

**ON IMPLEMENTING WEAVING  
SUBSIDY SCHEME**



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## **BACKGROUND OF WEAVING SUBSIDY PROPOSAL**

Acharya Vinoba Bhave had put forth a suggestion some five years ago to those engaged in khadi work that 20 per cent rebate at present being given on sales of khadi be discontinued and instead "free weaving service" upto a production of 12 yards of khadi for self-sufficiency purposes be provided. The suggestion was then considered and it was felt that the implementation of this suggestion would involve considerable practical difficulties and may even adversely affect the sale of khadi.

Subsequently, this suggestion of Vinobaji was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sarva Seva Sangh, which is a parent body of all the institutions engaged in constructive work as propounded by Gandhiji, held at Pipla in West Bengal from 10 to 12 November, 1962 and a resolution embodying the suggestion and advising the khadi institutions to discontinue 20 per cent rebate hitherto being given on the sales of khadi and to provide "free weaving service" to those spinning for self-sufficiency in cloth upto a limit of 12 sq. yards per head was adopted. This step, the resolution suggested, would promote self-sufficiency in villages, provide for the laying of sound foundation for the khadi movement and usher in an era of self-sufficient village society.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board at its meeting held on 22 November, 1962 at Vedchhi in Gujarat considered recommending this resolution of the Sarva Seva Sangh and decided that whatever the difficulties an all-out effort be made to act upon the recommendation of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and the problems which may arise in the actual implementation of the system of the "free weaving service" be studied and, if necessary further discussed with Vinobaji for obtaining his further guidance. A committee with the following members was constituted for this purpose :

(1) Shri D. V. Lele, (2) Shri P. S. Kapadia, (3) Shri N. R. Sowany,  
(4) Shri Krishnadas Gandhi, (5) Shri Dilkhushbhai Diwan.

A meeting of the above committee was held in the head office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Bombay on 27 and 28 November, 1962. The committee made the following observations :

(i) The proposal for providing "free weaving service" only upto a limit of 12 sq. yards per head per year would involve a complicated system of maintaining records and accounts and give scope for misuse of relief. The ceiling of 12 yards per head contained in the suggestion of Vinobaji was itself not limited to the individual, but was to be applied for the population contained in a compact area or a panchayat or a group of villages. In view of this, the committee felt that the idea could be further extended to khadi production for self-sufficiency, individual or collective for the village and also for the surplus production of khadi which may be consumed in urban areas including cities. Thus, the committee welcomed the idea of universal "free weaving service" without limit.

(ii) For some time, there was a feeling that the present rebate at sales point should be shifted advantageously to the production stage. The committee felt that Vinobaji's suggestion incidentally helped in fulfilling that wish by giving up the rebate at sales point and shifting it to the stage of production.

(iii) Gandhiji had given to the khadi world the slogan "काते सो पहने, पहने सो काते।" The committee felt that the switchover from the rebate on sales to the free weaving wage subsidy at production level will give good fillip to the popularisation of this slogan, because in place of the present subsidy of 75 per cent of the weaving wages given to the self-spinners, they will receive khadi free against self-sufficiency yarn offered for weaving. This will help the rural agricultural population that might have their own cotton production to obtain cloth by spinning for their cloth requirements. The institutions which arrange for the weaving of the swavalambi yarn will continue to receive establishment subsidy as at present under the swavalamban scheme.

(iv) Rebate may be discontinued, but the financial and other assistance from the Government may be continued to be obtained.

The committee was of the view that if the suggestions made above, could be implemented, the basic objectives, on the fulfilment of which Vinobaji insisted, could be realised and the consumers of khadi, either in rural or urban areas, would not be required to bear burden of the increased cost of khadi resulting from the discontinuance of the rebate at the sales stage.

The committee also decided that Shri Krishnadas Gandhi, Shri Pranalal Kapadia and Shri D. V. Lele should meet Vinobaji to discuss the proposal along with the problems connected thereto. Accordingly, they met Vinobaji on 19 and 20 December, 1962. The following were the salient points made by Vinobaji during the course of discussion :

(i) The proposed system of providing financial assistance at the production stage will encourage spinning in villages and make them self-sufficient and self-reliant in cloth. It will thus be one of the "defence measures."

(ii) Khadi was one of the important programmes for the achievement of gram swaraj as without khadi the village cannot acquire vigour and vitality. Khadi work should be conducted bearing this point of view in mind and not of employment alone, although the purpose of providing employment would be fulfilled by the khadi programme.

(iii) The present system of rebate at the sales stage would not serve the purpose of making each and every village self-reliant in cloth.

(iv) There was no objection to obtaining financial and other assistance from the Government. The Government was not obliging us by providing the required assistance for the khadi programme. However we have to see whether the assistance provided by the Government does not adversely affect the fulfilment of the real objectives or have a baneful effect on the very foundations of the khadi movement. The present system of rebate at the sales stage results in khadi workers concentrating their attention on sales in urban areas and cities and does not sufficiently help in generating enthusiasm and initiative in the villages.

(v) The khadi movement should not receive a setback in any form, khadi spirit should be developed, intensified and khadi work expanded.

(vi) There was no rigidity about the prescribed limit of only 12 yards per head upto which the "free weaving service" may be provided. The detailed programme may be chalked out by those engaged in the khadi work to suit their convenience.

(vii) It is quite possible that in future a scheme might be evolved to raise required finances for weaving aid out of land revenue or from the other sources of the villages.

The proposal for providing "free weaving service" was again discussed in a meeting of selected representatives of khadi institutions at Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad on 27 and 28 December, 1962. The various alternative suggestions with all their implications were discussed and it was unanimously agreed that Government assistance should not be discontinued or reduced but be obtained in increasing measure, as may be required.

The following alternative suggestions were put forth during the deliberations :

(i) From the point of view of exercising control and maintaining accounts, the present system of giving rebate at the sales stage is more convenient and should therefore be continued.

(ii) The price of khadi be fixed after deducting the rebate amount. The system of deducting the rebate amount of the cash memo be discontinued.

(iii) The rebate may be given on length basis on metre instead of on the cost of khadi as at present. This system will provide incentive for the sale of cheaper varieties of khadi.

(iv) Assistance may be given on metre basis but it may be provided at the production stage, taking into consideration the width of khadi

also. The assistance may therefore have to be prescribed for different widths.

(v) While providing assistance on length basis, the texture of khadi may also be taken into consideration.

(vi) Free weaving may be provided for production of khadi whether it may be for consumption or sale. The subsidy should be equal to the ordinary weaving rates.

(vii) Free weaving may be provided only in the case of khadi produced for self-consumption and no assistance be given for khadi produced for sale.

It was considered advisable to arrange discussion of the question in greater detail among a larger number of workers. Therefore a conference of khadi workers was held at Nabadwip, West Bengal, on 5 and 6 February, 1963. Acharya Vinoba Bhave was present during the deliberations and addressed the conference.

A note prepared by Shri Dwarkanath Lele and Shri Krishnadas Gandhi containing the past discussions and the alternative methods suggested at the meeting held at Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad, was discussed in detail. A number of representatives opposed the new proposal for replacing the existing system of giving rebate by "free weaving service" as, in their opinion, it would adversely affect the sale of khadi, resulting in considerable fall in the volume of production of khadi. Some members expressed their doubts whether the objectives of making the villages self-sufficient and self-reliant in their requirements of cloth could be achieved through the new proposal. Although the views of the representatives of the institutions differed on the subject all were unanimous that ultimately they will abide by Vinobaji's verdict. Vinobaji having heard all views, recommended the discontinuance of the rebate and introduction of free weaving instead. The conference ultimately unanimously resolved to discontinue the present system of rebate at the sales stage and introduce free weaving system at the production stage,

as it thought that the future of khadi movement was safe in the hands of Vinobaji.

The conference appointed a 22-member committee to consider and recommend the various steps required to be taken by the institutions to enable them to conduct the operations involved in the production and sale of khadi in accordance with the revised pattern of assistance.

This committee of 22 members, called the Rebate Revision Committee, met twice in the Commission's Head Office at Bombay on 18 and 19 February, 1963 and on 18 and 19 March, 1963. The committee in these meetings discussed the following aspects connected with the introduction of the revised pattern of assistance :

(a) Quantum of financial assistance to be obtained from the Government for subsidising weaving cost.

(b) Method of levying the overhead expenditure at various stages of production and sale of khadi.

(c) The procedure of maintaining accounts by the institutions and preferring claims for recoupment of weaving subsidy.

(d) Fixing a suitable time for the introduction of revised pattern.

(e) Extending the scope of production and consumption of khadi in the rural areas.

(f) Propaganda and publicity explaining the implications of the proposed system.

(g) Vastraswavalamban.

The Committee's decisions on the points mentioned above are given below :



*(A) Quantum of financial assistance to be obtained from the Government for subsidising weaving cost.*

(i) While discussing the subject, the committee took note that with the introduction of the revised system of assistance : (a) khadi should be offered at comparatively cheaper rate to the consumers in the rural areas ; (b) the cost of khadi in urban areas should not increase ; and (c) twisting and doubling of yarn will be treated as part of the weaving process. This is required to be done in view of the fact that twisting and doubling of yarn are after-processes to spinning and preparatory to weaving. Even the weaving process is just a combination of different preparatory processes like opening of yarn, warping, sizing, etc. In the case of coatings, D.T. chaddars, darees, etc. after yarn is spun, the preparatory processes preliminary to actual weaving comprise doubling and twisting. Therefore, it is necessary to treat these charges as part of weaving wages.

*Cotton Khadi*

(ii) The committee examined the cost structure of various types of khadi of the various institutions and decided that standard weaving wages for plain white khadi be fully subsidised, and appointed special committees for each state to recommend the standard weaving rates of plain khadi, either statewise or regionwise.

(iii) In the case of khadi other than that of plain weave, 50 per cent of the additional weaving wage be subsidised. However the aggregate subsidy for weaving in such cases may not exceed 10 naye paise per metre for 100 dents.

In case of wool and silk, the Committee decided as under :

*Wool*

(iv) Subsidy at the rate of 20 per cent of the total cost of production be provided. (However, there is a suggestion to reconsider this decision and provide for subsidising the full cost of weaving.)

*Silk*

(v) The assistance be allowed at the stage of reeling on silk yarn at the rate of Rs. 11 per pound of reeled yarn production.

*Processing*

(vi) In order to maintain the present price level of dyed and printed khadi, 20 per cent of the total processing bill of the institution may be subsidised. (Processing will include bleaching, dyeing, printing, stitching, embroidery, etc.)

*(B) Method of levying the overhead expenditure at the various stages of production and sale of khadi.*

The Committee decided to permit the following maximum rates of overhead expenditure to be levied at various stages of production and sale of khadi ;

(i) Production 7%,

(ii) Sale at the production stage  $7\% + 3\% = 10\%$ ,

(iii) Regional Vastragars  $7\% + 3\% = 10\%$ . i. e. same as (ii)

(iv) Production centre or regional *vastragar* will invoice the goods to the central *vastragar* or to any unit after deducting the actual weaving wage eligible for subsidy.

(v) Central *vastragars* = 4% on invoice value plus actual charges on packing, transport, etc.

(vi) Sales Bhandars = 14%.

(vii) Each invoice will clearly indicate the subsidised sanctioned weaving cost involved in the production of each piece of khadi so that it will be indicated ultimately on the label along with the actual sales price in the Bhandars. This will enable the consumers to know the quantum of financial assistance available.

*(C) The procedure for maintaining accounts and statistics by the institutions and preferring claims for recoument of weaving subsidy.*

The Committee prescribed suitable forms in which the institutions would be required to maintain the accounts as also other information relating to the production and sale of khadi.

Forms are also prescribed for claiming reimbursement of the weaving subsidy.

The deductions made by the institutions from the wages of weavers for defective weaving, etc., will not be reimbursed. Only net weaving wage actually paid to the weavers, will be reimbursed to the institutions, subject to the above rate.

Any incentive wage paid by the institutions to weavers will also not be reimbursed.

*(D) Fixing a suitable time for the introduction of revised pattern.*

While considering the time from which the revised pattern may come into operation, the committee suggested that it would be necessary to give the institutions about three months' time from the date of receipt of approval of the scheme from the Government for effecting the change over. If the approval could be obtained early, the committee preferred to introduce the revised pattern from 2 October, 1963.

About the stock of khadi which an institution may have in its Bhandars, Vastragars, production centres, with the weavers, etc. on the date of the changeover to the revised pattern, the committee suggested that such stocks of khadi which may be in process and in unbleached condition may be treated as bleached khadi for this purpose and 20 per cent (being the existing sales rebate) of the cost of those stocks at bleached rates may be written down by 20 per cent (being the present sale rebate and shown on the label as such). Such stocks may thereafter be sold to the

consumers at the reduced price arrived at after writing down the 20 per cent sales rebate.

*(E) Extending the scope of production and consumption of khadi in the rural areas.*

In order to encourage expansion of production activity in the villages, it may be necessary to provide special incentives for this purpose. The patterns committee appointed by the Commission may be requested to frame suitable schemes.

*(F) Propaganda, publicity and explaining the implications of the proposed system.*

Before actually introducing the revised pattern of assistance, it would be necessary to educate, not only the general public but also the workers engaged in khadi work about the implications of the same. Following steps have been recommended.

- (i) Cinema slides.
- (ii) Appeal by leaders.
- (iii) Radio talks.
- \ (iv) Press conferences.
- (v) Seminars of the workers of institutions at State level.

The committee also recommended the following programmes to be taken up by the institution in order to develop the morale of the workers :

- (i) Daily prayers in the institution.
- (ii) Community spinning.
- (iii) Meetings of workers at least once in a month.
- (iv) Sanchalaks of the institution should acquire sufficient knowledge about various aspects of khadi production.

(v) Suitable arrangements be made for training of workers.

(G) *Vastraswavalamban*

The committee has made following suggestions for organising work on Vastraswavalamban basis :

(i) The institutions should arrange for the weaving of yarn of self-spinners.

(ii) The management subsidy will be allowed to the institutions only where the institutions take yarn from the self-spinners and arrange for its weaving into Khadi and delivery to the concerned self-spinners.

(iii) Exchange of khadi against yarn (*badlon*) be treated as vastraswavalamban. But in this case the institutions will not be eligible for any management subsidy.

(iv) In order to encourage Swavalamban all branches of certified institutions, either production centres or sales bhandars must arrange to exchange yarn for khadi, if presented before them by the self-spinners. Maximum possible aid may be extended by the institutions from their own resources to such swavalambis.

(v) Under the existing pattern, a ceiling on the production of 5,000 metres is laid down for eligibility to the management subsidy at full rate. This ceiling may be discontinued and the management subsidy be allowed to the institutions on full swavalamban production.

(vi) In case of swavalamban production where khadi is produced out of yarn below 7 counts the committee decided that the commission may permit such swavalamban work and allow the management subsidy; it is possible to evolve a satisfactory system of checking to avoid abuse of the scheme.

The Rebate Revision Committee met finally at Kurukshetra between 3rd and 5th September 1963 and adopted the above report of the commi-

tee and recommended that free weaving scheme should be introduced throughout the country simultaneously.

Regarding financial assistance to be given on wool khadi and silk khadi, the committee awaited the opinion of the Khadi Gramodyog Gram Swarajya Samiti which was to discuss the matter at Kurukshetra.

### *Khadi Samiti's View*

Extract of minutes of the meeting of the Khadi Gramodyog Gram Swarajya Samiti held at Kurukshetra between 3 and 5 September 1963.

Taking into consideration all the aspects of the question, the Khadi Samiti reiterates the decision taken at Nabadwip Dham. The Samiti is of the opinion that in place of rebate, free weaving programme should be applied to cotton khadi throughout the country and that in the case of wool and silk khadi, it should be restricted to the vastras-wavalamban only.

The Khadi Samiti agrees with the report of the Rebate Revision Committee and recommends to the committee to try to simplify further the accounts and proforma as far as possible. The Samiti also recommends that the weaving rates should be fixed on the basis of *kals, punjam, bishi* etc., which may be converted into metric units and got approved by all the states and then incorporated in the committee's report so that there may be uniformity in the work.

## COMMISSION'S RESOLUTION

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission adopted the following resolution on the question of the substitution of the present scheme of sales rebate by a scheme of free weaving service :

(i) The Commission on the advice of the representatives of the khadi institutions who had met at a conference at Nabadwip in February, 1963 and at the meeting of the (All India) Khadi and Village Industries Board held in March, 1963 had accepted in principle the suggestion for the replacement of the existing scheme of rebate on khadi by a system of free weaving service. The Commission has thereafter considered in detail both in its meeting as also with the representatives of the Government of India the question in its broad outlines. The Commission feels that the scheme has in it the germs of reorganisation of the rural economy and of giving a spurt to the production of khadi, stimulating consumption in the rural areas and providing for increased employment. The consequence of the new scheme would be partially to reorder the pattern of production to suit the rural requirements from the point of view of countage of yarn used and the quality of cloth so as to bring the price of khadi within the purchasing capacity of the rural people. The Commission is confident that this step will attract the rural consumer towards khadi. For a person who produces cotton for himself and spins for himself, khadi will then not mean any additional cost. For a person who does not produce cotton but spins for himself, khadi will be available to him approximately at the price of cotton. The effect of such a step on the countryside would be quite appreciable and will result in the creation of live interest among the rural community which will recognise the role of khadi as an effective instrument for the revival of its economy.

(ii) A committee was appointed to go into the details of the implementation of the new arrangement. The committee has now submitted its detailed report. The Commission wishes to place on record its

appreciation of the work of this committee and for the careful and systematic manner in which the report had been prepared setting forth all the implications of the scheme.

(iii) The Commission considered the various methods of implementing the revised scheme. The following three suggestions made in that connection were examined by the Commission in detail :

(a) As stated by the Rebate Revision Committee, after a period of three months of preparatory work, the scheme be introduced throughout the country on a given date. All the preliminaries in relation to the execution of the plan should be worked out before-hand.

(b) The second suggestion has been that it will be advantageous from the practical point of view to consider the introduction of the scheme in a phased manner. The phasing be done with a view to having an optimum area for implementation and also a manageable area.

(c) The third suggestion has been introduction of the scheme after relieving ourselves of the sub-standard khadi and nearly half the stocks now held by the Commission, institutions and Boards.

(iv) The Commission noted that the methods of implementation mentioned above had been discussed with Acharya Vinoba Bhave as well as with the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Minister for Industry. Taking all these discussions into account, the Commission resolves that the scheme of free weaving facility should be introduced throughout the country on a given date and that all the action needed for such introduction should be planned and executed without delay. The given date, the Commission considers, should be the 6th of April, 1964.

(v) The Commission feels that adequate steps will have to be taken to inform and educate the consumer both rural and urban about the fact that the changeover from sales rebate to weaving subsidy does not mean for the consumer any increase in the cost because rebate and



subsidy nearly equalise. To the consumer, khadi will be available at the same price as before. The only difference will be that the rebate available to him will be now deducted at the weaving stage.

(vi) It is possible that in the initial stages of the implementation of the scheme, there may be an impact on sales and employment. In order to reduce the impact on sales and employment and to ensure that sales as well as employment do not fall below the present level, the Commission would propose the following steps :

(a) Purchase and sale by the Commission of yarn surplus to the requirements of institutions according to their production programmes, provided the surplus yarn conforms to specifications prescribed by the Commission. This step will result in institutions not undertaking any programme of restriction in production.

(b) Disposal of the existing stocks of commercial khadi both standard and sub-standard by the grant of necessary facilities and by other steps. The Commission is grateful to the Government of India for agreeing to consider favourably the question of sanctioning a special additional rebate for a span of 30 days between 1-1-1964 and 31-3-1964 for the disposal of these goods.

(c) The stocks of khadi unsold before the introduction of the new scheme should be written down by 20 per cent and shown on the prevailing price labels in accordance with the procedure outlined by the Rebate Revision Committee.

(d) A comprehensive as well as sustained campaign should be conducted for educating the general public about the benefits of the revised arrangements. The Commission hopes that all the khadi institutions will intensify their efforts in this direction. Conferences and seminars should be organised for the popularisation of the new scheme of subsidization and other cognate steps be taken such as public display in Bhandars and Bhavans of publicity material well before the commencement of the implementation of the new scheme.

(e) It will also be necessary for the commission to enlist the support and take advantage of the very helpful attitude of the national leadership, both in the Government and outside.

(f) Above all, the Commission considers that the support and the blessings of Acharya Vinoba Bhave for the propagation of this idea will be an invaluable asset and the Commission is grateful to him for agreeing to help in this programme of educating public opinion.

(vii) The Commission has carefully considered whether it might be necessary after the introduction of the new scheme of free weaving service to continue the grant of special rebate on special occasions like Gandhi Jayanti, etc. The Commission is of the view that such a step might be necessary and would approach the Government on every occasion when the payment of special rebate is considered necessary.

(viii) The Commission authorised its member (Khadi) to take suitable steps in regard to the details about the introduction of the new scheme by the prescribed date as well as with respect to the drawing up of a timetable for this purpose.

## COMMITTEE TO WORK OUT DETAILS OF NEW SCHEME

A committee consisting of the following persons was entrusted with the task of working out the details of the implementation of the "Free Weaving Scheme." The Committee was to draw up a time table for various actions, administrative, financial and otherwise, to be taken and prepare the necessary material etc. (1) Shri D. V. Lele, Member-Khadi; (2) Shri Pranlal Kapadia, Member-Secretary; (3) Shri Bhimsen Vedalankar, Director, Ambala; (4) Shri P. V. Raghavan, Director, Andhra; (5) Shri L. R. Pandit, Principal, Khadi Research and Training Institute, Sevagram; (6) Shri V. Subramanian, Chief Executive Officer; (7) Shri K. A. Venkatramaiya, Director, Khadi Co-ordination; (8) Shri D. S. Prasad, Officer-on-special Duty (Khadi); (9) Shri N. S. Bhende, Chief Accounts Officer; (10) Shri R. Joshi, Financial Adviser; and (11) Shri N. U. Bedekar, Accounts Officer.

### *Deliberations of the Committee*

Hereafter, khadi work will be organised by village panchayats and gramdan villages, etc., as an integral part of the village plan for development. Therefore, the work will be done by honorary workers due to which there will be no management expenditure. As rebate is given for meeting management costs, and under the above setup there will be no such costs, there will be no rebate. For the villages to get their clothing requirements, it will be necessary for them to incur expenditure on weaving of the cloth. The Commission has, therefore, thought of the plan to subsidise the weaving charges. This scheme will, therefore, be helpful to the gramdan villages and village panchayats who would plan on the basis of decentralised economy. Further, as under the new setup the emphasis will be on local consumption, there will be no separate expenditure for sales organisation. Thus the villages will get cloth cheaper.

Time and again, a question is raised by the Government or public as to when the rate of rebate will be brought down and the Government

assistance for khadi will be minimised. The present scheme, therefore, will do away with the rebate entirely. Government assistance will be shifted only to subsidise normal weaving wage and a portion of the rest of the weaving wage in case of non-plain khadi production. This assistance will help in resuscitating village economy and making the villages self-sufficient.

At present there are only about 1,000 centres (which may include more villages attached to them) where weaving facility is available ; whereas spinning is spread over about a lakh of villages. This position should change so as to provide weaving facility in all places where spinning is done. Our aim should be to have a charkha in every home and looms in every village. घर-घर में चरखा और गांव-गांव में करघा ।

We should endeavour to organise spinning in all villages and there should be facilities in every village to have the local yarn woven.

To achieve this state of affairs three things will have to be done.

1. If in a village weavers are locally available, they should be given training in khadi weaving so that yarn spun locally can be got woven.

2. In a village if there be no weavers efforts should be made to bring weavers from adjacent places and rehabilitate them in the village.

3. If (2) is not possible suitable local people should be trained in khadi weaving processes through them local yarn got woven. In this case, it may even be possible to train different persons in different processes connected with weaving.

To achieve the above, the present organisational capacity of the institutions will be of no avail. This work requires technical capacity. As the present emphasis is on sales, the institutions do not possess adequate technical personnel on their staff who could organise weaving under the new setup. This should be given special attention and each institution should equip itself with adequate technical personnel, who

can organise weaving. The institutions may have to train their personnel for this purpose. In view of the shift of emphasis, the Commission may have to think of restricting its assistance to only such institutions which possess adequate technical personnel well grounded in weaving techniques.

Arrangements should be made so that in all villages the main general requirements of the people, viz., shirting, close-woven coating, *Dhoties*, *Sarees*, *Chaddars* and towels are woven efficiently. Special designs and other varieties of complicated weaving may not be woven at all centres. They may be made available only in selected centres. If this is done in centres where weaving is newly introduced, it may result in wastage and losses due to bad weaving. Therefore, in all weaving centres, the above five main varieties should be woven. In these centres also, only the weavers who have proved to be able to weave shirting and *chaddars* satisfactorily should be allowed to take up weaving of *dhoties* and *sarees*. This is necessary because in shirting, if any portion is not properly woven, it could be removed and the rest of the piece could be used which is not possible in case of *Dhoties* and *Sarees*. Thus institutions should be careful in giving work to weavers according to their proved skill and not be ambitious to produce all complicated varieties everywhere. For special varieties, special centres only may be demarcated.

The slogan given to the khadi world by Gandhiji — कते सो पेहे — should be made a reality and successfully implemented. This can be done either by getting each spinner's yarn woven and given back or by exchanging yarn against ready stock with the institutions. All spinners should be able to get cloth by either of the above ways. Weaving each spinner's yarn separately is however fraught with many practical difficulties. Therefore, wherever possible the institutions should exchange yarn against ready cloth. The exchange should be on the basis of *gundi* (hank) irrespective of the count of yarn offered and the count of yarn used in cloth demanded. If a certain number of hanks of yarn is offered, cloth for equivalent length of any count of yarn that may have been used, should be given.

It also follows from this arrangement that there should be a uniform price for all counts of yarn offered for exchange against cloth. There could be same rate for *gundis* of all counts within a region and limited range of counts because rough counts require more raw material, more carding wage, but less spinning labour. Whereas yarn of fine count requires less raw material, less carding wages but more spinning labour. In view of the quantum of labour involved in fine and rough yarn spinning, there should be a near uniform rate for *gundies* of all counts in a given range of counts.

In order that the village people may get maximum possible benefit, khadi varieties should be evolved to suit their requirements. In villages, *Dhoties* and *Sarees* of the same widths and lengths are not worn as are used in urban areas. Therefore, we may produce *Dhoties* and *Sarees* with a little lesser width and length. Further, for bleaching we may not use chemicals but may adopt sun bleach. In dyeing also, we may not use colours which are required to be fast to *bhatti* but may use colours which may stand domestic ordinary wash fairly well. The coloured borders should however be in fast colours. All these measures will make khadi much cheaper than at present to the village people. If such varieties are produced, the villages will at once feel the difference in cost and will take to spinning and take full advantage of free weaving service. Such varieties should be prepared in advance and exhibited in centres from 1-1-64 itself.

In order that all spinners wear khadi, just as we have show rooms in urban areas to attract the customer's attention, we should have show-rooms in village centres also where the spinners may be able to know the number of hanks of yarn they must give to get cloth readily. For this purpose, in the showrooms, *dhoties*, *sarees* etc. will be displayed with the number of hanks required actually attached to them. In the case of varieties imported from outside, they will, in addition to yarn, also show cash that has to be paid to get the article. All centres should have such show cases.

All weaving centres should be supplied with forms in which weavers' "day-books" will have to be maintained from 1-4-64. The weaving

“day-book” will show, in respect of each piece produced, besides the name of the weaver, texture of cloth, dimensions, weight of cloth etc., the value of yarn consumed, weaving wages, prime cost, margin and sale price. The weaving wage paid will be shown bifurcated in three columns (i) normal wage, (ii) extra limited wage 50 per cent of which when subsidised, the total subsidy does not exceed 10 nP. per 100 dents per metre and (iii) the further excess wage. The weavers’ “day-book” will be maintained in triplicate showing the above details and the first copy will be forwarded to the Commission in support of the claim for weaving subsidy.

All centres will have to be instructed to get such registers printed without fail in the prescribed form. Institutions should be warned that it will be their responsibility to see that all entries made therein should be true and verifiable, failing which they will be punishable by Law under Indian Penal Code which prescribes punishment for forgery, cheating and fraud. Sections 468 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code provide punishment for forgery, cheating, dishonesty, making false statements, producing false documents etc. Under the Criminal Law, the individuals involved in the commitment of the offence will be liable for prosecution. Besides, the corporate bodies or institutions concerned could be proceeded against in civil courts under contract. Officials of the Commission will verify on the spot the existence of the weavers from the village officials and records. The various interrelated details of the “day-book” will be difficult to be correctly fabricated and, therefore, there would be less possibility for fraudulent claims being preferred. While checking the claims in the zonal offices also, the broad normal ratios of weight, length, value of cloth as per cost charts approved for each region will have to be checked for each entry made in the “day-book” copy. For this purpose the rebate staff in state offices will have to be suitably trained and suitable instructions issued. It is necessary that a senior rebate official attached to each state office is called for participating in a seminar to be held at a suitable production centre like Metpalli where chief accounts officer and director of inspection may give practical training to them regarding the weaving registers and the way they have to check the statements and broad

ratios. Written instructions may be given during the seminar. This may be done in January 1964.

It will be necessary for each institution to conduct meetings of spinners and artisans in each village and explain to them the nature of free weaving service. The implication of the free weaving is that the spinners will get khadi at the value of cotton. Hereafter non-spinning villagers will get khadi at value of yarn plus 7 per cent for management expenses. This should be explained in the meetings. Along with such meetings spinning competitions may also be conducted. During the day, the competitions will be held; in the evening, the results will be announced at a meeting, prizes given and the free weaving scheme will be explained. Necessary steps to conduct this programme should be taken by all the institutions from now onwards so that the meetings may be held in March 1964, and by the time free weaving is introduced, the message would have reached all villages and a proper atmosphere created for the new setup. If the institutions cannot get workers to speak fluently, offhand, written lectures should be supplied to be read out. Posters will also be displayed in the meetings and they will be explained in detail to the village people by the speakers. The Commission's office may prepare the outline of the speech and supply it with posters to all institutions.

The state directors should take immediate initiative and have the new price charts prepared for each region so that they become effective from 3-4-64.

A printed circular should be issued now and circulated again in February 1964 to all institutions to have stocktaking as on 31-3-64 and write down cotton khadi stocks by 20 per cent and complete the same by 5th April 1964 and tally the stocks on hand with those shown in the books. By the side of old labels, new labels should be affixed. Old labels must be so crossed as to show the old rates also clearly. Balance sheets should show the net value of stocks as per the stock taking. This is necessary as new production with new labels will also come to counters the value of which will be nearly the same as the reduced value



of old stock. The purchasing public will also be able to see the reduction on old stock. A statement should be submitted to the zonal office of the Commission showing opening stock, purchases, production, processing charges, sales reduction, book value of closing stock compared with actual stock as shown by stocktaking. Abnormal difference if any should be satisfactorily explained to the zonal offices.

Messages should be obtained by Commission from Vinobaji, Shri Jawaharlal Neharu and Shri U. N. Dhebar showing why free weaving is being preferred. These messages will be displayed in posters in all languages.

A Khadi supplement will be published in all newspapers first on 9 February and again on 5th April, 1964 announcing the stoppage of rebate and its replacement by free weaving service with effect from 6 April, 1964. The supplement will emphasize why rebate is given up and free weaving is preferred and how, through it, it is expected to revitalise the village economy. It will contain the above messages, blocks of posters, graphs depicting development of khadi programme, employment potential, khadi sales in rural and urban areas and how we expect to shift the emphasis from urban to rural and from sales to production under free weaving service.

A talk by Vinobaji, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, Chief Ministers, chairmen of State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and chairman of the Commission on free weaving will be tape-recorded and supplied to All India Radio to be broadcast on the evening of 5th April, 1964. The sale bhandars which would have been closed for stocktaking will open on 6 April, 1964 under the new scheme.

**POSTERS:** There will be one poster showing the picture of Bapu spinning on charkha. The block showing the slogan "काते सो पहने" will be affixed on the blank space in the poster. Another poster will have a figure showing the human hand with four up-lifted fingers, the fingers depicting the four fold contents of cost of Khadi, viz., (1) raw material, (2) carding and spinning, (3) weaving and (4) management cost. There would be cross on the finger showing manage-

ment costs and a tick mark on finger showing weaving wage thus depicting pictorially the going of rebate and introduction of the free weaving. Another poster will indicate that by giving up rebate and through Free Weaving, Khadi has not become costlier but cheaper. Still another poster will show that spinners will get khadi at the cost of cotton. Next poster will show "why pay for cotton also? Grow tree cottons in your own areas and get Khadi at no cost."

These posters and others will have to be printed in all languages and supplied to all institutions by the Commission.

The form of the new label to be put on cloth will have to be finalised. It should show, among other things, the number of hanks consumed per metre, weaving subsidy given per metre etc. The form of the label should be sent to all institutions with instructions to print their own labels accordingly in their regional languages and send samples to the Commission for information. The form of a block or rubberstamp to be printed on all the cloth should be finalised and similarly sent to institutions. The stamp should show length, width, texture and number of hanks consumed. Paper print of blocks made should be sent by institutions to the Commission for information.

Cotton production section should prepare a leaflet showing varieties of tree cottons that can be grown by spinners. The leaflet should contain details about time to sow, conditions required, yield, when to pick, climate required for each type etc. These may be supplied to all institutions to induce local growth of cotton.

The cotton purchase section may prepare a note discussing whether cotton lint can be supplied at a uniform rate to all institutions so that, everywhere, spinners may get cloth at a uniform rate hereafter under the free weaving scheme. This will help in standardisation of khadi prices all over the country. Even if some institutions purchase cotton themselves, they may be induced to pool their purchases with the rest, so that others also will get the benefit of a price pooling.

The dyeing and printing section should prepare a note discussing possibilities of use of sulphur and direct colours for use in rural areas. The note may show comparative costs for sulphur, Indunthren and direct colours. Procedures for home dyeing with direct colours should be given therein so that villages can dye their cloth at home cheaply. The note will also give procedures for bleaching with cowdung and sun bleach instead of by use of chemicals.

The note may also indicate how to make stencils of handmade paper for printing designs on cloth by brush in three colours. Stencil and brush will be preferable to and more economical than block printing.

### *Time-Table*

DECEMBER 1963 : 1. Specimen forms of Registers to be sent to institutions for printing. Samples of printed registers to be sent by institutions to the Commission by end of December. 2. Posters and placards to be finalised and got ready, to be shown at Raipur exhibition.

JANUARY 1964 : 1. Printing of posters and leaflets and despatch to all institutions. 2. Outlines of speech for meetings in villages to be got ready. 3. Sample label and rubber stamp forms to be sent to institutions. 4. Village varieties to be prepared and exhibited in show-rooms at centres. 5. Seminar of rebate staff to be guided by chief accounts officer and director of inspection.

FEBRUARY 1964 : 1. Material for Khadi supplement to be given to newspapers for publication on 5-4-1964 to be got ready. 2. Institutions should inform Commission of their timetable to hold meetings in villages in their area. 3. Circular to be issued to take stock on 31-3-64 and write down value of cotton Khadi goods by 20 per cent.

MARCH 1964 : 1. Meetings in villages to take place with posters. 2. New price charts to be got approved by Certification Committee. 3. Despatch of khadi supplement to newspapers for publication on 5-4-1964. and 4. Supply to All India Radio of statement of Vinobaji and other leaders for broadcast on the night of 5-4-1964.

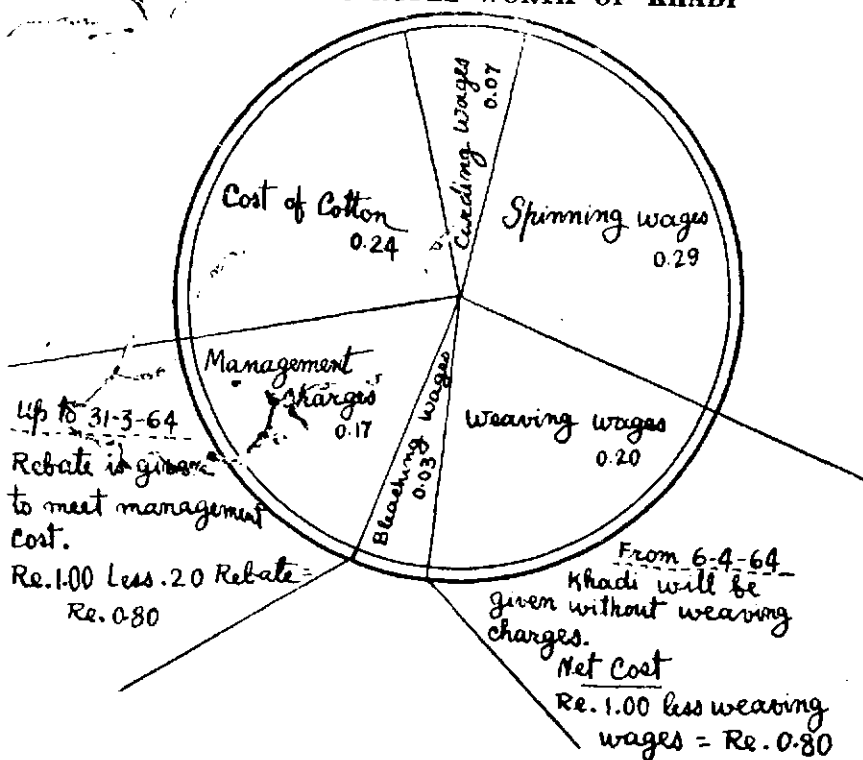
## WHAT IS THE EFFECT ON CONSUMER ?

### UTTAR PRADESH

One metre plain shirting 70 × 550, count of yarn 17s, 2.40 hanks in one metre	Net cost under rebate (Re.)	Net cost under free weaving (Re.)
Cost of cotton .. .. .	.34	.34
Carding wages .. .. .	.10	.10
Spinning wages .. .. .	.41	.41
Weaving wages .. .. .	.28	.28
Bleaching .. .. .	.04	.04
Margin 20 per cent .. .. .	.23	.23
<b>Sale rate .. .. .</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>Less rebate @ 20% .. .. .</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.28</b>
<b>Net Cost .. .. .</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>

Less weavi  
Subsidy

### COSTING OF 1 RUPEE WORTH OF KHADI



## MATERIAL FOR POSTERS AND PLACARDS

1. *Revive the Villages* : By making them economically self-sufficient.
2. Give up rebate—6-4-64—Arrange free weaving.
3. Expand Khadi through Free Weaving.
4. Make Khadi Stable through Free Weaving.
5. Expand Khadi—Through popular support instead of relying on rebate.
6. Turn attention from cities to villages.
7. Produce Khadi to meet rural needs—cheaply.
8. Grow your cotton and get Khadi free by putting labour of spinning.
9. Non-agriculturists pay only for cotton, spinning and get Khadi in exchange of yarn.
10. *Spinners* : Get fine Khadi in exchange of rough yarn you may spin without extra cost.
11. *Villagers* : Take ready Khadi by giving only yarn consumed of whatever fineness you like.
12. *Villagers* : Save bleaching and Dyeing charges—Do it yourself at minimum cost by using cowdung and cheap colours available locally.
13. *Villagers* : Settle weavers in your villages if not there already and get your cloth against value of cotton and spinning yarn.

14. Village Panchayat—provide employment to unemployed or underemployed villagers through khadi and village industries.

15. Stop flow of money from villages to towns by spinning clothing requirements and having weaving facilities in each village.

16. Rebate has gone—6-4-64—Khadi has become cheaper by free weaving scheme of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

17. Buy Khadi—Cheaper—Don't pay weaving charges.

18. Invite weavers into your village and get cloth at value of cotton + your spinning labour only—weaving free of charge.

19. Every village should have a few weaver families.

20. Grow or buy cotton—spin for your cloth requirements—get cloth without further payment—Weaving free.

21. Rebate gone : Free Weaving—6-4-64.

22. Spin and get cloth in exchange—without cash payment.

23. *Village Administration* : Arrange growing of cotton, hand-spinning and weaving locally—provide cloth to village—Government will provide free weaving, conserve village wealth.

24. Are there no weavers in your village?—Persuade weavers from elsewhere to settle in your village—give them facilities or train your local friends in weaving—Khadi and Village Industries Commission will help in both ventures. Financially—with personnel—with equipment.

25. If you have weavers in your village develop handspinning and get your cloth without cash payment—weaving wage will be borne by Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Introduce charkhas—Khadi and Village Industries Commission will help financially, with equipment and personnel.

26. Shift from rebate to free weaving. Khadi eschews commercial role—acquires real role of being an integral part of village economy and rural life.

27. Let Khadi be instrument for ushering in a Society with new values of life through free weaving.

28. Resuscitate village economy—grow more wealth—stop flow of wealth from village—spin for your cloth needs and get cloth free.

29. Rejuvenate village economy and plan for its uplift through free weaving and spinning.

30. Stabilise future of khadi. Make it an integrated part in rural life.

31. Mark *Naya Morh* in Khadi from Rebate to Free Weaving—spin and get cloth against cost of raw material.

32. Establish non-exploitative society—through Khadi and village industries—Produce for use.

33. Produce the needs of the village—Let all village share the products—Khadi should get integrated with agriculture.

34. Khadi of Gandhiji's vision was production of cloth by the community for meeting its own needs—कान्ते क-पट्टे.

35. Develop community consciousness—plan for meeting demands of your village—start with food and cloth—help villagers get cloth by mere spinning—free weaving.

36. Cloth produced with locally grown cotton and free weaving in your village will be more competitive in relation to price of mill cloth imported from outside than at present.

37. Free weaving brings cheaper khadi to villages but won't cost more to urban people than at present.

## STAGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Implementation Committee decided on the following stages for introducing the scheme:

1. To obtain sanction of The Government of India for issue of additional rebate of 5 naye Paise per rupee on sale of khadi from 26 January 1964 for a period of 30 days.

2. Procedure for reimbursement of 20 per cent reduction on value of stocks as on 31-3-1964 to be finalised and reported.

3. Drafting of brochure in Hindi. This will be later translated into English.

4. Preparation of cost charts under free weaving scheme. Instructions to be issued to zonal directors to have the cost charts prepared for each region or state on the basis of illustrations to be given. Cost charts should show sale rate at different stages and for exchange of yarn.

5. Training of technical staff in the central office of the Commission in spinning, weaving and dyeing.

6. Training of production staff of institutions.

7. Standardisation of labels to be used.

8. Training of rebate staff to deal with Free Weaving Service Claims.

9. Cheap processes for bleaching and dyeing; Pamphlets to be prepared for sun bleach, and use of vegetable and direct colours etc.



10. Evolving a new pattern for subsidy under Free Weaving Scheme, in place of the existing production and Sales subsidy.

11. Establishing more weaving centres and training in weaving to be provided.

12. In view of the free weaving scheme, opening of new sale bhandars in urban areas will not be encouraged except for special considerations. Local consumption should be encouraged.

13. Exhibiting prominently of comparative net price charts under rebate and free weaving service in all Bhandars.

14. Supply of posters and placards publicising new scheme in all regional languages.

15. Statements to be obtained from Acharya Vinoba Bhave, President, Prime Minister, Leaders of Sarva Seva Sangh and Chairman of the Commission and given wide publicity in all languages.

16. Radio broadcasts by prominent leaders to be arranged. Suitable drafts to be supplied by the office.

17. Obtaining approval of Government of India for Free Weaving Scheme.

18. Arrangement of exchange of cloth against yarn on the basis of *gundi* (hanks).

19. To find out the number of blocks, before end of December 1963 with their names, where there are no weavers. To rehabilitate weavers in such blocks immediately.

20. To prepare a Brochure for instructing institutions on steps to be taken to successfully implement the free weaving service.

21. Preparation of special varieties to suit rural tastes and pockets and manufactured in advance and exhibited in centres. Demonstrations to be given in meetings of evolved process in bleaching, dyeing and printing. Preparation of suitable shade cards. A date for the completion of the above work should be fixed.

22. Showrooms in production centres exhibiting cloth and hanks of yarn, in exchange of cloth.

23. Finalisation and supply of forms for weaver's day book, vastraswavalamban day book, claim forms etc. Institutions to print accordingly and inform Commission. Practical training of Rebate and Audit staff—holding of a seminar—preparation of written instructions to staff.

24. Conduct of meetings of artisans and rural people to explain free weaving service—its ideals, aims and implications. Draft speeches explaining the above to be prepared and supplied to institutions.

25. A circular to be printed giving detailed instructions to institutions to conduct stocktaking as on 31-3-64—what steps are to be taken; how stocktaking is to be done. How claim of reduction effected is to be preferred; exhibition of closing stock at net value in balance sheets. The circular may be issued now and also repeated in February 1964.

26. Issue of special khadi supplements in all newspapers on 9-2-64 and again on 5-4-64.

27. A small pamphlet may be prepared and immediately issued to all institutions defining main features of the scheme.

28. A special pamphlet to be prepared for issue to all legislators, M. Ps etc. to publicise the scheme among educated classes and public institutions.

29. Film shorts and documentaries to be prepared and exhibited, through the Film Division to publicise this Scheme.

## SAMPLE METHOD OF COSTING UNDER FREE WEAVING

UNBLEACHED : ANDHRA SHIRTING

<i>Production Centre</i>	Count 7s Punjam 9 Width 32" 1 Metre	Count 16s Punjam 16 Width 45" 1 Metre
	<i>Variety I</i>	<i>Variety II</i>
Cost of yarn .. .. .	1.07	1.41
Weaving charges .. .. .	0.31	0.53
Prime cost .. .. .	1.38	1.94
Margin 7 per cent .. .. .	0.10	0.14
Value of production .. .. .	1.48	2.08
Less subsidy .. .. .	0.31	0.53
Invoice price .. .. .	1.17	1.55
Margin for sales at 3 per cent on prime cost .. .. .	0.04	0.05
Retail sale rate .. .. .	1.21	1.60
<i>Regional Vastragar</i>		
Invoice .. .. .	1.17	1.55
Margin for sales at 3 per cent on prime cost .. .. .	0.04	0.05
Sale rate .. .. .	1.21	1.60

<i>Production Centre</i>	Count 7s Punjam 9 Width 32'' 1 Metre	Count 16s Punjam 16 Width 45'' 1 Metre
	<i>Variety I</i>	<i>Variety II</i>
<i>Central Vastragar</i>		
Invoice rate .. .. .	1.17	1.55
Margin for sales at 4 per cent on prime cost .. .. .	0.05	0.08
Invoice rate .. .. .	<u>1.22</u>	<u>1.63</u>
<i>Sale Bhandar</i>		
Invoice .. .. .	1.22	1.63
Margin for sales at 10 per cent on prime cost .. .. .	0.14	0.19
Retail Sales rate .. .. .	<u>Rs. 1.36</u>	<u>Rs. 1.82</u>
<i>Net Rate to Consumer under rebate</i>	<u>Rs. 1.32</u>	<u>Rs. 1.86</u>
<i>Processing</i>		
Cost at Central Vastragar ..		Rs. 1.22
<i>Add</i> Bleaching cost .. 0.10		
Printing cost .. 0.50		
	<u>0.60</u>	
<i>Less</i> Subsidy from Commis- sion 20% of processing bill .. .. .	0.12	
	<u>0.48</u>	
<i>Add</i> : Processing margin at 12½% .. .. .	0.06	
Invoice Rate .. .. .		0.54
		<u>Rs. 1.76</u>

Production Centre	Count 7s	Count 16s
	Punjam 9	Punjam 16
	Width 32"	Width 45"
	1 Metre	1 Metre
	Variety I	Variety II
Subsidy from Commission Weaving		0.31
Processing		0.12
		<u>Rs. 0.43</u>
<i>Cost to Purchaser Institution</i>		
Invoice rate .. .. .		1.22
Add 14 per cent on prime cost		
Rs. 1.38 as mentioned in invoice .. ..		0.19
		<u>1.41</u>
Sale rate at Purchaser institution .. ..		1.41

*Cost to Consumers at different stages under free weaving*

Plain shirting  
(Unbleached)  
Count 16s  
Width 110 cm.  
Dents 960

1. Cost to cotton growing Swavalambi on his own yarn being woven and returned. No Cash Payment.
2. Cost to cottongrower who is a spinner by *badlon*—for unbleached cloth (establishment margin only). 0.19 Per metre.
3. Cost to spinners on *badlon* unbleached cloth. (Cost of cotton + Establishment margin).  $19 + 49 = 68$  nP. Per metre.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 4. Cost to purchaser against cash at production centre or regional vastragar.               | 1.60 per metre. |
| 5. Cost to purchaser against cash at sale Bhandar of producing institution.                 | 1.82 per metre. |
| Net cost to purchaser against cash under present rebate system.                             | 1.86 per metre. |
| 6. Cost to purchaser at Sale Bhandar of an institution purchasing from another institution. | 1.90 per metre. |
| Under rebate system at present, net cost.   | 1.93 per metre. |

1. Invoice will show prime cost and subsidy given in addition to the existing columns. For this purpose in the existing printed stock of invoice books, 2 columns may be added in the particular column.

2. There will be no trade discount to whole sale purchasers.

3. Purchaser institution will be allowed to add upto a maximum of 14% on prime cost which will include transport and packing charges.

4. Transport charges will not be added to the cost at each stage but borne out of the available margin.

5. At production centre, there will be whole sale rate and a retail sale rate both of which will be marked on the label. There will be no retail sale at Central Vastragar. If any retail sale will have to be made it will be made at the Sale Bhandar retail rate. Whole sale rate as well as retail sale rate at Sale Bhandar will be shown on the label by the Central Vastragar.

6. On processing, the cost will be added to sale rate and then 20 per cent of processing bill deducted from it and claimed from Commission.

The processed cloth will therefore be invoiced at cost+80 per cent of processing cost+usual margin.

7. Variety I has 21% margin on prime cost.  
 -do- II -do-  
 -do- I Weaving wage is only 19 per cent of sale price  
 -do- II -do- 23 per cent of sale price

In view of the above, varieties of coarse cloth and smaller width will be a little costlier than now. The institutions should therefore charge slightly less margin at production and sales stages on such varieties, so that these varieties do not cost more under free weaving.

8. The label of the seller should not be removed by the purchaser, but after cancelling it by a neat stroke of pen, new label should be attached by its side so that the charged margin could be readily known.

9. The texture in total dents should be marked with *Dhobi's* ink marks on every piece at the production centre.

#### FORM OF LABEL

*Name of the Institution* : Andhra Khadi and Village Industries Board.

*Name of Production Centre* : Kantukur.

Piece number: 1671. Length : 10 Metres.

Breadth : 80 cm. Texture in Dents : 540.

Count of yarn : 7s

Weaving subsidy per Metre. Rs. 0.31

No. of hanks consumed per metre. 2.21

Wt. of yarn consumed per metre. 200 Grm.

Wholesale rate Rs. 1.22

Sale price/per piece/per metre = \_\_\_\_\_

Retail Sales Rate Rs. 1.36

## KHADI GRAMODYOG BHAVAN, CALCUTTA

To  
THE MANAGER,  
Apani Dukan,  
Vile Parle,  
Bombay-56.

Sample Invoice No. 61/62-5128,  
Dt :

### I N V O I C E

Booked by S.E.R.Y. R/RNo. 237216 dt :      Order No.      Date :

Sr. No.	Particulars	Size	Quantity	Metre	Prime Cost per Metre	Weaving subsidy allowed per Metre	Rate per Metre	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	White Shirting	10x32"	10	100	1.38	0.31	1.22	122.00	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SAMPLE PRICE APPRECIATION STATEMENT (APNI DUKAN)</b></p> <p>1. Value 122.00 14% on prime cost 1.38 per Metre (.1932x100) = 19.32</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">141.32</p> <p>Sale Rate per Metre Rs. 1.41</p> <p>2. Value 163.00 +14% on Prime cost of Rs. 1.94 per Metre (.2716x100) = 27.16</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">190.16</p> <hr/> <p>Sale Rate per Metre Rs. 1.90 Price margin to be adjusted 19.32 + 27.16 Rs. 46.48</p>
2.	-do-	10x45"	10	100	1.94	0.53	1.63	163.00	
								285.00	
Forwarding charges (R/R to pay)								3.00	
<b>TOTAL Rs.</b>								<b>288.00</b>	
(Amount in words Rupees Two Hundred and Eightyeight only.)									
Prepared by :			Checked by :			Manager			





**FORM OF WEAVERS' DAY-BOOK**

Date	Serial No.	Regd. No. of weaver	Name of weaver	Place	Variety	No. of pieces	Length & width	Sq. Metres	Weight of cloth	Texture in Dents	YARN CONSUMED				Value of yarn	
											Count	No. of Hanks	Weight			
													Kilo	Gr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

WEAVING WAGES											
Standard wage	50 of Addl. net wage eligible as subsidy	Balance of Addl. wage	Total Weaving wage	Penalty, if any	Actual wages paid	Weavers Ledger folio	Signature or L.T.I. of weaver	Prime cost	Margin @ 7 per cent on Prime cost	Total actual value of production	Total Sale value of production (as per cost chart)
Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.			Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

- Note :**
1. In this column, that Part of the weaving wage should be entered so that the total subsidy as per columns 17 and 18 does not exceed the rate of 10 nP. for 100 dents per metre. Subsidy is limited only to the net wage i.e. wage minus penalty, if any.
  2. Form gives essential columns. Additional columns, as may be required, may be added.
  3. Yarn issue register may be separately maintained.
  4. Subsidy will not be sanctioned unless column nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 27 are filled.
  5. First copy of the day-book to be sent in support of the subsidy claim.