...	Cotton, silk and jari textiles, leather goods, sandalwood and rosewood articles from Kanara district, toys, etc.
Nasik Depot	...	Silver plating utensils, leather goods, cheap sarees, charcoal products of Forest Department and cheap presentation articles.
Surat Depot	...	Cotton textiles, wooden and cotton toys, plaster models, presentation articles, etc.
Sholapur Depot	...	Cotton textiles, leather goods, canvassbags, etc.
Nadiad Depot	...	Coloured bed sheets, honey-comb turkish towels, pathani sandals, sandalwood boxes, presentation articles, etc.
Bijapur Depot	...	Furniture goods, cotton textiles, leather goods, etc.

## (3) CUSTOMER AGENCY SCHEME.

115. Total sales under the customer agency scheme amounted to Rs. 27,000 approximately. The total number of co-operative institutions which worked under the scheme was 12.

116. The margin of profit offered to the agencies under the scheme is 6½ per cent. which is considered too low to cover their overhead charges. Much progress, therefore, could not be made by the depots in increasing the sales through the customer agency scheme. The question of modification of some of the rules of the scheme is under consideration.

## (4) OTHER ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE DEPOTS TO THE COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES OF THE PROVINCE.

117. (a) All the depots, as stated in the last year's report, helped the handloom weavers of the Province by placing orders with district industrial co-operative associations for the manufacture of special types of cotton textiles for local sales. They also made arrangement to provide district industrial co-operative associations with yarn, etc. The depots also helped the workers in cottage industries by making outright purchases of their products and by keeping their goods for sale on a consignment basis.

(b) The Nasik Depot supplied uniform sarees to Government Girls High School at Nasik. The Nasik Depot undertook the work of supply of charcoal to displaced persons in camps and also rendered free service for purchase of their needs. The Forest Department entrusted the entire charcoal of the West Nasik Division to the Nasik Depot for sale through retailshops and co-operative societies in Nasik District.

During the period under review, the depots participated in various exhibitions as detailed in Chapter XII.

#### (5) TRANSFER OF SALES DEPOTS TO THE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

118. *Sholapur Depot.*—The Sales Depot at Sholapur was transferred to the District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Sholapur, with effect from 8th January 1949.

*Bombay Depot.*—The management of the Bombay Sales Depot and of the export section was transferred to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Bombay, with effect from 1st April 1949.

*Surat Depot.*—The Surat District Industrial Co-operative Association was requested to formulate its proposals for taking over the management of the Surat Depot. The proposals received from the Association have since been submitted to Government.

*Nasik Depot.*—The District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Nasik, was registered during the period under report. Preliminary steps were taken to settle with the Association the terms and conditions on which the Sales Depot at Nasik could be transferred to it.

*Nadiad Depot.*—The proposal from Kaira District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Nadiad, for transfer were awaited.

#### (6) ORGANISATION OF NEW DEPOTS.

119. During the period under review, proposals for organisation of sales depots at Satara and Karwar were submitted to Government and orders thereon were awaited. The proposals for organisation of a Sales Depot at Ahmedabad were received from the District Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Ahmedabad, and were under consideration. The possibilities of organising new depots in other districts were also being examined.

120. During the year, Government orders sanctioning the recommendations of the Manu Subedar Committee in connection with the organisation of centres for purchase and sale were received. In view of these orders, the question of organisation of new depots was deferred by this Department.

## CHAPTER VI.

**Sericulture Industry.****THE SILK FARM, GRAINAGE FARM AND MODEL FARMS IN SERICULTURE.**

121. The Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, district Belgaum, which was organised in 1941 to popularise silk worm rearing as a profitable spare time occupation for agriculturists, continued its activities during the period under review.

The Government Grainage Farm organised at Chickbagewadi in Belgaum District in the year 1947 continued to supply disease-free layings.

122. Proposals for the organisation of 4 model farms in sericulture in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts were sanctioned by Government in March 1948. These farms were opened at (1) Belladbagewadi and (2) Arbhavi in Belgaum District and at (3) Hirekerur and (4) Kallapur in Dharwar District. In March 1949, Government sanctioned an additional model farm at the Agricultural College Farm, Dharwar. Steps were being taken to organise this farm.

123. Proposals for opening model farms in sericulture at Hosritti in Dharwar District and at Bagalkot in Bijapur District were under the consideration of this Department.

*Garden Section.*

124. The usual cultural and seasonal operations such as ploughing, digging, manuring, etc., were carried out at the Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, and at the Grainage Farm at Chickbagewadi. Mulberry cuttings sufficient for nearly 50 acres were supplied to private parties from these two farms. 2,830 rooted cuttings and 6,610 seedlings were also supplied to private parties. The Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, experienced shortage of water for irrigation. The difficulty, however, was met by economising the available supply of water. Compost pits were dug at all the Government farms for preparation of compost manure. Growing of sann-hemp as manure in the intermediate spaces of the plantation and later mulching it up gave good results. This was carried out in all the farms and some of the local agriculturists also took to it. New varieties of mulberry were introduced in the Government Silk Farm at Hindalge and grafts of these have shown good growth. It was found that the Japanese bush grew well and yielded thick nutritious leaves. The local worms, however, did not appear to relish it much. Castor seeds obtained from Bihar were sown in special nursery beds and on bunds for carrying out experiments in eri silk worm rearing at the Government Silk Farm.



*Rearing Section.*

125. Rearings were carried on with disease-free layings of the following races both at the Silk Farm and Grainage Farm:—

1. Pure Mysore,
2. Nismo white,
3. H. O.,
4. S. Shi,
5. French 309,
6. Ichot white,
7. Biorace,
8. Turkey,
9. C. Nichi and hybrids between pure Mysore and Turkey and Pure Mysore and C. Nichi, etc.

3,939 disease-free layings of different cross and pure races were reared and 1,286 lbs. 2-3/4 ozs. of cocoons were harvested.

*Grainage Section.*

126. Out of the total harvest, 209 lbs. 13½ ozs. of cocoons were utilised for seed purposes and 33,786 disease-free layings were prepared. As many as 32,649 layings were distributed to various private parties and the rest utilised for rearing at the Government Farms.

*Reeling Section.*

127. All the surplus cocoons were steamed and preserved for reeling and during the year under report, 856 lbs. 10 ozs. of cocoons were reeled and 54 lbs. 2 ozs. of raw silk was obtained in both the farms. Out of this, raw silk worth Rs. 732-4-0 was sold and the amount was credited to Government.

*Research and Experimentation.*

128. Experiments to synchronise the emergence of moths for hybridisation were also continued during this year. As a result of these experiments it was found out that the hybrid between pure Mysore and Turkey gave good results.

Experimental work to find out the best suited race for preparation of silk-worm legature guts was continued during the year.

The experimentation work in regard to eri silk-worm rearing was continued at the Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, Belgaum and 116 lbs. 5½ ozs. of green cocoons were obtained. As it was found out that spinning of pierced mulberry cocoons and eri cocoons could be done successfully, the work was continued further. About 5 lbs. 12½ ozs. of mulberry waste silk and 2 lbs. 6½ ozs. of eri spun silk were got woven. Besides, some eri eggs were prepared at the Silk Farm out of which about 6½ ozs. of seeds were supplied to private parties for rearing. As a result, about 60 lbs. of cut cocoons were raised by private parties in the villages of Birangaddi, Arbhavi, Rattihalli, etc.

### *Training Section.*

129. Out of 29 students admitted for training in sericulture at the Government Farm, 15 students completed their training during the period. Four students left the training in the middle and the remaining 10 students were undergoing training at the close of the year. All the students undergoing training were taken on a study tour to Kudalgi and Harpanhalli Government Farms in Madras Province so that they would have an opportunity of studying the organisation and development of the industry in that Province.

### *Visitors.*

130. A large number of agriculturists and students of various schools and colleges visited the farm and saw its working. The Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Bombay, the Director of Silk, Government of India and other officials and non-officials paid visits to the Government Silk Farm.

### *Tours.*

131. In addition to the usual touring in his jurisdiction, the Sericulturist attended the Tariff Board meeting at Bombay to give oral evidence on sericulture industry. He also attended the first meeting of the Central Silk Board, India, held at Bangalore and toured in some of the important centres in Mysore along with the members of the Board.

### *Propaganda.*

132. The 4 model farms started functioning during the latter part of the year and each one of them conducted a couple of rearings. In all 8 students were admitted for training at these 4 farms. The demonstrators in charge carried on propaganda in the neighbouring villages. As a result of such propaganda, some 64 acres of land were brought under mulberry cultivation by agriculturists in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts. Sixty-four rearings were conducted by the agriculturists under the supervision and guidance of the departmental staff and 652 lbs. of cocoons valued at Rs. 941-11-0 were produced by them. These cocoons were sold to the Bombay Silk Filatures, Ltd., Belgaum.

The total area brought under mulberry cultivation by Messrs. Bombay Silk Filatures, Ltd., was 475 acres. The Company raised 6,350 lbs. of cocoons on its plantations and purchased 842 lbs. of cocoons from the agriculturists. The Company produced about 416 lbs. of raw silk during the year.

Sericulture is essentially a cottage industry and is intended to be carried on by agriculturists in their spare time. What the industry principally needs is personal care and attention in rearing worms. The industry does not need a large capital. The Company, which works its plantations through hired labour, finds it uneconomic to continue mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing. The Board of Directors

of the Company have recently decided to hand over the plantations to a co-operative society if one is formed. Investigations are being made into the possibilities of organisation of a co-operative joint farming society for taking over the Company's plantations in Dharwar District.

Twenty-four applications for tagai loans were received during the year and 16 of these were sanctioned for development of sericulture industry in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts. The remaining applications were under the consideration of the Collectors of the two districts.

In addition to the various concessions, which have already been granted by Government to agriculturists taking to sericulture industry in the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar, Government sanctioned a further concession in the form of payment of a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre of mulberry cultivation per annum subject to the condition that at least 200 lbs. of cocoons are produced. The grant of this subsidy is confined to *bona-fide* agriculturists having mulberry cultivation up to 10 acres each. Government also granted, during the year, another concession in the form of remission of full assessment of lands under mulberry cultivation. These concessions are granted for a period of two years in the first instance. It is hoped that the establishment of model farms and the grant of liberal concessions by Government would provide sufficient inducement to agriculturists to take to sericulture as a spare time occupation and supplement their earnings from agriculture.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

133. Necessary assistance for continuing the industry was rendered to the "After Care Association, Belgaum". The eri cocoons and pierced mulberry cocoons raised by the Association were spun by the boys of the Association under the guidance of the departmental staff.

134. The scheme of the District Rural Development Board, Belgaum, for the development of sericulture industry in the district was prepared by the Sericulturist and approved by Government in December 1947. In view of the subsidy available under the scheme, a number of agriculturists took to mulberry cultivation and conducted silk worm rearing. The Collector of Belgaum sanctioned Rs. 1,300 as subsidy to silk worm rearers in the district.

135. The Development Officer (Silk and Wool), Silk Development Directorate, New Delhi, visited Belgaum in March 1949 at the request of the Government of Bombay to examine the position in regard to sericulture industry and suggest ways and means for accelerating the growth of the industry in the Province. His recommendations were awaited.

Details regarding participation by the Government Farms in various shows, exhibitions, etc., will be found in Chapter XII.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Art-Crafts.*

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

(1) TRAINING OF ARTISANS AT THE LORD REAY ART WORKSHOP OF SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

137. Ten artisans undergoing training in the 2nd year class completed their training in May 1949. Out of 10 artisans admitted for training in June 1948, only 8 completed 1st year course in May 1949. They would complete the 2nd year course in May 1950. One candidate was unable to complete his training on grounds of health and another left the course. Necessary publicity was given for the award of scholarships for the year 1949-50 and applications received were scrutinised. Out of the applicants, 10 candidates were selected and of these, only 8 reported at the school at the end of June 1949. The following statement shows the number of artisans selected, the art-crafts in which they desire to acquire training and the names of the districts from which they are selected :—

Art-crafts.	District.	Number of students selected.	Total number of students for each industry.
1	2	3	4
Wood-carving	.. Poona ..	.. 1	..
	.. Bijapur ..	.. 1	.. 2
Stone-carving	.. Bombay ..	.. 1	.. 1
Engraving	.. Nasik ..	.. 1	.. 1
Embossing	.. Nasik ..	.. 1	..
	.. Dharwar ..	.. 1	.. 2
	.. Ahmedabad ..	.. 1	.. 3
Carpentry	.. Broach ..	.. 1	.. 1
Iron work	.. East Khandesh ..	.. 1	.. 1
Weaving	.. Ahmednagar ..	.. 1	.. 1

Since the inception of the scheme in the year 1938-39, 95 artisans have been trained in various art-crafts. 49 of these have been sanctioned grants under loan-cum-subsidy schemes with the object of enabling them to set up in the industries.

(2) TRAINING OF COTTAGE WORKERS THROUGH TECHNICAL STAFF AT THEIR VILLAGES.

138. Under this part of the scheme, the part-time Artist Designer of this Department, assisted by two Crafts Supervisors, continued to help and guide the craftsmen in adopting new patterns and designs and in

effecting improvements in the quality of their products. The Part-time Artist Designer visited Honawar, Kumta, Sirsi and other places where the production of art ware is carried on and introduced new designs. He also continued to attend the meetings of the Cottage Industries Sales Depot, Bombay.

The Crafts Supervisor for sandalwood continued to give technical assistance and guidance to carvers of sandalwood, rose wood, ivory, etc. Several new designs, such as statute of Liberty, butterfly book-ends, lion book-ends, birds and animals, tiger at prey, electric lamp stand, etc., were introduced and samples were got executed in sandalwood. The Button and Horn Workers' Association at Honawar was also supplied with new designs and was guided in the execution of the samples. Attempts were also made to introduce new types of articles in pith and these are now being manufactured by artisans at Honawar. The women members of the societies have also been shown the designs for improved types of venis, garlands, flower bunches, etc and they too execute the same in pith. This experiment of preparing articles of improved designs in pith has proved successful as the articles are cheap in value and are locally demanded.

The Metal Craft Supervisor continued to help the artisans engaged in the craft in producing saleable articles of improved patterns. He guided the metal-workers at Songir, Umdi, Thana, Nasik, Bombay, etc. in executing the orders placed with them. He also assisted the Bombay Sales Depot in repairing and polishing metal work articles in stock at the Depot.

### (3) PLANNING FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

139. An informal committee consisting of the officers of this Department, of Sir J. J. School of Art and non-officials was constituted to formulate proposals for all round development of art-crafts in the Province. The committee recommended that the School of Art should work for (1) training of artisans in art-crafts and (2) evolution of suitable designs, and that the Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries section of the Co-operative Department should attend to (1) introduction of approved designs and application of trained skill so available to commercial purposes and (2) marketing of finished artwares. The informal committee further recommended that pending the expansion of the Lord Reay Art Workshop and the expansion and re-organisation of art-education as a whole in the light of the recommendations made by the "Committee for Art-Education", the facilities that are at present available in the Lord Reay Art Workshop should be made use of to meet the immediate needs for systematising the activities relating to introduction of new designs and that this short range plan might be developed into a long range plan when reorganisation and expansion of the art-education as a whole materialised. Accordingly proposals were submitted to Government for bringing about co-ordination of the activities of Sir J. J. School of Art

with those of the Village Industries section of the Co-operative Department and for appointment of a Full-time Artist Designer of a Gazetted rank who would be a liaison officer between the School of Art and the Village Industries section and for appointment of a few Master Craftsmen under him. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

140. The information regarding the steps taken for marketing of art-craft products is furnished in chapter V.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Industrial Co-operation.

#### GENERAL.

141. General progress made by industrial co-operatives has been indicated in chapter I. Further observations in regard to working of all industrial co-operative societies, including district industrial co-operative associations and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, are offered in this chapter.

#### (A) PRIMARY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

##### (1) *Societies other than weavers.*

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

Serial No.	Name of the industry.	Number of societies as on 30th June 1948.	Number of societies registered from 1st July 1948 to 30th June 1949.	Number of societies as on 30th June 1949.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fishing .. ..	15	7	22
2	Bee-keeping .. ..	6	1	7
3	Oil ghani .. ..	11	15	26
4	Hand processing of grain .. ..	6	..	6
5	Cane and bamboo work .. ..	10	3	13
6	Tanning and leather work .. ..	74	31	105
7	Carpentry and smithy .. ..	13	15	28
8	Metal work .. ..	8	1	9
9	Sandal wood working .. ..	3	..	3
10	Pottery .. ..	5	..	5
11	Working of forest coupes, etc. .. ..	11	18	29
12	Ordinary labour contract .. ..	5	6	11
13	Other industries and miscellaneous.	60*	52	112
Total ..		227	149	376

\* Out of these societies one is transferred to weavers' societies and hence the number of producers' societies now stands at 375.

The number of new societies registered during the year was 149. Tanning and leather working is an industry next in importance to handloom weaving and as many as 31 societies were registered for persons engaged in this industry. The forest labourers' societies have been making good progress owing to the advice and guidance they receive from the social service organisations and the demand for these societies is on the increase. As many as 18 forest labourers' societies were registered during the year. The number of these societies would have increased further if more social service organisations were available to sponsor them.

The total number of industrial primaries, other than weavers' societies increased during the year from 227 to 375. Their membership rose from 16,207 to 28,425. The number of sympathiser members, which stood at 1,820 at the end of the previous year, increased to 1,893. With greater awakening amongst the artisans and with the contacts the District Officers have established with the artisans, the need for admission of sympathiser members is not now felt to the same extent as before. The turnover of the societies increased from Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore 16 lakhs and the societies did considerable business during the year under report. Their profit position was also satisfactory, the profits having increased from Rs. 1,59,851 in the previous year to Rs. 2,62,879 during the year under report. The working capital of the societies also indicated a record increase from Rs. 19.71 lakhs to Rs. 48.82 lakhs.

(a) FISHING.

143. During the year under report, the fishermen's societies were transferred to the Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, B. P., Poona, as fishing industry was considered to be akin to agriculture and as it concerned itself largely with exploitation of natural resources. The necessary statistical and other information relating to these societies would be found in Volume I of the report of the Co-operative Department.

(b) BEE-KEEPING.

144. The total number of bee-keepers' societies was 7 as against 6 in the previous year, one society having been registered in North Kanara district. The membership of these societies increased from 1,302 to 1,614 and their working capital from Rs. 26,139 to Rs. 42,921. These societies made a total profit of Rs. 3,833 during the year under report as against Rs. 889 in the previous year.

The total quantity of honey produced by the 7 bee-keepers' societies in Kanara district during the year under report was 20,905 lbs. as against 20,160 lbs. in the previous year. The number of bee-hives increased from 3,514 to 4,415. The lowest yield per hive was 3.8 lbs. and the highest 10.6 lbs. The average yield per hive was 7.2 lbs.

Government sanctioned appointment of 5 bee-supervisors and 12 bee-fieldmen for the societies in North Kanara district for a period of 3 years. Government also sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 300 to each of

the 4 bee-keepers' societies at Karwar, Kumta, Ankola and Bhatkal, for a period of 3 years. This assistance given by Government has enabled the societies to make rapid progress in their working. The Honavar Bee-Keepers' Society, which is the oldest Bee-Keepers' Society, continues to be a progressive society.

(c) GHANI OIL INDUSTRY.

145. The number of oilmen's societies increased from 11 to 26. The number of members of these societies increased from 439 to 1,261 and their working capital from Rs. 70,733 to Rs. 2,68,410. The paid up share capital and the reserve fund of these societies also increased from Rs. 22,910 and Rs. 3,844 to Rs. 74,714 and Rs. 9,023 respectively. The position in regard to profits, however, in these societies was not very satisfactory. 12 societies made a profit of Rs. 4,099 while others incurred a loss of Rs. 4,120. More than half the societies were newly started and it is likely that they could not work at a profit during the initial stages.

The societies supplied their members with oil seeds valued at Rs. 6,14,665 as against Rs. 3,47,410 in the previous year. The value of oil sold by the societies was Rs. 4,50,299 as against Rs. 3,44,153 in the previous year.

146. The scheme sanctioned by Government for intensive development of the oil ghani industry in respect of 4 oil-men's societies at Pandharpur, Khed, Charegaon and Chandwad was continued during the year. Due to internal dissensions, however, the Chandwad Society in Nasik district did not show satisfactory results and was dropped from the operation of the scheme. The remaining 3 societies availed themselves of the concessions granted by Government under the scheme and made satisfactory progress.

147. The Pandharpur and the Vairag Oilmen's Societies in the Sholapur district supplied to their members safflower and groundnut seeds of the value of over Rs. 2 lakhs and sold their members' products of the value of Rs. 1,33,114. The Khed Oilmen's Society in Poona district improved its position during the year and had a turnover of Rs. 94,793. The society made a profit of Rs. 691 as against a loss of Rs. 341 during the previous year.

(d) TANNING AND LEATHER WORK.-

148. The number of tanners' and leather workers' societies increased during the year from 74 to 105. Their membership increased from 2,047 to 2,862 and their working capital from Rs. 3,52,250 to Rs. 7,64,113. The paid up share capital of these societies increased, from Rs. 81,680 to Rs. 2,71,113 and the reserve fund from Rs. 23,589 to Rs. 30,804. The societies also made during the year a profit of Rs. 19,654 as against Rs. 1,846 in the previous year.

149. The tanners at Godhrá, who were formerly working in private tanneries, have organised themselves on co-operative lines. Their wages varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month while they worked in



private tanneries. After they started their producers' society and began to work on co-operative lines, their income increased to Rs 45 per month. The society has been selected for intensive development by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., Bombay, which supplies the society with raw hides and arranges for the sale of its tanned leather. During the year under report, the monthly income of the members of the society has risen to Rs. 75. The society provides an illustration of what tanners organised on a co-operative basis can achieve provided the requisite guidance and assistance are made available to them.

150. The Akluj Swastik Leather Producers' Society, district Sholapur, started work on a joint production basis with a paid up share capital of Rs. 12,500. It tanned hides and prepared leather goods such as hand bags, money purses, motes, boots, chappals, etc. The value of the products sold was a little over Rs. 10,000. The society prepared semi-chrome leather and sold it to the extent of Rs. 8,941.

151. The Sholapur Co-operative Leather Factory purchased an embossing machine and a border machine for book binding purposes. In addition to leather belting, cap-lining, roller skins etc., were manufactured by the society and supplied to local mills. The society reduced its loss of Rs. 12,364 sustained during the previous year to Rs. 5,433 during the year under report.

152. A mention may also be made of the Karwar Shoe Makers' Society, which had a share capital of Rs. 240 and a reserve fund of Rs. 818. The society had a turnover of Rs. 20,782. It made a gross profit Rs. 1,938 and net profit of Rs. 1,211 on the year's working. The society secured during the year orders for supply of boots for Home Guards.

(c) LABOURERS' SOCIETIES.

153. (i) *Forest labourers' societies.*—As already mentioned in Chapter I, the number of forest labourers' societies rose from 11 to 29 during the year and their paid up share capital increased from Rs. 8,936 to Rs. 20,794. The total profits earned during the year amounted to Rs. 2,14,432 as against Rs. 86,431 in the previous year. The total wages paid by these societies during the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,134. A statement showing the owned funds of the societies, the wages earned by the members, the value of materials exploited and sold and the profits earned, is enclosed as appendix E to this report.

154. As remarked by the Honourable the Chief Minister while inaugurating the Conference of the forest labourers' societies, held on 18th September 1948, the present co-operative organisations of Adiwasis could well serve as the spearhead of a drive for the all round advancement of the Adwasis and other jungle folk. The activities of these societies are not restricted to the sphere of economic development only. The social service organisations, which sponsor these societies, also devote their energies to the social and cultural progress of the Adiwasis.

155. The Shahapur Adiwasi Kamgar Sangh started a school for children of its members in the coupes under instructions of the Thana District School Board. It also ran, for the children going to the school, a kind of hostel where food and clothing were supplied free. The cost of these ameliorative measures amounted to Rs. 686 and it was borne by the society.

156. The Badlapur Gut Jungle Kamgar Sangh distributed amongst its members the bonus of Rs. 5,094 not in cash but in the form of silver ornaments, brass vessels and other useful articles. The society purchased a radio so that the members working in the jungle could have recreation and could get daily information of what was happening in the world outside.

157. The Mandvi Majur Sangh worked a coupe economically and made a decent profit of Rs. 34,585 during the year. It supplied materials like timber and bamboo from the coupe either free or at cost price to the members for building houses. The society set aside a sum of Rs. 1,700 towards the price fluctuation fund.

158. The Kainad Adiwasi Kamgar Sangh conducted an adult education class for the members and other workers. It also conducted a grain shop and built a decent structure both for the shop and the adult education class.

159. (ii) *Labour contract societies*.—The number of labour contract societies increased during the year from 5 to 11 and their membership from 122 to 1030. The paid up share capital of these societies increased from Rs. 3,610 to Rs. 9,900 and reserve fund from Rs. 1,012 to Rs. 1,541. During the previous year, all the 5 labour contract societies had incurred a loss of Rs. 846 in the aggregate. During the year under report, the societies made a profit amounting to Rs. 27,798.

160. One of the difficulties in the working of these societies related to lack of funds for working capital or for payment of wages. During the year under report, Government passed orders authorising the Joint Registrar to make available to these societies funds to the extent of Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 2,000 each to serve as working capital. The societies were required to place deposits with the Public Works Department authorities when their tenders for contracts were accepted and this constituted a great handicap in their working. If the funds provided by Government for working capital were utilised as deposits with the Public Works Department authorities, the societies would have no resources to carry on the contract operations. With a view to overcome this difficulty, Government was moved to exempt labour contract societies from the obligation to make deposits with the Public Works Department authorities when their tenders were accepted.

(f) MISCELLANEOUS.

161. The paschim Khandesh Jilha Saranjam Yantrakam Karyalaya' Ltd., Dhulia, had 22 members and its paid up share capital was Rs. 15,125. The society was registered with the object of running

a co-operative workshop for manufacturing and repairing agricultural implements and for implements required by village industries. A loan of Rs. 1,14,000 was sanctioned to the society by Government for the conduct of its workshop.

The Charotar Gramodhar Sahakari Mandali in Kaira district undertook various activities such as manufacture of bricks, cement pipes, tiles, spare parts of machines, lime making etc. It also manufactured furniture for Vallabhnagar, Anand. It purchased raw materials such as cast iron, cement, coal, etc. valued at over Rs. 10 lakhs and effected sales worth Rs. 7 lakhs. The paid up share capital of the society amounted to Rs. 4,68,300 and its reserve and other funds were over Rs. 2 lakhs. It earned during the year a profit of Rs. 41,382.

The Sandalwood Carvers' Societies in Kanara district experienced considerable decline in the demand of their finished products. The financial position of the societies, however, showed distinct improvement. The number of members increased from 68 to 72. The paid up share capital of the societies rose from Rs. 2,613 to Rs. 2,752 and their reserve and other funds from Rs. 6,689 to Rs. 8,258. The working capital of the societies also increased from Rs. 19,097 to Rs. 25,767.

The Honavar Sandalwood Carvers' Society showed steady progress in spite of decline in sales. This was largely due to economy in expenditure on management. The society had a turnover of Rs. 14,272 and earned a net profit of Rs. 782 as against Rs. 1,800 in the previous year.

A craft supervisor has been appointed in North Kanara district to guide the sandalwood carvers' societies. He gives new designs to the societies, supervises production and selects finished articles to be purchased by the Bombay Sales Depot.

The Kasturba Matang Rope Makers' Society at Mayani in Satara district had 67 members. The total working capital of the society was Rs. 985. The society purchased, during the year, raw materials valued at Rs. 8,555 and sold finished articles valued at Rs. 12,076. The society made a net profit of Rs. 458 during the year.

The Songir Tamba Pital Workers' Society in West Khandesh district has been doing good work. The society had a share capital of Rs. 3,570. It purchased copper and brass sheets worth Rs. 19,623 and sold finished goods of the value of Rs. 27,520. The society distributed wages of Rs. 3,649 amongst its members and other workers. The society made a net profit of Rs. 507 during the year. The Malegaon Gold and Silver Artisan's Society in Nasik district sold finished articles worth Rs. 2 lakhs and earned a net profit of Rs. 2,193.

During the year under report, 20 industrial societies for displaced persons were registered in the various relief camps while 3 societies were registered for displaced persons outside the camps. Many of these societies were notable to commence their work before the close of the year. Two ladies' industrial co-operative societies, however, in Kalyan camp and the Bombay Immigrants' Ideal Co-operative Society started

working in right earnest. The first two societies were in receipt of active assistance from the Women's section of the Rehabilitation Directorate.

Separate figures for producers' Societies in the merged State have been given at the end of appendix C. It will be seen therefrom that the number of producers' societies other than weavers' societies in the merged area was 13 with a membership of 206. Their share capital and working capital in the aggregate amounted to Rs. 5,655 and Rs. 53,568 respectively. They earned a profit of Rs. 7,846 during the year.

## (2) *Weavers Societies.*

162. The weavers' societies used to function, in the past, more or less, as credit societies. Most of them, however, have now wound up their credit business and have engaged themselves in activities relating to distribution of yarn, supply of accessories, sale of finished products, etc. Efforts were made during the year to persuade societies to undertake joint production activities. Most of the societies, however, could not undertake such activities partly owing to the risks involved in that business, and partly owing to inadequate supply of yarn.

163. The total number of weavers' societies increased during the year from 211 to 268. The number of their members also increased from 27,628 to 42,691. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 82,54,133 as against Rs. 32,59,560 at the close of the previous year. The total purchases and sales of the societies increased from Rs. 2,63,00,000 to Rs. 4,10,00,000 during the year. The profits of the societies, however, were Rs. 4,12,754 as against Rs. 4,32,623 in the previous year. One of the reasons for increase in all these figures, except that of profit, is the fact that the figures of Bhiwandi, Yeola and Malegaon Associations, which in the past were included in the figures of district industrial co-operative associations have now been included in those of the weavers' societies, as these associations mainly cater to the needs of individual weavers and have their areas of operations restricted to one taluka or an area smaller than a taluka. Much of the increase in working capital and in the value of goods sold is also due to the work of retail distribution of yarn which was entrusted to a large number of societies. The reduction in profit is accounted for by the fact that the margin that was available to the societies in the distribution of yarn was small and several societies found the work of retail distribution of yarn definitely unremunerative.

164. The total number of looms served by the societies is in the neighbourhood of 70,000. Of these, 1,066 looms are owned and worked by the societies and the rest by artisans or master weavers. The total amount of wages paid by the societies to their members amounted to Rs. 99,940. The wages paid to non-members amounted to Rs. 16,907. Of the looms served by the societies, nearly 19,550 are throw shuttle

looms which need to be replaced by fly shuttle looms. The fly shuttle looms, in their turn, need to be replaced by automatic take up looms which to-day number only 672. Unless the position in regard to supply of yarn improves, it would be difficult to bring about this reform.

165. The work done by some of the weavers' societies is briefly mentioned below :—

The Yeola Industrial Co-operative Association had a membership of 990 and paid up share capital of Rs. 9,942. The reserve and other funds of the Association stood at a little over Rs. 3 lakhs. It effected sales to the extent of about Rs. 4 lakhs as against Rs. 10 lakhs in the previous year. It paid wages amounting to Rs. 43,000 to its members and arranged for the sale of finished products valued at Rs. 92,000.

The Malegaon Industrial Co-operative Association continued to manufacture textiles such as sarees, shirting, coating, towels, etc. on handlooms and powerlooms owned by its members. It had a membership of 2,200 and paid up share capital of Rs. 24,714. Its working capital was nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs. The Association effected sales of raw materials and finished products to the extent of Rs. 14½ lakhs.

The Surat Weavers' Co-operative Society had a membership of 629 and its share capital stood at Rs. 1.46 lakhs. The society made a profit of Rs. 28,902 during the year.

The Surat Venkar Sangh had a membership of 830 and its paid up share capital stood at Rs. 2.32 lakhs. The working capital of the Sangh amounted to a little over Rs. 11 lakhs. The sangh earned a profit of Rs. 9,623 on the year's working.

The total membership of the Bhiwandi Weavers' Society was 1,117 and its paid up share capital stood at Rs. 53,325. The working capital of the society was nearly Rs. 5½ lakhs. The society earned a profit of about Rs. 5,000 on the year's working.

The Bombay City Weavers' Society had a share capital of only Rs. 9,565. It effected sales to the tune of Rs. 24 lakhs and earned a handsome profit of Rs. 97,988.

The Ankola Weavers' Co-operative Society worked as a genuine producers' society. It purchased yarn and supplied the same to its members for weaving. It took back the manufactured cloth and paid wages to members. The turnover of the society was Rs. 15,000 as against Rs. 11,000 in the previous year.

The Vairag Weavers' Society, district Sholapur, conducted a dyeing house and arranged for dyeing of yarn required by its members.

Separate figures for weavers' societies in the merged States have been given at the end of Appendix C. It will be seen therefrom that the number of weavers' societies in the merged areas was 105 with a membership of 4,885. The share capital and working capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 2.34 lakhs and Rs. 11.52 lakhs respectively. The societies earned a profit of Rs. 41,000 during the year.

(3) *Women's Societies.*

166. The bye-laws of the women's societies are so framed as to enable them to undertake activities relating to consumers co-operation and industrial co-operation. The number of women's societies, registered as industrial co-operative societies, increased from 20 to 24 during the year. The industries that were taken up by most of these societies were tailoring, knitting, embroidery, manufacture of chair carpets, printing of cloth, leather work, preparation of toys, pith-flowers, papads, masalas, etc. Some of the women's societies conducted classes for training their members in tailoring, knitting, embroidery, leather work, etc. The societies provided full-time employment to some members and also part-time employment to those who had some spare time. The number of members of these societies stood at 2,758 at the close of the year as against 1,945 at the close of the previous year. The share capital of the societies amounted to Rs. 75,582 as against Rs. 55,233, in the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 8,83,377 as against Rs. 92,374 in the previous year. The societies made a net profit of Rs. 16,848 as against Rs. 7,918 in the previous year. The societies have made considerable progress in their activities, and have served to interest women in the Co-operative movement and in the welfare of poor members of their class.

The Mahila Sahakari Mandali, Jalgaon, had a membership of 187 and its paid up share capital stood at Rs. 3,955. The society started an industrial home for poor women. Chilly powder, spices and other articles of domestic use were prepared in the industrial home. The society also conducted a store wherein sarees and other articles were sold. The society earned a profit of Rs. 3,945 on the year's working.

The Honavar Women's Society was granted a loan of Rs. 4,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 for the development of embroidery and tailoring industries among women. The society conducted a class for imparting training in tailoring and embroidery and employed a lady teacher specially trained in Bombay. The society also conducted a foodgrains ration shop and a cloth shop.

## (B) DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

167. Under the Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 71, it was contemplated that district industrial co-operative associations should be organised in those districts where they do not exist and that the existing as well as newly registered associations should undertake the work of developing not only the weavers' societies but all other types of industrial co-operatives. Some of the associations have amended their bye-laws, broadening the sphere of their activities and have allowed all industrial co-operatives in their areas to affiliate themselves with them.

168. The number of district industrial associations shown in the last year's report was 15. The associations, however, at Yeola, Malegaon and Bhiwandi had their areas of operations restricted to a taluka or an area less than a taluka and though they allowed the weavers' societies in

their areas the right to membership, they generally catered to the needs of individual weavers. If these three associations were not taken into account, the number of industrial associations at the end of the previous year was 12. Two more district industrial associations, one at Nasik and the other at Broach, were registered during the year. The total number of associations at the end of the year, therefore, was 14 as against 12 in the previous year.

169. The newly registered district industrial associations are eligible under the Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 71 for recurring subsidies towards the cost of their managers, accountants, salesmen, peons, etc. and non-recurring subsidies for shop, equipment, bad debts, etc. The old associations, which were registered prior to the sanction of the Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 71, are also eligible for recurring subsidies towards the cost of their managers, accountants, salesmen, peons, etc. Some of the older associations, however, have become self-supporting and do not stand in need of recurring subsidies. At the meeting of the district industrial associations, which was held during the year, it was decided that no subsidies should be given to associations which were self-supporting and that such associations should be assisted financially if they undertook to work definite schemes for development of one or more cottage industries in their areas. During the year under report, subsidies were given to the Dharwar District Industrial Co-operative Association, Hubli, which was found to be not self-supporting.

170. The statistical information regarding the working of district industrial associations is given in a statement in Appendix D at the end of this report. As stated before, 3 associations at Malegaon, Yeola and Bhiwandi have been excluded from this year's statement and this fact will have to be taken into account while comparing the figures for the two years. The number of affiliated societies increased during the year from 169 to 222 which shows that the societies seek affiliation with the associations in larger numbers. The number of individual members comprising of weavers and other artisans, which stood at the end of the previous year at 10,649, stood at 7,788 at the end of the year under report. This reduction is partly due to elimination of 3 associations from this year's statement and partly to resignation of individual artisans who seek admission into societies. The paid up share capital of these associations increased during the year from Rs. 2,30,687 to Rs. 2,68,339 and their working capital from Rs. 26,01,632 to Rs. 99,59,937. The associations supplied yarn and other materials of the value of Rs. 2,51,31,458 to individuals and societies. Besides, they consumed yarn valued at Rs. 62,554 and other materials valued at Rs. 21,327 in their own production activities. The total value of the goods sold by the associations amounted to Rs. 10,13,207. The total amount of wages paid to members and non-members were Rs. 41,714 and Rs. 7,513 respectively. It may be seen from the statement that the associations recorded a loss of Rs. 24,941 as against a profit of Rs. 1,28,963 at the end of the previous year. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the figure of loss does not

represent the correct position in regard to the year's working. Most of the associations were functioning during the year as wholesale or retail distributors of yarn and they have not brought into account the figure of commission on yarn which was recoverable from the District Magistrates at the end of the year. When the District Magistrates settle the question of commission to be paid to each association, as per instructions from the Provincial Textile Controller, most of the associations would show a profit. This profit would appear in the next year's balance sheet. To quote one instance, the Nasik District Industrial Co-operative Association has shown a loss of Rs. 11,025 on the year's working. After, however, the commission due on yarn distribution work receiveable from the District Magistrate is taken into account, the Association is expected to show a profit of about Rs. 80,000. The profit position, therefore, shown in the statement does not represent the true state of affairs.

The Bijapur District Industrial Co-operative Association concentrated its activities on distribution of yarn and functioned as a district wholesaler. Its turnover in yarn amounted to Rs. 35 lakhs. The Association has recently opened a dye-house at Kamatagi.

The Sholapur District Industrial Co-operative Association carried on yarn distribution work as one of the partners of the Joint Yarn Distribution body consisting of—

- (1) Sholapur Handloom Weaving Merchants' Association, Sholapur.
- (2) Sholapur Hatmag Asami Sahakari Mandal, Ltd., Sholapur.
- (3) Sholapur District Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd., Sholapur.

It also functioned as a retail distributor of yarn. It sent goods worth Rs. 7 lakhs to the Bombay Sales Depot. But as the cloth could not be exported to Pakistan, the Sales Depot could not settle its accounts. The Sholapur Sales Depot has also been transferred to this Association.

The Ahmedabad District Industrial Co-operative Association worked both as a zonal distributor and as a district wholesaler under the scheme of controlled distribution of yarn. It also functioned as a retail distributor of yarn. It had a turnover of more than Rs. 12 lakhs and earned a net profit of Rs. 8,793 on the year's working.

The Kaira District Industrial Co-operative Association like the Ahmedabad District Industrial Co-operative Association functioned in all the three capacities as a zonal distributor, a district wholesaler and a retail distributor of yarn. It had a turnover of Rs. 13 lakhs. It made a net profit of Rs. 19,535 during the year. The Association expressed its willingness to take over the management of the Government Sales Depot at Nadiad and the proposals were under consideration.



The West Khandesh District Industrial Co-operative Association also undertook the distribution of yarn and had a turnover of Rs. 16 lakhs. The Association incurred heavy expenditure on management and incurred a loss of Rs. 2,864 during the year.

The Surat District Industrial Co-operative Association is primarily dealing with industrial co-operatives other than weavers' societies. It had a membership of 475. Its share capital amounted to Rs. 30,590. It sold yarn worth Rs. 23 lakhs and made a profit of Rs. 7,543. The Association has been supplying industrial co-operatives in its area with raw materials required by artisans and has been arranging for the sale of their finished products.

The N. K. District Industrial Co-operative Association, Honavar, continued to render useful services to primary industrial societies affiliated to it. The Association conducted a workshop where 22 button machines, a lathe and a press were installed. It helped affiliated societies in the marketing of their products and also obtained for them necessary raw materials, tools, appliances, etc. The Association also conducted a fair price shop for distribution of foodgrains and other controlled articles.

(C) *Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd.*

171. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, which is the apex organisation of industrial co-operative societies including weavers' societies in this Province, has now entered the third year of its existence. In the initial stage, the Association used to function as a promotional agency and had concentrated on organisation and propaganda activities. Since, however, the number of primary industrial co-operatives was increasing rapidly and there were no arrangements for helping the societies in their production and business activities, it was decided that the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association should devote its attention and resources to business and Production activities. It supplies tools and raw materials to industrial co-operative societies and arranges for the sale of their finished products. It is also providing finance to certain types of societies. Besides helping industrial co-operatives, it organises production activities on its own account in case of specific industries. In areas which are not served by district industrial co-operative associations, it performs all the functions of district industrial co-operative associations through its branch committees which are appointed in the districts of Poona, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Panchmahals.

The number of members of the Association rose during the year from 205 to 296. The number of affiliated societies stood, at the end of the year, at 170, as against 120 at the end of the previous year and the number of individual members stood at 126 as against 89 in the previous year. The paid up share capital of the Association increased during the year from Rs. 1,80,150 to Rs. 2,11,890. Its working capital also increased during the year from Rs. 4 lakhs to 98 lakhs.

On reimposition of control on cloth and yarn in the beginning of October 1948, the Association was appointed as a zonal distributor of yarn by Government. In order to enable the association to raise the necessary funds for undertaking this activity, Government authorised the Joint Registrar to give on behalf of Government a guarantee upto a total amount of Rs. 26 lakhs to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank or any other scheduled bank. This enabled the Association to raise funds to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and 25 lakhs. During the year, the Association lifted 49,491 bales and 13,908 cases of yarn valued at over Rs. 4 crores and 25 lakhs. The Association distributed yarn valued at over Rs. 3,35,00,000. It earned a profit of over Rs. 85,000 in the business of distribution of yarn. As the distribution of yarn was not a normal activity of the Association, it was advised to allocate a portion of the profits earned from such business to a special reserve before the profits were distributed. The Association amended its bye-laws in order to carry out this suggestion.

Government has approved the scheme put forward by the Association for intensive development of four tanners and one leather workers societies in the Province and sanctioned to it a loan of Rs. 1,72,620 and a subsidy of Rs. 19,180. In addition to these grants, Government has given a guarantee equivalent to 30 per cent. of the amount of Rs. 2,05,490 to be raised by way of working capital for the scheme. Under this scheme, a tannery building has been constructed for the Rajputana Khalmeshi Society and tanning work has been started under a Manager appointed by the Association. The plans for the tannery building of the Godhra Tanners' Society have been scrutinised and the work of construction would be started shortly.

Government placed orders worth Rs. 5,600 for supply of shoes and boots with the Association and these were passed on by the Association to the Leather Workers' Society at Satara which was selected for intensive development. The Association also secured for the society orders for shoes and chappals from Khadi Bhandars and other bodies.

The Association undertook, during the year, to collect, purchase and supply Hirda to tanners' societies. The Poona Branch Committee of the Association purchased 7,500 bags of Hirdas valued at over Rs. 52,000. Of these, 5,781 bags were sold at Rs. 44,300. Tanners' societies in Panchmahals, Surat, Satara, Poona and Sholapur districts availed themselves of the stocks of Hirdas with the Association.

In order to help tanners' societies in selling their tanned leather, the Association opened a sales depot at Dharavi. The tanners' societies which could not sell their tanned leather locally, were invited to send the same for sale to this depot. Leather worth Rs. 12,657 was sold during the year. The Association also helped tanners' societies in Bombay by advancing to them raw hides and tanning material.

With a view to enable the metal workers' societies to obtain their requirements in respect of brass and copper sheets, Government sanctioned the scheme of the Association for starting a rolling mill. A loan

of Rs. 83,500 for capital expenditure was sanctioned by Government for the purpose. Government also agreed to give to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank a guarantee for a margin of 30 per cent. of the credit of Rs. 95,000 which was required to serve as working capital for the scheme.

The Association assisted forest labourers' societies in Thana, Kolaba and Nasik districts in marketing their products viz. timber and charcoal. Timber and charcoal depots were opened at Asangaon and Karjat for wholesale sales. One depot at Poona and two at Nasik were opened for retail sale of charcoal. The Association granted advances to societies against their stocks at different depots and sold timber and charcoal valued at Rs. 68,117.

In furtherance of the policy of Government to hand over Government sales depots to industrial associations wherever they are in a position to undertake this work, the management of the Sales Depot at Bombay was entrusted to the Association with effect from 1st April 1949 i.e., after the close of the year. It is expected that the Association will place the working of the Depot on a businesslike footing and increase its utility to the industrial co-operatives and artisans in the Province.

Government placed an amount of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Provincial Co-operative Institute for expenditure on account of training of secretaries of industrial co-operative societies deputed by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. This subsidy was meant for expenditure towards payment of stipends and boarding and lodging charges of the trainees of such of the industrial co-operative societies as were not in a position to bear the expenditure. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association arranged to depute 146 students to the training classes organised by the Institute at 7 centes.

The Association published during the year a Pamphlet entitled "Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries in Bombay Province" which has proved quite useful. It was also decided to publish a monthly bulletin giving news from different societies and associations. The first issue was published on 15th June 1949. The bulletin is published in English, Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada.

## (II) DISTRICT OR REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL BANKS.

172. Till recently, industrial co-operative organisations have been raising finance either from central co-operative financing agencies or from Government or from both. In accordance with the recommendations of the Agricultural Credit Organisation Committee central financing agencies have now undertaken heavier responsibilities of providing finance to all creditworthy agriculturists in their areas. Again the security that industrial co-operative societies are in a position to offer is very different from the security the central financing agencies are accustomed to get from agricultural co-operative societies. Moreover, the

volume of finance required by industrial co-operative societies has been growing at a rapid pace and there is no suitable agency which can attract the savings of artisans. In order to meet this situation, Government passed orders to the effect that separate district or regional industrial co-operative banks might be registered. Accordingly two industrial co-operative Banks, one at Sholapur and the other at Bijapur and one Regional Bank at Surat were registered during the year under report.

The membership of these banks is open to co-operative societies and also to individual artisans. The main object of the banks is to finance industrial co-operative societies having artisans as their members, and also to finance individual artisans in areas which are not served by industrial co-operatives. As the banks were registered late during the year under report, they could not start functioning before the close of the year.

*Comparative Statement regarding Industrial Institutions.*

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Total purchases and sales.	Working capital.	Profit.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Industrial Societies.	1946-47 ..	124	7,261	18,77,000	7,85,005	42,288
		1947-48 ..	227	18,207	47,74,824	19,71,142	1,59,851
		1948-49 ..	376	28,426	1,15,62,682	48,82,205	2,62,879
2	Weavers' Societies.	1946-47 ..	174	17,858	1,75,51,286	18,05,893	4,93,278
		1947-48 ..	211	27,623	2,68,53,088	32,59,550	4,32,623
		1948-49 ..	268	42,691	4,10,93,756	82,54,133	4,12,754
3	District Industrial Association.	1946-47 ..	15	14,787	87,87,476	18,57,449	2,16,036
		1947-48 ..	15	15,189	1,14,01,160	26,01,632	2,23,397
		1948-49 ..	*14	10,262	2,62,28,546	99,59,937	-24,941† (loss)
4	Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.	1946-47 ..	1	139	83,000	3,99,947	16,423
		1947-48 ..	1	209	48,31,207	4,41,414	15,013
		1948-49 ..	1	296	8,45,17,409	98,06,541	1,97,131
5	Industrial Co-operative Banks.	1946-47 ..	..	..	....	....	....
		1947-48 ..	..	..	....	....	....
		1948-49 ..	3	191	....	1,34,000	....
Total ..	}	1946-47 ..	314	40,045	2,82,68,822	48,48,354	7,85,169
		1947-48 ..	464	59,233	4,68,59,809	82,73,748	8,00,858
		1948-49 ..	661	81,865	11,34,02,893	3,30,46,876	8,47,823

\* The Industrial Associations at Malgaon, Yeola and Bhivandi which were shown in the statement of the previous years have been excluded as they are not District Industrial Associations in the strict sense of the term.

† The loss is estimated due to the fact that the amount receivable from the District Magistrate as commission on the unsold stock of yarn was not determined during the year under report. (Figures of merged States excluded.)

## CHAPTER IX.

**Village Industries Committee.**

173. The Village Industries Committee consisting of non-officials has been appointed by Government with the object of preparing and executing schemes pertaining to cottage industries and of co-ordinating the activities of various workers in the field of cottage industries. The Committee met 4 times during the year, and discussed a number of schemes relating to cottage industries and all round development of village life. The schemes approved by the Committee from time to time were submitted to Government for sanction. All the schemes undertaken by the Committee are under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 73 except bee-keeping scheme which has been included in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 25 and the scheme for the development of village industries in Dangs district, the cost of which is met from a separate head "33-A-Dangs district." The entire cost of the schemes framed by the Committee and sanctioned by Government is borne by Government. The general policy followed by the Committee in preparing schemes is to make the village people self-sufficient in regard to their needs for food and clothing. The food schemes include bee-keeping, palm gur making, oil pressing, salt manufacture, etc. and the schemes for clothing consist of Khadi self-sufficiency work, wool carding, spinning and weaving. The Committee is also arranging for training in village industries particularly for Harijans, Adiwasis, etc.

*(a) Hand spinning and hand weaving.*

174. The work done by the Village Industries Committee for the promotion of khadi industry is summarised below.

**(1) GENERAL KHADI SELF-SUFFICIENCY SCHEME.**

A five year plan for development of khadi self-sufficiency work in the Province submitted by the Committee was approved by Government, the amount sanctioned for the year 1948-49 being Rs. 1,05,200 and the amount sanctioned for the year 1949-50 being Rs. 1,38,950.

The khadi self-sufficiency work is conducted by the Committee through a number of institutions. The scheme contemplated training of 400 workers-cum-weavers during 5 years. The trainees were to be granted Rs. 20 per month each as scholarship. Rupees 10 per month per trainee were paid as tuition fees to the institution and Rs. 5 per month per trainee were paid as travelling expenses. The course of training extended over a period of one year. It was proposed to train 100 workers-cum-weavers during the year 1948-49. Actually, however, 79 workers-cum-weavers were trained during the period under review.

During the year 1947-48, a subsidy of annas  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per square yard of khadi woven was paid by the Village Industries Committee to institutions working the khadi self-sufficiency scheme. This was raised to annas two during the year 1948-49 in order to enable the institutions

to meet their management charges. The self-spinners were granted a subsidy of annas 4 per square yard of khadi woven upto the end of December 1948. This rate, however, was found to be inadequate and could not attract a sufficient number of self-spinners. The Committee, therefore, submitted proposals to Government asking for an increase in the rate of subsidy to annas 8 per square yard, in view of heavy weaving charges required to be paid by spinners. The Committee pointed out that what was being attempted under the khadi self-sufficiency scheme was a change in the very ideals and mode of a villager's life and that any sacrifice to achieve this end was worthwhile. It was also pointed out that once the habit of spinning and weaving clothes woven out of yarn spun by one's self is formed by a villager, he would generally adhere to it without further inducement from Government. Government accepted the proposals of the Committee and raised the subsidy to annas 8 per square yard to self-spinners. This subsidy was to be granted to self-spinners upto 20 square yards of khadi per head in the family.

Fifty-nine institutions took part in working the khadi self-sufficiency scheme under the auspices of the Village Industries Committee. The total number of spinners registered in these institutions at the close of the year was about 8,000. Khadi measuring 1,36,645½ square yards was produced in the Province under the general khadi self-sufficiency scheme.

One of the advantages of the scheme was that it helped persons in rural areas to utilise their spare time profitably. The scheme also inculcated amongst the self-spinners a spirit of self-reliance. The various khadi mandals, through which the scheme was worked, arranged for spread of social education and educated village people in the ideas of co-operative work, necessity for removal of caste distinctions, etc. The scheme also gave more employment to carpenters and weavers in rural areas.

## (2) KHADI SELF-SUFFICIENCY WORK, OPENING OF 100 KHADI CENTRES.

175. As the number of institutions that came forward to take up the work under general khadi self-sufficiency scheme was limited, the Committee submitted a scheme in November 1948 for starting 200 centres, one in each taluka, for khadi self-sufficiency work. These centres were intended to be started by the Committee itself. Under the scheme, an agriculturist who kept a certain quantity of cotton for himself, carded the same and spun yarn out of it, was enabled to have cloth without any payment. A khadi worker on payment of Rs. 60 per month was to be posted at a place where there were 50 or more self-spinners. Spinning and carding set was to be supplied to self-spinners at half the cost and the remaining half was to be borne by Government. Subsidy at the rate of annas 8 per square yard of khadi woven was to be granted to the self-spinner as under the general khadi self-sufficiency scheme.

It was expected that the work would be stabilised within 5 years and that the villagers would develop the habit of self-sufficiency. The scheme was sanctioned by Government subject to the modification that only 100 centres should be opened for a period of one year in the first instance. The Committee took preliminary steps to organise the centres. By the end of June 1949, 14 centres were in the process of being organised.

### (3) KARNATAK COMPACT AREA KHADI SCHEME.

176. The object of this scheme is to revive hand spinning in rural areas and to assist agriculturists to utilise their spare time profitably in spinning and in making cloth for their own consumption. The scheme provides for (1) the supply of implements on instalment purchase system, (2) training of villagers in carding and spinning, (3) training of workers and (4) arranging for getting yarn woven into cloth. 11 centres covering 48 villages of Ron taluka, district Dharwar, were organised under the scheme.

During the year, 46 workers were trained in the Vidyalaya started under the scheme. They were granted scholarships at the rate of Rs. 30 per month each for 12 months. 264 persons were trained in spinning. 19 persons were trained in weaving. 1,154 self-spinners were registered under the scheme. They produced 47,946 hanks of yarn. 2,457 square yards of khadi worth Rs. 3,682-2-0 and 412½ square yards of swavalamban khadi valued at Rs. 663-2-3 was produced. Khadi worth Rs. 12,847-3-0 was sold in exchange for yarn spun by self-spinners. A subsidy of annas 8 per square yard of khadi was granted to self-spinner under this scheme as in the case of general khadi self-sufficiency scheme, for meeting weaving charges. With a view to meet the demand for implements like charkhas, looms, etc., a Saranjam Karyalaya was also organised at Ron under the scheme.

### (4) KHADI PRODUCTION CENTRES IN SCARCITY AREAS OF KARNATAK.

177. Government desired that the Committee should take up khadi work in scarcity areas of Bombay Province, preferably in Karnatak. The Committee pointed out that self-sufficiency work could not be developed unless there was a stock of some varieties of khadi cloth which could be exchanged for yarn at the beginning and urged the need for starting production centres. Accordingly, 3 khadi centres at Mudhol, Muddebihal and Mundargi in Karnatak were sanctioned. The spinners employed at these centres were required to spin 60 hanks of yarn for their own use. Yarn produced in excess of this quantity was to be purchased by the centres at the rate of annas 3½ per hank. This would enable spinners in scarcity areas to earn a little money. The estimated production of khadi at all the three centres was 24,000 square yards. The scheme was sanctioned by Government in March 1949.

The scheme also provided for training of 300 spinners each one of whom was to be granted stipends at the rate of annas 4 per day for 24 days during the period of training.

## (5) OTHER GENERAL WORK FOR PRODUCTION OF KHADI.

178. Under the scheme for the development of Dangs district sanctioned by Government, 125 Adiwasis were trained in spinning. Spinning wheels were supplied to 70 persons at concession rates. Weaving of khadi was also undertaken under the scheme.

Six spinning centres were opened in different talukas of Broach district for backward class people who were mainly landless agricultural labourers and who used to resort to theft, dacoity and sale of illicit liquor during the periods of unemployment. 218 spinning wheels were distributed to backward class persons at concession rates at these centres. Cotton was also supplied free of charge in the beginning and all expenditure of weaving yarn into cloth was borne by the Committee. About 1,200 males and 50 females were taught reading and writing under the adult education section of the scheme.

A subsidy of Rs. 2,700 was granted to 36 Raniparaj boys of Surat district who were trained in weaving of hand spun yarn to enable them to purchase looms and set up in the industry. This subsidy was equivalent to half the cost of the looms.

Government also sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 7,500 to the Village Industries Committee for meeting half the cost of construction of 10 sheds which were built in different villages in Surat district to help backward class people in weaving.

The Village Industries Committee also undertook khadi production work in Dharwar district as a scarcity relief measure. The work done upto the end of June 1949 was satisfactory.

*(b) Wool Industry.*

179. With a view to bring about improvement in carding, spinning and weaving of wool, the Village Industries Committee started centres at (1) Nawalur, district Dharwar, (2) Sivalli, district Dharwar, (3) Kallur, district Dharwar and (4) Benkatti, district Belgaum, during the year. 57 persons were trained in improved methods of carding and spinning and 8 were undergoing training at the close of the year. 10 persons were trained in weaving wool yarn. 192 rugs, 37 kambals, 119 asans, 5 coatings and 54 carpets were manufactured and Rs. 2,379-12-0 were realised by the sale thereof. 160 charkhas, 200 pairs of card brushes and 4 shuttle looms were introduced in Dharwar taluka. Due to the introduction of improved tools such as carders and spinning wheels, the earnings of the artisans engaged in this industry have increased by at least 25 per cent. The quality of yarn spun has also improved. Efforts are being made to organise the artisans engaged in the industry on a co-operative basis.

A similar scheme was also undertaken at Aniali Bhimji in Ahmedabad district. 23 male trainees and 8 female trainees were trained. The trainees were provided with 25 spinning wheels and 14 pairs of carding brushes at half the cost. The trainees spun 587 lbs. of woollen yarn and wove 293 lbs. of cloth.



It is intended to extend the scheme to Haveri, Saundatti and Bijapur Talukas during the next year.

(c) *Palm-gur Industry.*

180. The families owning palm trees are given training in manufacture of gur out of palm juice. The gur thus produced is utilised by them partly for their own consumption, the surplus being sold to neighbours. Tappers are also given training in improved methods of tapping the trees. Seventeen tad gur training centres were organised in the Province during the year and 100 tappers were trained in manufacture of tad gur. The tappers tapped 1,220 trees and produced 18,517 lbs. of gur. Since the inception of the scheme, 1,582 trees have been tapped, gur produced being 43,335 lbs. Subsidy at the rate of anna one per lb. of gur produced was granted to manufacturers.

The tappers tap the trees, boil the neera and manufacture gur. The Committee has posted workers who instruct the tappers in the details of manufacture of the best variety of gur. It is estimated that one tapper can earn about Rs. 600 in the season which extends over about 6 months. The experimental work so far done by the Committee has convinced the tappers that tad gur is a kind of nutritious food. Some of the tappers have developed a preference for this gur. The one factor which hampers the development of this industry, is scarcity of fuel. This Province has a large number of palm trees which, if properly utilised, would provide employment to a large number of tappers affected by prohibition and would add to the food supply. The industry, if developed, would relieve some of the land under cultivation of sugarcane for other food crops.

(d) *Bee-keeping Industry.*

181. The work done by the Village Industries Committee for the development of bee-keeping industry in the Province is given in Chapter XI, as this activity falls under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 25.

Details of research and experimentation work done by the Committee in regard to bee-keeping industry are furnished in Chapter III.

(e) *Handmade Paper Industry.*

182. The Handmade Paper Research Centre, Poona, produces the following varieties of paper :—

- (1) Chemically prepared filter paper for qualitative work.
- (2) Superior all-rag handmade bond paper for insurance policies, share certificates, documents, etc.
- (3) Superior quality all-cotton blotting paper.
- (4) Very fine lightweight tissue paper for type-writing.
- (5) Attractive and strong cover paper for book and exercise-book covers.

Of these varieties, the first three were sold at competitive prices. The filter paper manufactured at this centre was found to be on par with imported filter paper. The quality of all the varieties of paper manufactured by the centre was highly appreciated. The Paper Research

Centre produced during the year 15,636 lbs. of paper valued at Rs. 44,061-4-0. It sold 5,312 lbs. of paper and realised Rs. 24,534 during the year.

The Centre also trains students in the manufacture of handmade paper. During the year under report, five students were trained at the Centre. Two teachers from New English School, Poona, were admitted for training as the School wanted to introduce handmade paper industry as a craft in its scheme of basic education. A junior jailor from Yeravda Central Prison was deputed by the Jail Department for training as the Department wanted to start handmade paper industry in its premises. A student from Nepal was also under training at the Centre for a period of one month. A person from Jaipur, who was working at Sangamner as Organiser of the old indigenous paper making industry, was deputed by the Co-operative Department of Jaipur State for training.

The Village Industries Committee is also guiding the activities of the Junnar Hat Kagad Sahakari Sangh, Ltd., Junnar, district Poona, and the Kagdipura Co-operative Paper Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Erandol, district East Khandesh. At both the centres engines and heaters have been installed and arrangements have been made to supply the kagadis with pulp. The kagadis have also been trained in the manufacture of high grade all rag-tub-sized paper.

Details regarding research work done at the Paper Research Centre are furnished in Chapter III.

(f) *Sisal Fibre Centre, Shrigonda, District Ahmednagar.*

183. The Government Sisal Estate was handed over to the Committee for development in January 1948 for a period of 3 years. The Committee had to devote its attention both to the agricultural and industrial aspects of the development of the Estate. The Committee arranged for the ploughing of the land by a tractor so that the land could absorb water in the monsoon and the required moisture could be available to the sisal plants. The land was also surveyed and two bunds were constructed as per the advice of the Land Development Department. Quarters for workers, one store-room and a shed for cattle were erected. A big nala which was doing some damage to the Estate was diverted in another direction.

Food and fodder crops were raised on about 50 acres of the land. This helped to make the colony almost self-sufficient in regard to its food requirements. A nursery was maintained and new sisal plantation was developed on 5 acres. Manure pits were dug and maintained in good condition. More than 100 cart-loads of manure were obtained. New plantation was also done in 15 acres. Some 8,000 lbs. of machine decorticated and 39,464 lbs. of handretted fibre was produced. Rs. 2,295-4-0 were realised by the sale of fibre. The research and experimentation work done at the centre is given in Chapter III.

The Committee also started some social activities for improving the conditions of the Mangs, a backward community, at Shrigonda.

The Mangs depend for their livelihood generally on fibre extraction and manufacture of articles made from fibre. Attempts were made to provide primary education to children of Mangs. Adult education was also imparted to grown up people at the fibre centre. One co-operative society of labourers was organised and Government granted to it 264 acres of land for growing foodgrains.

(g) *Industrial Training.*

184. The information in regard to arrangements made by the Committee for industrial training is given in Chapter II.

(h) *Subsidies to Institutions.*

185. The Committee considered that it was necessary to control the present saranjam karyalayas run by the public institutions both in the matter of fixation of sale prices and standard of work. With this object in view, the Committee proposed that it might be allowed to pay a subsidy at 10 per cent. of the sale price of articles manufactured by these institutions. The subsidy was intended to be paid to such of the institutions as were recognised by the Committee. The Committee was to check the accounts of such institutions and enforce rules for minimum wage to the artisans working in the institutions. This arrangement was also calculated to regulate the demand and supply of saranjams. The proposal of the Committee was accepted by Government as an experimental measure and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for payment of subsidies for the year 1949-50.

In order to encourage ghani oil industry on a self-sufficiency basis, the Committee submitted a scheme for starting ghani centres to be run through multi-purpose societies, consumers' societies, public institutions, etc., under its direct supervision. The main idea underlying the scheme was that agriculturists and consumers would stock oil seeds for their use and get the same crushed in the oil ghanis installed at the centres. Fifteen centres were organised during the year. All these centres were sanctioned subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per centre for the purchase of equipment, etc. A further subsidy at the rate of half anna per lb. of oil extracted at these centres was also sanctioned.

With a view to encourage the manufacture of soap from sajjimatti, which is available in abundance in the districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, East and West Khandesh, etc., Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the year 1949-50. Every centre was to be given a grant for equipment up to Rs. 500 and a further subsidy at the rate of one anna per lb. of handmade sajjimatti soap produced at the centre.

The Committee submitted proposals for giving grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 to the Satara District Village Industries Association. This proposal was accepted by Government subject to the condition that the administration of the Association was supervised by the Village Industries Committee and that the Association carried on its activities as an integral part of the organisation of the Village Industries Committee.

The Committee also submitted proposals for giving grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 to the Gram Seva Samiti, Byhatti, taluka Hubli, district Dharwar, for construction of a building which was required for carrying on its activities in connection with the promotion of village industries such as khadi, oil pressing, etc. This proposal was sanctioned by Government as a special case, as it was noticed that the local people of Byhatti had made a good start in the direction of organisation of various village industries.

(i) *Surveys.*

186. During the period under report, the Committee carried out such surveys as were necessary for formulation of the schemes relating to manufacture of salt, development of compact areas, etc.

(j) *Salt Industry.*

187. The Government of Bombay issued a press note on 19th June 1948 permitting individuals or groups to produce salt in any land to which they had lawful access for this purpose and by whatever process they desired, provided the total area of land covered by the salt works did not exceed 10 acres. No licences were needed and no applications for licence were required to be sent to any Government authority in such cases. The issue of these orders gave an impetus to the development of the industry. The Village Industries Committee surveyed some part of the coastal area of Ratnagiri District with a view to start some centres for the manufacture of salt so that the village people could be trained in the improved methods of salt production and could be made self-sufficient in respect of their requirements of salt. As a result of the survey four centres were organised, two in Ratnagiri District and two in Kanara District as an experimental measure. The early outbreak of the monsoon hampered the manufacture of salt to a considerable extent. 1,262 maunds of salt was produced in Ratnagiri District.

(k) *Compact area Schemes.*

188. The Committee holds that village industries work should include the development of all aspects of village life and in pursuance of this ideal, the Committee submitted to Government certain compact area schemes. The Committee also undertook preliminary work under compact area schemes framed for Mahableshwar and Dharwar. As the aims of these schemes were more or less similar to those of the Sarvodaya schemes sanctioned by Government, the schemes were not proceeded with.

(l) *Miscellaneous.*

189. The Committee is one of the social service organisations recognised by Government for allotment and working of forest coupes. Twelve forest coupes were allotted and worked under the supervision and guidance of the Committee. Seven forest labourers' societies were sponsored by the Committee and it advanced loans to these societies from the Government funds at its disposal for working the coupes.

## CHAPTER X.

**Amelioration of Backward Classes.**

190. The schemes for amelioration of backward classes with which this Department is concerned are (1) organisation of 14 peripatetic demonstration parties and schools in different cottage industries, (2) award of technical scholarships to backward class students for training in selected recognised technical institutions and (3) provision of special supervisory staff.

*(1) Peripatetic demonstration parties.*

191. All the 14 peripatetic demonstration parties and schools continued to train the backward class students in various industries viz. cotton and wool weaving, tanning and leather work, cane and bamboo work, carpentry and wood turning and fibre work in the districts of Surat, Thana, Nasik and West Khandesh during the period under report. Government orders sanctioning the proposals for the reorganisation of these demonstration parties and schools were received after the close of the year.

The working of the peripatetic demonstration parties and schools helped backward class artisans in adopting improved tools and equipment and improved methods of production. There was, however, a demand from backward classes for facilities for training in new industries such as carpentry and smithy, tailoring, etc. Proposals, therefore for starting a stationary Technical Institution in Nasik District for backward classes were made to Government and they were under consideration. Proposals for starting two carpentry and smithy schools and two tailoring schools for backward class persons in Surat District were also submitted to Government.

The following statement shows the various demonstration parties and schools working for backward classes, the places where they worked

and the number of students trained and under training at the close of the year :—

Serial No.	Name of the party.	Place.	Taluka.	District.	Students trained.	Students under training.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cotton Weaving School	Kadod	.. Bardoll	.. Surat	.. 10	7
2	Tanning Demonstration	Ovada	.. Bulsar	.. Do.	.. 14	..
		Kachholl	.. Gandevi	.. Do.	.. ..	15
3	Cane and bamboo work demonstration.	Udwada	.. Parli	.. Do.	.. 10	9
4	Carpentry and wood turning demonstration.	Bankuwa	.. Chikhali	.. Do.	.. 6	6
5	Cane and bamboo work demonstration.	Bordi	.. Dahau	.. Thana	.. ..	6
6	Carpentry and wood turning demonstration.	Umbergaon	Umbergaon	Do.	.. 4	..
		(under order of transfer to Shiwala).				
7	Wool weaving school	.. Manegaon	Synar	.. Nasik	.. 10	..
		Gonde	.. Do.	.. Do.	.. ..	19
8	Leather working school	Lasalgaon	.. Niphad	.. Do.	.. 10	10
9	Fibre work demonstration.	Mukhed	.. Yeola	.. Do.	.. 9	..
10	Carpentry and wood turning demonstration.	Doola	.. Kalwan	.. Do.	.. 6	..
11	Cane and bamboo work demonstration.	Yani	.. Dindori	.. Do.	.. 7	..
		Nasik	.. Nasik	.. Do.	.. ..	10
12	Fibre work demonstration.	Nawapur	.. Nawapur	.. West Khandesh.	9	..
		Kasara	.. Sakri	.. Do.	.. ..	6
13	Cane and bamboo work demonstration.	Nawapur	.. Nawapur	.. Do.	.. 10	..
		Shahada	.. Shahada	.. Do.	.. ..	10
14	Carpentry and wood turning demonstration.	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Do.	.. 5	..
		Chhadwel	.. Sakri	.. Do.	.. ..	6
Total					110	05

All the schools and demonstration parties worked satisfactorily except the Carpentry and Wood Turning Demonstration at Chhadwel, district West Khandesh, which could not work for some time on account of plague prevailing in that area. The Lacquerwork Demonstrator, Rankuwa and the Master Craftsman, Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration, Udwada, were allowed to go to Bombay to see the different varieties of products in lacquer and cane and bamboo work and study the methods of their manufacture, with the object of introducing the same in their respective demonstrations. The Master Craftsman, Udwada, was deputed for a fortnight to the Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration, Sahahada, district West Khandesh, to undergo further practical training. The Lacquerwork Demonstrator, Chhadwel, was also deputed for a fortnight to Rankuwa to study the Sankheda and Mysore types of lacquerwork.

In addition to their usual activities, these schools and demonstration parties participated in different exhibitions, district agricultural and cattle shows, etc. held in the districts. The details of their activities in this respect are given in Chapter XII. The information about grant of loans and subsidies to backward class artisans and their industrial co-operative societies is given in Chapter IV.

The details about working of the three additional peripatetic demonstration schools in leather work, fibre work and cane and bamboo work sanctioned by Government under Post-war Reconstruction Scheme No. 214 for the benefit of backward class people in Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar Districts respectively are given in Chapter XI.

### (2) *Technical Scholarships.*

192. As many as 98 scholarships at the revised rates of Rs. 20, 25 and 30 per month each have been provided by this Department for award to backward class students for undergoing training in different technical and industrial courses at 13 selected recognised institutions. In all 62 applications were received from backward class students desiring to study in the selected institutions. Scholarships were awarded to 56 applicants during the year 1948-49 and the remaining 6 applications were rejected as the applicants did not belong to backward classes. Wide publicity was given to the facilities available to backward class students under the scheme and the response from backward class students was more encouraging than that in the previous years. The

detailed information in this connection is shown in the statement given below :—

Serial No.	Name of the Institute,	Place.	Course.	Duration years.	Rate p.m.	Number of scholarships granted.		Total.
						1st year.	2nd year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.		
1	School of Industry.	Ratnagiri	1. Carpentry .. 2. Mechanical apprentices. 3. Motor-body building.	3 2 ..	20 20 20	3 3 1	.. .. ..	3 3 1
2	School of Industry.	Satara ..	1. Carpentry and smithy. 2. Carpentry .. 3. H. G. weaving. 4. Mechanical apprentices.	2 2 2 2	20 20 20 20	3 3 2 1	3 .. .. ..	8 3 2 1
3	School of Industry.	Sholapur	1. Carpentry .. 2. Mechanical apprentices.	2 2	20 20	2 1	2 ..	4 1
4	Powerloom Weaving Instructional Institute.	Do. ..	1. Powerloom weaving.	1	20	5	..	5
5	Variety Tailoring and Cutting Academy.	Poona ..	1. Tailoring and cutting.	1	25	2	..	2
6	Textile Technical School.	Parel, Bombay.	1. Weaving .. 2. Spinning ..	2 2	30 30	1 1	.. ..	1 1
7	Leather Working School.	Bandra ..	1. Chappal making.	2	30	1	4	5
8	F. S. Parekh Technical Institute.	Surat ..	1. Automobile apprentices. 2. Carpentry ..	2 2	20 20	1 1	.. ..	1 1
9	King Edward VII Technical School.	Dhulla, District West Khandesh.	1. Carpentry .. 2. Weaving .. 3. Mechanical engineering.	2 2 2	20 20 20	2 1 1	2 2 ..	4 3 1
10	Ideal Tailor and Cutter Institute.	Ahmedabad.	1. Tailoring and cutting.	1	25	4	..	4
11	Govt. Industrial Training Workshop.	Do. ..	1. Tailoring .. 2. Spray painting.	1 1	25 25	1 1	.. ..	1 1
Total .. ..						41	15	56

Twelve students out of 56, mentioned above, were granted scholarships for undergoing training in the courses other than those prescribed



under the scheme with the object of helping deserving students to complete their studies in the industries such as motor body building, automobile engineering, carpentry, etc. In the absence of backward class persons coming forward for the second year weaving course at the School of Industry, Satara, two scholarships tenable for such course were granted, in exchange, to the students of the second year carpentry and smithy course of the same School. One scholarship tenable for tailoring and cutting course at the Variety Tailoring and Cutting Academy, Poona, was granted to a female backward class student for the first time since the inception of the scheme.

With a view to avoid overlapping in the grant of scholarships to the backward class students under two separate schemes administered by two Departments viz. the Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries section of the Co-operative Department and the Joint Director of Technical Education, Bombay, Government directed that the applications for scholarships should be invited by the Backward Class Officer, Poona, and he should make recommendations to the respective Departments for awarding scholarships. Accordingly the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona, arranged to invite applications for the award of scholarships for the year 1949-50. The recommendations of the Backward Class Officer were awaited at the close of the year.

### (3) *Supervisory staff.*

193. As stated in the annual report for the year ending 30th June 1948, all the posts of Industrial Inspectors were converted into those of District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries and the District Officers were doing all the work relating to supervision of peripatetic parties and schools for training of backward classes.

194. Details about the arrangements made by the Village Industries Committee to train the Adiwasis, Harijans and Halpatis, etc. in the various cottage industries are given in Chapter II.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### Post-War Reconstruction Schemes.

#### (1) *Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 25.*

195. The scheme aims at training the public in bee-keeping, in establishing apiaries, capturing bee colonies from fields, etc. and domesticating them. The scheme also visualises a survey of flora suitable for the industry. Under this scheme it is intended to extend the work of bee-keeping in all suitable bee belts of the Province. The five-year plan

prepared by the Village Industries Committee for development of apiculture in the 5 districts of Surat, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Dharwar was approved by Government with certain modifications as a part of post-war Reconstruction Scheme No. 25.

13 centres were organised by the Village Industries Committee during the year. The following statement shows the number of centres organised in each district, the number of villages covered, the number of colonies maintained and the number of bee-keepers :—

District.	Centre.	Villages covered.	Number of colonies.	Number of bee-keepers.
1	2	3	4	5
Surat	Dharampur	7	38	38
	Bardoli	.....	16	.....
Satara	Mahableshwar	6	96	48
	Avakali	7	48	25
	Machutar	7	78	39
	Hatlot	8	70	45
	Mangur	8	170	70
	Vivar	3	17	11
	Deoli	3	32	18
	Gogave	6	12	19
Tandulne	4	88	17	
Belgaum and Dharwar	Nandgad	27	120	67
	Jambooti	11	168	69
	Alnavar	6	21	17
Ratnagiri	Dhamapur	5	13	7
Total		.....	987	490

The total number of bee-keepers was 490 and the total number of colonies established was 987. The quantity of honey extracted without injuring bees and comb structure was 6,356 lbs. Seven persons were trained in bee-keeping at Mahableshwar. The centre at Mahableshwar was visited by several prominent persons including Honourable the Prime Minister, Honourable Minister for Finance and Co-operation and Honourable Minister for Home and Revenue. The work done by the centre was greatly appreciated by all the visitors.

Details about the research work done in connection with bee-keeping industry will be found in Chapter III,

(2) *Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 64.*

196. The Karad Co-operative Workshop, which is one of the two workshops contemplated under the scheme, could not secure the necessary machinery from the Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi. It was, therefore, decided that the machinery required by the workshop should be purchased in the open market. The question of acquisition of a suitable site for the workshop was also under the consideration of the Collector of North Satara. After the site is secured, steps would be taken to construct a shed and install the machinery.

As regards the second workshop, Government has directed that some other place instead of Baramati may be selected, as Baramati is not suitable. The question of establishing a second workshop at Dharwar is under consideration.

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

197. The Wool Weaving Institute, Gadag, district Dharwar, continued training of wool weavers. A batch of 8 students studying in second year's course completed the course on 28th February 1949. A batch of 8 students admitted on 1st March 1948 completed first year's course and was undergoing training in the second year's course from 1st March 1949. A fresh batch of 8 students was taken up for training in the first year's course on 1st March 1949.

During the first year, the students were given practical as well as theoretical lessons in carding and blending of wool, spinning of yarn and in preparatory processes such as warping, winding of pirns, weaving of kambliis, rugs, etc. In the second year's course, they were taught scouring, dyeing of wool and yarn, weaving of fine fabrics of different patterns and cost accounting. The students were able to manufacture various kinds of articles such as double cloth rugs, blankets, coatings, scaves, shawls etc. Finished articles valued at Rs. 5,448-15-0 were produced at the Institute during the year 1948-49. The Institute also participated in exhibitions and shows, details whereof are furnished in chapter XII.

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

198. The scheme relates to the organisation of district Industrial Co-operative Associations and a net work of Industrial Co-operatives which would serve as feeder bodies to the associations. Details regarding working of this scheme are given in chapter VIII. Seven district Industrial Co-operative Associations have been registered so far under the scheme and the possibilities of organising district industrial co-operative associations in Poona, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts are being explored. Pending formation of district Industrial Co-operative Associations, the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., Bombay, is catering to the needs of

industrial co-operatives in these districts through its branch committees which are expected to do initial spade work and pave the way for formation of district Industrial Co-operative Associations.

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

199. Out of 47 peripatetic schools proposed for establishment only 23 were sanctioned by Government for the Province as shown below :—

Name of industry.	Number of schools.
Cotton weaving .. .. .	2
Wool weaving .. .. .	2
Tanning .. .. .	4
Leather working .. .. .	3
Carpentry and smithy .. .. .	3
Fibre work .. .. .	3
Wood turning and lacquerwork .. .. .	1
Dyeing and printing .. .. .	2
Coir work .. .. .	1
Cane and bamboo work .. .. .	2
	23

Steps to organise these parties were taken during the year. Applications were invited with the object of recruiting the technical staff sanctioned under the scheme. The technical officers were instructed to prepare indents for tools, equipment and materials required by the schools. The District Officers were asked to recommend suitable centres in consultation with social workers, Rural Development Boards etc. Proposals were also invited from them for admission of students into the schools and for accommodation for housing of the schools. The applications received in response to the advertisements and the proposals received from the technical staff and the District Officers were under examination. One tanning demonstration school, organised temporarily at Barwala, district Ahmedabad, was absorbed in the scheme.

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

200. The schemes falling under the post-war reconstruction scheme No. 73 are executed by a non-official body viz. the Village Industries Committee appointed by Government. Information regarding the work done by the Committee under its various schemes is furnished in chapter IX.

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

201. Three additional peripatetic demonstration parties sanctioned for the purpose of providing technical training to backward classes in the districts of Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar were organised.

A Leather Working School was organised at Viramgaum, district Ahmedabad, in December 1948 and 10 students were admitted for training. Six students were under training in the Fibre Work School organised at Mohol, district Sholapur. The third school in cane and bamboo work started functioning at Hubli from 15th February 1949 with a batch of 12 students.

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

202. Under part (1) of the scheme, Government sanctioned the award of 8 additional technical scholarships to selected candidates undergoing training in recognised institutions in different industries viz. (1) advanced radio communication, (2) electrical technology, (3) mechanical engineering and (4) electrical engineering. The execution of the scheme has since been transferred to the Joint Director of Technical Education, Bombay.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Miscellaneous.

#### (I) CONFERENCES.

203. A conference of the representatives of the district Industrial Co-operative Associations, branch committees of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association was held at Bombay on 14th May 1949. The conference was inaugurated by Honourable Shri V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Cottage Industries and presided over by the Vice-Chairman of the Association. The conference discussed several important problems relating to the following subjects :—

(1) Functions of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association and its relations with the primaries and district industrial co-operative associations.

(2) Formation of staff committees by district Industrial co-operative association and branch committees.

(3) Organisation of purchase and sale centres or unions for village artisans as per recommendations of the Manu Subedar Committee.

(4) Composition of the Board of Management of the provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., amendments to its by-laws, etc.

204. District meetings of representatives of Industrial Co-operatives and officials and non-officials working in the field of cottage industries were called by the Joint Registrar when he toured in the various districts. These meetings enabled the Joint Registrar to ascertain the

needs of various industries in the districts and to acquaint himself with the difficulties of officials and non-officials working in this field.

## (II) EXHIBITIONS, SHOWS, ETC.

205. Participation in Industrial exhibitions and agricultural shows is a normal activity of this Department. The Department participated in the following Industrial exhibitions, agricultural and cattle shows, etc. held in the Province and conducted practical demonstrations in use of improved tools and in improved methods and processes of various cottage industries. Arrangements were also made to exhibit cottage and village industries products wherever it was possible. A brief account of the work done in this behalf is given below :—

- (1) Industrial Exhibition on Mahatma Gandhi Birth-day Celebration at Poona held in September 1948.

The Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona, took part in the exhibition and arranged stalls of glass bangles and cottage industries machines.

- (2) Satara District Agricultural and Cattle Show held at Khandobachi Pal in January 1949.

The Cotton Weaving School and the Fibre Work Demonstration then working in Satara district participated in the show and arranged practical demonstrations.

- (3) Industrial Exhibition at Sangola, district Sholapur, held in February 1949.

The Wool Weaving School, Balwadi, district Sholapur, displayed exhibits of woollen products and demonstrated processes of manufacture.

- (4) Kittur Channamma Devi Festival Industrial Show held at Bailhongal, district Belgaum, in February 1949.

The Lacquerwork Demonstration, Murgod, participated in the show and exhibited lacquerwork products.

- (5) Agricultural and Industrial Show at Chalisgaon, district East Khandesh, held in February 1949.

A demonstration in handloom weaving was arranged at this show.

- (6) District Agricultural Show at Kopargaon, district Ahmednagar.

This show was held in February 1949. The Oil Ghani Training Centre, Poona, Glass Bangle Training Centre, Poona, Cotton Weaving Demonstration, Talegaon-Dhamdhare, the Tanning Demonstration, Badlapur, etc. participated in the show and arranged practical demonstrations to the satisfaction of the visitors.

- (7) Fourth Karnatak Industrial, Health and Agricultural Exhibition held at Hubli in February 1949.

The following parties participated in this exhibition and arranged practical demonstrations in their respective industries. A stall of cottage industries products was also organised :—

1. Cotton Weaving School, Hubli.
2. Dyeing and Printing Demonstration, Hubli.
3. Tanning Demonstration, Hubli.
4. Lohars' and Sutars' Demonstration, Gadag.
5. Wool Weaving Institute, Gadag.
6. Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, Belgaum.
7. Pottery Demonstration, Khanapur.

(8) Village Industries Show at Kumbheshwar, district Ratnagiri, in February 1949.

The Coir Brush and Rope Making Demonstration at Mithbao, district Ratnagiri, took part in the show and displayed coir products of different varieties.

(9) District Agricultural and Industrial Show at Mudalgi, district Belgaum, held in March 1949.

The Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, Belgaum, participated in the show and demonstrated different processes in silk-worm rearing, etc.

(10) District Agricultural and Cattle Show at Manoli, district Belgaum.

This show was held in March 1949 and the following parties arranged practical demonstrations and stalls of cottage industries products :—

1. Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration, Nipani.
2. Lacquerwork Demonstration, Murgod.
3. Pottery Demonstration, Khanapur.
4. Wool Weaving School, Murgundi.
5. Government Silk Farm, Hindalge, Belgaum.

(11) North Kanara District Agricultural and Cattle and Industrial Exhibition held at Sirsi in March 1949.

The stalls for display of exhibits and demonstrations of the following training parties of the Department were arranged in this exhibition :—

1. Coir Manufacturing School, Ankola.
2. Tanning Demonstration, Siddapur.
3. Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstration, Baad.

(12) District Agricultural Show at Mangsuli, district Belgaum, held in April 1949.

A stall was arranged by the Wool Weaving School, Murgundi, in this show.

The practical demonstrations and the display of varieties of cottage and Village Industries products arranged by the different training parties

and schools of this Department in the above exhibitions aroused considerable interest amongst the public. Most of the demonstration parties and schools were awarded medals and certificates of merit in recognition of attractive display of various cottage industries products and practical demonstrations in various crafts, arranged by them.

In addition to the above, the Bombay Sales Depot participated in a number of foreign and inland exhibitions. The sales depots in the various districts also participated in the exhibitions and shows held in their respective districts.

### (III) DISTRIBUTION OF YARN.

206. Control over the distribution of yarn was re-introduced in the Province from 2nd October 1948. The policy of Government was to appoint co-operative institutions as distributors of yarn so that the evil of black-marketing might not arise. The co-operative institutions were also anxious to undertake the work in spite of various handicaps relating to finance, staff, etc. The Department assisted the societies in securing necessary finance and in some cases the services of suitable Departmental hands were lent to the institutions in order to enable them to carry out the work of yarn distribution. The Department also helped the societies with advice in solving the various difficulties that arose from time to time.

The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association functioned as a zonal distributor in respect of the mills in Bombay. Five district industrial co-operative associations also undertook to work as zonal distributors in respect of the mills in their areas. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, 10 district industrial co-operative associations and 5 weavers' societies were appointed as district wholesalers. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, 10 district industrial co-operative associations and 221 weavers' co-operative societies also functioned as retail distributors. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association in its capacity as a zonal distributor, district wholesaler and retail distributor handled yarn valued at about Rs. 3½ crores. 10 district industrial co-operative associations, which were appointed as district wholesalers, distributed yarn worth about Rs. 2 crores during the year under report.

The figures of yarn handled by more than 200 weavers' co-operative societies in their capacity as retail distributors are not available. On a conservative estimate, however, the yarn handled by these societies could be valued at over Rs. 5 crores.

In order to facilitate the distribution of yarn through co-operative organisations, Government authorised the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to give to central financing agencies on behalf of Government an aggregate guarantee of Rs. 65 lakhs or a margin of 20 per cent. of the value of yarn pledged. Under this scheme a total credit of Rs. 3 crores and 25 lakhs could be made



available from central financing agencies to co-operative organisations working as zonal distributors and district wholesalers. A credit of Rs. 1 crore and 8 lakhs was recommended to the Bombay Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association on Government guarantee of Rs. 21,60,000 or a margin of 20 per cent. of the value of yarn pledged by the Association with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. and the Central Bank of India, Ltd. The district industrial co-operative associations and weavers' societies working as district wholesalers were also enabled to obtain, from central financing agencies, a credit of Rs. 1 crore and 18 lakhs on Government guarantee of Rs. 21,03,000 or a margin of 20 per cent. of the value of yarn pledged by them. In the absence of these financial facilities it would not have been possible for industrial co-operative associations and weavers' societies to undertake the work of distribution of controlled yarn.

Under the scheme of controlled distribution of yarn the allotment of quota was made on an *Ad-hoc* basis and the district wholesalers had no choice in purchasing yarn as per requirements of the weavers in their areas. Several district wholesalers complained that yarn of counts which were not required in their districts was dumped on them. Again foreign yarn which was imported into the Province was also available to the weavers at a cheaper rate. These factors led to the accumulation of heavy stocks of yarn with co-operative agencies. Some of the district co-operative wholesalers found the work of yarn distribution unremunerative and after the close of the year applied for termination of the agency. The system of yarn distribution has since been modified in several respects and the retailers and district wholesalers are permitted to submit indents for yarn required by them. As yarn is an essential raw material for handloom industry, which is the biggest cottage industry in this Province, the necessity for making suitable arrangements for supply of yarn to weavers directly from sources of production and through their own organisations can hardly be over-emphasised.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

### Administration.

207. The temporary post of the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, created under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492-45, dated 6th July 1946, was extended for a further period of one year under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2492-45, dated 18th June 1948. Shri D. A. Shah continued to hold the post throughout the year except during the period from 1st April 1949 to 13th April 1949 when he was on leave and during the period from 14th April 1949 to 13th June 1949 when he officiated as Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Director

of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance, B. P. During his absence, I officiated as Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.

GAZETTED OFFICERS.

(1) *The Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, Bombay.*

Shri S. S. Rajagopalan held this post throughout the year except during the period of his leave from 9th November to 23rd November 1948 when Shri M. S. Mukhedkar, Assistant to the Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, held charge of the post in addition to his own duties.

(2) *Personal Assistant.*

Shri Y. G. Dharmadhikari worked as Personal Assistant to the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries throughout the year except during the period of his deputation as Secretary, Village Oil Industry Protection Committee, Bombay, from 2nd December 1948 to 1st May 1949 when Shri J. K. Barot officiated as Personal Assistant.

(3) *Textile Officer.*

Shri D. N. Savkur worked as Textile Officer upto 14th December 1948. After this date Shri Neogy, Wool Expert, held the charge of this post in addition to his own duties during the remaining period of the year.

(4) *Tanning and Leather Expert.*

Shri J. Ghosh continued to hold the post throughout the year, except during the period of his leave from 16th July 1948 to 12th August 1948 when the post was kept vacant.

(5) *Engineer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.*

Shri P. S. Nadkarni continued to hold the post throughout the year.

(6) *District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.*

208. During the year under report, 18 District Officers for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries were working. 7 more District Officers were also recruited during the period and were under training at the Co-operative Training College, Poona. They were posted in different districts in the month of August 1949 after completion of their training.

209. *Cost of working.*—The cost of working of this section of the Co-operative Department during the year is indicated in the following statement :—

	Rs.
1. Pay of officers .. .. .	34,979
2. Pay of establishment .. .. .	3,54,748
3. Allowances and honoraria .. .. .	2,65,560
4. Contingencies .. .. .	2,49,673
5. Scholarships .. .. .	38,421
6. Grant-in-aid .. .. .	6,50,605
	<hr/>
	15,93,986
Deduct :	
7. Receipts .. .. .	1,30,128
	<hr/>
Net total expenditure .. .. .	14,63,858
	<hr/>

## CHAPTER XIV

### Conclusion.

210. The structure of industrial co-operatives and village industries, which is being built up in the Province, rests on three main pillars: The strength of each pillar would largely determine the stability of the structure. All functions in regard to experimentation, research and technical training are mainly performed by this Department which also attends to all administrative work. Experimentation and research are being carried on through institutions like the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Village Industries Research Laboratory, etc., while technical training is being arranged mainly through peripatetic schools. The necessity of improved tools and improved methods and training is keenly felt. Government have therefore decided to depute a few officials and non-officials to Japan for study of technique and organisation of cottage industries in that country. It is hoped that the labours of this deputation will result in reorientation of the methods of working of our institutions for experimentation, research and technical training.

211. The Village Industries Committee, which is a non-official body, constitutes another pillar of the structure. It surveys new areas, formulates schemes for revival and introduction of cottage industries and executes the schemes through an organisation which it has built up. The work done is immensely valuable. It would perhaps, be advantageous to place this work on a new basis. Once

the work in a certain area has reached or gone beyond the pioneering stage, it could be placed on a more or less self-supporting basis. It is desirable that the person who is assisted should realise his obligation to contribute to the cost and progress of the scheme, for the scheme aims at increasing his income by providing additional employment. The execution of the various schemes, therefore, from year to year would have to be so planned as to ensure some contribution, however modest it may be, from the beneficiaries to the cost and progress of the scheme.

212. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, which is an apex organisation of industrial co-operatives in the Province, is the third pillar of the structure. The number of primary industrial co-operatives is fast increasing, but several of them have no competent or qualified secretaries and their working is not systematic. Steps are being taken to ensure that district industrial co-operative associations establish closer contacts with primaries in their areas and help them in the purchase of raw materials, tools, equipment, etc. and also in the marketing of their finished products. The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association in its turn will have to establish closer relations with district industrial co-operative associations and help their development in all possible ways. These associations will also have to organise production activities on their own account in selected fields so that progress can be accelerated.

213. This section was fortunate in getting unstinted co-operation from non-officials, social workers, artisans and office bearers of co-operative institutions. It was largely because of their co-operation that this section could solve satisfactorily many of the problems which confronted the movement of industrial co-operatives and village industries. My thanks are due to non-official workers who willingly gave their assistance whenever it was sought for and also to the Departmental staff who loyally co-operated with me and willingly put in strenuous work.

(Signed) R. N. TRIVEDI,  
 Joint Registrar,  
 For Industrial Co-operatives and  
 Village Industries, B. P., Poona.

APPENDIX "A".

Statement showing financial assistance sanctioned by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Bombay State, Poona, to Co-operative Societies, Craftsmen, Backward Class persons, etc., for the development of various cottage industries in the Bombay State during the period from 1st July 1948 to 30th June 1949.

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Name of the Industry.	Number of Co-operative Societies assisted.	Number of Craftsmen or Individuals assisted.	Total amount of subsidy sanctioned to		Total amount of loan sanctioned to		Total amount of subsidies and loans sanctioned to	
					Co-operative Institutions.	Individuals.	Co-operative Institutions.	Individuals.	Co-operative Institutions.	Individuals.
					6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to Co-operative Societies and bonafide Craftsmen for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital.	1. Tanning and Leather Working.	9	1	11,000 0 0	62 8 0	40,000 0 0	687 8 0	51,000 0 0	750 0 0
		2. Tanning	7	..	4,250 0 0	....	17,650 0 0	....	21,900 0 0	....
		3. Leather Working.	7	..	3,325 0 0	....	19,925 0 0	....	23,250 0 0	....
		4. Weaving	8	..	4,862 8 0	....	22,637 8 0	....	27,500 0 0	....
		5. Oil Extraction	4	2	....	27 8 0	18,000 0 0	1,082 8 0	18,000 0 0	1,110 0 0
		6. Glass Bangle making	2	..	3,100 0 0	....	9,100 0 0	....	12,200 0 0	....
		7. Bee keeping	1	..	3,400 0 0	....	7,500 0 0	....	10,000 0 0	....

APPENDIX "A"—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Name of the Industry.	Number of Co-operative Societies assisted.	Number of Craftsmen or Individuals assisted.	Total amount of subsidy sanctioned to		Total amount of loan sanctioned to		Total amount of subsidies and loans sanctioned to	
					Co-operative Institutions.	Individuals.	Co-operative Institutions.	Individuals.	Co-operative Institutions.	Individuals.
					6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	8.	Carpentry and Smithy.	4	1	3,175 0 0	250 0 0	25,675 0 0	760 0 0	28,850 0 0	1,000 0 0
	9.	Tailoring, Toy making etc.	3	..	2,400 0 0	....	5,400 0 0	....	7,800 0 0	....
	10.	Labourers' Societies.	3	..	....	....	4,500 0 0	....	4,500 0 0	....
	11.	Sculpture	..	1	1,000 0 0	....	2,300 0 0	....	3,300 0 0	....
	12.	Fishery	..	1	....	....	5,000 0 0	....	5,000 0 0	....
	13.	Art and Crafts	..	3	....	750 0 0	....	2,250 0 0	....	3,000 0 0
	14.	Dyeing and Printing.	..	5	....	370 0 0	....	4,060 0 0	....	4,430 0 0
	15.	Gold work.	..	..	....	194 4 0	....	284 4 0	....	478 8 0
	16.	Lacquer work.	..	1	....	50 0 0	....	650 0 0	....	700 0 0
	Total	..	50	15	55,612 8 0	1,704 4 0	1,77,687 8 0	9,764 4 0	2,13,800 0 0	11,468 8 0

2	Scheme for grant of Loans and subsidies to Backward Class persons.	1. Leather working	..	2	375 0 0	1,025 0 0	2,000 0 0
		2. Tanning.	..	6	587 8 0	3,262 8 0	3,850 0 0
		3. Carpentry.	..	3	375 0 0	925 0 0	1,800 0 0
		4. Limemaking	..	1		500 0 0	500 0 0
Total		..	12	1,337 8 0	6,312 8 0	7,650 0 0	

3	Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to Educated unemployed persons.	1. Leather work ing.	..	1		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
		2. Dyeing and Printing.	..	1		1,850 0 0	1,850 0 0
		3. Manufacturing of tin articles.	..	2		5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
		*4. Confectionery	..	3	1,600 0 0	4,500 0 0	6,000 0 0
		5. Manufacturing of gas menties.	..	1		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
		6. Wool weaving	..	1		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
		7. Art-Crafts	..	1		750 0 0	750 0 0
		8. Manufacturing of wooden toys.	..	1		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
		9. Manufacturing of foot rules.	..	3	650 0 0	3,350 0 0	4,000 0 0
Total		..	14	2,150 0 0	20,450 0 0	22,600 0 0	

4	Scheme for grant of Haskell Grants on loan-cum-subsidy basis.	1. Oil Extraction	..	13	22	2,535 0 0	4,290 0 0	2,535 0 0	4,290 0 0	5,070 0 0	8,580 0 0
Grand Total		..	63	63	38,147 8 0	9,481 12 0	1,80,222 8 0	40,816 12 0	2,18,370 0 0	50,298 8 0	

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## APPENDIX " B ".

*Statement showing financial assistance in the form of subsidies, loans and Government Guarantees sanctioned by Government to different co-operative Societies and other Institutions during the period from 1st July 1948 to 30th June 1949 under special orders of Government.*

Serial No.	Name of the Co-operative Society or Institution.	Purpose.	Total amount of subsidy.	Total amount of loan.	Total amount of loan that can be raised on guarantee sanctioned by Government.	Grand total of financial assistance sanctioned to co-operative society or institution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association Limited, Bombay.	Tanning	19,180	1,72,620	2,05,400	3,97,200
2	The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Bombay.	Meta-smiths	--	83,500	95,000	1,78,500
3	The Bombay Suburban District Village Industries Association, Limited, Bombay.	Khadi production.	--	3,50,000	---	3,50,000
4	The Talaschora Panchal Wood & Iron Workers Producers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Talaschora, district Surat.	Carpentry and smithy work.	--	43,000	---	43,000
5	The Light Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Bombay.	Manufacture machinery.	--	17,000	---	17,000
6	The Panchim Khandesh Jilla Sahakari Saramjam and Yantra kam Karyalaya, Limited, Dhulla.	Manufacture of machinery.	--	1,14,000	---	1,14,000
7	The North Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Honavar.	Multipurpose	--	25,000	---	25,000
8	The Bhim Leather Co-operative Society, Limited, Vaduj, district Satara.	Collection of raw bones.	--	1,000	---	1,000
9	The Bavala Charamodyoga Sahakari Mandal, Limited, Bavala, district Ahmedabad.	Do.	--	1,000	---	1,000
10	The Barwala Charamodyoga Sahakari Mandal, Limited, Barwala, district Ahmedabad.	Do.	--	1,000	---	1,000
11	The Veershalva Kakkaya Leather Manufacturing Co-operative Society Limited, Maltrav, district Sholapur.	Do.	--	1,000	---	1,000



## APPENDIX "B" -contd.

Serial No.	Name of the Co-operative Society or Institution.	Purpose.	Total amount of subsidy.	Total amount of loan.	Total amount of loan that can be raised on guarantee sanctioned by Government.	Grand total of financial assistance sanctioned to co-operative society or institution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	The Talegaon Dhamdhare Charnakar Sahakari Limited, Dhamdhare, Poona.	Dhamdhare Audyogik Mandali, Talegaon district	Collection bones.	of --	1,000	1,000
13	The Kolgaon Workers Producers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Kolgaon, district Ahmednagar.	Leather Society,	Do.	-- --	1,000	1,000
14	The Bhivandi Co-operative Society, Limited, Bhivandi, district Thana.	Weavers' Society,	Yarn distribution.	-- --	8,00,000	8,00,000
15	The Belgaum Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Belgaum.	District Co-operative Association, Limited,	Do.	-- --	16,00,000	16,00,000
16	The Nasik District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Nasik.	District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited,	Do.	-- --	15,00,000	15,00,000
17	The Kalra District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Nadad.	District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited,	Do.	-- --	6,00,000	6,00,000
18	The Surat District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Surat.	District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited,	Do.	-- --	30,00,000	30,00,000
19	The Bijapur District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Bagaikot.	District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited,	Do.	-- --	12,00,000	12,00,000
20	The East Khandesh District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Jalgaon.	District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited,	Do.	-- --	5,00,000	5,00,000
21	The Dharwar District Industrial Co-operative Association Limited, Hubli.	District Industrial Co-operative Association Limited,	Do.	-- --	19,00,000	19,00,000
22	(a) The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Bombay.	Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited,	Do.	-- --	75,00,000 8,00,000	75,00,000 8,00,000
	(b) The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Bombay.	Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited,	Do.	-- --	23,00,000 2,00,000	23,00,000 2,00,000
23	The Ankleshwar Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Ankleshwar.	Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited,	Do.	-- --	1,75,000	1,75,000
24	The Ahmedabad District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Ahmedabad.	District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited,	Do.	-- --	2,00,000	2,00,000

APPENDIX B—*concl.*

Serial No.	Name of the Co-operative Society or Institution.	Purpose.	Total amount of subsidy	Total amount of loan.	Total amount of loan that can be raised on guarantee sanctioned by Government.	Grand total of financial assistance sanctioned to co-operative society or institution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25	The Poona Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union, Limited, Poona.	grain distribution.	--	--	50,000	5,50,000
26	The Satara District Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, Karad.	Do.	--	--	2,00,000	2,00,000
27	The Surat Vankar Sangh, Limited, Surat.	Do.	--	--	20,00,000	20,00,000
28	The Karoda Borwani Group Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society, Limited.	Labourers' societies.	--	--	15,000	15,000
29	The Mandavi Taluka Labourers' Co-operative Society, Limited.	Do.	--	--	30,000	30,000
30	The Chayyan Group Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society, Limited.	Do.	--	--	10,000	10,000
31	The Murbad Taluka Paschim Vibhag Adiwasi Sahakari Sangh Limited.	Do.	--	--	15,000	15,000
32	The Kushiwadi Vibhag Adiwasi Major Sahakari Sangh, Limited.	Do.	--	--	47,000	47,000
33	The Kainad Vibhag Adiwasi Sahakari Sangh, Limited.	Do.	--	--	30,000	30,000
34	The Shahapur Vibhag Adiwasi Kamgar Sahakari Sangh, Limited.	Do.	--	--	45,000	45,000
35	The Aswal Vibhag Adiwasi Kamgar Sahakari Sangh, Limited.	Do.	--	--	20,000	20,000
36	The Kondana Gut Adiwasi Major Sahakari Sangh, Limited.	Do.	--	--	30,000	30,000
37	The Ranshet Vibhag Adiwasi Kamgar Sahakari Sangh, Limited.	Do.	--	--	30,000	30,000
38	The Dhasal Vibhag Adiwasi Major Sahakari Sangh, Limited.	Do.	--	--	37,000	37,000
39	The Kashmiri Adiwasi Sahakari Kamgar Sangh, Limited.	Do.	--	--	3,000	3,000
40	The Lonje Major Sahakari Mandal, Limited.	Do.	--	--	8,000	8,000
Total ..			19,180	8,11,120	2,54,35,490	2,62,65,790

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APPENDIX C.

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## APPENDIX

Weavers'

Name of the Society.	No. of the Societies.	Number of members.			No. of non-members, if any, employed in production activities.
		Weavers who work their own looms.	Master Weavers.	Sympathisers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Weavers' Societies	268	34,676	21	7,904	2,946
Figures from the merged States.	105	4,845	....	40	431

Name of the Society.	No. of the Societies.	Number of looms in use.			
		Worked by master weavers.			
1	2	Throw shuttle looms.	Fly-shuttle looms.	Automatic take-up looms.	Pedal looms.
		15	16	17	18
Weavers' Societies		....	....	....	125
Figures from the merged States.		....	....	....	....

Name of the Society.	No. of the Societies.	Commission on supply on raw materials, tools, accessories, etc.	Commission on sale of finished products.	Amount received as hire of tools and equipment.	Loans due from members.	Overdues.
		28	29	30	31	32
1	2	28	29	30	31	32
Weavers' Societies	....	Rs. 3,27,166	Rs. 16,801	Rs. 66	Rs. 2,14,204	Rs. 41,831
Figures from the merged States.	....	59,713	8,375	10,773	19,902	3,016

C.  
Societies.

Number of looms in use.							
Worked by the Society.				Worked by artisan weavers themselves.			
Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take up looms.	Pedal looms.	Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take-up looms.	Pedal looms.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
76	888	11	91	19,477	41,464	661	7,742
69	18	30	....	346	1,226	6,132	161

Value of raw materials supplied.			Value of finished products sold.			Total amount of wages paid by the Society to		
Used by society for its production activities.	Supplied to individual members.	Supplied to non-members.	Manufactured by the society itself.	Manufactured by individual members.	Manufactured by non-members.	Members.	Non-members.	Average daily wage rate.
19	20	21	22	23	23	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,20,001	1,88,56,190	74,77,856	33,66,199	39,98,882	43,74,028	99,940	16,907	....
97,177	42,64,641	41,602	48,381	76,476	343	9,127	....	....

Cost of management.	Share capital	Government loan.	Bank loan.	Deposit from members, non-members.	Reserve and other funds.	Total working capital.	Profit or loss during the year.	Remarks.
38	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,60,391	13,88,200	21,952	36,55,968	18,91,616	12,23,719	82,54,132	4,49,351	Profit.
							36,627	Loss.
52,506	2,34,016	....	2,40,970	6,19,265	58,627	11,52,878	41,001	Profit.



## D.

*Associations.*

Number of looms in use.									
Worked by the Association.				Worked by the weavers themselves.					
Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take-up looms.	Pedal looms.	Throw shuttle looms.	Fly shuttle looms.	Automatic take up looms.	Pedal looms.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
3	48	7	....	1,621	14,167	540	59 8		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Name of Industries with which the association might be dealing.									
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Miscellaneous.				
			19						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Value of finished products sold.									
Supplied to societies.		Supplied to non-members.		Manu- factured on the associa- tion's account.	Manu- factured by individual members on their account.	Manu- factured by affiliated societies or their members.	Manu- factured by non- members.		
Yarn.	Other material.	Yarn.	Other material.	24	20	30	31		
24	25	26	27						
Rs. 1,10,17,145	Rs. 2,63,108	Rs. 26,44,453	Rs. 1,55,620	Rs. 9,14,103	Rs. 47,829	Rs. 43,958	Rs. 7,317		
3,35,40,985	....	....	8,95,268	....	....	72,256	....		
Over dues.	Cost of manage- ment.	Share Capital.	Govern- ment loan.	Bank loan.	Deposits from members and non- members.	Reserve and other funds.	Total working capital.	Profit or loss during the year.	Remarks.
30	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Rs. 9,180	Rs. 3,27,240	Rs. 2,68,330	Rs. 80,47,880	Rs. 49,31,066	Rs. 2,20,402	Rs. 5,92,301	Rs. 99,59,937	Rs. -24,941	
....	1,84,554	2,11,890	....	93,01,081	2,47,670	50,000	98,06,541	+1,97,131	

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the working of Forest Labourers' Societies for the year 1948-49.

No. of societies.	No. of members.	No. of coupes allotted.	Area of coupes in acres.	Upset price of coupes.	No. of Labour units engaged.	Total sales.			Daily and piece wages including transport charges.	Other working expenses and cost of management.	Material exploited.			Share capital.	Reserve and other funds.	Last year's profit.	Net profit.
						OLD.	NEW.	Total.			Timber C. ft.	Char- coal Tons.	Kita Tons.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28	2,421	33	2,769	3,07,250	1,18,082	1,36,701	6,11,478	7,98,179	4,91,940	1,20,889	1,57,065	3,075	7,771	20,794	42,004	62,584	2,02,878



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APPENDIX F.

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## APPENDIX

*Producers'*

Name of the Society.	No. of Societies.	Number of members.			Name of the industry or industries which the society is engaged.	Principal details regarding production activities of the society.
		Individual artisans working themselves.	Individual members who employ artisans.	Sympathisers		
		1	2	3		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Producers' Societies	375	26,498	36	1,893	..	..
Societies in Merged States	13	107	..	99	..	..

Name of the Society.	No. of Societies.	Total amount of wages paid by the society to		Average daily wage rate.	Commission on supply of raw materials, tools, accessories, etc.
		Members.	Non-members.		
		15	16		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Producers' Societies	375	2,54,195	88,936	....	27,384
Societies in Merged States	13	9,061	2,723	....	....

Name of the Society.	No. of Societies.	Share capital.	Government loan.	Bank loan.	Deposits from members and non-members.
		24	25	26	27
		1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Producers' Societies	375	17,34,564	4,25,109	11,57,497	11,15,386
Societies in Merged States.	13	5,655	47,540	....	....

## F.

*Societies.*

Rate of bonus, if any, were declared.	Value of raw materials supplied.			Value of finished products sold.		
	Used by society for its production activities.	Supplied to individual members.	Supplied to non-members.	Manufactured by the society on its own account.	Manufactured by individual members on their own account.	Manufactured by non-members on their own account.
8	9	10	11	12	12	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12½	33,28,744	24,50,748	8,11,227	28,50,735	14,84,817	1,20,421
....	63,840	....	....	10,563	....	....

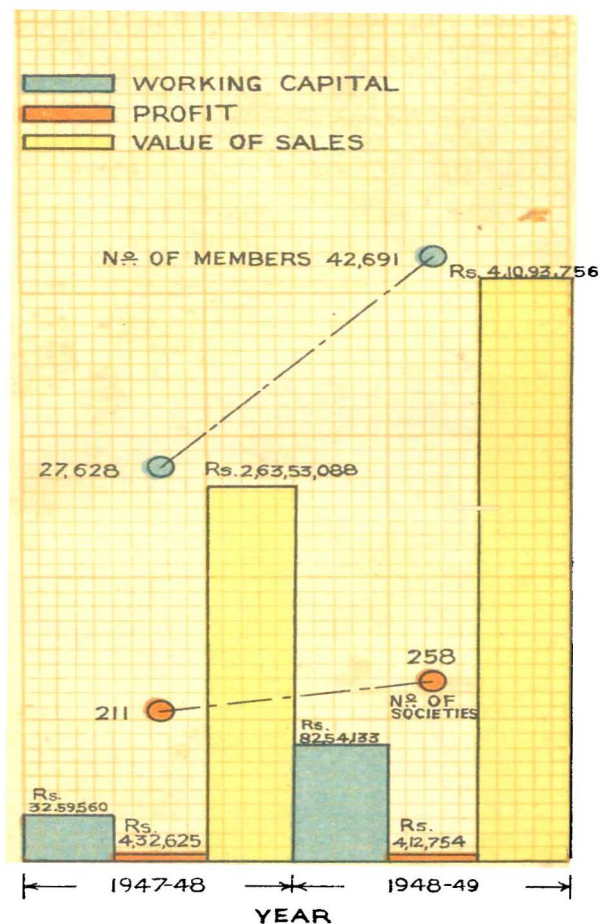
  

Commission on sale of finished products.	Amount received as hire of tools and equipment.	Loans due from members.	Overdues.	Cost of management.
19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50,530	1,01,380	4,58,218	16,233	6,23,207
223	56,193	375	375	29,087

Reserve and other funds.	Total working capital.	Profit or loss during the year.	Remarks.
28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,40,700	48,82,265	3,61,235 Profit. 98,356 Loss.	
304	53,568	7,875 Profit. 29 Loss.	

GRAPHICAL CHART SHOWING THE  
 PROGRESS OF WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE  
 SOCIETIES IN THE STATE OF BOMBAY  
 DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1947-48  
 & 1948-49



**GRAPHICAL CHART SHOWING THE  
PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE  
SOCIETIES IN THE STATE OF BOMBAY  
DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1947-48  
& 1948-49**

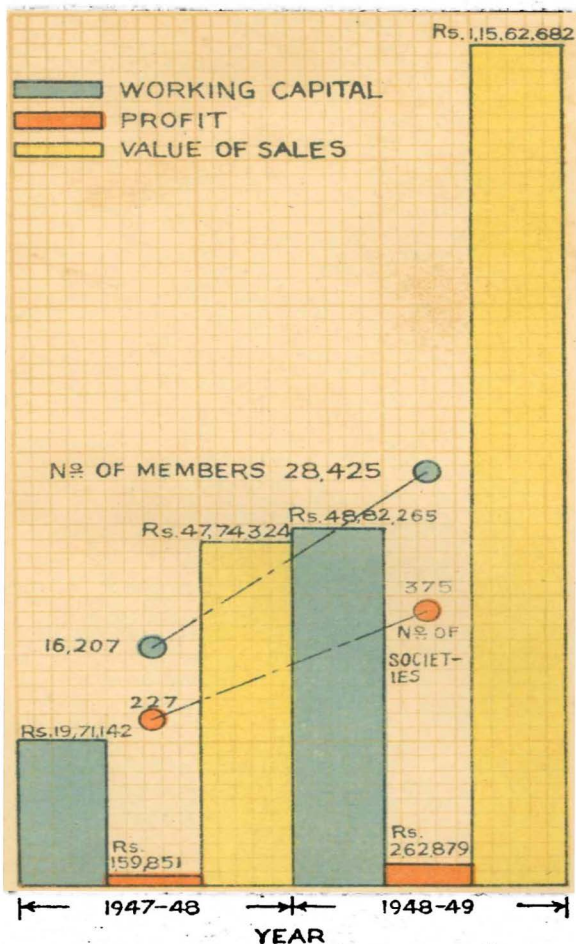
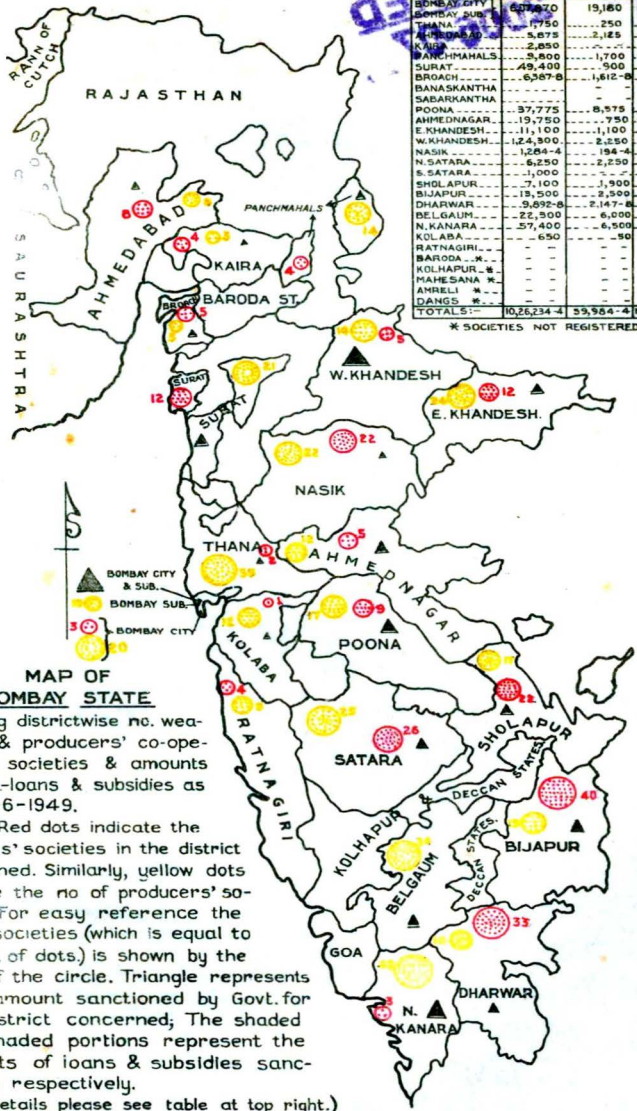


TABLE OF LOANS & SUBSIDIES SANCTIONED FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-7-48 TO 30-6-49				
DISTRICT	NO.	LOAN AS	SUBSIDY RS.	TOTAL AS.
BOMBAY CITY		63,770	19,180	6,57,050
BOMBAY SUB.				
THANA	1750		250	2,000
KANARA	5,875		2,125	2,000
KARVA	2,850			2,850
PANCHMAHALS	3,800		1,700	1,15,000
SURAT	49,400		900	50,300
BROACH	6,887-8		1,612-8	8,000
BANSKANTHA				
SABARKANTHA				
POONA	37,775		8,575	46,350
AHMEDNAGAR	19,750		750	20,500
E. KHANDESH	11,100		1,100	12,200
W. KHANDESH	124,900		2,250	1,26,350
NASIK	1,284-4		194-4	1,478-8
N. SATARA	6,250		2,250	8,500
S. SATARA	1,000			1,000
SHOLAPUR	7,100		1,900	9,000
BIJAPUR	13,500		2,500	16,000
DHARWAR	9,892-8		2,147-8	12,040
BELGAUM	22,300		6,000	28,300
N. KANARA	57,400		6,500	63,900
KOLABA	650		50	700
RATNAGIRI				
BARODA				
KOLHAPUR				
MAHESANA				
ANRELI				
DANGS				
TOTALS:-		10,26,234-4	33,984-4	10,66,218-8

\* SOCIETIES NOT REGISTERED.



**MAP OF BOMBAY STATE**

Showing districtwise no. weavers' & producers' co-operative societies & amounts of Govt.-loans & subsidies as on 30-6-1949.

N.B:- Red dots indicate the weavers' societies in the district concerned. Similarly, yellow dots indicate the no. of producers' societies. For easy reference the no. of societies (which is equal to the no. of dots) is shown by the side of the circle. Triangle represents total amount sanctioned by Govt. for the district concerned; The shaded & unshaded portions represent the amounts of loans & subsidies sanctioned respectively.

(For details please see table at top right.)