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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Unemployment Committee,**  
**Bihar**  
**1935-1936.**



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## APPENDIX I.

## Summary of conclusions and recommendations.

## CHAPTER III.—NATURE AND EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

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1. Unemployment is of different categories, some of which are not included in the dictionary meaning of the term. Unemployment, in its widest sense, is considerable among the educated classes but it is mainly under the category of indirect and provisional unemployment where a person is unable to secure a post suited to his qualifications.	12—13
2. While serving as a kind of insurance against unemployment, the joint family system has developed serious disadvantages inasmuch as it tends to sap initiative and to weaken individual effort.	13—14
3. So far only a limited number of educated Biharis have secured employment in industry, even in posts for which they are qualified. This is to a large extent due to the fact that Bihari boys are reluctant to make a small beginning in industry like boys from other provinces. This attitude must change if they are to enter the technical line in larger numbers.	15
4. In the absence of complete data, it is not possible to ascertain definitely the extent of unemployment among the under-matriculいたes, but there is no doubt that there is a considerable number of them who swell the ranks of the unemployed. Industry could absorb a large number of these boys provided they are given the necessary training and they are willing to work as mechanics.	17—18
5. Allowing for the over-flow of candidates with higher qualifications, it is estimated that the number of matriculates in excess of the requirements of Government, local bodies, banks and private educational institutions would be about 500 each year. Most of this excess could be absorbed in the industries and railways of the province, but the majority of these posts are now held by outsiders.	18
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11. Among lawyers the vast majority are under-employed and their rate of increase is alarming even when allowance is made for the fact that many have other sources of income.	19
12. It is not possible to say whether boys from Sanskrit schools and <i>madrasas</i> are able to find employment.	19—20
13. On the whole, the unemployment problem is not so acute in Bihar as in some other provinces, but it threatens to become more serious than elsewhere if Bihari boys fail to secure their due share of the available posts in the industries of the province.	20

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#### CHAPTER IV.—CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

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3. With the progress of education, an increasing number of young men from rural areas are flocking to the towns although the scope for their employment is limited.	22
4. The province being mainly agricultural, the marked fall in the price of agricultural produce has affected all classes—lawyers, doctors, traders and even the village money-lender.	22
5. Government service and the stereotyped professions have an undue attraction for our boys.	23

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6. The system of education is also defective and is creating a maladjustment between supply and demand.	23
7. There is scope for the absorption of our educated young men in industry, but posts in industrial concerns are held mostly by outsiders. Bihari boys, who were late in the field, have some difficulty in securing a footing. It is necessary for our educated young men to overcome their prejudice against manual labour and to take to industrial employment seriously if they are to obtain their due share of employment in the industries of the province.	24—25

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6. The filing of general certificates or letters of recommendations from officials or the public by candidates for posts under Government or local bodies, should be definitely forbidden.	29—30
7. All officers of Government should be compelled to retire at the age of fifty-five, or even earlier if they have lost energy for active service, and this rule should not be relaxed except in the case of officers having specialised or expert knowledge.	30
8. Appointment of superannuated hands under special departments should be discouraged.	30
9. The facility with which domicile certificates are obtained has to some extent accentuated the unemployment	30—32

problem. The rules for the grant of such certificates should be more rigorously enforced. Candidates for a domicile certificate should be required to submit a detailed statement of the facts and circumstances on which they claim a domicile in the province. Where necessary, these should be verified and the main criterion should be that the claimant has shown by definite acts extending over a length of time that he has made Bihar his permanent home.

10. Recruitment to all clerical posts under local bodies should also be by competitive examinations. For other posts, selection should be made strictly on merit, subject only to communal adjustments. 33—34

11. Fifty-five should be the compulsory retiring age for all employees under local bodies. 34

12. An elementary training in civil engineering, corresponding to the Industrial Diploma course for mechanical engineers, should be given to some educated young men to qualify them for employment as road sarkars, jamadars, disinfectors and sanitary inspectors under local bodies. For sanitary inspectors matriculates should be selected. A trial should also be given to the appointment as vaccinators of boys who have passed the middle English and middle vernacular examinations. Matriculates or preferably I.Sc.'s should be appointed as vaccinating inspectors after a short course of training under the Public Health Department. 35

#### DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

13. The local Government should take steps to secure recognition of the civil engineering diploma of the Bihar College of Engineering for the posts of engineering supervisors and wireless operators under the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 36

14. The local Government should bring to the notice of the Government of India the necessity of advertising vacancies in the Audit Department of Bihar in the local gazette and newspapers, and of giving preference to local candidates in the matter of appointment. 36

15. Excepting the Bengal and North-Western Railway, a very small percentage of the posts under the railways falling within the province are held by Biharis. 37

16. A representation should be made by the local Government to the Railway Board that vacancies in all the subordinate services of the railways arising within the province should be filled up exclusively by local men, as is done in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and that such vacancies should be advertised in the provincial papers. 37



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## MEDICINE.

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9. Qualified <i>vaid</i> s and <i>hakims</i> should be encouraged to settle in the interior by being given small grants or subsidies from the district boards.	46
10. A number of our educated young men are practising homeopathy. It is desirable that before taking up such a practice they should be properly trained.	46

11. The question of training dentists and opticians at the Prince of Wales Medical College should be considered.

## LAW.

12. About 40 per cent of the lawyers in the province are unable to earn even a pittance and only about 20 per cent are earning a decent income. 48

13. The number of lawyers passing out each year is more than double what the bar can properly absorb. 49

14. The number of passes in law examinations should be restricted either by raising the standard or by some other means. 50

15. With the abolition of the pleadership examination, the question of raising the general qualification for admission to the mukhtearship examination should be considered and the standard of this examination should be raised. 50

16. The separate examination for revenue agents should be abolished and the course for this examination should be combined with the mukhtearship examination. 50

17. The extent of unemployment in the legal profession should be given wide publicity. 50—51

## OTHER PROFESSIONS.

18. There is scope for the employment of more educated young men as insurance agents. The Information Bureau should maintain touch with insurance companies and induce them to employ men of the province as agents. 51

19. There is an increasing prospect for men qualified in commerce and accountancy. 51

20. Very few Biharis are qualified in journalism. The leading newspapers of the province should consider the question of training a few intelligent young men in this work. 51—52

21. In *khasmahal* and wards estates, Government should recruit annually a few graduates and under-graduates for training in *zamindari* work. The bigger *zamindars* should also be encouraged to provide similar facilities. 52

22. The possibility of introducing village accounts and elementary survey as optional subjects in selected middle schools should be considered. 52

23. The landholders' associations should be asked to induce their members to employ young men who have received such training in *zamindari* work. 52

CHAPTER VII.—AGRICULTURE AND ITS SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES.

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7. Promising young boys, who are sons of agriculturists and have been educated in middle or high school in a rural area, may be given a course of training in practical agriculture in Government agricultural farms. Hostel accommodation on a modest scale should be provided at the farms for these boys who should also be granted suitable stipends.	57—58
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11. Pusa should become the training centre for rural reconstruction work.	61

#### SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

12. Fruit and vegetable gardening offers a limited scope for the whole-time employment of our educated young men, but as a subsidiary industry to agriculture it has distinct possibilities.	62—63
13. Canning and preservation of fruits as a cottage industry can find employment for a number of educated young men, but there is the difficulty that the consumer will be suspicious of the purity of food-stuff manufactured in small units. To remove this defect, men trained in this industry by the agricultural department should be encouraged to organise themselves on co-operative lines. This industry can best be carried on on a large scale in Bihar. Preparation of pickles, chutneys and similar condiments is a suitable subsidiary occupation for the agriculturist.	63—64
14. Poultry farming offers little scope as an independent industry, but in conjunction with agriculture, it can help to increase the income of the educated farmer.	64
15. Dairy farming is a useful subsidiary occupation for the small agriculturist, who can also interest himself in cattle-breeding. As a sole occupation, there is some scope for dairy farming on a moderate scale in the vicinity of large towns, provided there is effective legislation against adulteration.	64
16. Early steps should be taken to investigate the possibility of bee-keeping.	64—65
17. Eri-culture on a large scale is not paying, if hired labour has to be employed, but it has distinct possibilities as a cottage industry subsidiary to agriculture.	65—66
18. Pisciculture can provide profitable employment for some of our educated young men, who can take it up either as a subsidiary or a sole occupation.	66

19. The scheme submitted by the Superintendent of Fisheries of training some educated young men in pisciculture deserves favourable consideration.

20. Seasonal factories in selected areas should be induced to manufacture ice in the off-season to help the development of pisciculture.

68

### CHAPTER VIII.—INDUSTRIES.

1. Bihar, though mainly agricultural, has many natural advantages for industrial development. Her only deficiency is hydro-electric power, which however is compensated by rich deposits of coal.

69

2. Government should obtain expert opinion on the possibility of generating electric power by steam at convenient centres from which electricity can be carried by high tension distribution to the countryside. In the beginning an experiment in rural electrification may be made from the existing power stations at Patna and Bhagalpur.

69—70

3. There can be no lasting solution of the unemployment problem without industrial development, but this requires the coordinated effort of local Governments and the Government of India, as vital factors such as currency, tariff, railway freight, etc., are under the control of the latter.

70

4. There are more than 45,000 posts carrying a pay of Rs. 20 or more in the large industries of Bihar and Orissa, of which less than half are held by local men. Steps should be taken to secure adequate representation of our educated young men in the industries of the province.

71

#### IRON.

5. There are 17,218 posts carrying a pay of Rs. 20 and above in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, of which only about 33 per cent are held by men from Bihar and Orissa. Most of these men are holding only inferior posts, the representation of Biharis being very poor both in supervisory and in clerical posts.

72—74

6. Under the new system of recruitment introduced in 1932, by which only mechanical and electrical engineers are admitted as apprentices for the senior mechanical posts under this Company, the proportion of local men taken in has decreased from one-third to almost nothing.

74—76

7. To ensure better recruitment of Biharis to these senior supervisory posts, scholarships should be granted by the local

76—77

Government to promising boys wishing to study mechanical and electrical engineering and metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University and abroad.

8. Under the new scheme, candidates for the junior technical posts under the Company are recruited through their Technical Institute at Jamshedpur. In these posts Bihari boys have done better and have secured about one-third of the seats in the last five years. As the number of annual vacancies is more than the local Institute can turn out, the Company should be approached to fill the surplus vacancies from boys trained in the Government technical schools. 77—79

9. Steps should be taken to establish closer contact between the Employment Bureau of the Company and the Information Bureau attached to the Department of Industries with a view to secure better employment of local candidates, and the Company should also be requested to advertise their vacancies in the local papers. 79

10. Arrangement should be made for the practical training of some Industrial Diploma boys in the Iron and Steel Works to give them the necessary factory experience. 79

11. Stipends should be granted to a few selected chemists for practical training in these works so that they may be better qualified for future vacancies. 80

12. The representation of Biharis is very poor in the subsidiary industries at Jamshedpur which have over 5,000 posts carrying a pay of Rs. 20 and above. It should be the constant endeavour of the Director of Industries to secure employment for Biharis at Jamshedpur. 81—85

#### COPPER.

13. The recently established copper industry in Singhbhum has 715 posts carrying a pay of Rs. 20 or more per month, of which only about 27 per cent are held by local men mostly in subordinate positions. 85

14. For the posts of mining engineers and assayers, a diploma from the Indian School of Mines or a similar foreign qualification is required. The metallurgists and mechanical engineers are qualified from the Benares Hindu University. 86

15. For the junior mechanical posts, our Industrial Diploma is considered a suitable qualification. The Copper Corporation should be induced to give a trial to boys passing out of our technical schools instead of having a separate technical institute of their own, 86—87

## COAL.

	PAGES.
16. There are about 3,600 posts carrying a pay of Rs. 20 and above in the Jharia coal mines, of which only about 40 per cent are held by men from Bihar and Orissa.	87
17. Owing to the continued depression in the coal trade, a number of retrenched personnel are on the waiting list in each colliery who have to be provided for before new hands are employed.	87
18. The difficulties facing the coal industry in the province should be carefully examined by the Central Bureau of Industrial Intelligence and Research.	87—88
19. There are over 254 managers and assistant managers and about 123 surveyors working in our coalfields. There is no unemployment among men qualified for these supervisory posts, and the demand for them is expected to increase with the introduction of more stringent safety measures in the Jharia coal mines.	88—89
20. The number of Bihar scholarships in the Indian School of Mines should be increased from 1 to 4.	88
21. The minimum qualification for the Bihar stipendiaries in the Evening Mining Classes should be raised from Matriculation to I. Sc., and the value of the stipend should be increased in consultation with the Mining Education Advisory Board.	88—89
22. A complete course in mine surveying should be introduced in the Evening Mining Classes.	89
23. The posts of sirdars and overmen can normally absorb a number of middle-passed boys, but there is no prospect of employment of new hands until there is an improvement in the industry. The position should, however, be reviewed when the new safety legislation comes into force.	89—90
24. Steps should be taken to give practical training in coal mines to a few Industrial Diploma boys every year, to qualify them for the posts of mechanics and electricians.	90
25. The Mines Board of Health should be approached to give preference to local doctors and compounders in the matter of future appointments.	90—91
<b>MICA.</b>	
26. There are about 1,675 posts in the mica mines carrying a pay of Rs. 20 and above, about half of which are held by outsiders. The proportion of local men engaged as managers, assistant managers, factory assistants and clerks is surprisingly small.	91—92

27. The poor representation of Biharis in this and other large industries of the province is due to the fact that the proprietors, who are mostly outsiders, brought their own men when the industries were started, and the latter in turn have brought their relations and friends. 92
28. A mica mining class should be established at a suitable centre for training managers, assistant managers and overmen for whom there is an increasing demand. 92—93
29. Some boys from our technical schools should be sent to the mica mines for their practical training with a view to their absorption in this industry. 93
30. The leading mica factories should be induced to take in some unemployed Bihari under-matriculantes as apprentice-sorters with a view to their promotion to more senior posts if found suitable. 94
31. The Information Bureau should help local men in securing clerical posts under the mica companies. 94

## SUGAR.

32. There are 3,655 posts carrying a pay of Rs. 20 and above in the sugar factories of the province, of which roughly two-thirds are held by men from Bihar and Orissa. Most of the superior posts are held by men from other provinces who also hold a large share of the clerical posts. 94—96
33. No special arrangement for training managers is necessary. The qualification required for engineers is five years' apprenticeship in first rate engineering works in addition to the mechanical engineering degree. 96
34. The present arrangement of training two sugar chemists in the Science College and one sugar technologist in the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute every year is considered sufficient, but one or two scholarships should be granted for foreign training in sugar technology. 96—97
35. Selected young men, preferably with I. Sc. qualification, should be given two years' training as panmen in the larger factories. One or two stipends should also be granted by Government every year for the panmen's course in the Harcourt Bulter Technological Institute. 97
36. The present Industrial Diploma course is suitable for appointment as mechanics after the students have undergone a course of apprenticeship in sugar factories. 97



	PAGES.
37. The possibilities of manufacturing tiles and straw boards from bagasse and cattle food and road oil from molasses require investigation by Government.	97—98
38. All seasonal staff employed in sugar factories should be made permanent and engaged in the off-season in agricultural propaganda and distribution of seeds and manure.	98

#### OTHER LARGE INDUSTRIES.

39. There are signs of revival of the lac industry as a result of increased activities in electrical and ammunition industries.	99
40. The recent researches at the Lac Research Institute in pressure moulding of lac and preparation of varnish are expected to have far reaching effects on the industry by providing an independent market for lac in India.	99
41. A few stipends should be granted to selected science students for training in pressure moulding of lac and preparation of varnish and shoe-dressing at the Lac Research Institute.	99
42. There is very little opening for educated young men in shellac factories, but a number of such men could be employed by these factories as agents for buying stick lac. The leading factories should be induced to employ educated youngmen as purchasing agents.	99—100
43. The Agricultural Department should carry out experiments with new and improved varieties of tobacco in order to revive the tobacco industry of this province.	100
44. In the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company, the number of Biharis in the supervisory and engineering posts is very small and the proportion of Biharis in clerical posts is also poor. The Information Bureau should establish contact with this Company and endeavour to secure the admission of a larger number of qualified Biharis in its works.	101
45. The representation of Biharis is also poor in the Kumardhubi Engineering Works, Limited, partly on account of its proximity to Bengal. Since this Company trains its own men starting them at the bottom, the Information Bureau should try to induce the Company to accept as apprentices young under-matriculantes from Bihar who may be willing to make a small beginning.	102
46. Government should examine the possibility of arranging for the theoretical training of outside apprentices in the	103

Tirhut Technical Institute, as suggested by Messrs. Arthur Butler and Company, Limited, of Muzaffarpur which admits local apprentices for practical training in its works.

47. Arrangement should be made for the practical training in rice and oil mills of a few boys holding chargehand's or journeyman's certificates from our technical schools with a view to their future employment. 104

48. The hosiery and button-making industries have their possibilities and it remains for some enterprising capitalists to take them up. 104—105

49. Bihar has natural facilities for the manufacture of glass. If the recent survey of glass making materials in Bihar by the Industrial Research Bureau proves satisfactory, Government should foster the glass industry either by the establishment of a demonstration factory or by the grant of State aid. 105

50. Before any fresh attempt is made to start the match industry in Bihar, it is necessary that a careful survey should be made of the local consumption of matches and the suitability of local timber. 105—106

51. The prospect of starting a paper mill in Bihar is limited as most of the available raw materials have been leased out to paper mills outside the province. In renewing the leases granted by the Forest Department or in considering any fresh lease for a supplementary area, Government should consider the possibility of imposing a condition that a suitable number of Bihar apprentices will be taken in the paper mills obtaining their supplies from this province. 106

52. Some of our technically trained boys may take up the sheet-metal industry as a small subsidiary industry to the iron industry at Janshedpur. 106

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#### CHAPTER IX.—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

1. Apart from supplementing the income of the agriculturists, selected cottage industries if properly organised can provide wholtime occupation for some of our educated young men who are unemployed. In the organisation of cottage industries the latter can play an important part. 107—108

2. If the Handloom Marketing Organisation recently started by Government be successful, there is possibility of the absorption of some educated young men trained in the Cottage Industries Institute as organisers or master weavers. 108—109

- |   | PAGES.  |
|---|---------|
| 3. There is scope for educated young men trained in the Wool Weaving Institute at Gaya to work as middlemen or to start blanket-weaving factories by engaging a number of <i>ganderies</i> . Government should consider the possibility of introducing a scheme for the improvement of Bihar wool.  | 110     |
| 4. Boys trained in the Bhagalpur Silk Institute can run sericultural farms at a profit. In addition to rearing eri and mulberry silk, they should run a few looms for the manufacture of silk goods.  | 110—111 |
| 5. Silk weaving by power looms worked in small units is eminently suited to the means and business capacity of our middle class boys, and some of those trained in the Bhagalpur Silk Institute can usefully take up this line. The progress of this industry in Bihar can be accelerated if it can be supplied with cheap electric power as in Mysore and Japan.   | 111     |
| 6. The dyeing and printing industry can absorb a number of educated young men in other parts of the province as at Bhagalpur. The connected industry of dyeing and cleaning has also some prospect in large towns.  | 111—112 |
| 7. The hosiery industry offers some scope for the employment of educated young men who have a little capital for the purchase of knitting machines and can produce a variety of articles.   | 112     |
| 8. There is considerable scope for the tanning industry in Bihar. Some of the boys trained in the Bengal Tanning Institute should be encouraged to open half-tanned leather factories either with their own capital or with State aid. Private enterprise should also be encouraged for the establishment of a large scale tannery in this province. Curing and tanning demonstration parties should be introduced with a view to improve the quality and to reduce wastage of leather cured and tanned by dealers and <i>chamars</i> . | 112—113 |
| 9. Shoe-making and manufacture of leather goods provide some scope for the employment of educated young men, who can be trained in this industry in the Tirhut Technical Institute and the Ranchi Technical School. Demonstration parties should be introduced for improving the standard of work of the <i>mochis</i> , who could be employed in small factories started by educated young men trained in this line.   | 113     |
| 10. Bihar is rich in raw materials necessary for the glazed pottery industry. The Department of Industries should help a few educated young men with the necessary capital to take up this line.  | 114     |

	PAGES.
11. Cane-work and basketry can yield a fair profit to some educated young men who organise this industry in a small scale.	114
12. Making of celluloid toys should be taught in the Cottage Industries Institute. Combined with some other small industry, toy-making can provide some scope for the employment of educated young men.	114
13. There is room for the development of brass and bell-metal industry in this province. Facilities should be provided in this province for the training of young men in this industry.	114—115
14. Selected boys from technical schools should be granted stipends for higher training in wood-work and cabinet-making.	115
15. The cutlery industry has limited scope in Bihar in view of her scattered markets. There is, however, no reason why it should not be successful at central places provided improved finish and designs are introduced.	116
16. If necessary raw materials be available, umbrella-making can be introduced in the cane and basketry section of the Cottage Industries Institute.	116
17. There is scope for tailoring in large towns, and boys trained in this line have a fair prospect.	116—117
18. There is scope for the manufacture on a cottage or small scale of selected chemical products like soap, hair oil, etc., of which there is a local demand and for which most of the raw materials are available in Bihar.	117—118
19. The industrial chemistry section under the Department of Industries, for training boys in the manufacture of soap and other selected chemical products, should be expanded.	118
20. The present association of the Science College with the Department of Industries should be maintained and developed. Chemistry of oils, fats and sugar should continue to be taught at the Science College, for which a proper staff should be appointed, and the Science College should also, if possible, provide necessary accommodation for the expansion of the classes in small chemical industries.	118
21. Promising boys should be granted stipends for training in industrial chemistry and chemical engineering at the Benares Hindu University or at any other suitable institution outside the province. If the employment of these men proves that they are in great demand, the question of introducing a degree course in applied chemistry may be considered.	119

22. The preparation of bark dyes and the celluloid industry can be profitably taken up by some of our educated young men.

119

#### CHAPTER X.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

1. The number of civil engineers turned out from the Bihar College of Engineering is much in excess of the demand. It is, therefore, necessary to find other sources of employment for our civil engineers and to restrict the supply.

120

2. The senior posts in the Public Works Department should be filled up by ladder promotion whenever possible, the new hands being recruited in the junior-most grades for which sufficient qualified local candidates are available. The degree should be prescribed as the minimum qualification even for overseers, and there should be only one distinct rank of subordinates for those holding the subordinate civil engineering diploma.

120—121

3. The present arrangement of granting a sub-overseer's certificate at the end of the second year of the subordinate civil engineering course should be discontinued.

121

4. The subordinate civil engineering classes should be removed to the technical school recommended for Bhagalpur (vide recommendation no. 10 below), which should also have the simpler course suggested previously for sanitary inspectors, road sarkars, etc., (vide recommendation no. 12, Chapter V).

121—122

5. The Local Self-Government Act should prescribe a minimum limit for expenditure on engineering establishment. The rules regarding appointment of engineers by district boards should be amended so as to favour the appointment of local men.

122

6. Government should prescribe the number, qualification and pay of the engineering staff to be maintained by each municipality after duly considering its income and the amount of work involved. The Municipal Act should, if necessary, be amended for this purpose.

122—123

7. To encourage the growth of an independent engineering profession and to mitigate unemployment among engineers, the local Government should lay down: as in Madras, that for all works under Government and local bodies above a certain figure, preference should be given, other things being equal, to those contractors who are themselves qualified engineers or who undertake to employ qualified men. Unemployed engineers, who do not possess sufficient capital, should be

123

encouraged to form themselves into associations and to pool their capital for securing contract business.

8. For want of qualified local men, most of the posts requiring a degree or senior diploma in mechanical and electrical engineering are held by men of other provinces. A degree course in mechanical and electrical engineering should be introduced in the Bihar College of Engineering. If it is not possible to obtain recognition from the Patna University of the degree course at once, the College should begin with a senior diploma course to be converted into a degree course at the earliest opportunity. Pending the introduction of such a course in the Bihar College of Engineering, stipends should be granted by the local Government for the study of this subject in the Benares Hindu University. 123—124

9. The all-round training which is given in the Industrial Diploma classes is considered particularly suitable for the needs of the province. Arrangements should be made to give factory training to these students in the different industries of the province for a period of one year after completion of their school course. For the benefit of students who may wish to set up independent workshops, facilities should be provided in the technical schools for practical training in selected subjects such as electroplating, sheet-metal work, aluminium spinning and casting, cutlery, etc. 124—125

10. A technical school with the Industrial Diploma course should be established immediately at Bhagalpur. The present artisan classes in the Hazaribagh Reformatory School should be converted into Industrial Diploma classes. The question of introducing a regular Industrial Diploma course in the Dehri canal workshop should also be considered. 125

11. The Bengal apprenticeship scheme is not suitable for Bihar. Intimate contact between the Information Bureau and the industries of the province should enable Bihari boys to secure the necessary practical training and to find employment in factories and mines. 126

12. The Bengal Unemployment Relief Scheme of training educated young men in selected cottage industries by means of peripatetic demonstration parties may not be suitable for Bihar owing to the difficulties of marketing. Demonstration parties are useful in training workers in indigenous industries and in introducing simple industries capable of general adoption. In Bihar, where educated young men are required to organise labour or to deal with an industry with a limited local market and have to be helped in setting up their business, a thorough training in a central institute is considered more suitable. 126—128

13. To meet the demand for certified wiremen, Government should make early arrangements for the grant of certificates of competency as required under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, or consider the desirability of partially exempting certain classes of factories from the operation of the rule as in Bengal. 128
14. Government should make rules under section 29 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, requiring boilers to be in charge of persons holding certificates of competency and prescribing the conditions on which such certificates may be granted. 128—129
15. A single institution for teaching cottage industries is quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the province. Another cottage industries institute should be established at Pusa, where the lands and buildings vacated by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are available for the use of the local Government. 129
16. A few more selected cottage industries, such as brass and bell-metal work, glass silvering, celluloid work, etc., should be taught in these institutes and the possibility of introducing umbrella-making and the manufacture of pith hats should be considered. 129—130
17. Selected art industries should be included in a separate section of the Cottage Industries Institute at Gulzarbagh with the necessary staff qualified to teach industrial art. 130
18. The Bhagalpur Silk Institute should be expanded. The two courses in ericulture and sericulture, which are now separate, should be combined, and boys trained in this section should be given facility for learning weaving. Similarly, boys trained in the weaving section should be given facility to learn dyeing and printing, if they so desire. 130
19. Some matriculates should be admitted to the compositors' class at the Government Press, Gulzarbagh. These boys should be given training in the other sections also so that they may be qualified to hold supervisory posts in future. 131
20. The experience of the half-time weaving school at Bihar Sharif, where boys are given sufficient training in weaving side by side with general education up to the middle English standard, points to a system of education which may be more widely adopted in the province in respect of this and other industries including agriculture. Half-time technical schools should be established in selected centres for teaching the prominent industries of those areas. Similarly, half-time agricultural schools should be established in important agricultural areas. 131—132

21. There is some scope for small industrial schools teaching selected handicrafts, especially where there is an indigenous cottage industry. Private enterprise in this direction deserves encouragement by means of suitable grants-in-aid from Government. District boards, however, should concentrate on half-time vocational middle schools instead of frittering their energies on small industrial schools. 133
22. Greater facility should be provided for training in science, pure and applied. Provision should be made as early as possible for teaching Botany and Zoology in the Science College at Patna. 133
23. The State technical scholarships for foreign training should be restored, and scholarships and stipends should be granted more liberally for training in selected technological subjects for which no facilities exist in this province. 133—134
24. Boys after they have reached the higher classes of high English schools develop a distaste for manual labour, but not so if they are diverted to the practical line at the middle vernacular or middle English stage. 134
25. Necessary facilities should be provided in all Zilla schools for the teaching of science, mechanics and manual training. 134
26. In order to prepare boys for technical education and to give them a bias for manual work, vocational classes should be made compulsory in all middle and high schools. 134

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#### CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. An unemployment census is not recommended as this would involve considerable difficulty and expense and would lose its value after a very short time. In place of such a census, all colleges and high schools, technical and industrial institutions and half-time vocational schools should maintain detailed occupation registers of passed students and submit annual reports, from which the Information Bureau should compile an annual statement for the information of Government and the public. 135—136
2. Some selected educationist should be trained in Europe in industrial psychology and attached to the staff of the Director of Public Instruction. He should keep in touch with local industries, and advise parents and headmasters of schools on the suitability of careers for boys of school-leaving age. 136—137



3. The head masters should keep in touch with the Government Information Bureau and give necessary guidance to boys in choosing their vocation. 137
4. The Information Bureau should be made permanent and its scope should be enlarged by the inclusion of all posts in industries, including those requiring general qualifications. The Bureau should also register the names of candidates trained in agriculture and *zamindari* work. In dealing with non-technical posts in industries, the Bureau should co-operate with the heads of schools and colleges instead of maintaining a separate and complete register of candidates with general qualifications. 137—138
5. All vacancies in Government departments should be communicated to the Information Bureau so that they may be brought to the notice of suitably qualified candidates through educational institutions, if necessary. 138
6. The Information Bureau should advise students and guardians on the prospects in different industries and publish articles and annual reports for the information of the public. 138—139
7. The Information Bureau should be self-contained and should be placed in charge of a whole-time officer under the Department of Industries. 139
8. A detailed industrial survey of the province may be postponed till the possibilities of the industries which are known to have definite chance of success, such as glass, pottery, leather, paper, soap, sheet-metal, lac plastics, etc., have been sufficiently exploited. In the meantime, the Department of Industries should, with the help of the circle officers and selected students of economics, prepare "District books" giving a general survey of the industries of the district with full particulars regarding the supply of raw materials, skilled labour and the import, export and consumption of various manufactured commodities. 139—140
9. More liberal financial assistance should be granted by Government for the development of industries. 140—141
10. (a) In order to enable the Board of Industries to carry out a sustained scheme, a special fund for State aid should be created and placed at the disposal of the Board. 141—142
- (b) The hire-purchase system works fairly satisfactorily so far as the smaller industries are concerned, but the State Aid to Industries Act should be amended to provide for collateral security as a safeguard against loss due to premature termination of hire-purchase agreement.

(c) For developing the larger industries, Government should themselves start demonstration or pioneer factories with the help of experts.

(d) State aid should be granted liberally to finance educated young men in setting up cottage and small industries and in organising the manufacture and marketing of the products of cottage workers. For this purpose, the Act and the Rules should be amended so as to authorise the acceptance of personal security of a third party.

(e) The interest on loans under the State Aid to Industries Act should be as low as possible, particularly in respect of cottage and small industries.

(f) There should be a larger and more comprehensive staff under the Department of Industries; so that proper assistance may be given to industrialists in need of advice.

(g) Appropriate action should be taken by Government to protect nascent industries from unfair competition.

## APPENDIX II.

[Referred to in paragraph 1, page 1.]

No.  $\frac{175\text{-Com.R.}}{XL-11}$ .

## GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## RESOLUTION.

*Ranchi, the 22nd July 1935.*

At the meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council held on the 20th February 1935, Maulavi Shaikh Muhammad Shafi moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to devise ways and means to relieve unemployment in this province especially amongst the educated classes. After discussion the Hon'ble Mr. Nirsu Narayan Sinha, Member in charge of the Commerce Department, expressed his willingness to accept the recommendation and the resolution was carried.

2. In pursuance of that resolution the Government of Bihar and Orissa are pleased to appoint a committee to examine and report on the nature and extent of unemployment among the educated classes, to investigate the possibilities of diverting more educated young men to industry and to make recommendations for reducing the volume of middle class unemployment ; in particular to examine :—

- (a) the extent to which employment can be found in connection with the industries of Bihar and Orissa for the educated young men of the province ;
- (b) the causes which operate against the admission of educated young men in the industries and the measures necessary to overcome their difficulties in securing employment ;
- (c) the technical and other qualifications required for industrial employment and the extent to which facilities are available for acquiring these qualifications ;
- (d) whether posts in the industrial system of the province for which men from this province are fitted are in fact being filled to any considerable extent by men from other provinces, and if so, for what reasons ;
- (e) the nature and scope of the training provided in the Bihar College of Engineering and the technical and industrial institutes of the province, the extent to which these institutions qualify their students for industrial employment and whether modifications are desirable ;

and to make recommendations.

The following gentlemen will form the Committee:—

- (1) Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department—*Chairman*,
- (2) Maulavi Shaikh Muhammad Shafi, M.L.C.,
- (3) Khan Bahadur Saghir-ul-Huqq, M.L.C.,
- (4) Rai Bahadur Mihir Nath Ray,
- (5) Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti, M.L.C.,
- (6) Dr. Gyan Chand, Professor of Economics, Patna College,
- (7) Babu Chandreshvar Prasad Narayan Sinha, C.I.E., M.L.C.,
- (8) Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay, M.L.C.,
- (9) Mr. L. D. Coueslant, Principal, Bihar College of Engineering,
- (10) Professor A. S. Khan, Chemical Adviser to the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa,
- (11) Mr. S. M. Dhar, I.C.S., Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa—*Member and Secretary*.

3. The Committee is authorized to form one or more sub-committees and depute them to important industrial centres in the province to collect information. If necessary, persons with special local knowledge may be co-opted to the sub-committees.

4. The non-official members of the committee or sub-committees will draw travelling allowance at first class rates and their travelling allowance bills will be countersigned by the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.

5. The charge will be debited to the head "47-Miscellaneous—Special Commission of Enquiry—Reserved" and provision of funds in the current year's budget will be made later on.

## APPENDIX III(A).

[Referred to in paragraph 5, page 3.]

Speech delivered by the Hon'ble the Finance Member.

**MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE,**

It is my pleasant duty to address you at a time when you are about to take upon yourselves the discharge of your important duties as members of the Bihar and Orissa Unemployment Committee. The problem which you have been asked to consider is one of the most difficult problems confronting us in this as well as other provinces of India. It is not a new problem, nor is it special to India. A reference to the proceedings of the International Labour Conference will show that it is one which is baffling the best brains in almost all parts of the world. In India, however, it has a special aspect. It is among the educated middle classes that unemployment is most severely felt. The middle classes are regarded as the backbone of the population in all progressive countries. Enforced idleness among them not only involves waste of good material but also creates a disruptive tendency which is so clearly evident in Bengal.

2. You are perhaps aware that the appointment of this Committee is the fulfilment of an undertaking given by me on behalf of Government in the last session of the Council on a resolution moved by Maulavi Shaikh Muhammad Shafi, who, I am glad to say, is a member. When this resolution was debated in the Council I made it quite clear that the problem was so vast that the appointment of a committee to examine the question of unemployment in all its bearings would not lead to any useful result. I emphasized then the desirability of limiting the scope of the enquiry to specific points and suggestions, the investigation of which would be likely to bear fruit. You will find, therefore, that in your terms of reference you have been given a clear indication of the lines on which Government consider that your enquiry should proceed.

3. A criticism which has appeared in the press is that your terms of reference have been so circumscribed that it would not be possible for you to make any real contribution towards the solution of the unemployment problem. I disagree entirely from this view. We have the experience of Bengal, Madras and some other provinces where unemployment committees have been set up with wide and general terms of reference. Years have elapsed since the reports of these committees were published and yet very little has been achieved. It is not my intention to criticise either the work of these committees or the policy of the local Governments which created them, but I do wish to emphasize the point which I have all along maintained and that is that it would be impracticable to expect a single committee to deal with each and every aspect of the problem of unemployment. I also believe that if you proceed on the lines which are indicated in your terms of reference there is much useful work which you can do and your recommendations are likely to have a far-reaching effect in

shaping the future policy of Government in certain directions. I would, therefore, request you not to allow yourselves to be misled into thinking that your task is less important or less arduous because your terms of reference are not as comprehensive as they might have been.

4. I have no doubt that many of you will feel that it is impossible in India to consider the problem of unemployment independently of the problem of educational reconstruction because in India, as I have already stated, the problem of unemployment is mainly among the educated classes. I agree entirely that the question of educational reconstruction is of vital importance, but I would remind you, gentlemen, that this question is being dealt with separately and in collaboration with the universities. It has been discussed at the Universities Conference and the Government of India have now taken up the matter with local Governments. The Government of India have also decided to revive the Central Education Advisory Board which will no doubt also consider this question. We may, therefore, expect a thorough examination of our educational system in the near future by experts from all parts of India and in the circumstances I am sure you will agree that the question of educational reconstruction was rightly excluded from the terms of reference of your Committee.

5. I wish next to emphasize a point to which I attach great importance. You come from different spheres of experience and it is only natural to expect that individual members will have different angles of vision. The Committee as a whole should derive the maximum benefit from the richness and variety of experience of its individual members, but I would request you to spare no effort in blending your individual outlook with the outlook of your colleagues. Government will look forward to receive the collective views of the Committee and I would here express the hope that the expression of your collective views will not be unduly blurred by the addition of individual minutes of dissent which will leave Government in uncertainty and doubt as to the policy which should be followed on your recommendations.

6. Another point which I would emphasize to you, gentlemen, is that in the pursuit of the ideal you should not ignore the practical. It is easy to make a series of recommendations which will involve the expenditure of large sums of money and to justify these recommendations by what is being done in other countries. But you will please also bear in mind the revenues of this province and of the countries from which you may draw your inspiration. As Finance Member it has often been my painful duty to reject schemes which I know are inherently sound but for which there is no money. Schemes which are prepared regardless of financial considerations are hardly worth the time and trouble which is involved in their preparation. I must not be understood to mean that you should not exercise your discretion in suggesting schemes involving fresh expenditure, but I do suggest that you should pay due regard to practical considerations.

7. I do not wish, gentlemen, to detain you any longer. I will close my speech by wishing you Godspeed and good luck in your labours.

NIRSU NARAYAN SINHA.

**APPENDIX III(B).**

[Referred to in paragraph 5, page 3]

Speech delivered by the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

**GENTLEMEN,**

I offer you my most cordial welcome to your duty upon which you are about to enter for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of relieving unemployment in this province. The Government were first opposed to appointment of any committee as suggested by some members of the Legislative Council not because of any want of sympathy on the part of the former but because of their belief, in view of the magnitude and complexities of the problem, that a committee of a few officials and non-officials who have other pressing pre-occupations will not be able, beyond raising false hopes, to suggest any practicable scheme which, if adopted, would solve the problem of unemployment particularly affecting the educated people of the middle class. In deference to the wishes of some councillors and the public the Government, however, agreed to form a committee in the hope that its enquiry and recommendations may help the Government in their efforts to solve the problem of unemployment even partially, if possible. The personnel of the Committee which I have the pleasure of addressing to-day is one which will inspire confidence in the public, though I am conscious of the possibilities of there being always some critics who can never be satisfied with any set of persons selected by the Government though neither the critics nor anybody else can suggest a personnel which will satisfy all people. We all wish that earnest efforts should be made to explore all the avenues and possibilities for increasing the opportunities for employment and reducing the extent of unemployment to a minimum. The task of the Committee is as interesting as it is difficult. In fact the problem of unemployment has proved baffling even in more advanced and resourceful countries where, in spite of the increase of commerce and trade, the improvements in agriculture and the development of various industries, there is a large standing army of the unemployed belonging both to the masses and the classes. The unemployment in our country, particularly amongst the educated classes, is growing rapidly and might very soon assume alarming proportion. Our distress caused by the unemployment and the difficulties of solving it are greater than those of any other country where the population is not increasing as rapidly as in India. Even the increased rate of employment in the Government or private service or any trade or profession cannot, it is apprehended, keep pace with the rate with which the number of matriculates, under-graduates and graduates is increasing. It may be said that a great increase of population with a rapidly increasing number of degree or diploma holders is bound to be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the number of unemployed who are fit either for a very limited kind of employment or are unwilling to take up any work involving risk and demanding the spirit of enterprise. We should not, however, be dismayed by the difficulties, though they are enormous, and should in a spirit of optimism make a serious effort to deal with the question of unemployment in our province. The problem of unemployment is very vast and cannot be tackled as

effectively as we may desire to do, because it would involve an enquiry and reform in our educational as well as social systems. It is obviously impossible for this Committee to deal with the question comprehensively and therefore the Government have indicated the special lines on which the enquiry can be conducted with reasonable hope of some tangible and useful results. This limitation should be regarded rather as an advantage than a disadvantage. Other aspects of the problem will not be ignored and are receiving the attention of both the local Government and the Government of India. The systems of education prevailing in various parts of India have been subjected in certain quarters to close examinations which have revealed the necessity for a more thorough review in order to bring about a reform. The question of educational reconstruction has been taken up by the Government of India in consultation with universities, and the Central Advisory Board of Education recently constituted will, it is hoped, give useful information and advice which will be helpful to provincial Governments in improving the fitness of the young men for employment and increasing the opportunities for it.

The feeling which is gaining ground in India at present is that a section of the growing population of the country should be diverted in larger numbers to industry giving them vocational and technical training. It will be for this Committee to see how young men of this province can find employment in industry. We are in this respect rather fortunate in having two very important industries, namely, the Steel Industry at Jamshedpur and the Coal Industry of Hazaribagh and Manbhum. We have also lac and mica as special produce of the province. In addition, we rank second in importance so far as the newly established sugar industry of India is concerned. There is, therefore, some scope for the employment of our young men in the industries of the province. In order to increase the facilities and chances of larger number of Biharis being employed in the industries of the province the Government of Bihar and Orissa have established a Bureau of Information as an experimental measure under the Director of Industries. The Bureau has more than justified its existence by bringing about an employment of a number of young men within a short period since it was established.

The problem which the Committee has been asked to consider concerns various departments which are administered by me as the Minister in charge. I am, therefore, directly and intensely interested in the work of the Committee of which the Chairman is Mr. Lall, who has intimate knowledge of the industries of the province by virtue of his having been for some time the Director of Industries, and of which the Secretary is Mr. Dhar, whose keenness in the work of his department as Director of Industries fills us with a hope of a promising future. I, therefore, hope and pray that the Committee will be able with its devoted members to come to useful conclusions after reviewing dispassionately as practical men the whole question of unemployment, its causes and remedies which will remove, or, at least, relieve the distress felt specially by the educated young men of our province.

SYED ABDUL AZIZ.

*The 7th September 1935.*



## APPENDIX IV (A).

[Referred to in paragraph 18, page 8.]

No.  $\frac{15765-16265}{16665-16616}$  U. C., dated Patna, the  $\frac{22nd\ October\ 1935}{1st\ November\ 1935}$ .

From—S. M. DHAR, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary, Unemployment Committee and Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa,

To—The Manager, all factories, mines and engineering works in Bihar and Orissa.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, Government have been pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to examine and report on the extent of unemployment among the educated classes in the province of Bihar and Orissa and to suggest remedial measures. The terms of reference are given in the enclosed copy of Government Resolution no. 175-Com. R.—XL—11, dated the 22nd July 1935. It is hoped that the Committee will be able to suggest measures which will prove helpful to all industrial concerns, by providing a larger number of men with proper technical or other qualification and experience, from among whom the industries will be able to recruit efficient hands in future.

In soliciting your help and co-operation in the above investigation, I would request you to be so good as to favour me with information on the various technical and other posts in your  $\frac{\text{factory}}{\text{mine}}$  carrying a pay of Rs. 20 or more, the qualification and domicile of the existing incumbents, together with your valued opinion if the students passing out of our educational and technical institutions are qualified for the posts and, if not, what changes you would recommend in their education or training to make them employable. A note showing the nature of training available in the various Government technical and industrial institutions in this province is appended for your information. For the sake of facility, a tabular form is also enclosed, and I shall be extremely obliged if such information and advice as you are able to furnish is supplied in that form. In this connection, I may assure you that any materials that you may be pleased to furnish will be entirely for the information of the Committee and will be treated as strictly confidential.

After receipt of the replies from the various industrial concerns, the Committee hope to be able to tour in the interior and elucidate some of the points during their local visits.

Thanking you for the trouble and expecting an early reply.

TABLE

Showing information on the various posts in the factory mine carrying a salary of Rs. 20 or more.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Designation of post (in respect of big concerns total number of posts in each class also to be recorded).	Pay.	Qualification or training required.	Domicile of present incumbent, with period of service.	Number of natives of the province in each class of post.	<p>REMARKS.—If any passed student of an educational or technical institution in Bihar and Orissa is employed in the post. If so, the name of the institution in which he was educated or trained. If students passing out of any of our educational or technical institutions are qualified to fill the post, and, if not, what changes in their education or training are considered necessary to make them employable.</p>

**Brief note showing the courses of training available in the Government technical and industrial institutions in Bihar and Orissa.**

1. *Civil Engineering Degree Course.*—This is available at the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna. This course is recognised by the Patna University, by the Institution of Engineers (India), and for appointments to all-India services under the Public Works Department and Railways. The minimum admission qualification is I.Sc. with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. The full course is of five years' duration, viz., four years in the college and one year on practical training under the Public Works Department or a recognised engineering firm. Passed students are eligible for the post of assistant engineers (civil) under the Public Works Department, district boards and municipalities.

2. *Civil Engineering Subordinate Course.*—This is available at the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna, and the Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack. The minimum qualification for admission is Matriculation. The course is of four years' duration, viz., three years in the school and one year on practical training under the Public Works Department or a recognised engineering firm. Passed students are eligible for appointment as overseers and sub-overseers under Public Works Department, district boards and municipalities.

3. *Industrial Diploma Course.*—This course is available in the Bihar College of Engineering at Patna, the Orissa School of Engineering at Cuttack, the Ranchi Technical School at Ranchi and the Tirhut Technical Institute at Muzaffarpur. The full course is of five years including theory and practice. The following certificates are awarded :—

- (a) An Industrial or Foreman Mechanic's Diploma to those who complete the full theoretical course and satisfy the examiners both in theory and craftsmanship test at the end of the course.
- (b) A Charge-hand's Certificate to those who complete the first three years' theoretical course and satisfy the craftsmanship test at the end of five years.
- (c) A Journeyman's Certificate to those who only satisfy the Craftsmanship test.

Training in the following departments is available :—

- (1) Carpenters' shop, (2) Pattern-makers' shop, (3) Moulders' shop, (4) Smithy, (5) Fitting shop, (6) Machine shop, (7) Garage, (8) Power house, (9) Painters' shop, (10) Electrical fitters' shop, (11) Electrical wiremen's shop.

During the first two years a student is required to undergo a general training in all the important departments, after which he specialises in one or two selected subjects. The minimum qualification for admission

is middle vernacular standard but admission is made by competitive examination. Students are also taught basic English and accounts.

Similar training as above but of a lower standard is given in the Dehri Industrial Class at Dehri and in the Balasore Technical School at Balasore.

4. *Handicrafts training.*—Practical training in handloom weaving, dyeing, calico printing, knitting, carpet-weaving, durrie-making, toy-making and painting is offered at the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh ; in blanket-weaving and dyeing at the Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya ; in silk weaving and dyeing, eri-rearing and spinning at the Silk Institute, Bhagalpur ; in book-binding, composing and letter press printing at the technical class attached to the Government Press ; in weaving, carpentry and smithy at the Phulbani Industrial School, and in leather craftsmanship at the Ranchi Technical School and the Tirhat Technical Institute.

The course of training ranges from one to two years. Sons of artisans are preferably admitted to these courses.

5. A course of training in mining and mine surveying of three years' duration is offered at the Evening Mining Classes at Sijua and Jharia (coalfields). The object is solely to train students for the post of Colliery Managers and the syllabus is so arranged that those who have read up to the Matriculation class can, while working by day in the mines, acquire sufficient theoretical knowledge to pass the Second Class 'Colliery Managers' Certificate examination.

## APPENDIX IV(B).

[Referred to in paragraph 13, page 8.]

No. 19153-19219-U.C., dated Patna, the 4th December 1935.

From— S. M. DHAR, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries and Secretary, Unemployment Committee, Bihar and Orissa,

To—Persons, associations and bodies having special knowledge or interest in the problem of unemployment.

I have the honour to state that the Government of Bihar and Orissa have appointed a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to examine and report on the extent of unemployment among the educated classes in Bihar and Orissa and to suggest remedial measures. The terms of reference are shown in the enclosed Government Resolution no. 175-Com.-R—XL-11, dated the 22nd July 1935.

2. In soliciting your help and co-operation in the above investigation, I would request you to be so good as to favour me with your valued opinion and such information as you are able to furnish on the following points :—

(1) What, in your view, is the nature and extent of unemployment among the educated classes in Bihar and Orissa? What facts and figures can you quote in support of your statement?

(2) To what extent, in your opinion, is the volume of unemployment increasing among the educated classes and what are the factors contributing to this increase?

(3) Can you suggest any general measures to counteract the increase in unemployment among educated youngmen?

(4) (a) What are the employments in which, in your opinion, there is a large excess of supply of qualified men over the demand, and why?

(b) Do you know of any form of employment in which the supply of educated men of this province does not equal the demand?

Can you quote any facts and figures in support of your above statements?

(5) Do you think maladjustment is partly responsible for unemployment and what is your idea of the extent of such maladjustment? What facts and figures can you quote to prove the extent to which young men, who have received a superior or specialised education, have been forced into employment for which such education is unnecessary or are unable to earn a decent living owing to the over-crowding of the particular profession or calling?

(6) To what extent, do you think, the unemployed educated young men can be diverted to the existing industries of the province or to any suitable small or cottage industries that can be conveniently developed or introduced?

(7) Have you in your mind any other scheme involving agriculture or farming in which the educated young men may be profitably engaged?

(8) Can you suggest any other remedies to reduce unemployment among the educated classes?

3. I hope to be favoured with a reply by the 5th January 1936, so that your views may be placed in time before the Unemployment Committee.

**APPENDIX IV(C).**

[Referred to in paragraph 13, page 8.]

*Communique.*

In pursuance of the resolution of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Revenue Department have appointed a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to examine the nature and extent of unemployment among the educated classes in Bihar and Orissa and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee will examine in particular the extent to which educated young men can be absorbed in the various industries and, for this purpose, it will examine the present openings in this line and the nature and scope of training provided in the technical and industrial institutions of the province and suggest changes where necessary.

2. The Committee in its first meeting held at Ranchi in September last, has drawn up a detailed programme of work. In accordance with this programme the necessary data are being collected from the various educational and technical institutions and departments with a view to ascertain the number of educated men turned out every year for each profession or calling. Circular letters have been issued and are being issued to all Government departments, local bodies, factories and other private concerns, etc., to ascertain the nature and extent of the employment available for educated young men in the province and the qualifications required for such employment. The factories, mines and other engineering and industrial workshops and concerns have also been requested to state if the students passing out of our educational and technical institutions or those trained outside with the help of Government stipends and scholarships are qualified for the various technical and other posts under them, and if not what changes they would recommend in the education and training of these boys to make them employable. The Industries Department, with the help of technical experts, is preparing a memorandum showing the facilities for technical and industrial education and training available to the young men of this province, and how far the passed students have been able to find employment. This department is also preparing notes on the various indigenous industries of the province and a report showing how far the Information Bureau recently established in this department has succeeded in finding employment for men having technical and scientific qualifications.

3. The information which is being collected together with the opinions received from experts and those interested in the problem, who have been or are being approached, will enable the Committee to compare the demand and supply of qualified men for each profession or calling, and to investigate the possibility of diverting more educated young men to industries, agriculture, etc.

4. After the above preliminary investigation is over, the Committee will examine official and non-official witnesses, including some typical

unemployed men, some passed students of the technical institutes and ex-stipendiaries who have started independent business of their own, and any individuals or associations possessing special knowledge and interest in the problem of unemployment. Small sub-committees of the Unemployment Committee will then visit the various important industrial centres of the province to investigate the problem locally and to examine its practical aspect. Sub-committees will co-opt members from the representatives of local industries in the centres that they visit, collect materials and place them before the Committee. The Committee will then examine the facilities for technical and vocational education in the province and consider other means of relieving unemployment, and for this purpose it will examine the Bengal Unemployment Scheme, the Sunderban Colonisation Scheme, and other schemes drawn up by experts for diverting educated young men to suitable industries, agriculture, etc. In order that the Unemployment Committee may perform the task entrusted to it properly, it is hoped that the information and assistance asked for will be supplied and granted readily by all concerned. The Committee will also gratefully acknowledge and give due consideration to any suggestions received from any individual or association interested in the relief of unemployment in Bihar and Orissa. Any such memorandum intended for the consideration of the Unemployment Committee may be addressed direct to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 25th December 1935.

S. M. DHAR,  
*Secretary, Unemployment  
Committee and Director of  
Industries, Bihar and Orissa.*

## APPENDIX V(A).

[Referred to in paragraph 19, page 18.]

Number of applications received in response to advertisements for vacancies during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.

## Government Departments (Bihar and Orissa).

Qualification required.	Number of vacancies advertised.	Number of applications.		Average number of applications from Bihar and Orissa men for each vacancy.	Number of offices from which compiled.	Remarks.
		Qualified Bihar and Orissa men.	Outsiders.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Matriculation ...	304	9,214	106	30	Compiled from fifty-three offices of Government.	Sub-inspectors and assistant sub-inspectors of police, clerks, typists, stenotypists and probationers. Clerks.
I. A. or I. So. ...	15	636	..	42		
B. A. or B. Sc. ...	31	372	...	12		Co-operative inspectors, clerks and teachers.
B. Sc. ...	9	105	6	12		Chemists, laboratory assistants, agricultural overseer, etc.
M. A. ...	4	107	44	27		Lecturers.
M. Sc. ...	2	12	36	6		Chemists, research assistants and demonstrators.
S. C. E. ...	18	257	70	14		Overseers, estimators and draftsmen.
Industrial or mechanical diploma.	1	23	1	23		Workshop supervisor.
M. B. ...	5	201	2	40		Doctors and professors.
L. M. P. ...	1	74	...	74		Sub-assistant surgeon.
B. Ed. or Dip. in Ed.	16	221	...	14		Sub-inspectors of schools and trained teachers.
V. T. S. (secondary)	12	224	...	19		Vernacular teachers.
V. T. S. (primary)	3	60	...	20		Ditto.
Commercial diploma.	1	4	...	4		Commercial teacher.
Acharya ...	4	34	3	9		Lecturers and teachers in Sanskrit.
Alim ...	4	149	...	37		Teachers and inspecting maulavis.
Mech. and Elec. Engineering (B.Sc. Mech.).	4	130	114	32	Electrical overseers.	
Weaving ...	10	14	21	1	Weaving supervisors.	



## APPENDIX V(B).

[Referred to in paragraph 19, page 18.]

Number of applications received in response to advertisements for vacancies during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.

*District Boards and Municipalities (Bihar and Orissa).*

Qualification required.	Number of vacancies advertised.	Number of applications.		Average number of applications from Bihar and Orissa men for each vacancy.	Number of offices from which compiled.	Remarks.
		Bihar and Orissa men.	Outsiders.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M. V. ...	5	61	...	13	Compiled from twenty offices.	Muharrirs and teachers.
M. E. ...	3	43	1	14		Clerks and toll-collectors.
Matriculation ...	15	460	30	31		Probationers, clerks, typists and tax-darogas.
I. A. and I. Sc. ...	8	415	8	52		Collecting inspectors, clerks and head masters.
B. C. E. ...	5	123	82	24		Engineers and assistant engineers.
S. C. E. ...	26	349	198	13		Overseers, estimators and draftsmen.
M. B. ...	2	59	303	29		Medical officers.
L. M. P. ...	2	85	...	17		Health officers.
Compounder ...	1	8	...	8		Compounder.
Mech. Eng. ...	1	19	24	19	Supervisor.	

## APPENDIX VI.

[Referred to in paragraph 22, page 15.]

Statement showing number of young men that leave educational and technical institutions of Bihar and Orissa every year after attaining different qualifications (based on the average of last five years).

Serial No.	Name of examination.	Number of passes					Total.	Average annual passae.	Number of obtain higher education.	Number that leave in-stitutions after obtaining different qualifications every year (2-10).	Remarks.
		In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33	In 1933-34.	In 1934-35.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Middle English ... ..	8,318	8,407	8,901	9,401	9,061	...	...	...	...	
2	Middle Vernacular ... ..	3,618	4,936	4,808	4,240	4,766	...	...	...	...	
3	High School middle stage ... ..	4,617	3,415	4,440	4,594	5,704	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... ..	16,548	16,908	17,540	18,244	19,470	88,819	17,764	8,639(a)	14,125	(a) Total of annual passes of serials 4, 7, 20, 31, 34, 26, 24 and 30% of 36.
4	Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate.	1,830	1,907	1,459	308*	3,885	3,390	1,346	1,258(b)	589	(b) Total of annual passes of serials 5, 8, 9, 15, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 33 and 50% of no. 35.
5	Commerce <sup>1</sup> Diploma ... ..	268	468	317	237	241	1,436	285	...	235	
6	Cambridge School Certificate ... ..	9	14	8	0	15	55	11	...	11	(c) B. A. ... .. 282
7	Junior Cambridge ... ..	10	14	11	29	19	82	16	...	5	P. L. ... .. 20
8	Intermediate Arts ... ..	483	434	391	107*	785	2,083	417	302(c)	115	Total ... .. 302
9	Intermediate Science ... ..	304	191	168	72*	300	1,045	200	102(d)	107	
10	Bachelor of Arts ... ..	289	245	252	62*	584	1,413	283	248(e)	34	

11	Bachelor of Science .. .. .	38	31	37	13*	104	217	48	80(f)	18	(d) U. Sc. ...	48
12	Master of Arts ... .. .	65	61	70	66	89	321	64	9(g)	55	B. G. E. ...	25
13	Master of Science ... .. .	6	7	10	8	17	48	10	1(h)	9	I. S. M. ...	1
14	Bachelor of Civil Engineering ... .. .	30	19	17	31	27	124	25	...	25	M. B. ...	25
15	Subordinate Civil Engineering ... .. .	41	40	41	50	29	201	40	...	40	P. L. ...	8
16	Associate Indian School of Mines ... .. .	}	1	2	...	2	7	1	...	1	Total ...	103
17	Certificate Indian School of Mines ... .. .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mining ... .. .	9	9	15	6	8	47	9	...	9	(e) M. A. ...	64
19	Mechanical Apprentices † ... .. .	28	14	27	16	...	} 105	21	...	21	B. L. ...	127
20	Industrial Diploma † ... .. .	...	...	...	...	20		...	...	...	...	B. Ed. ...
21	Artisan Certificate ... .. .	285	284	282	298	206	1,355	271	...	271	Dip. in Ed. ...	46
22	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	17	26	17	31	30	123	25	...	25	Total ...	248
23	Licentiate in Medical Practices ... .. .	67	71	75	65	72	320	68	...	68	(f) M. Sc. ...	10
24	Compounder ... .. .	75	80	73	83	87	397	79	...	79	B. L. ...	10
25	Dresser ... .. .	38	41	39	61	38	207	41	...	41	B. Ed. ...	1
26	Veterinary Diploma ... .. .	†	18	15	9	10	52	10	...	10	Dip. in Ed. ...	9
27	Bachelor of Law ... .. .	169	63	136	158	159	726	147	...	147	Total ...	80
28	P. L. (Piscarship) ... .. .	31	32	31	25	41	140	28	...	28	(g) B. Ed. ...	1
29	Makhsarship ... .. .	67	68	65	69	73	327	65	...	65	Dip. in Ed. ...	9
30	Revenue Agentship ... .. .	18	15	10	13	8	59	12	...	12	Total ...	9
31	Bachelor of Education ... .. .	...	1	7	4	3	15	3	...	3	(h) Dip. in Ed. ...	1
32	Diploma in Education ... .. .	...	60	144	49	67	320	64	...	64	...	...
33	Elementary Teacher for secondary schools	149	179	130	108	102	677	135	...	135	...	...
34	Elementary teacher for primary schools ...	1,474	1,542	1,148	1,302	1,319	6,765	1,357	...	1,357	...	...

\* Represents result of supplementary examination only. The annual examination was postponed on account of the earthquake.

† The Industrial Diploma course has replaced the Mechanical Apprentices course with effect from 1930-31 and the first batch of students has passed out in 1934-35 from two institutions only.

‡ The Veterinary College was opened on 1st July 1930.

Serial No.	Name of examination.	Number of passes					Total.	Average annual passos.	Number that obtain higher education.	Number that leave institutions after attaining different qualifications every year (8-10).	Remarks.
		in 1930-31.	in 1931-32.	in 1932-33.	in 1933-34.	in 1934-35.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35	Kaviraj (Vaidya) ...	10	16	19	13	41	98	20	...	20	
36	Unani ...	23	23	12	11	17	86	17	...	17	
37	Prathama ...	1,185		1,500	1,788	1,623	6,186	1,547	...	1,547	
38	Madhyama ...	361		461	523	499	1,764	441	...	441	
39	Acharya ...	447		610	739	820	2,623	656	...	656	
40	Mullah ...	41		37	40	71	189	47	...	47	
41	Moutawi ...	37		40	51	51	179	45	...	45	
42	Alim ...	21		29	35	28	101	25	...	25	
43	Fazil ...	11		7	9	13	40	10	...	10	

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APPENDIX VII(A).

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## APPENDIX VII(A).

[Referred to in paragraph 22, page 16.]

Number of posts in Government Departments in Bihar and Orissa.

Departments.	M. E.	M. V.	Matriculation, including Senior and Junior Cambridge and (commercial) diplomas.	I. A. and I. So.	B. A. and B. Sc.	M. A. and M. So.	B. O. E.	S. C. E.	Mining.	Industrial or Mechanical diploma, including Artisan certificate.	M. B.	L. M. P.	Compounder.	Dresser.	Veterinary diploma.	B. L.	B. Ed. and Diploma in Education.	V. T. S. (Secondary).	V. T. S. (Primary).	Mechanical Engineering, (B. Sc.)	Special.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<b>DEPARTMENTS UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT.</b>																							
Police Department ...	...	...	2,573	49	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,680	
Jail Department ...	2	...	30	89	2	...	...	...	...	28	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	9	190
Excise and Salt Department.	...	...	369	336	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763
Registration Department.	...	...	412	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580
Veterinary Department.	1	...	6	16	...	1*	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	202
Co-operative Department.	...	...	13	40	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Board of Revenue and district administration.	2	...	2,073	16	489	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,531
Public Health Department.	2	...	64	2	1*	1*	...	...	...	1	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	111
Medical Department ...	4	18	86	6	11*	...	...	...	...	17	123	136	46	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	476
Department of Public Instruction.	23	...	219	25	2	80 55*	...	...	...	19	5	1	1	1	...	...	727	273	...	2	1	1,458	
Legislative Council Office.	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13



**Appendix VII(A)—conold.**

Departments.	M. E.	M. V.	Matriculation including Senior and Junior Cambridge and Commercial diploma.	I. A. and I. Sc.	B. A. and B. Sc.	M. A. and M. Sc.	B. C. E.	S. C. E.	Mining.	Industrial or Mechanical diploma, including Artisan certificate.	M. E.	L. M. P.	Compunder.	Dresser.	Veterinary diploma.	B. L.	B. Ed. and Diploma in Education.	V. T. S. (Secondary).	V. T. S. (Primary).	Mechanical Engineering (B. Sc.)	Special.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<b>DEPARTMENTS UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.</b>																							
Posts and Telegraphs Department.	2,187	...	2,081	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4,190	
Income-tax Department...	...	...	88	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Audit Department	...	...	6	858	17	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,578</b>	
Annual vacancy at 4 per cent.	85	...	85	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182



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**APPENDIX VII(B)**

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## APPENDIX VII(B).

[Referred to in paragraphs 22 and 54, pages 16 and 32.]

Posts under local and private bodies.

Departments.	M. B.	M. V.	Matriculation, including Senior and Junior Cambridge and Commercial Diploma.	I. A. and I. Sc.	B. A. and B. Sc.	M. A. and M. Sc.	B. C. E.	S. C. E.	Industrial or Mechanical diploma.	Artisan certificate.	M. B.	L. M. F.	Componder.	Dresser.	V. T. S. (Secondary).	V. T. S. (Primary.)	Mechanical Engineering.	Special.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
<b>LOCAL BODIES.</b>																				
Health service posts in District Boards and Municipalities.	...	225	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	
Doctors under hospitals and dispensaries other than Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	649	
Other staff in hospitals and dispensaries under District Boards and Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	391	...	...	...	...	1,065	
Middle schools under District Boards and Municipalities.	416	...	416	362	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	...	...	2,081	
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,323	...	...	37,323	
District Boards—general	...	25	547	...	...	...	46	206	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	234	
Municipalities—general	...	189	384	3	...	...	9	79	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	682	
Total	...	630	225	1,682	365	64	...	52	285	3	17	69	606	604	391	...	36,160	11	...	43,320
Annual vacancy at 4 per cent.	...	25	9	66	14	3	...	3	15	...	1	3	24	23	16	...	1,526	...	...	1,736

PRIVATE BODIES.																				
Co-operative Banks	...	127	...	215	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	
Co-operative Federation	...	1	...	18	107	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	188	
Commercial Banks	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	
Aided and un-aided high schools	...	...	...	171	651	797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,447	
Aided and un-aided middle schools	...	405	...	405	871	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	...	2,475	
Aided Colleges	...	7	...	7	7	3	56	15*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	90	
Fatma University	...	...	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>640</b>	...	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>75</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>828</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,831</b>
Annual vacancy at 4 per cent.	...	26	...	46	45	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	40	...	233

\* Only science graduates are eligible for these posts.

**APPENDIX VII(C).**

[Referred to in paragraph 2e, page 16.]

**Posts under Industries and Railways (on Rs. 20 and above).**

	M. B.	M. V.	Matriculation, including Senior and Junior Cambridge and Commercial diploma.	I. A. and I.Sc.	B. A. and B. Sc.	M. Sc.	B. O. B.	B. O. E.	Mining.	Industrial or Mechanical diploma.	Artisan or Mechanic certificate.	M. B.	L. M. P.	Compunder,	Dresser.	B. L.	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Metallurgy.	Special.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>FACTORIES—</b>																			
Sugar factories ... ..	853	25	828	22	80	1	1	...	...	80	1,456	1	7	5	...	...	30	...	3,655
Other factories ... ..	20	179	673	7	154*	...	...	10	15	64	4,656	9	1	3	1	...	58	14	6,008
Jamalpur Railway, Workshop...	20	...	271	...	8	...	...	...	...	188	6,684	...	...	...	...	...	232	3	7,322
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.	...	279	1,199	20	51*	...	2	72	...	14,747	...	26	...	79	...	6	737	...	17,318
Tata's Ore Mines ... ..	...	10	17	...	1*	...	...	1	11	...	78	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	125
Indian Copper Corporation and Mine, Ghatalla.	18	...	23	1	8*	...	...	4	12	18	605	...	...	3	3	...	11	29	715
Other subsidiary companies at Jamshedpur.	...	70	242	1	16*	...	...	6	...	4,014	...	2	...	9	...	...	89	44	5,045
Coal Mines ... ..	...	1,049	1,281	...	8*	4	...	...	254	804	...	...	37	51	...	...	34	12	2,584
Mine Mines ... ..	...	550	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,075
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3,165</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>84,391</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>45,377</b>						
Annual vacancy at 4 per cent.	137	217	2	15	4	12	1,275	6	6	...	46	4	1,015						

**RAILWAYS.**

East Indian Railway	...	...	963	...	75	...	75	...	...	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,673	
Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1,377	11	6	...	8	13	...	58	118	...	11	...	...	...	4	8	1,596
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	600	1,537	3	13	...	17	...	4	61	726	...	18	...	...	...	46	...	3,026
Eastern Bengal Railway	...	63	409	...	5	...	7	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	520
Light Railways	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	37	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	202
Total	...	663	4,415	14	95	...	107	14	4	897	688	...	29	...	...	...	63	18	7,318
Annual vacancy at 4 per cent	...	37	177	...	4	...	4	1	...	30	36	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	239

\*Only science graduates are eligible for these posts.

### APPENDIX VIII.

[Referred to in paragraph 22, page 16.]

#### Abstract of appointment under Government, Local Bodies, Industries and Railways in Bihar and Orissa.

Qualification.	Local Govern- ment and Wards Estates.	Imperial Govern- ment.	Local Bodies.	Private Bodies.	Factories.	Railways.	Total.	Annual vacancy at 4 per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M. E. and M. V. ...	717	2,137	855	640	3,185	663	8,197	328
Matriculation, including Senior and Junior Cambridge and Commercial Diploma.	7,734	2,125	1,662	1,146	5,432	4,415	22,514	901
I. A. and I. Sc. ...	1,073	238	255	1,136	51	14	2,868	115
B. A., B. Sc., M. A. and M. Sc. ...	1,018	69	64	1,085	384	96	2,716	108
Engineering (Civil and Mechanical), Mining and Metallurgy.	557	6	448	...	1,541	138	2,740	110
Industrial or Mechanical Diploma, including artisan certificates.	450	2	20	...	34,391	1,795	56,659	1,466
Doctor (M. B. and L. M. P.) ...	935	...	675	...	194	...	1,344	46
Compounder and Dresser ...	88	...	1,085	...	159	29	1,360	54
Veterinary Diploma ...	168	...	...	...	...	...	168	7
B. L. ...	167	...	...	...	6	...	173	7
B. Ed. and Dip. in Ed. ...	727	...	...	...	...	...	727	29
V. T. S. (Secondary) ...	283	...	...	828	...	...	1,111	44
V. T. S. (Primary) ...	4	...	89,156	991	...	...	89,151	1,566
Agricultural Diploma ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Weaving Diploma ...	25	...	...	...	14	...	39	2
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>13,857</b>	<b>4,578</b>	<b>48,320</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>45,296</b>	<b>7,247</b>	<b>119,569</b>	<b>4,733</b>

### APPENDIX IX.

[Referred to in paragraph 25, page 19.]

Statement showing the occupation of passed students of the Science College, Patna, since 1928:

1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	9		10	
Year.	Number of M. Sc's.	Number in service.	Engaged in higher study.		Not known to be employed.		Number of B. Sc's.	Number of B. Sc's, not included in column 2.	Number in service.	Students as yet.		Not known to be employed.	
			Number.	Remarks.	Number.	Remarks.				Number.	Remarks.	Number.	Remarks.
1929	6	6	...	...	...	...	18	14	11	1	1 Med.	3	(1 passed B.L.)
1930	7	7	...	...	...	...	19	10	7	1	1 Law.	2	Ditto.
1930	10	10	...	...	...	...	20	16	19	2	1 Med. 1 Radiology	3	...
1931	10	9	...	...	1	Ill-health	20	14	9	3	2 Eng. 1 Med.	2	(1 passed B.L.)
1932	12	11	...	...	1	...	14	8	3	1	1 Med.	1	...
1933	10	6	3	1 Law 1 Technical. 1 Actuary.	1	Passed B. L.	20	14	4	6	2 M. Sc. 2 Training. 1 Med. 1 Technical.	4	1 passed B. L.
1934	19	7	6	5 Law 1 Research.	6	...	24	24	2	19	15 M. Sc. 3 Eng. 1 Technical.	3	+1 dead.
1935	15	2	3	3 Law	10	...	34	34	2	23	13 M. Sc. 5 Med. 3 Law. 2 Technical.	9	...
Total	89	69	13	...	19	...	189	131	60	55	...	25	+1 dead.

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A. T. MUKERJEE,  
Principal, Science College, Patna.

## APPENDIX X.

[Referred to in paragraph 100, page 54.]

## STATEMENT A.

*Financial aspects of a 15-acre farm by Mr. D. R. Sethi, Director of Agriculture, Bihar.*

## A.—Capital expenditure :—

	Rs.
1. One pucca well 6'-6" for irrigation with open tube boring (not necessary for canal irrigated areas).	400
2. Rahat pump and implements .. .. .	300
3. Bullocks—two pairs .. .. .	200
Buildings—It is generally presumed that the young farmer has already got a house, if not, a small village house with cattle shed, implement shed and fodder shed will cost additional Rs. 300.	..
	900

## B.—Estimate of annual recurring expenditure and receipts:—

(i) Gross receipts—Rs. 1,186.	
(ii) Recurring expenditure :—	
(a) Normal recurring expenditure (as in statement B)	662
(b) Interest on capital enumerated under A at 6% ..	54
(c) Depreciation on the well and implements at 5% ..	35
(d) Depreciation on bullocks at 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ % .. .. .	33
(e) Repairs and renewals .. .. .	20
	804

Net profit Rs. 382 per year.

## Cropping and rotation :—

The general outline of cropping for the holding, estimated outturns and value of farm produce are given in statement C.

## Abstract of cropped and uncropped area :—

1. Rotational area .. .. .	12 acres.
2. Non-rotational area for paddy .. .. .	2 acres.
3. Fruit and vegetable garden .. .. .	1 acre.
Total .. .. .	15 acres.



## STATEMENT B.

*Annual Budget Estimate.*

Receipts—	Rs.	Expenditure—	Rs.	a.	p.
Gross Receipts ..	1,186	Rent ..	75	0	0
		Seed and manures—			
		Green manure seed (Sanai) ..	5	0	0
		Potato seed ..	40	0	0
		Manure for same ..	15	0	0
		Sugarcane seed ..	40	0	0
		Manure for same ..	70	0	0
		Maize seed ..	1	0	0
		Urid ..	1	4	0
		Wheat ..	6	4	0
		Manure for same ..	15	0	0
		Barley or oats ..	3	0	0
		Maize and rahar ..	1	0	0
		Urid ..	1	4	0
		Gram and peas ..	5	0	0
		Total ..	203	12	0
		Say Rs. ..	200	0	0
		Two permanent labourers' wages for one year. )	240	0	0
		For extra occasional labour ..	75	0	0
		Concentrates for bullocks ..	72	0	0
		Total ..	387	0	0
		Interest on capital enumerated under A at 6% ..	54	0	0
		Depreciation on the well and implements at 5% ..	35	0	0
		Depreciation on bullocks at 16½% ..	33	0	0
		Renewal and repairs ..	20	0	0
		Total ..	142	0	0
		Grand total ..	804	0	0

## STATEMENT C.

*Outlines of rotation, crops and the estimated receipts.*

Block no.	Season.	Crop.	Yield.	Value.
I 6.1 acres.	Khariff ...	Sunn hemp (for green manure)	...	Rs. ...
	Rabi ...	Potato and cane 10	80 maunds ...	100
		Tobacco and cane 1.0	8 maunds ...	80
		Sugarcane (PO) ...	...	(Plant cane.)
II 3 acres.	...	Sugarcane Standing	1,650 maunds	500 660
III 3 acres.	Khariff ...	Onions followed by green manure 1 acre.	100 maunds	50
		Maize 1 acre	10 maunds ...	20
		Urid for seed 1 acre	5 maunds ...	10
	Rabi ...	Wheat 2 acres (irrigated)	30 maunds	90
		Barley or oats 1 acre	15 maunds ...	30
			200	
IV 3 acres.	Khariff ...	Maize and rahar 1 acre	8 maunds ...	16
		Urid for seed 2 acres	10 maunds ..	20
	Rabi ...	Rahar 1 acre	12 maunds ...	30
		Gram and linseed 2 acres	20 maunds ...	60
			126	
V 2 acres.	Paddy ...	Paddy	40 maunds ...	80
		Peas	10 maunds ...	20
			100	
VI 2 acres.	...	Fruits and vegetables	...	100
				100
				1,186

## APPENDIX XI.

[Referred to in paragraphs 79 and 91 pages 43 and 48.]

(Furnished by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar and Orissa)

Statement showing the number of legal and medical practitioners earning Rs. 1,000 or more a year.

Serial No.	Name of district.	No. of legal practitioners.	No. of medical practitioners.
1.	Ranchi .. ..	68	15
2.	Manbhum Sadr ..	52	10
3.	Gaya .. ..	82	48
4.	Shahabad.. ..	36	15
5.	Bhagalpur .. ..	92	29
6.	Santal Parganas ..	36	14
7.	Purnea .. ..	66	21
8.	Champanan .. ..	37	3
9.	Muzaffarpur .. ..	82	30
10.	Singhbhum .. ..	26	17
11.	Sambalpur .. ..	18	4
12.	Patna .. ..	146	44
13.	Saran .. ..	47	18
14.	Dhanbad .. ..	35	28
15.	Hazaribagh .. ..	54	31
16.	Palsaman .. ..	14	17
17.	Darbhanga .. ..	65	12
18.	Monghyr .. ..	65	29
19.	Cuttack .. ..	59	12
20.	Puri .. ..	16	3
21.	Balasore .. ..	25	1
	Total .. ..	1,121	401

## APPENDIX XII.

[Referred to in paragraph 16, pages 10-11.]

**List of witnesses examined by the Unemployment Committee and its sub-committees.**

*Second meeting held on the 16th, 17th and 18th December 1935 at Patna.*

1. Mr. Bhagwat Sahay Sinha, Manager, Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwari Sharif, Patna.
2. Mr. Muhammad Hussain, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Science College, Patna.
3. Mr. D. N. Sen, Superintendent of Fisheries, Bihar and Orissa, Patna.
4. Mr. R. K. Saran, Assistant Professor of Economics, Patna College.
5. Mr. B. P. Jayaswal, Proprietor of the Patna Iron Foundry, Patna.
6. Mr. L. D. Coueslant, Principal, Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
7. Mr. K. S. Rao, Textile Expert, Bihar and Orissa.
8. Mr. W. Mackenzie, Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa.
9. Mr. J. F. Gantzer, Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar and Orissa.
10. Mr. B. B. Mukharji, Assistant Professor of Economics, Patna College.

*Third meeting held on the 23rd February 1936 at Patna.*

11. Mr. D. R. Sethi, Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa.
12. Mr. Y. A. Godbole, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa.

*Fourth meeting held on the 21st and 22nd March 1936 at Patna.*

13. Babu Gauri Shankar Sahay, B. sc., unemployed.
14. Babu Kailash Behary Sahay, matriculate, steno-typist, unemployed.
15. Maulavi A. F. Abbas, B. sc., Sugar Chemist, an ex-stipendiary.
16. Babu Ohuramani Prasad, B. A., B. L., under-employed.
17. Babu Srikant Sahay, Mukhtear, Arrah, unemployed.
18. Babu Govind Krishna Gupta, B. A., unemployed.
19. Maulavi Abu Daud, Mukhtear, Gaya, unemployed.
20. Maulavi Muhammad Ekhlauddin, under-matriculate, passed artisan course from Bihar College of Engineering, unemployed.

21. Babu Jangi Prasad, matriculate, under-employed.
22. Babu Lakshmi Narayan Kant, matriculate, passed Vyakaran Tirtha examination, unemployed.
23. Babu Sheo Prasad, matriculate, steno-typist.
24. Babu Narsingh Prasad Modi, M. Sc. (Physics), unemployed.
25. Maulavi Hakim Mohammad Hussain, passed from Tibbi School, unemployed.
26. Babu Brahmdeo Ojha, matriculate, under-employed.
27. Mr. A. N. Sen, Inspector of Technical and Industrial Schools, Bengal.
28. Mr. B. M. Das, Superintendent of the Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta.
29. Babu A. K. Sen, Representative of the Bekar Bandhab Samity, Calcutta.

*Fifth meeting held on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th April 1936 at Patna.*

30. Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Phillips, C.I.E., I.M.S., Offg. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar.
31. Lt.-Col. G. H. Mahony, Principal of the Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.
32. Dr. Sen, President of the Old Boys' Association, Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.
33. Dr. Sinha, Secretary of the Old Boys' Association, Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.
34. Mr. S. K. P. Sina, H.M.L.C., Gaya.
35. Mr. A. T. Mukharji, Principal, Science College, Patna.
36. Dr. S. C. Sarkar, Professor of History, Patna College.
37. Mr. S. K. Bose, Professor of Economics, St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
38. Maulana Mahammad Shafi Daudi, Representative of the Bihar and Orissa Unemployment Association, Patna.
39. Maulavi Abdul Ghani, passed student from Cottage Industries Institute, engaged in weaving.
40. Babu Sita Ram, passed student from Cottage Industries Institute, engaged in durrie making.
41. Babu Arjun Pande, passed student from Cottage Industries Institute, engaged in toy-making.
42. Mr. H. R. Batheja, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bihar.

43. Mr. Bal Krishna Das Khandelwal, Proprietor, Messrs. Bhanamal - Gulzarimal, Mithapore, Patna.
44. Maulavi Saiyid Aminuddin Hyder, L.T.M., Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, ex-technical scholar, employed.
45. Maulavi Mojibul Haque, passed student from Cottage Industries Institute, engaged in hosiery knitting.
46. Babu Kalicharan Mistry, passed student from Wool Weaving Institute, engaged in wool weaving.
47. Maulavi Abdul Bari, trained in Tirhut Technical Institute, Muzaffarpur, engaged in leather craft.
48. Mr. A. A. Kazimi, Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.
49. Mr. F. A. Betterton, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bihar.

*Sixth meeting held on the 1st August 1936 at Ranchi.*

50. Mr. J. S. Owden, Conservator of Forests, Bihar.

*Bhagalpur and Monghyr Sub-Committee, 18th to 21st January 1936.*

1. Mr. H. G. Ridley, Manager, Bhagalpur Electric Supply Co., Ltd.
2. Babu Motilal Dhandhanias, Managing Proprietor, Sreemohan Panna Lal Rice, Dal and Oil Mills, Mojahitpur.
3. Babu Gulabchand Sarma, Incharge, Rambansi Silk Factory, Bhagalpur.
4. Maulavi Reazuddin, Star Calico Printing Factory, Bhagalpur.
5. Maulavi Nisar Ahmad, Star Calico Printing Factory, Bhagalpur.
6. Maulavi Muhammad Yaqub, Commission Agent in silk goods, Bhagalpur.
7. Babu Gopi Mabto, Silk Handloom Factory, Bhagalpur.
8. Babu Murlidhar Sarma, Parsuram Silk Factory, Bhagalpur.
9. Maulavi Hamidul Haq, Master Weaver at Narga, Bhagalpur.
10. Ulfat Mian, Master Weaver at Narga, Bhagalpur.
11. Babu Hare Keshore Prasad, B.L., Secretary, Bhagalpur Unemployment Association.
12. Mr. Dunford, Representative of the Samapur Sugar Factory.
13. Mr. I. C. Banarjee, Member, Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce.
14. Mr. M. N. De, Superintendent, Bhagalpur Silk Institute.
15. Mr. S. B. Patnaik, Circle Officer, Bhagalpur.

16. Mr. R. Bonar, Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway Works, Jamalpur.
17. Mr. Jolly, Workshop Superintendent, East Indian Railway Works, Jamalpur.
18. Mr. R. J. Timbs, Accountant, Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd. and Printers (India) Ltd., Monghyr.
19. Mr. A. C. Lough, Engineer, Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd. and Printers (India) Ltd., Monghyr.
20. Mr. R. Challenger, Superintendent, Printers (India) Ltd., Monghyr,

*North Bihar Sub-Committee, 30th, 31st and 1st February 1936.*

21. Mr. J. Beatson, General and State Manager, Motipur Sugar, Factory.
22. Mr. G. D. Jaithalia, Manager, Bharat Sugar Mills, Sidhawalia.
23. Mr. Haneef, Director of Sugauli Sugar Mill.
24. Dr. J. H. Haldane, Chief Chemist, Marhowrah Sugar Factory.
25. Mr. J. Gordon, Manager, Saran Engineering Co., Marhowrah.
26. Mr. J. K. Younger, Chief Engineer, Lohat Sugar Works.
27. Mr. S. C. Purkayastha, Circle Officer, North Bihar.
28. Mr. D. S. Macdonald, Cane Superintendent, Samastipur Central Sugar Works.
29. Mr. S. S. Phatakwal, Superintendent, Tirhut Technical Institute, Muzaffarpur.
30. Mr. M. A. Rangaswami, District Engineer, Darbhanga.-
31. Mr. G. N. Russel, Manager, Arthur Butler and Company, Muzaffarpur.

*Jamshedpur Sub-Committee, 14th to 18th April 1936.*

32. Mr. A. A. Bryant, Acting General Superintendent, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
33. Mr. T. H. Clifford, Assistant General Superintendent, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
34. Mr. P. N. Mathur, Superintendent, Open Hearth Department, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
35. Mr. E. V. Parkinson, Chief Metallurgist, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
36. Mr. C. L. Watson, Superintendent of Shops, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.

37. Mr. E. O. J. Cunningham, Superintendent, Employment Bureau, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
38. Mr. B. K. Banarjee, Acting Superintendent of Training, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
39. Dr. H. Klinar, Fuel Engineer, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
40. Dr. J. O. Ghosh, Assistant Chief Chemist, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
41. Mr. E. D. Price, Superintendent of Agricultural Implement Company, Limited, Jamshedpur.
42. Mr. Brown, Works Manager, E. I. Ry. Workshop, Tatanagar.
43. Mr. Inder Singh, Proprietor of the Indian Steel Wire Products, Limited, Jamshedpur.
44. Mr. C. H. Lloyds Marrow, Foreman, Loco Workshop, B. N. Ry., Tatanagar.
45. Mr. N. N. Rakshit, Managing Director, Tatanagar Iron Foundry, Tatanagar.
46. Mr. N. Lakshman, Chief Time-keeper of the Tinsplate Company of India, Limited.
47. Mr. R. B. Woakes, General Manager, Indian Copper Corporation, Limited, Ghatsila.
48. Mr. H. C. Robson, Works Manager, Indian Copper Corporation, Limited, Ghatsila.

*Dhanbad Sub-Committee, 18th to 21st July 1936.*

49. Mr. H. P. Haden, Manager, Bhowra Colliery of the Eastern Coal Company.
  50. Babu Anilendranath Dutta, Assistant Manager, Bhowra Colliery of the Eastern Coal Company.
  51. Babu Devadutta Pandey, Overman, Bhowra Colliery of the Eastern Coal Company.
  52. Babu G. B. Das, Draftsman, Bhowra Colliery of the Eastern Coal Company.
  53. Babu B. Ganguly, Foreman, Bhowra Colliery of the Eastern Coal Company.
  54. Mr. Turner, Bhowra Colliery of the Eastern Coal Company.
  55. Mr. S. M. Chatterjee, Manager, Chasnalla Colliery, Patherdih.
  56. The Head Mechanic, ditto ditto.
  57. Manager, Pure Jharia Colliery, Jharia.
  - 58—61. Students of the Evening Mining Classes.
- A number of villagers in Nichitpur.



**APPENDIX XIII.**

[Referred to in paragraph 233, page 123].

**GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.****ABSTRACT.**

**Contracts.**—Encouragement of qualified Engineers and Supervisors to take up—or their employment by contractors—  
Orders.

**PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.**

G. O. No. MS. 1908-W., dated 31st August 1934.

**READ—**

Memorandum no. 324-C-34, dated 19th January 1934.

From the Chief Engineer (General, Roads and Buildings), No. 263-Wks-34, dated 28th June 1934.

**ORDER.**—With a view to encourage the growth in the country of an independent Engineering profession and to mitigate to some extent the hardship caused by unemployment in the case of passed Engineers and Supervisors the Government have been considering for sometime the ways and means to be adopted for the purpose. After a careful examination of the question in consultation with the Chief Engineer they have come to the conclusion that the objects can be achieved to some extent if the existing procedure in the matter of giving out Public Works Department works on contract is modified. They therefore direct that in calling for tenders for works costing Rs. 15,000 and above it should be stated in the tender notice that preference in the acceptance of tenders will be given, other things being equal, to contractors who are themselves qualified professionally or who undertake to employ qualified men. The Chief Engineer is requested to give a trial to this experiment for a period of two years and submit a report on the results achieved.

By order of Government, Ministry of Public Works,

**N. GOPALASWAMI,***Secretary to Government.*

To the Chief Engineer (General, Roads and Buildings).

To the Accountant-General through Finance.

Copy to the Local Self-Government Department.

**APPENDIX XIV.**

[Referred to in paragraph 240, page 125.]

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.****NOTIFICATION.**

No. 3162-Com., dated the 29th April 1936.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 40-A of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from so much of the said sub-rule as requires that certain works shall be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the local Government, any work carried out on the premises of the following administrations, institutions and bodies and any work carried out beyond such premises if such work is carried out on their own behalf and by their own staff, namely :—

- (1) All State Railways.
- (2) Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.
- (3) Assam Bengal Railway Company.
- (4) Electrical Branch of the Public Works Department.
- (5) Military Works and Indian Telegraphs Departments.
- (6) Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited.
- (7) All Railways other than those above.
- (8) All Factories under the Factories Act, 1934.
- (9) Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
- (10) Calcutta Technical School.
- (11) Government Dockyard, Narayanganj.
- (12) Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca.
- (13) All Electric Supply Licensees.
- (14) All Mines under the Indian Mines Act, 1923.

Provided that after the 1st July 1937 no person shall be appointed by an administration or department referred to in items 1 to 6 above to a post the duties of which include the direct supervision of electrical installation work unless he is in possession of a Supervisor's certificate of competency issued under rule 40-A of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, and that in the case of the bodies referred to in items 7 to 14, at least one person employed in connection with any electrical installation work shall be in possession of a like certificate.

**E. N. BLANDY,**

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

**CHECKED**  
**2002-04**