

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

LEGISLATURE LIBRARY

Section : X 81

Title : Cottage Industries-Report on the

Stock No. 23588 - Boards Set up by  
the Govt of India

Shelf No.

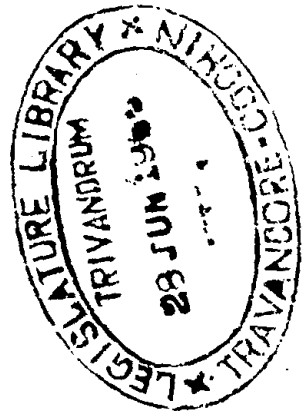
(1954-55)

23584  
28/6/55

### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE SANCTIONED

(In round figures)

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Handloom Industry	369
(2) Khadi Industry	277
(3) Village Industries	91
(4) Small Scale Industries	152
(5) Sericulture and Silk	61
(6) Handicrafts	23
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>973</b>



---

---

**ALL INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD**

**1954-55**

---

---

## THE ALL INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD, 1954

The All India Handloom Board constituted by the Government of India in October 1952 to look after the interests of the Indian handloom industry, organise handloom weavers on proper lines and arrange for the marketing of the handloom products, continued to examine in 1954 a number of schemes for the development of the handloom industry in different States.

During the period under report, the Board received 562 schemes, 439 of which were recommended to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, for sanction. The Government sanctioned 376 schemes and had under consideration, at the end of the year, 63 of these schemes. Thirty-three schemes received during the course of the year were pending with the Secretariat of the Board awaiting clarification of certain points from the State Governments concerned. Upto the end of December 1954 the Government of India had, on the recommendation of the All India Handloom Board, sanctioned Rs. 610 lakhs as loans and grants to the various States for implementing handloom development schemes including development of the industry engaged in the production of woollen and art silk fabrics.

The All India Handloom Board met twice and its Standing Committee six-times during the year. In addition, an informal conference of Government representatives of States having a concentration of handlooms was also held. The Minister for Commerce and Industry was present at both the meetings of the Board as well as at the informal conference.

In September 1954 the Government of India reconstituted the All India Handloom Board, which now consists of 35 members. The first meeting of the reconstituted Board was held in November 1954. The Board appointed a new Standing Committee of 9 members—5 non-officials and 4 officials—and delegated to it all its powers.

During the year, the All India Handloom Board drew up a number of important and far reaching General Principles which, when translated in the field, are expected to go a long way in improving the economic condition of the weavers and rehabilitating the handloom industry as a whole. One such important General Principle is

the decision to recommend to the Government of India to advance loans from the Handloom Cess Fund to apex weavers' co-operative societies for the purpose of marketing of handloom fabrics produced by the primary weavers' societies. This recommendation was accepted by the Government of India and loans to the tune of Rs. 65,50,000 were sanctioned for the purpose during the year. Another important recommendation of the Board agreed to by the Government is that the handloom factories run by master weavers in different parts of the country should be eligible for financial assistance from the cess fund provided such factories are converted into industrial co-operatives with the weavers becoming owners of these factories. The Government of India have so far sanctioned Rs. 1,12,000 for the conversion of two such factories into industrial co-operatives in Malabar district of Madras State. Similar schemes are under the examination of the All India Handloom Board.

While addressing the meeting of the All India Handloom Board on the 16th June and 13th November 1954, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, suggested that the Board should examine the possibilities of providing financial assistance from the cess fund to weavers' co-operative societies if they propose to have housing colonies, of their own. The Minister also suggested that the Board should take up the work of organising weavers engaged in the manufacture of silk fabrics and arranging for the proper marketing of such fabrics by giving assistance from the cess fund to the handloom silk industry in the same manner as assistance is given to handloom weavers engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. It may be mentioned that earlier during the year on the suggestion of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry the Board decided to undertake responsibility for the development of handlooms engaged in the manufacture of woollen and art silk fabrics. The Board is expected to make recommendations to the Government of India during 1955 on schemes from States for the development of the silk handloom industry and marketing of such silk handloom fabrics and for housing colonies of weavers. On the suggestion of the Minister for Commerce and Industry, university authorities have been approached to undertake sample surveys of the handloom industry in selected districts of all the major States in the country. It is expected that such surveys will be undertaken in many States during 1955. The question of introducing necessary legislation for the registration of all handlooms in the country was mooted in 1954 and it is expected that such legislation will be enacted some time during 1955 and this will enable compilation of correct statistics about the handloom industry, its structure, types of looms employed, etc. Yet another important decision of the All India Handloom Board is the recommendation that the Ministry of Transport should

be approached by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to agree to give a concession of 25 per cent. in freight charges for the transport of yarn consigned by manufacturing mills directly to weavers' co-operative societies for use of their members.

The All India Handloom Board attached considerable importance to the marketing of handloom fabrics and one of the steps suggested for improving sales was the grant of rebates on sales of handloom fabrics. During the year 1953, the Government of India sanctioned funds to State Governments for the purpose of granting rebate on retail sales of handloom cloth. This concession could be availed of only by weavers' co-operative societies running depots and State-owned depots. During 1954 it was represented to the Board that this scheme should be extended to cover that sector of the industry which is not within the co-operative fold. The Board examined the suggestion and felt that at least temporarily the scheme should be made applicable to sales of handloom fabrics manufactured by weavers outside the co-operative fold but the rebate on such sales should be at a reduced rate instead of one and a half annas in the rupee permitted in respect of sales made through depots run by co-operative societies or State-owned depots. The Government of India, on the recommendation of the All India Handloom Board, agreed to the extension of the scheme to sales made by consumers' co-operative societies and fair price shops approved by State Governments irrespective of whether the fabrics sold by them were bought from primary producers, weavers' co-operative societies or middlemen.

Some of the State Governments had represented that the scheme of rebate on retail sales was not helpful to them because their sales were very largely wholesale sales. The Government of India, on the recommendation of the All India Handloom Board, therefore, decided to grant a rebate on wholesale sales effected by weavers' co-operative societies to consumers' co-operative societies, multi-purpose co-operative societies, State-owned depots, fair price shops and other wholesalers. Cloth which has enjoyed a rebate at the wholesale stage will not, however, be eligible for a rebate at the retail stage as well.

The question of granting a rebate on export sales had been engaging the attention of the All India Handloom Board for some time. The Board recommended and the Government of India agreed to grant a rebate to weavers' co-operative societies and State Trading Organisations on sales of handloom cloth for export provided such cloth was bought by them from weavers' co-operative societies.

and to weavers' co-operative societies exporting handloom cloth direct. The rebate on wholesale sales and on export sales has been sanctioned for the current financial year only.

The Central Marketing Organisation launched a programme of wide publicity throughout the country. Publicity by display advertisements, cinema slides, gramophone records, etc. is being handled on its behalf by the Advertising Consultants to the Government of India. The Central Marketing Organisation, has, in addition to the show-rooms being set up at the Regional Offices, been taking part in several exhibitions held in the country and has put up a kiosk at Victoria Terminus in Bombay. Action to put up similar kiosks at other important railway stations is in progress. Information regarding the prevailing prices of yarn in the country and comparative prices of mill-made and handloom fabrics is being collected and circulated periodically to all State Governments, apex weavers' co-operative societies and other bodies.

The Textile Enquiry Committee had conducted sample surveys of the handloom industry in certain selected villages. The Central Marketing Organisation has decided to continue this sample survey in a few selected villages, so that the progress of the handloom industry in those villages could be judged from time to time. Two such surveys have already been conducted by the Regional Offices and it is expected that such surveys will be conducted at least twice a year in future.

As envisaged in the external marketing scheme, 4 Commercial Travellers, whose functions were to develop external markets for Indian handloom fabrics, were appointed during the year and posted to Baghdad, Colombo, Rangoon and Singapore. Though the external marketing scheme was sanctioned in May 1953, the actual execution of the scheme started only early 1954 and the Government of India have extended the sanction upto the middle of 1955. The four Marketing Officers have been sending regularly information to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, which is acting as the agent of the All India Handloom Board to implement the external marketing scheme, about market conditions for Indian handloom fabrics in the countries under their respective jurisdiction. This information is circulated to the weavers' co-operative societies. State trading organisations and others interested in the export of handloom fabrics. The scheme provides for the opening of emporia at Colombo, Aden, Singapore, Bangkok, Rangoon, Karachi and Chittagong. So far three such emporia have been opened, one at Colombo and the other two at Aden and Singapore, and an emporium is also expected to be set up shortly at Bangkok. The opening

of emporia in Karachi and Chittagong has been deferred for the time being. The Government of India have, on the recommendation of the All India Handloom Board, agreed to the opening of an emporium at Kuala Lumpur. The Marketing Officers have been supplied with a wide range of samples of handloom fabrics manufactured in different parts of the country. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has agreed to undertake marketing of silk handloom fabrics also through the sales emporia set up under the scheme. In addition to the efforts being made by the 4 Marketing Officers to develop markets for Indian handloom fabrics in areas under their jurisdiction, the Central Marketing Organisation of the All India Handloom Board has been supplying representative samples of handloom fabrics to the Indian Trade Representatives posted in various countries. Full size samples of selected specialities have been sent to Egypt, Indonesia, East Africa, British West Indies, New York, Australia, Italy, Bangkok and the United Kingdom. These samples were exhibited at Lausanne Trade Fair in Switzerland in September 1954.

For the first time, an All India Handloom Week was held from the 7th to 13th March 1954. The idea in celebrating the Week was to give wide publicity to handloom fabrics and thereby secure larger sales of handloom fabrics. The week was celebrated throughout the country by holding processions, meetings, and exhibitions, by arranging talks on the Radio and by adopting publicity measures like advertising in newspapers, posters in trains, buses, etc. Reports received from the States show that the Week was a complete success in spot-lighting before the public the problems of the handloom industry and in increasing the sales of handloom cloth. As there is popular support for the Week, it has been decided that this should henceforward be an annual feature.

In order to develop inter-State and export markets for handloom fabrics, a scheme for setting up an All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society was under the consideration of the All India Handloom Board. The scheme was examined by the Standing Committee and by representatives of State Governments and apex weavers' co-operative societies in the country. Afterwards, the scheme was examined and approved by the Handloom Board. Government have been pleased to agree to the setting up of the Society, and the question of providing the required funds for it is being examined. The State Governments and apex co-operative societies, which had undertaken to take shares in the proposed society, have already been requested to enrol themselves as members and to contribute towards the share capital.



It has been decided that each of the 6 Regional Offices of the Central Marketing Organisation should have a show-room containing handloom fabrics produced in different parts of the country. The Government of India have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2,30,000 for the purpose. A show-room started functioning in Bombay from March, 1954. A show-room in Madras has also been functioning for some time in the Office of the Central Marketing Organisation, and efforts are being made to locate it in a suitable business centre. Samples and furniture required for the other four show-rooms are being bought.

One of the serious handicaps of the handloom industry is the difficulty in obtaining accurate statistics of the number of handlooms, number of workmen, quantum of production, etc., because of its dispersed nature. The State Governments have been expressing their inability to collect the essential statistics on grounds of inadequacy of funds. The Government of India have earmarked a sum of Rs. 4.2 lakhs for the current year for disbursement to the State Governments which are prepared to collect the required statistics. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,32,504 has already been disbursed to the State Government. When the State Governments create a nucleus machinery for this purpose, attempts will be made to retain that machinery for the collection of periodic statistics.

During the current year, the Government of India decided that the All India Handloom Board should be responsible for development of the art silk and woollen handloom industry as well. The Board decided to grant assistance to the art silk and woollen handloom industry on the same lines as those applicable to cotton handloom industry except in the matter of rebate on sales. During the course of the year 30 schemes for the art silk and 45 schemes for the woollen handloom industry were received, out of which 18 schemes for the art silk and 21 schemes for the woollen handloom industry were recommended to the Government of India. Twelve schemes for the art silk and 24 schemes for the woollen handloom industry are pending consideration in the Board's Secretariat.

It has been decided that the All India Handloom Board should have an organisation to carry out research in designing of fabrics, loom parts and other implements. For this purpose, the Standing Committee recommended to the Government of India that the Research Wing of the Central Weaving Institute, Banaras, which is an institution run by the Government of U.P., should be taken

23588

7

over by the Central Government. The recommendation is being examined by the Government of India.

There have been allegations from overseas buyers that Indian handloom fabrics are not of standard quality. It was, therefore, considered that some action should be taken immediately by which this defect could be remedied. The Chairman of the All India Handloom Board appointed a Committee of Experts to draw up standard specifications for those varieties of handloom fabrics which were exported from the country in substantial quantities. The Committee has completed its work and drawn up specifications for lungies, kailies, sarongs, camboys, mootus and Madras handkerchiefs. The Indian Standard Institution has been requested to vet the specifications drawn up by the Committee. In the meantime, the specifications have been circulated to all interested bodies and associations urging them to standardise their production for export purposes. For the time being, the standardisation is purely on a voluntary basis. The reaction to the scheme will have to be watched in order to see whether any compulsion has to be brought about to standardise these fabrics.

A variety of handloom fabrics is being bought by the Government of India against the requirements of the Central and State Governments. It was, therefore, considered necessary that standard specifications for these fabrics should be drawn up. A list containing 54 varieties has been accepted by the Indian Standards Institutions for drawing up specifications. The Indian Standards Institution has drawn up provisional specifications for 14 varieties and taken up the drawing up of specifications in respect of 13 varieties during the course of the year.

It has been decided to set up a show-room in New York where fabrics produced in different parts of India will be exhibited and arrangements will be made for the sale of such fabrics. The scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 2,00,000 has already been sent to the Government of India. At present the scheme is being examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

It has been decided that the marketing of handloom silk fabrics overseas should be dovetailed with the external marketing scheme of the All India Handloom Board. A scheme in this connection has already been submitted to the Government of India. As an initial step, it is proposed to buy silk fabrics worth about Rs. 25,000 to be supplied to the Government of India's Trade Representatives in foreign countries. The Handloom Cloth Marketing Officers, appointed under the external marketing scheme, would also be made use of for promoting the sales of Indian handloom silk fabrics.



11	Improved methods of production of handloom cloth	1,00,000 0	..	1,95,310 0	..	2,95,310 0	..
12	Warping frames	..	..	17,000 0	..	17,000 0	..
13	Provision of slays with warp beams, cloth rollers etc. and iron reeds	..	..	4,02,125 0	50,000 0	4,02,125 0	50,000 0
14	Looms fitted with Jacquards	..	..	23,540 0	23,540 0	23,540 0	23,540 0
15	Self-leasing vertical warping machines, dobbies and testing machines	79,150 0	..	1,30,250 0	50,000 0	2,09,400 0	50,000 0
16	Warping drums	..	..	57,337 8	..	57,337 8	..
17	Varnished healds	..	..	3,56,900 0	..	3,56,900 0	..
18	Purchase of samples from weavers co-operative societies	..	..	81,350 0	..	81,350 0	..
19	Publicity and Propaganda	1,32,950 0	..	2,34,240 0	..	3,67,190 0	..
20	Collection of Statistics	..	..	2,32,504 0	..	2,32,504 0	..
21	Semi-automatic/Pedal looms	1,28,410 0	..	1,83,080 0	62,500 0	3,11,490 0	62,500 0
22	Research (equipment therefor) designs, award of Prizes etc.	71,438 0	..	1,15,991 0	..	1,87,429 0	..
23	Dye Houses, Mobile Dyeing Units etc.	6,08,470 0	..	6,47,499 0	1,78,430 0	12,55,969 0	1,78,430 0
24	Pattern making factories	88,253 0	..	3,90,809 0	..	4,79,062 0	..
25	Inspection and Stamping of cloth (Qty. Control)	58,112 0	..	1,42,065 0	..	2,00,177 0	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
26	Standardisation . . . .	18,779 0	..	64,939 0	..	83,718 0	..
27	Subsidy on transport of yarn . . . . .	16,750 0	..	25,500 0	..	42,250 0	..
28	Finishing and calendaring plants . . . . .	92,158 0	25,000 0	1,51,925 0	1,45,428 0	2,44,083 0	1,70,428 0
29	Co-operative Spg. Mill . . . . .	..	10,00,000 0	58,551 9	10,00,000 0	58,551 9	20,00,000 0
30	Purchase of Equipments and raw materials for demonstration parties . . . . .	..	..	1,27,570 0	22,000 0	1,27,570 0	22,000 0
31	Appointment of a designer, a tracer etc. . . . .	..	..	23,950 0	..	23,950 0	..
32	Appointment of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies . . . . .	2,11,537 0	..	..	..	2,11,537 0	..
33	Himroo Fabrics . . . . .	5,100 0	..	814 0	..	5,914 0	..
34	Reduction of cost of Art Textiles . . . . .	17,812 0	..	..	..	17,812 0	..
35	Model Weaving Centre . . . . .	1,41,985 0	..	..	..	1,41,985 0	..
36	Assistance to weavers to purchase looms from master weavers . . . . .	30,000 0	..	..	..	30,000 0	..

10

37	Working capital to Central Weavers Co-operative Societies for Marketing of handloom cloth produced by primary weavers societies	..	..	..	65,50,000 0	..	65,50,000 0
38	Inter State depots*	..	1,38,000 0	..	..	1,38,000 0	..
39	Conversion of Handloom Factories into Industrial Co-operative Work shops	..	..	..	1,12,302 8	..	1,12,302 8
TOTAL		1,46,98,839 0	1,46,41,667 8 0	66,86,093 1	2,17,98,423 0	2,13,84,932 1	3,64,40,090 8

STATEMENT SHOWING LOANS AND GRANTS SANCTIONED FROM THE CESS FUND TO STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING 1953/54, AND UPTO 31ST DECEMBER 1954 IN 1954/55 AND VALUE OF SCHEMES PENDING WITH THE MINISTRY AS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1954.

S. No.	Name of State	Total loans and Grants sanctioned during 1953/54 & upto 31st December 1954 in 1954/55.			Value of Schemes pending with Ministry as on 31st December 1954.		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	Bombay	60,88,136	0	0	1,25,560	0	0
2	Madras	1,60,22,829	8	0	24,02,161	0	0
3	Andhra	85,90,678	9	0	4,48,491	0	0
4	Uttar Pradesh	58,79,488	0	0	56,875	0	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	25,59,662	0	0	4,63,910	0	0
6	Bihar	26,82,348	0	0	5,97,292	0	0
7	Orissa	18,57,598	0	0	6,54,676	0	0
8	Assam	10,07,256	8	0	72,000	0	0
9	West Bengal	28,34,360	0	0	..		
10	Punjab	6,04,554	0	0	..		
11	Mysore	12,46,400	0	0	1,86,472	0	0
12	Hyderabad	43,30,664	0	0	..		
13	Travancore-Cochin	18,06,000	0	0	..		
14	Madhya Bharat	5,47,436	0	0	46,000	0	0
15	PEPSU	73,825	8	0	9,000	0	0
16	Rajasthan	4,13,240	0	0	..		
17	Saurashtra	6,60,825	0	0	93,750	0	0
18	Delhi	29,722	8	0	7,350	0	0
19	Vindhya Pradesh	80,188	0	0	20,000	0	0
20	Himachal Pradesh	6,300	0	0	..		
21	Ajmer	1,45,442	0	0	750	0	0
22	Bhopal	33,105	0	0	2,000	0	0
23	Coorg	7,280	0	0	..		
24	Cutch	41,170	0	0	..		
25	Manipur	1,00,584	0	0	30,600	0	0
26	Tripura	1,75,930	0	0	..		
	TOTAL	5,78,25,022	9	0	52,16,887	0	0

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR DIFFERENT HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES SINCE SEPTEMBER 1953 UPTO 31-12-1954 AND OF THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED THEREON UPTO 30-9-1954.

Name of State	Amount sanctioned upto 31-12-1954.			Actual expenditure upto 30-9-1954.			
	1	2		3			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
<i>I. Share Capital of Weavers (Loans)</i>							
1. Bombay		1,37,500	0	0	..		
2. Madras		12,55,750	0	0	3,67,975	8	0
3. Andhra		5,67,375	0	0	2,20,141	0	0
4. Uttar Pradesh		2,75,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
5. Madhya Pradesh		75,000	0	0	27,994	0	0
6. Bihar		9,75,000	0	0	3,93,731	0	0
7. Orissa		1,35,000	0	0	28,800	0	0
8. Assam		1,87,500	0	0	50,000	0	0
9. Punjab		16,000	0	0	..		
10. Mysore		37,500	0	0	..		
11. Travancore-Cochin		1,50,000	0	0	10,395	0	0
12. Madhya Bharat		9,000	0	0	..		
13. Rajasthan		37,500	0	0	..		
14. Saurashtra		46,875	0	0	39,431	4	0
15. Delhi		937	8	0	..		
16. Vindhya Pradesh		6,000	0	0	..		
17. Ajmer		2,100	0	0	..		
18. Bhopal		1,350	0	0	..		
19. Cutch		750	0	0	..		
20. Tripura		37,500	0	0	..		
21. PEPSU		562	8	0	..		
22. Hyderabad		1,01,250	0	0	..		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>40,55,450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,88,467</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>



1	2			3		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
<i>2. Working Capital of Weavers (Loans)</i>						
1. Bombay . . . . .	21,00,000	0	0	2,11,458	0	0
2. Madras . . . . .	46,48,000	0	0	13,90,000	0	0
3. Andhra . . . . .	24,34,000	0	0	6,80,000	0	0
4. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	28,00,000	0	0	15,00,000	0	0
5. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	15,00,000	0	0	9,29,500	0	0
6. Bihar . . . . .	5,00,000	0	0	5,00,000	0	0
7. Orissa . . . . .	9,00,000	0	0	2,71,200	0	0
8. Assam . . . . .	4,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
9. West Bengal . . . . .	18,00,000	0	0	..		
10. Punjab . . . . .	90,000	0	0	..		
11. Mysore . . . . .	4,00,000	0	0	..		
12. Hyderabad . . . . .	27,00,000	0	0	6,70,300	0	0
13. Travancore-Cochin . . . . .	8,00,000	0	0	2,97,580	0	0
14. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	62,100	0	0	..		
15. Rajasthan . . . . .	2,50,000	0	0	..		
16. Saurashtra . . . . .	2,50,000	0	0	2,11,300	0	0
17. Delhi . . . . .	5,000	0	0	..		
18. Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	40,000	0	0	..		
19. Ajmer . . . . .	52,300	0	0	..		
20. Bhopal . . . . .	18,000	0	0	..		
21. Cutch . . . . .	20,000	0	0	..		
22. Manipur . . . . .	80,760	0	0	15,000	0	0
23. Tripura . . . . .	1,00,000	0	0	..		
24. PEPSU . . . . .	46,950	0	0	10,300	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,19,97,110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,86,638</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>3. Working Capital for Sales Depots (Loans)</i>						
1. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	15,000	0	0	..		
2. Assam . . . . .	34,000	0	0	24,000	0	0
3. Punjab . . . . .	1,74,000	0	0	..		
4. Rajasthan . . . . .	32,000	0	0	..		
5. Bombay . . . . .	1,50,000	0	0	..		
6. Orissa . . . . .	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4,55,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

1	2	3
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
<i>4. Working Capital for Purchase of cloth to be sold by Mobile Vans (Loans)</i>		
1. Bombay . . . . .	50,000 0 0	..
2. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	75,000 0 0	..
3. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	30,000 0 0	..
4. Orissa . . . . .	40,000 0 0	..
5. West Bengal . . . . .	25,000 0 0	..
6. Punjab . . . . .	25,000 0 0	..
7. Mysore . . . . .	10,000 0 0	..
8. Hyderabad . . . . .	20,000 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .	2,75,000 0 0	..

*5. Organisational Expenses (Grants)*

1. Madras . . . . .	81,715 0 0	61,878 0 0
2. Orissa . . . . .	19,480 0 0	2,579 5 0
3. Punjab . . . . .	8,654 0 0	..
4. Mysore . . . . .	12,010 0 0	1,307 10 0
5. Hyderabad . . . . .	21,500 0 0	25,245 0 0
6. Rajasthan . . . . .	7,100 0 0	..
7. Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	1,288 0 0	..
8. Ajmer . . . . .	2,007 0 0	..
9. Bhopal . . . . .	295 0 0	994 6 0
10. PEPSU . . . . .	728 0 0	..
11. Assam . . . . .	5,875 0 0	12,454 0 0
12. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	22,750 0 0	32,417 0 0
13. Bihar . . . . .	17,500 0 0	..
14. West Bengal . . . . .	4,400 0 0	..
15. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	3,196 0 0	..
16. Bombay . . . . .	21,500 0 0	..
17. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	14,000 0 0	28,860 0 0
18. Andhra . . . . .	..	6,100 0 0
TOTAL . . . . .	2,43,998 0 0	1,71,825 5 0

*6. Sales Depots.*

1. Bombay . . . . .	3,88,000 0 0	19,812 0 0
2. Madras . . . . .	7,94,114 0 0	72,447 3 0
3. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3,12,000 0 0	1,24,625 0 0
4. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1,44,000 0 0	17,173 0 0
5. Bihar . . . . .	2,15,940 0 0	38,307 15 9
6. Mysore . . . . .	42,408 0 0	..
7. Assam . . . . .	80,000 0 0	56,267 11 0

1	2		3	
	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.
8. West Bengal . . . . .	4,00,000	0 0	2,800	0 0
9. Punjab . . . . .	62,160	0 0	..	..
10. Mysore . . . . .	1,20,000	0 0	17,237	0 0
11. Hyderabad . . . . .	2,40,000	0 0	64,657	0 0
12. Travancore-Cochin . . . . .	1,20,000	0 0	9,450	0 0
13. Rajasthan . . . . .	26,240	0 0	..	..
14. Saurashtra . . . . .	32,000	0 0	10,000	0 0
15. Coorg . . . . .	4,780	0 0	..	..
16. Tripura . . . . .	4,000	0 0	..	..
17. PEPSU . . . . .	7,585	0 0	..	..
18. Manipur . . . . .	8,424	0 0	..	..
19. Cutch . . . . .	3,920	0 0	..	..
20. Delhi . . . . .	4,000	0 0	..	..
21. Ajmer . . . . .	12,000	0 0	..	..
22. Andhra . . . . .	3,27,843	0 0	4,403	2
23. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	20,400	0 0	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>33,39,814</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>4,37,180</b>	<b>0</b>

## 7. Mobile Vans.

1. Madras . . . . .	2,80,678	0 0	51,497	12
2. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	57,630	0 0	20,745	0
3. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1,54,400	0 0	94,093	0
4. Bihar . . . . .	92,760	0 0	51,836	11
5. Assam . . . . .	67,200	0 0	..	..
6. Punjab . . . . .	33,600	0 0	..	..
7. Mysore . . . . .	27,000	0 0	..	..
8. Travancore-Cochin . . . . .	38,000	0 0	..	..
9. Saurashtra . . . . .	28,584	0 0	..	..
10. Andhra . . . . .	1,36,104	0 0	62,994	3
11. Bombay . . . . .	1,15,800	0 0	..	..
12. Orissa . . . . .	77,200	0 0	60,000	0
13. Hyderabad . . . . .	67,200	0 0	14,437	0
14. West Bengal . . . . .	38,600	0 0	15,613	10
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>12,14,756</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>3,71,217</b>	<b>5</b>

## 8. Rebate on sales of handloom cloth (Grants).

1. Andhra . . . . .	16,05,000	0 0	1,15,707	6
2. Assam . . . . .	1,50,000	0 0	61,058	0
3. Punjab . . . . .	69,490	0 0	..	..

I	2		3	
	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.
4. Mysore . . . . .	3,00,000	0 0	13,937	1 6
5. Travancore-Cochin . . . . .	2,00,000	0 0	2,105	14 0
6. Rajasthan . . . . .	25,000	0 0	..	
7. Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	10,000	0 0	..	
8. Ajmer . . . . .	5,000	0 0	..	
9. PEPSU . . . . .	10,000	0 0	..	
10. Cutch . . . . .	5,000	0 0	..	
11. Saurashtra . . . . .	10,000	0 0	..	
12. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	3,50,000	0 0	2,998	0 0
13. Tripura . . . . .	4,000	0 0	..	
14. Delhi . . . . .	4,000	0 0	..	
15. Hyderabad . . . . .	3,00,000	0 0	59,070	0 0
16. Orissa . . . . .	61,250	0 0	9,163	11 0
17. Bhopal . . . . .	1,800	0 0	16	3 6
18. Bihar . . . . .	1,87,500	0 0	4,853	3 9
19. Manipur . . . . .	3,400	0 0	..	
20. West Bengal . . . . .	1,00,000	0 0	3,863	15 0
21. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	24,000	0 0	..	
22. Madras . . . . .	33,10,000	0 0	5,09,996	2 0
23. Bombay . . . . .	13,30,000	0 0	46,534	0 0
24. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	12,60,000	0 0	2,18,965	0 0
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>93,25,440</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>10,47,268</b>	<b>9 0</b>

9. Conversion of throw-shuttle into fly shuttle, looms

1. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	65,000	0 0	4,375	0 0
2. Bihar . . . . .	5,000	0 0	..	
3. Orissa . . . . .	1,00,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
4. West Bengal . . . . .	75,000	0 0	24,720	0 0
5. Punjab . . . . .	25,000	0 0	..	
6. Mysore . . . . .	67,500	0 0	..	
7. Travancore-Cochin . . . . .	1,25,000	0 0	..	
8. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	30,000	0 0	..	
9. Rajasthan . . . . .	10,000	0 0	..	
10. Saurashtra . . . . .	62,500	0 0	..	
11. Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	8,400	0 0	..	
12. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1,450	0 0	..	
13. Ajmer . . . . .	41,250	0 0	..	
14. Bhopal . . . . .	4,550	0 0	1,989	13 0
15. Coorg . . . . .	500	0 0	..	
16. Cutch . . . . .	10,000	0 0	..	
17. Tripura . . . . .	17,500	0 0	..	

1	2		3	
	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.
18. PEPSU . . . . .	2,500	0 0	..	
19. Andhra . . . . .	8,025	0 0	..	
20. Bombay . . . . .	50,000	0 0	..	
21. Madras . . . . .	16,550	0 0	..	
22. Manipur . . . . .	1,500	0 0	..	
23. Hyderabad . . . . .	1,25,000	0 0	50,725	0 0
24. Delhi . . . . .	4,575	0 0	..	
25. Assam . . . . .	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>8,66,800</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>96,809</b>	<b>13 0</b>

10. Provision of take-up-motion attachments to fly-shuttle looms

1. Bombay . . . . .	3,50,000	0 0	1,15,400	0 0
2. Madras . . . . .	1,82,750	0 0	..	
3. Andhra . . . . .	57,100	0 0	..	
4. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1,50,000	0 0	75,000	0 0
5. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	65,000	0 0	14,500	0 0
6. Orissa . . . . .	50,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
7. West Bengal . . . . .	75,000	0 0	14,400	0 0
8. Punjab . . . . .	25,000	0 0	..	
9. Mysore . . . . .	7,500	0 0	..	
10. Hyderabad . . . . .	2,00,000	0 0	..	
11. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	15,000	0 0	..	
12. Delhi . . . . .	2,000	0 0	..	
13. Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	5,000	0 0	..	
14. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2,850	0 0	..	
15. Bhopal . . . . .	4,100	0 0	..	
16. Pepsu . . . . .	5,000	0 0	..	
17. Saurashtra . . . . .	1,25,000	0 0	..	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>13,21,300</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>2,24,300</b>	<b>0 0</b>

11. Improved methods of production of handloom cloth

1. Bihar . . . . .	2,00,000	0 0	75,515	0 0
2. Ajmer . . . . .	5,310	0 0	..	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,05,310</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>75,515</b>	<b>0 0</b>

12. Warping Frames

1. Mysore . . . . .	1,000	0 0	..	
2. Saurashtra . . . . .	15,000	0 0	..	
3. Ajmer . . . . .	1,000	0 0	..	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>17,000</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>..</b>	

1	2	3
	Rs.	A. P.
<i>13. Provision of slays with warps, beams, cloth rollers etc. and Iron Reeds</i>		
1. Bombay . . . . .	40,000	0 0
2. Madras . . . . .	1,00,000	0 0
3. Andhra . . . . .	22,900	0 0
4. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	12,350	0 0
5. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	10,000	0 0
6. Bihar . . . . .	25,500	0 0
7. Orissa . . . . .	75,000	0 0
8. West Bengal . . . . .	30,000	0 0
9. Mysore . . . . .	45,000	0 0
10. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	71,875	0 0
11. Delhi . . . . .	1,500	0 0
12. Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	6,000	0 0
13. Ajmer . . . . .	12,000	0 0
TOTAL . . . . .	4,52,125	0 0
<i>14. Looms fitted with Jacquards</i>		
1. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	11,380	0 0
2. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	3,000	0 0
3. Orissa . . . . .	12,000	0 0
4. Mysore . . . . .	3,000	0 0
5. Delhi . . . . .	1,500	0 0
6. Bihar . . . . .	16,200	0 0
TOTAL . . . . .	47,080	0 0
<i>15. Self Leasing Vertical Warping Machines Dobbies and Testing Machines</i>		
1. Madras . . . . .	83,100	0 0
2. Andhra . . . . .	57,300	0 0
3. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	2,500	0 0
4. Bihar . . . . .	10,000	0 0
5. Mysore . . . . .	30,000	0 0
6. Madhya Bharat ! . . . . .	13,750	0 0
7. Delhi   . . . . .	1,750	0 0
8. Vindhya Pradesh   . . . . .	1,500	0 0
9. Bombay    . . . . .	20,000	0 0
10. Orissa    . . . . .	9,500	0 0
11. Uttar Pradesh-   . . . . .	30,000	0 0
TOTAL . . . . .	2,59,400	0 0

1	2	3
	Rs. AS. PS.	Rs. AS. PS.
<i>16. Warping Drums</i>		
1. Bihar . . . . .	18,000 0 0	..
2. Orissa . . . . .	9,000 0 0	..
3. Mysore . . . . .	18,750 0 0	..
4. Assam . . . . .	8,437 8 0	..
5. Ajmer . . . . .	3,150 0 0	..
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>57,337 8 0</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>17. Varnished Heads</i>		
1. Bombay . . . . .	80,000 0 0	..
2. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	20,000 0 0	..
3. Bihar . . . . .	40,000 0 0	..
4. Orissa . . . . .	1,00,000 0 0	..
5. West Bengal . . . . .	20,000 0 0	..
6. Mysore . . . . .	40,000 0 0	..
7. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	50,000 0 0	..
8. Delhi . . . . .	900 0 0	..
9. Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	2,000 0 0	..
10. Ajmer . . . . .	4,000 0 0	..
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>3,56,900 0 0</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>18. Purchase of samples from Weavers' Co-operative Societies</i>		
1. Bombay . . . . .	25,000 0 0	..
2. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	25,000 0 0	..
3. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	5,750 0 0	..
4. Bihar . . . . .	10,000 0 0	..
5. Mysore . . . . .	10,600 0 0	228 3 0
6. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	5,000 0 0	..
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>81,350 0 0</b>	<b>228 3 0</b>
<i>19. Publicity and Propaganda</i>		
1. Bombay . . . . .	40,000 0 0	..
2. Madras . . . . .	50,000 0 0	33,100 0 0
3. Andhra . . . . .	36,050 0 0	1,072 0 0
4. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	85,000 0 0	27,955 0 0
5. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	20,000 0 0	5,024 0 0
6. Bihar . . . . .	25,000 0 0	..
7. Orissa . . . . .	5,000 0 0	..

23588

I	2		3	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
8. Assam . . . . .	7,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
9. West Bengal . . . . .	32,140	0 0	7,205	3 6
10. Punjab . . . . .	13,000	0 0	..	
11. Mysore . . . . .	12,000	0 0	1,789	0 0
12. Travancore-Cochin . . . . .	5,000	0 0	..	
13. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	17,000	0 0	..	
14. Rajasthan . . . . .	2,500	0 0	..	
15. Delhi . . . . .	1,000	0 0	..	
16. Ajmer . . . . .	4,000	0 0	..	
17. Cutch . . . . .	1,000	0 0	..	
18. Tripura . . . . .	1,000	0 0	..	
19. Manipur . . . . .	500	0 0	..	
20. Hyderabad . . . . .	10,000	0 0	5,965	0 0
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,67,190</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>84,110</b>	<b>3 6</b>

20. Collection of Statistics

1. Hyderabad . . . . .	16,000	0 0	1,800	0 0
2. Bombay . . . . .	13,328	0 0	..	
3. Punjab . . . . .	6,700	0 0	..	
4. Assam . . . . .	8,744	0 0	..	
5. West Bengal . . . . .	26,620	0 0	..	
6. Madras . . . . .	1,18,064	0 0	..	
7. Bihar . . . . .	21,948	0 0	..	
8. Mysore . . . . .	12,000	0 0	3,240	0 0
9. Tripura . . . . .	1,500	0 0	..	
10. Ajmer . . . . .	1,100	0 0	..	
11. Rajasthan . . . . .	6,500	0 0	..	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,32,504</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>0 0</b>

21. Semi-Automatic/Pedal Looms

1. Bombay . . . . .	50,000	0 0	..	
2. Madras . . . . .	1,13,240	0 0	2,500	0 0
3. Andhra . . . . .	50,000	0 0	..	
4. Bihar . . . . .	27,000	0 0	..	
5. Hyderabad . . . . .	25,000	0 0	..	
6. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	48,750	0 0	..	
7. W. Bengal . . . . .	40,000	0 0	..	
8. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	20,000	0 0	..	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,73,990</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0 0</b>



1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>22. Research (Equipment there) designs, Award of Prices etc.</i>		
1. Bombay . . . . .	9,000 0 0	..
2. Madras . . . . .	17,447 0 0	6,748 0 0
3. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	10,000 0 0	..
4. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	3,250 0 0	..
5. W. Bengal . . . . .	10,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
6. Punjab . . . . .	8,250 0 0	..
7. Mysore . . . . .	22,500 0 0	5,888 2 0
8. Hyderabad . . . . .	2,000 0 0	..
9. Rajasthan . . . . .	500 0 0	..
10. Saurashtra . . . . .	53,266 0 0	..
11. Cutch . . . . .	500 0 0	..
12. Pepsu . . . . .	1,000 0 0	..
13. Ajmer . . . . .	225 0 0	..
14. Orissa . . . . .	10,880 0 0	8,500 0 0
15. Bihar . . . . .	35,000 0 0	43 5 0
16. Andhra . . . . .	3,611 0 0	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,87,429 0 0</b>	<b>24,179 7 0</b>
<i>23. Dye Houses, Mobile Dyeing Units etc.</i>		
1. Bombay . . . . .	2,26,305 0 0	44,705 0 0
2. Madras . . . . .	1,99,440 0 0	..
3. Andhra . . . . .	72,280 0 0	..
4. U. P. . . . .	3,35,000 0 0	86,950 0 0
5. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	47,152 0 0	11,767 0 0
6. Orissa . . . . .	27,772 0 0	7,600 0 0
7. West Bengal . . . . .	1,64,000 0 0	1,124 0 0
8. Hyderabad . . . . .	1,96,800 0 0	..
9. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	1,48,980 0 0	..
10. Delhi . . . . .	2,560 0 0	..
11. Bhopal . . . . .	3,010 0 0	..
12. Coorg . . . . .	2,000 0 0	..
13. Tripura . . . . .	8,100 0 0	..
14. Manipur . . . . .	1,000 0 0	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>14,34,399 0 0</b>	<b>1,52,146 0 0</b>
<i>24. Pattern Making Factories</i>		
1. Andhra . . . . .	1,44,672 0 0	..
2. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	29,880 0 0	..
3. Orissa . . . . .	69,184 0 0	..
4. Madras . . . . .	1,76,126 0 0	9,844 5 0
5. Mysore . . . . .	42,600 0 0	..
6. W. Bengal . . . . .	16,600 0 0	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4,79,062 0 0</b>	<b>9,844 5 0</b>

	1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>25. Inspection and Stamping of cloth (Quality Control)</i>			
1. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		57,975 0 0	..
2. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .		27,750 0 0	..
3. Madras . . . . .		74,475 0 0	..
4. Mysore . . . . .		6,440 0 0	..
5. Rajasthan . . . . .		15,900 0 0	..
6. W. Bengal . . . . .		1,000 0 0	928 2 3
7. Madhya Bharat . . . . .		4,600 0 0	..
8. Andhra . . . . .		12,037 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .		2,00,177 0 0	928 2 3
<i>26. Standardisation</i>			
1. Andhra . . . . .		11,000 0 0	..
2. Orissa . . . . .		46,112 0 0	5,000 0 0
3. Trav.-Cochin . . . . .		18,000 0 0	..
4. Madras . . . . .		8,606 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .		83,718 0 0	5,000 0 0
<i>27. Subsidy on Transport of Yarn</i>			
1. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .		2,000 0 0	..
2. Assam . . . . .		33,500 0 0	3,708 0 0
3. Manipur . . . . .		5,000 0 0	..
4. Tripura . . . . .		1,750 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .		42,250 0 0	3,708 0 0
<i>28. Finishing and Calendering Plants</i>			
1. Bombay . . . . .		2,43,503 0 0	..
2. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		1,05,008 0 0	67,157 0 0
3. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .		66,000 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .		4,14,511 0 0	67,157 0 0
<i>29. Co-operative Spinning Mills</i>			
1. Madras . . . . .		10,00,000 0 0	..
2. Andhra . . . . .		10,58,551 9 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .		20,58,551 9 0	..

1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>30. Purchase of Equipment and Raw Material for demonstration parties</i>		
1. Andhra . . . . .	29,370 0 0	..
2. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	37,850 0 0	..
3. Punjab . . . . .	23,750 0 0	..
4. Mysore . . . . .	21,000 0 0	..
5. Saurashtra . . . . .	37,600 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .	1,48,570 0 0	..
<i>31. Appointment of Designer and Tracer etc.</i>		
1. Punjab . . . . .	23,950 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .	23,950 0 0	..
<i>32. Appointment of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies.</i>		
1. Tripura . . . . .	580 0 0	..
2. Madras . . . . .	1,18,498 0 0	..
3. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	35,000 0 0	..
4. Andhra . . . . .	57,459 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .	2,11,537 0 0	..
<i>33. Himroo Fabrics</i>		
1. Hyderabad . . . . .	5,914 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .	5,914 0 0	..
<i>34. Reduction of cost of Art Textiles</i>		
1. Orissa . . . . .	17,812 0 0	3,332 8 0
TOTAL . . . . .	17,812 0 0	3,332 8 0
<i>35. Model Weaving Centre</i>		
1. Madhya Bharat . . . . .	23,785 0 0	..
2. Bombay . . . . .	1,18,200 0 0	1,18,200 0 0
TOTAL . . . . .	1,41,985 0 0	1,18,200 0 0
<i>36. Assistance to Weavers to purchase looms from Master-weavers</i>		
1. Bombay . . . . .	30,000 0 0	..
TOTAL . . . . .	30,000 0 0	..

		2		3	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
37. Working Capital to Central Weavers Co-operative Societies for marketing of handloom cloth produced by Primary societies : (Loans)					
1. Bombay . . . . .		5,00,000	0 0	..	
2. Andhra . . . . .		19,00,000	0 0	..	
3. Bihar . . . . .		2,00,000	0 0	..	
4. Madras . . . . .		33,00,000	0 0	..	
5. Travancore-Cochin . . . . .		3,50,000	0 0	..	
6. Hyderabad . . . . .		3,00,000	0 0	..	
	TOTAL	65,50,000	0 0	..	
38. Inter-State Depots					
1. Hyderabad . . . . .		30,000	0 0	..	
2. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		33,000	0 0	..	
3. Bihar . . . . .		60,000	0 0	..	
4. Assam . . . . .		15,000	0 0	..	
	TOTAL	1,38,000	0 0	..	
39. Conversion of handloom factories into Industrial Co-operative Work-shops : (Loans)					
1. Madras . . . . .		1,12,302	8 0	..	
	TOTAL	1,12,302	8 0	..	
	GRAND TOTAL	5,78,25,022	9 0	1,10,49,595	9 6

*Grants and loans sanctioned by the Government of India for the development of Woollen Handloom Industry in various States*

Serial	State	Amount sanctioned during 1954/55 (upto 31st December 1954)		Total
		Grants	Loan	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Hyderabad . . . . .	8,000	2,42,000	2,50,000
2	Pepsu . . . . .	1,250	20,000	21,250
3	Mysore . . . . .	28,250	..	28,250
4	Madhya Bharat . . . . .	5,400	..	5,400
		42,900	2,62,000	3,04,900

*Grants and loans sanctioned by the Government of India for the development of Art, Silk Handloom Industry in the various States.*

Serial No.	State	Amount sanctioned during 1954/55 (Upto 31st December 1954)		Total
		Grant	Loan	
1	Suarashtra	5,500	10,250	15,750
2	Bombay	30,000	1,35,200	1,65,200
3	Mysore	4,000	..	4,000
		39,500	1,45,450	1,84,950

123588



---

---

**ALL INDIA KHADI AND VILLAGE  
INDUSTRIES BOARD**

**1954-55**

---

---

## ALL INDIA KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

PROGRESS REPORT: 1954-55

(1st April 1954 to January, 1955)

The All India Khadi & Village Industries Board was constituted on 12th February 1953. Apart from Khadi, ten other Village Industries were placed under its purview and for which the Board framed programmes for development. But they are limited programmes and do not present an adequate picture of village industries and their potentialities. Nor do they give an adequate idea of their employment potential. To assess these, extensive and intensive surveys are necessary.

The very nature of their location and working makes it difficult to bring them into the organizational co-operative or institutional pattern. The first year of the Board's working was mostly directed towards creating the conditions for such organizations and in carrying out limited surveys on the basis of which immediate programmes could be determined. The activities continued during the 2nd year of the Board's existence.

Physical assessment of the progress as a result of the various schemes of development cannot yet be undertaken because their impact on the social and economic structure will have to be given adequate time to show sizable results on the physical plane. Quantitative measurement of progress, during this initial stage at any rate, is inappropriate because the revival of village industries is related mainly to the social rehabilitation of an entire people. It is yet premature for a critical application of quantitative analysis. Thus both physical and quantitative analysis or assessment can be undertaken only after a period of years during which developmental programmes have been in operation.

### ACTIVITIES

The Board met four times during the period under report to transact business, to review the work undertaken by it and to determine policies and issue directives. Among the highlights of its activities are the All India Khadi & Village Industries Exhibition in New Delhi from the 3rd to 18th April, the All India Conference of the representatives of the State Boards, State Governments and Cons-

trictive Workers in November at Poona, the economic survey it initiated on the hand-spinning industry, the silk industry, intensive area development schemes, studies into the problems of the woollen blanket industry, leather industry, cottage mach industry and the preparation of a Memorandum out-lining the principles which should govern the Second Five Year Plan.

Besides these, two Central Training Institutes for training Khadi workers and Pottery experts have been started and have begun to function in Nasik and Khanapur respectively. Training of personnel for the leather industry and craft teachers in hand-made paper industry has also been undertaken and a number of persons have been trained and allotted to institutions. Training in flaying and utilization of carcass is given mainly at Kora Kendra, near Bombay, while training facilities for tanning have been provided at five places—Kallupatti, Calcutta, Wardha, Hyderabad and Bombay—by the Board and ten students in each have been selected and admitted from nearly 100 applicants at every centre. Facilities for training hand-made paper craft teachers are provided at Wardha, Kalpi in Uttar Pradesh, Poona, Government Paper Centre at Calcutta and at Sabarmati. It was decided to shift the Central Palm Gur Research-cum-Training School from Cuddalore to Dahnu near Bombay.

Decision was also taken to extend training facilities for Khadi workers and for this purpose start Regional Training Institutes in Shivdaspur (Rajasthan), Rajkot (Saurashtra), and Kasthurbagram, Machla (Madhya Bharat). The first of these has started work with 15 trainees. Training Centres under Khadi Agency sales scheme are being started in Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Muzaffarpur (Bihar), Ajmer (Rajasthan) and in PEPSU. Three of these have already started functioning, while arrangements in respect of the other three are nearing completion. Except for the Palm Gur Training School, all the others are new institutions. In the Central and other regional training institutes, arrangements exist to train Khadi workers and arrangements to train artisans in other village industries are nearing completion. It is hoped this training will be introduced soon.

Another notable activity is the opening of a Khadi-Gramodyog Bhavan (Emporium) in Bombay which has become a centre of attraction to tourists. A similar Emporium will soon be started in New Delhi.

Mention must also be made to the scale of Khadi Hundis during the Gandhi Jayanthi weeks. This activity generated great enthusiasm all over the country. Complete reports about the sale of these Khadi Hundis have not yet been received. Partial and incomplete reports so far received show that Khadi Hundis worth Rs. 54,71,244 have been sold.



INDUSTRY-WISE REVIEW—  
KHADI

Of the total allotted sum of Rs. 2,92,47,538 a sum of Rs. 2,00,124-13-9 was spent under various heads. Experience of the 21 months of its work shows that work can be carried on effectively only when sufficient number of trained people is available for the work. Attention was given to this question and a Central Training Institute was started in Nasik with 89 trainees in June. Training is given in Spinning and Weaving. The course of training is one year. Though, in the first year, training is being given only in spinning and weaving, arrangements are nearing completion for the introduction of training courses in other village industries as well. The institute is assisted by a Committee of Experts who carry on experiments in the techniques of spinning and weaving with a view to improving them. Besides, the Central Institute at Nasik, three Regional Institutes are being started in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat. One of these (Rajasthan) has already started working with 15 trainees. Agency Sales Training Scheme is another training activity taken up by the Board. A start has already been made in this direction in the five States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, and PEPSU. Of these, training centres in Madhya Pradesh Ajagara (Uttar Pradesh) and Rajasthan have started work with 55 trainees. Similar schemes have been proposed for the States of Madras, Orissa and Bombay. When these schemes are fully implemented, it is expected that some 22,000 persons will find employment as sales agents.

Other schemes approved by the Board for the promotion and expansion of the Khadi industry are:—

1. Aid to Basic Schools.
2. Introduction of hand-spinning in Jails.
3. Rehabilitation of Khadi handloom weavers.
4. Revival of artistic weaving.
5. Peripatetic Khadi Workers Parties.

The principle on which aid is given to Basic Schools is that such schools should have handspinning as the main subject of basic instruction. The aid offered is the admissibility of the 3 annas rebate on all Khadi produced in these schools and subsidy on saranjam to such of the institutions which are not run under direct Government control. The benefit of this aid is being availed of by 11,568 Basic Schools distributed in 19 States. Extension of these aids to the Basic Schools has acted as an incentive for Khadi production. For instance, the Basic Schools in Bombay State, it is found, have produced Khadi worth about Rs. 3,00,000.

In consultation with the Governments of the different States, the Board launched upon a scheme of introducing handspinning in Jails. The Board provides instructors in spinning for these Jails. Already 11 instructors have been appointed for work in Travancore-Cochin, Saurashtra, Andhra, and Orissa. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Cutch, Bhopal, Punjab, PEPSU, Assam and Tripura have agreed to the introduction of the scheme in the Jails of those States.

As an impetus for expansion of Khadi production, the Board approved of a scheme for the rehabilitation of weaver families in the Spinning Centres at a cost of Rs. 500 per weaver family. It is felt that adequate facilities for weaving of all the yarn produced in a spinning centre will act as a stimulous for the hand-spinners, as the presence of weavers in their midst will act as an assurance of continued work. The scheme at present covers 90 weaver families at a total cost of Rs. 45,000.

Artistic weaving on handlooms has been traditional to the handloom industry in India. Among these types are the Sambalpur weaving, Khes weaving, *Patola* weaving etc. These require specialized skills and experience. Due to neglect these specialized types have deteriorated and families engaged in them have all but disappeared during the last many years. The Board has now proposed to provide incentives to revive these types of artistic weaving by suitable aids to rehabilitate the existing weaver families and to give them incentives to train other artisans in the art.

Allied to these specialized types of weaving, is fine yarn spinning. The Board has sanctioned a sum of about Rs. 6,000 for the revival of this art. This art of fine yarn spinning still exists in Pondur in South India and Baswa in West Bengal. Pondur is well-known for its fine and durable Khadi. Baswa promises to develop as a centre of the famous Dacca Muslin production. Bihar and Orrisa, where also fine yarn spinning exists in certain areas, have submitted proposals for the revival of this art and for its rehabilitation.

Peripatetic Khadi Workers Parties consisting of 86 workers have been formed with experts in Khadi production techniques. These parties are meant to provide technical guidance to Institutions which seek such guidance.

During the period under report handspinning competitions were held in 27 centres in different parts of the country at a total cost of Rs. 11,024-0-0.

When the Board took over the Khadi work from the All India Spinners' Association there were 244 Institutions engaged in the organization of Khadi production in different parts of the country. The number of spinners on the rolls of the Association was 2,96,210. The number of handloom weavers engaged in weaving Khadi was 23,736. Other artisans who received gainful employment numbered 6,120. On the request of the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh with which the All India Spinners' Association merged, the Board took over its certification work and appointed a Committee with Shri Vichitra Narayan Sharma as Chairman. The headquarters of this Committee is in Lucknow. Since this Committee started functioning in August, it has certified more Institutions and Agencies.

Thus, it may be presumed, will make substantial additions in purchase of Khadi for their requirements in cloth and the increasing demand from the public, a new climate favourable to Khadi production work has been created. Production centres in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Andhra and other States have made spectacular increases in their normal production. The following table is illustrative of this.

	Monthly average till 1953	Monthly average at present
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gandhi Ashram, Meerut . . . . .	3,00,000	5,00,000
2. Bihar Khadi Samiti . . . . .	2,25,000	5,00,000
3. Rajasthan (Chowra) . . . . .	50,000	2,50,000
4. Punjab . . . . .	75,000	1,25,000
5. Andhra . . . . .	75,000	1,50,000

Thus, it may be presumed, will make substantial additions in the number of spinners, weavers and other artisans. The increase in sales can be illustrated by the experience in Bombay City. The average monthly sales never exceeded Rs. 1,50,000. At present this average has jumped to Rs. 3,25,000. Orders for Khadi supplies from the Departments of the Union Government, so far, have been to the extent of Rs. 30,31,723-15-6 against which cloth valued at Rs. 5,34,628-13-6 has already been supplied. Taking these factors into consideration, it is hoped the production target of Rs. 4 crores for the current year will be attained.

## Village Industries

### *Bee-Keeping*

Attempts at systematic development of the modern type of Bee-keeping industry on a countrywide scale started only after the Board took up the work.

A scheme for the development of bee-keeping industry involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,43,000 was submitted by the Board to the Government in the month of June 1953. This scheme made a provision for an expenditure of Rs. 1,01,500 for establishing seven area Offices; Rs. 1,12,000 for establishing 50 sub-stations; Rs. 13,650 for training 7 apiarists and 42 fieldmen; Rs. 17,200 for the central office and 1,00,000 rupees for the grant of loans and subsidies to approved institutions. Government, however, sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2,21,355 in the year 1953 to be utilized as follows:—

1. Marketing subsidies for 2,00,000 lbs. of honey @ 4 annas per lb. Rs. 50,000.
2. Grants-in-Aid to approved institutions Rs. 42,500.
3. Expenditure on seven area offices Rs. 14,700.
4. Training of 7 apiarists and 42 fieldmen Rs. 11,235.
5. Loans Rs. 59,500.
6. Expenditure on 35 sub-stations Rs. 43,400.

Out of the seven area offices, six area offices were started in Bombay—Karnatak; Bombay—Maharashtra, Mysore—Coorg, Travancore—Cochin (Marthandam), Madura in Madras State and Cuttack in Orissa.

Thirty-five Sub-stations were also started during 1953-54. Forty-four candidates, 42 for fieldmen's course and two for apiarist's course were trained. Accumulated stocks of 60,000 lbs. of honey (representing 51-52 totals) were disposed off. Organized attempts at marketing this class of honey by opening depots at certain additional places were made. Distribution expenses were brought down.

Out of the sanctioned funds, Rs. 8,257-3-0 were disbursed towards marketing subsidy at 4 annas per lb., while Rs. 21,096-14-0 were given to six different institutions for propaganda. Rs. 7,203 were also granted to two different institutions for marketing survey and propaganda. Rs. 2,970 were disbursed towards distribution of prizes to bee-keepers for maximum yield. An expenditure of Rs. 11,235 was incurred for training of 7 apiarists and 42 fieldmen. A sum of Rs. 44,120 was given as subsidy towards expenditure on six area offices and 30 sub-stations.

In addition to the above, Rs. 17,000 were given as loan bearing 3 per cent. interest to the Village Industries Board, Bombay, and a sum of Rs. 8,600 was given to Orissa State Government as loan at 3 per cent. interest.

1954-'55.

During the current financial year Government sanctioned the following funds:—

Rs. 45,000 towards expenditure on 25 model Apiaries.

Rs. 55,400 towards expenditure on 3 additional Area offices.

Rs. 60,000 towards expenditure for 50 additional sub-stations.

Rs. 18,600 towards expenditure on 15 additional sub-stations.

Rs. 42,500 towards expenditure on 50 training centres for school children.

Rs. 16,625 towards expenditure on training of 25 persons.

Rs. 10,000 for publicity and propaganda.

Out of the above amount, Rs. 43,200 have been disbursed towards establishment of model Apiaries; Rs. 5,400 have been given towards subsidy for equipment for the three additional area offices, one at Madras West Coast, one for Madras South and the other for Coorg. Another sum of Rs. 60,000 has been given towards subsidy for equipment and hives for the 50 sub-stations. Other disbursements include Rs. 18,600 to four different institutions towards expenditure on 15 additional sub-stations and Rs. 20,500 for five other bodies towards expenditure on 35 training centres for school children.

In addition to the above allotments, the Government of India sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 50,000 to be given as grants to States and institutions. Proposals from different institutions are now under the scrutiny.

The Government of India placed with the Board an additional sum of Rs. 12,500 to be given as loans to 25 educated persons desirous of being settled in bee-keeping industry. Proposals of different persons are being examined. The Government has recently sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50,000 to be advanced as loan for marketing purposes.

### Hand-made Paper Industry

Programme for the development of the Hand-made Paper Industry were formulated in 1953-54. A rapid survey conducted by the Organiser of the Board revealed the following facts relating to the industry:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (upto 31-12-54)
1. No. of production centres	15	35	55
2. Quantity of paper produced in tons	125	350	500
3. Value of paper produced	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 15,00,000
4. No. of persons engaged	250	1,000	2,000
5. No. of school aided	4	40	6

The figure for paper production has already exceeded the target set for 1954-55 by 100 tons, while that for employment shows that the target has been attained.

### Development Details

	Government Grants 1945-55	Amount utilized by Board
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Loans and advances	1,70,000	68,800
2. Grants and subsidies	1,66,000	70,197

Of the 40 schools for which equipment grants at Rs. 500 per school were made during 1953-54, twenty-three schools have introduced hand-made paper industry as a craft for instruction and started working. Craft teachers for these schools were trained in either the one or the other of the five training centres, namely, Wardha, Sabarmati, Poona, Kalpi and Government Paper Centre in Calcutta.

Of the 6 additional schools aided during period under report, 5 have already started working. These have engaged craft teachers trained in 1953-54. In respect of the remaining 58 schools included for aid, grant amounts have been allocated.

### Village Oil Industry

The Board's programme for the development of the Village Oil Industry (Bullock-drawn Ghanis) is two fold: One to aid the existing *ghanis* and second, to introduce improved type of *ghanis*. The total crushing capacity of the existing *ghanis* is 20,00,000 tons, while the

quantity of seeds crushed is only 10,00,000 tons valued at about Rs. 80,00,000. This means that the *ghanis* are half employed and the *tellis* get only part-time occupation. In 1953-54, it was estimated that 8,00,000 people are engaged in this industry. The object of the Board is to replace gradually the old *ghanis* with the improved type. Experience has shown that this can be realised only when the *teli*, operating on the old *ghani*, is enabled to meet the capital expenditure needed for the purpose. The Board, therefore, proposed the starting of 25 model production-cum-demonstration centres and two Training Centres. The two training centres at T. Kallupatti (Madras State) and the other run by the Gandhi Ashram, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) have already started functioning and the allotted number of 30 *mistries* are undergoing training. Of the 25 model centres, 8 have begun work while the remaining centres are almost ready to go into action. The number of improved *ghanis* introduced and in operation now is 578. Of these 300 were introduced in 1953-54.

#### *Leather Industry*

A sum of Rs. 7,56,250 was allotted under the heads of "Loans and Advances" (Rs. 2,76,200) and "Grants and Subsidies" (Rs. 4,80,050). Of this the total amount disbursed is Rs. 1,11,454.

During the year 1953-54, the programme of the Board included the starting of 30 Flaying Centres and 5 Demonstration-cum-Training Centres. Work on these could not be commenced as the scheme was approved only towards the fag end of the financial year. Considerable progress, however, has now been made and workers trained in the Training Centre for Flaying at Kora Kendra, near Bombay, have been drafted for work in many of these centres. Instruments and equipments have also been supplied to them. The five Training-cum-Demonstration Centres have also started work and training is being given to 10 candidates at each of these centres selected from about 200 applications received for each of the centres. The organization of new centres, in pursuance of the 1954-55 programme have been taken in hand. Sixty additional Flaying Centres and 4 more Training-cum-Demonstration Centres will soon go into operation.

Mention may be made here that the nature of the work undertaken by the Board is new and is a pioneering effort. Recovery of dead cattle, flaying them and processing the flayed skins in an organized manner calls for consideration. The Board has had to start from scratch and necessarily, therefore, it takes time to create the requisite machinery and organisations and provide the required managerial personnel, technicians and instructors. It should thus be obvious that measurement of progress, physical or quantitative cannot be made at this stage.

### *Cottage Match Industry*

The Board had at the outset been demanding the creation of a new 'D' class 25 gross-a-day match factory on a cottage production basis and subsidise it by enhanced rebate on Excise Duty. The Government of India, has now agreed to this demand and by its notification of September 11, 1954, fixed the Excise Duty for this class at Rs. 2-10-0 for 60's and Rs. 1-12-0 for 40's per gross boxes. This works out at Re. 0-6-0 per gross as rebate.

Experiments in the utilization of bamboo for splints and paste-board made out of old newspapers and straw-boards for veneers and inner boxes have been conducted by the Khadi Pratisthan, Sodepur, West Bengal. These experiments have now resulted in the production of match boxes of the new type on a small scale. In performance and efficiency, they compare favourably with other matches available in the market.

Improvements have also been made in the implements used for peeling the bamboo and in the paraffining process and chemical compositions for dipping the splints and for side composition. The successful experiments at Sodepur, it may be said, have cleared the way for organising the 25 gross-a-day cottage match units on a wide scale.

The Government of India placed at the disposal of the Board a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 to be utilized as loans for starting 100 'D' class factories. Arrangements are being made to start 40 of these factories, 25 in the Bombay State and 15 in Hyderabad State. Besides these, 25 more of these factories are proposed to be started in the Project Extension Areas in Madhya Pradesh. Thus it is expected that 65 of the 100 factories sanctioned will soon be set up.

The Sodepur Ashram has published a booklet under the title of "Cottage Match Manufacture" in which details of the techniques and processes have been explained in detail.

The Government of India also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as loan for three sales depots for cottage match boxes. Preliminary arrangements have been made to start depots at Bombay, Hyderabad, and Nagpur.

### *Palm Gur Industry*

The Palm Gur development work which was under the Union Ministry of Food & Agriculture, was taken over by the All-India Khadi & Village Industries Board only from 1st February, 1954. Development schemes in respect of this industry continued in the



seventeen States as before. The work was carried on in the Community Project Administration in 19 Projects and Blocks in the States of Bihar, Madras, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal. Besides this, ten training centres were opened in the Adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Saurashtra and Rajasthan. Besides giving financial assistance to the development work in States, the Central Organization has been rendering technical guidance; removing legal handicaps; helping elimination of middlemen by forming Federations of Palm Gur Manufacturers' Co-operatives; imparting training through the Central Palm Gur Training School, facilitating export of Palm Gur to countries like Ceylon; procuring Government-owned trees at nominal rent and fuel from Government-owned forests either free or at concessional rates; arranging supply of coal, chemicals, etc., encouraging the States by awarding Shields, Certificates of Merit, etc., supplying Palm seeds for plantation; giving demonstration; organizing stalls in Exhibitions, fairs and such other large gatherings and doing countrywide propaganda.

During the year under review, two trainees from Bihar and four trainees from Vindhya Pradesh received training in the regular course.

Forty-seven village guides from Community Project Centre, Parli (Madras State), and 30 pupil teachers from the Basic Training School, Cuddalore, South Arcot District, Madras State, attended a short course of training.

From 1st November, 1954, a specialised Training course open exclusively to tappers and other working people was started in the Cuddalore School. Twenty-seven candidates are undergoing specialized training in improved methods of Date Palm tapping, manufacture of Palm candy and different kinds of confectionery using Palm Gur, Palm sugar and molasses. The duration of the course is 2½ months. No tuition fees are charged. The boarding and lodging expenses come to Rs. 50 p.m. per trainee. To meet this expenditure, a stipend scholarship of Rs. 25 p.m. is given by the All-India Khadi & Village Industries Board. The balance of Rs. 25 p.m. and the to and fro travelling expenses are borne by the sponsoring State Governments. Suitable applicants are selected by the All-India Khadi & Village Industries Board on the strength of the recommendations of the forwarding authority.

The following problems were tackled at the Research Laboratory attached to the School:—

1. Keeping Quality and Storage of Palm Gur.
2. Remodelling of pans and furnaces,

3. Clarification of Palm Juice,
4. Manufacture of Palmolates with the use of Palm Gur, Sugar and molasses,
5. The research work undertaken in the Laboratory of the School has been primarily confined to study of the composition of different Palm juices and other different climatic and edaphic conditions. The results so far obtained are very interesting and they throw considerable light on the variations of juices from the different species of Palms. This study is being continued.
6. Utilization of solar heat for manufacture of Palm Gur by the introduction of fine thread nets to cover the trays exposed to the sun, has been experimented on. The fly nuisance experienced in the solar heat process has been overcome.

Manufacture of B. T. B. paper has also been started in the School Laboratory. The B. T. B. paper manufactured in the School Laboratory fully serves the purpose of the Palm gur manufacturers.

In order to study germination of different varieties of Palm seeds and growth of the respective seedlings, a small Palm herbarium has been established inside the School premises. After preliminary observations, it is intended to take up elaborate work on hybridisation and dwarfing of the Palm and also to evolve high juice-yielding varieties. This undertaking is the first of its kind in India on sugar-yielding Palms.

The School supplied 12,000 Date Palm seeds to various prisons in Madras State for plantation in Jails and 13,000 Date Palm seeds to 3 Divisional Forests Officers in Uttar Pradesh for plantation in the Kumaon Valley.

#### *Central Pilot Demonstration Stations*

With a view to exploring the possibilities of economising the cost of production in respect of different products of Palm, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board opened four Central Pilot Demonstration Stations, one each for the four varieties of the sugar-yielding palms, at Poona (Bombay State), Udangudy (Madras State), Kasargode (Madras State) and Kunnarnkulam (Travancore-Cochin).

In order to present a factual and integrated picture of the Palm Gur industry in India from month to month the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board has started a magazine, "The Gud Samachar", in English and Hindi. Arrangements have also been made to publish a Tamil Edition of the magazine.

*All India Palm Gur Workers' Conference*

The Sixth Session of the All India Palm Gur Workers' Conference was held at Puri (Orissa) from 29th to 31st December, 1954. Thirty-two delegates, including tappers, from 16 different States attended the Conference.

*Development Work in States*

The result of the development work done in the 17 States during the year under review, are given below:—

---

1. Gur production	60,000 (Estimated) tons
2. No. of Palm Gur manufacturers	1,50,000 (Estimated)
3. No. of candidates trained	9,000 "
4. No. of Palm Gur manufacturers' Co-operative Societies functioning during the year	2,300 "

---

*Soap Making with non-edible Oil*

Neem and other non-edible oil seeds are available in plenty in the country and if properly utilized are capable of producing new national wealth. Only an infinitesimally small portion of these seeds are at present collected and crushed for oils. The Board's programme is:

1. To organize maximum collection of these seeds.
2. To crush them into oil.
3. To utilize the oil so crushed for soap-making.

Soap-making with non-edible oils is a new kind of village industry. Little or no efforts had previously been made to develop this industry. Obviously, therefore, the task undertaken by the Board is difficult.

Its programme for the year 1953-54 proposed the starting of four demonstration units. These units were expected to organize the collection, decortication and crushing of neem oil seeds. The total expenditure on account of loans to recognized institutions, which were to implement the programme and production subsidies was estimated at Rs. 7 lakhs.

The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,82,000. Of this Rs. 1,85,000 was for loans bearing 3 per cent. interest and the balance, for subsidies. In all Rs. 2,62,000 were distributed among five different institutions for implementing the scheme. The amount given as loan was Rs. 1,65,000 while that for subsidy was Rs. 97,000.

During the period under report the Government has placed at the disposal of the Board a total sum of Rs. 11,46,000 of which Rs. 3,91,000 are to be utilized as subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent. of the capital cost to be given to registered institutions for establishing soap manufacturing centres with oil pressing units at Rs. 17,750 per full centre and towards salary of 20 Supervisor-cum-Chemists at Rs. 1,800 per institution.

The scheme had to be modified and full centres were split up into quarter and half centres, where necessary.

Out of the amount placed with the Board, it has disbursed so far a sum of Rs. 2,00,712-8-0 as subsidy to 16 institutions of which ten are full centres, five are quarter centres and one half centre. Rs. 7,55,000 are for loans. Of this amount of sum of Rs. 2,62,000 has been advanced as loans to 11 institutions. Further allocations have been made.

Besides these amounts Government also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,28,250 of which Rs. 93,000 are to be utilized for grants to one Model Production Centre consisting of one full soap-manufacturing centre and seven oil pressing units. The balance of Rs. 35,250 is towards stipend for training of personnel. Training arrangements are being made at Ekhatpur in Sholapur District and Kora Kendra near Bombay.

#### *Hand-pounding of Rice*

A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was placed with the Board for the year 1953-54 to work out its scheme. The amount was to be utilized for the supply of improved implements, viz., chakkis, dhenkis and fans at 50 per cent. of cost and a production subsidy at a maximum of 6 annas per maund of paddy de-husked. Out of the above funds the Board allotted a sum of Rs. 27,085 for the manufacture and distribution of chakkis and fans at 50 per cent. of cost and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for the production subsidy given to four different institutions.

During the year under review, the Government of India placed an amount of Rs. 4,82,750 out of which Rs. 1,33,750 was to supply improved type of implements, i.e., dhenkis, chakkis and winnowing fans at 50 per cent. of their price and another sum of Rs. 3,50,000 to subsidize production through co-operative societies at the rate of 6 annas per maund of paddy de-husked. Out of this, the Board has disbursed Rs. 2,90,019.

The Government also placed an amount of Rs. 8,50,000 for giving loans at 3 per cent. per annum to registered bodies for stocking paddy and also for manufacturing and stocking improved implements. Out of these the Board has so far disbursed Rs. 2,15,000 to eight different institutions.

*Village Pottery Industry*

In the programmes for the development of Village Pottery Industry the Board lays emphasis on the manufacture of utility articles like cooking pots, water coolers, jars and the receptacles for storing grain, etc., flooring and roofing tiles, bricks, pipes, etc., The programme calls for specialised training and for this purpose it was proposed to start—

- (a) Central Training-cum-Research Institute to train experts in the line,
- (b) Regional Training Centres to train pottery artisans,
- (c) Three Model Production-cum-Demonstration Centres in suitable areas, and
- (d) Six other centres in the intensive development areas.

Government placed at the disposal of the Board a total amount of Rs. 1,29,200 of which Rs. 1,05,600 were on account of grants and Rs. 23,600 for loans. Grants totalling Rs. 7,528-4-0 have been disbursed, while other sums have been allocated for expenditure.

In the implementation of its programme, the Board has already started the Central Training-cum-Research Institute at Khanapur. Though provision exists for 40 trainees, suitable candidates with the necessary qualifications could not be got as the stipends etc. were found to be inadequate by the experienced potter artisans. Twenty-eight trainees were admitted for a five months' course and they are undergoing training at present. The training on the practical side consists of different methods of shaping on wheels, moulds etc., firing pots, tiles, pipes, etc. in different kinds of bhattis, and lacquering of earthen wares.

There has been some delay in starting the three Model Production Centres; but arrangements are nearing completion to set them in motion. It is expected that these will begin to function very soon. Provision has been made for six Centres in Intensive Development Areas at Rs. 6,000 per centre. The areas where the centres are to be located have been selected and the programme of work finalised. Arrangements for intensive training for one month for technicians for these centres has been taken in hand. These centres will mainly be demonstration centres. Special efforts will be made in these centres to encourage manufacture of clay pipes, tiles, cooking pots of special quality, flooring tiles and other domestic utility articles.

*Publicity and Propaganda*

For the period under Report the Government of India placed a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 out of the sanctioned budget for publicity and propaganda. During the period, the following publications have been brought out:—

1. Planning for Full Employment, which is a comprehensive survey of the problems and possibilities of Khadi and other village industries which have been placed under the purview of the Board.
2. Publication of two monthly magazines, viz.,
  - (a) 'Tad Gud Samachar' which deals exclusively with the Tad Gud development industry. This is issued in English and Hindi. Arrangements have been made to issue it in Tamil as well. The publication of this magazine started in the month of September.
  - (b) 'Khadi-Gramodyog': This monthly deals with all matters of interest to the industries which the Board has taken up development. This is also issued in English and Hindi. The publication of this magazine started from October, 1954.
3. 'Building From Below' has been published in English. It is the memorandum of the Planning Wing of the Board and outlines the basic principles which should govern national planning.

In addition to the above, folders have been printed for use in the Khadi-Gramodyog Emporium in Bombay.

*Intensive Area Development*

For the year 1954-55 the Board programmed for the development of selected areas on intensive basis. Each of the areas will comprise of a population of 20,000 spread out in 30 villages on an average. Fifteen such areas were selected. The scheme is conceived in terms of a five-year period in the first instance, beginning from 1955-56, the current year being recorded as preparatory period. These areas are experimental areas for which the Board bears direct responsibilities. The approach is one of reliance on local initiative both in respect of formulating and executing programmes rather than of asking for the participation of local people for the execution of programme in the framing of which they have had no hand.

The organizational pattern is conceived on the basis that each village of the area will constitute a Village Reconstruction Society

composed of primary members each contributing to the Society's funds, one day's labour in a month or its equivalent of Rs. 12 per years either in cash or in kind. The Village Societies will elect their planning committees. These planning committees will elect their representatives who will form a Kshetra Samiti or Areas Planning Board. The Kshetra Samiti will be a registered body and will draw financial assistance from the Board. With the assistance of technical staff placed at its disposal and of the Organiser directly working under the guidance of the Board, the Kshetra Samiti will co-ordinate the activities of the Village Society.

The object sought to be served is to obtain fuller employment and self-sufficiency in primary necessities in the areas.

The Government of India placed at the disposal of the Board a total sum of Rs. 5,40,000 of which 1,89,000 have already been disbursed. Of the balance, a sum of Rs. 3,46,000 has been allocated under the different heads for utilisation in the implementation of the work undertaken as shown in the following table:—

*Co-ordinated Programme for the Development of Village Industries on Intensive Basis*

Details of sanction	Amounts sanctioned	Amounts disbursed	Amounts allocated
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. (a) Grant for six Intensive centres for additional expenditure on Gur Khandsari, Pottery, fibre and carpentry . . . . .	66,000	49,000	} 1,76,000
(b) Grant for meeting 2/3 of cost of construction of godown for 15 centres . . . . .	1,50,000	90,000	
2. Grant for nine intensive centres for additional expenditure on above mentioned industries . . . . .	99,000		
	<u>3,15,000</u>	<u>1,39,000</u>	<u>1,76,000</u>

*Loans*

1. Loan for 6 intensive centres for additional expenditure on Gur Khandsari . . . . .	60,000	10,000	} 1,70,000
(b) Loan for meeting 1/3 of the cost of construction of godowns for 15 centres . . . . .	75,000	45,000	
2. Loan for nine intensive centres for additional expenditure on Gur Khandsari . . . . .	90,000		
	<u>2,25,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>1,70,000</u>

### Economic Research Section

To study the economics of the Village Industries and to formulate specific proposals for their protection and development, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, at its first meeting in February, 1953, set up a Common Production Programmes Committee with Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Shri Khandubhai Desai, Prof. M. L. Dantwala, Shri A. W. Sahasrabudhe, Shri Chandulal P. Parekh and Shri Jhaverbhai Patel (Convenor) as its members. The name of the Committee was changed in December, 1953, to Khadi & Village Industries Economics Committee. The Members of the Committee are:

Shri A. W. Sahasrabudhe (Chairman),  
 Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta,  
 Prof. M. L. Dantwala,  
 Shri Chandulal P. Parekh,  
 Dr. B. V. Narayanswami Naidu,  
 Dr. B. Natarajan,  
 Dr. C. A. Mehta,  
 Shri Jhaverbhai Patel,  
 Shri Khandubhai Desai,  
 Dr. P. E. Gregory of the Indian Oilseeds Committee,  
 Dr. J. D. Sundram (*Ex-Officio* Secretary).

Consequent on his assumption of office as Union Minister for Labour, Shri Khandubhai Desai resigned his membership in September, 1954, and Shri Asoka Mehta has since been co-opted as a member of the Committee.

During 1953-54, the Committee examined the economics of the Village Oil, Handpounding, and Cottage Match Industries and framed specific proposals for their development.

During the current year, the Economics Committee expanded its activities in various directions such as studying specific problems of village industries, collection of data relating to various village industries, and the planning of surveys for specific industries with a view to ascertaining their exact condition.

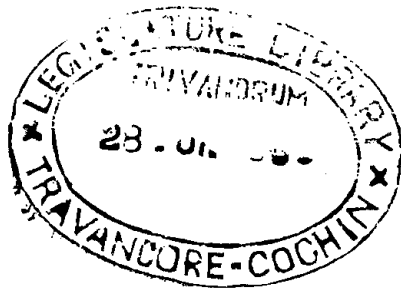
A questionnaire for a survey of the Handspinning Industry was prepared and a pilot survey was conducted at Tirupur and a report on the survey was also prepared. The Committee prepared a memorandum for the Planning Wing outlining the basic principles for drawing up the Second Five Year Plan.



To examine the economics of village industries and frame appropriate proposals, the Board requires comprehensive statistical data about village industries. At the third meeting of the Economics Committee, it was decided to approach the N.S.S. for the collection of basic data on a nation-wide basis, and to assign intensive surveys of specific industries in given regions for analytical purposes for the research staff of the Board. The N.S.S. has assured the Board of its co-operation in collecting information of interest to the Board, already collected in the earlier rounds and of its willingness in including appropriate questions in the future rounds to collect information required by the Board. To facilitate such work, the Central Statistical Organisation has constituted a working party of departmental Statisticians with Shri Jhaverbhai Patel as Chairman to examine the scope, objectives and definition of village industries statistics.

The Economic Research Section of the Board has undertaken some sample surveys also. Mention has already been made of the pilot survey of handspinning industry. It has recently initiated an intensive village survey at Raiyan (District Banaras) in U.P. The section has also collected data relating to the organised and unorganised sectors in various industries such as cotton textiles, paper, oil, silk and wool. A questionnaire for intensive Village survey has been prepared. Plans have been drawn up for the survey of the leather industry and woollen blanket industry as well as various villages to assess their capacity for development. It is expected that a number of surveys will shortly be carried out by the section.

With a view to enabling the Research Section to cope with the rapidly expanding work of collection of data by study and surveys, the Research Staff has been expanded by the appointment of some Research Officers, and Investigators.



---

---

**SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES BOARD**

**1954-55**

---

---

23588

## SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Government of India had requested the Ford Foundation to recruit a team of specialists from foreign countries to come to India to survey the problems of small scale industries and to suggest solutions. The Team which comprised seven specialists arrived in India towards the end of November, 1953. The Team submitted their Report in March, 1954. The Government have examined the recommendations made by the Team and have decided to implement the following recommendations:—

- (i) Establishment of four Regional Institutes of Technology for small scale industries. These Institutes will act as "Service Agencies" and would assist small scale industries in improving their technique of production and management in obtaining credit and finance, in securing proper raw materials, etc.;
- (ii) Establishment of a Marketing Service Corporation which would later integrate its activities with those of the Institutes; and
- (iii) Establishment of a Small Industries Corporation to organise production for meeting Government orders.

### **Organisations for Technical Assistance to Small Industries**

*Establishment of Four Regional Institutes.*—It has been decided to locate the Institutes at Calcutta, Faridabad, Madurai and Bombay. Brief details regarding the jurisdiction of each Institute are given below:—

- (i) Calcutta—to cover the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Manipur and Tripura.
- (ii) Faridabad—to cover the States of Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan, Pepsu, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Ajmer.
- (iii) Bombay—to cover the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Kutch, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal.
- (iv) Madurai—to cover the States of Madras, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad and Coorg

It has also been decided to establish four Branch Units (of the Regional Institutes)—one each in the States of Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad, U.P. and Bihar.

Each Institute will be under the charge of a Director who will be in over-all charge of the Branch Unit which will be headed by an Assistant Director. A skeleton staff has been sanctioned for each of these Institutes. This nucleus organisation will prepare plans for the setting up of the Institutes and building up the departments required and will take up an immediate programme of work.

### **The National Small Industries Corporation**

A Small Industries Corporation was registered on the 4th February, 1955 as a private limited company under the Indian Companies Act, 1913. The primary objectives of this Corporation are:—

- (a) to accept contracts for Government orders and sub-contract them out to suitable small scale industrial units;
- (b) to provide small scale industrial units to whom such orders are sub-contracted with such loans and such technical assistance as are considered necessary for the purpose of fulfilling orders and manufacturing articles of the type and the standard required;
- (c) to effect co-ordination between large-scale and small scale industries by similar methods in order to enable small scale industries to manufacture ancillaries, and other articles required by large scale industrial units.

The Corporation will have an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. which will be subscribed entirely by the Government of India. The Corporation would also be given suitable funds by Government. The Corporation would give loans to small industries for fulfilling orders; and is also empowered to underwrite loans given by commercial banks and State Governments to such industries. The Corporation will also employ technical staff which would assist and advise small units.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held recently when a programme of work was chalked out.

### **Appointment of a Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries**

A Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries has been appointed under this Ministry with effect from 6th September, 1954. He is in over-all charge of the organisations for small scale industries, mentioned above.

### Constitution of Small Scale Industries Board

A Small Scale Industries Board was also constituted by the Government of India on the 2nd November, 1954 with the Development Commissioner as Chairman and representatives of certain Ministries and State Governments as members. The functions of the Board are to co-ordinate the activities of the organisations, mentioned above and to frame and implement programmes generally for the development of small scale industries in the country.

A meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board was held in January, 1955.

*Credit Facilities.*—In the Conference held in Bombay on the 15th June, 1954 with the representatives of certain State Governments to discuss the recommendations of Ford Foundation International Team, it was decided that State Governments should be requested to liberalise the rules governing the grant of loans in the following directions:—

(i) The loans should be given upto 75 per cent. of the value of security instead of 50 per cent. as at present.

(ii) Any or all of the following securities may be accepted:—

- (a) Mortgage of borrower's land and/or building.
- (b) Mortgage of borrower's machinery, plant, etc.
- (c) Mortgage of land or building or both to be purchased with money loaned by Government.
- (d) Mortgage of machinery, plant, etc., to be purchased with money loaned by Government and
- (e) Adequate securities, furnished by persons other than borrowers. Such liberalisation, besides other advantages, would facilitate borrowing by Co-operative Organisations.

(iii) Shortening of procedure for the verification of applications for grant of loans.

(iv) Delegation of powers to Directors of Industries to grant loans themselves upto certain ceiling.

(v) Fixation of the rate of interest at a maximum of 5 per cent. per annum.

(vi) Fixation of the maximum amount of loan to be sanctioned to Rs. 50,000 to each unit.

It was also decided that the Central Government would meet half the loss resulting from such liberalisation upto a maximum limit so far as the Centre is concerned, of 5 per cent. of the total loans granted.

It was further decided at the Conference that loans can be granted upto a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh in each case and that the time for repayment should be extended to 10 years. The rate of interest has been fixed at 3½ per annum. The above decisions were accordingly communicated to all State Governments.

In pursuance of this scheme the Central Government have so far sanctioned about Rs. 64 lakhs as loans to State Governments.

During 1954-55 in addition to this new development the Government of India continued the system of giving financial assistance to State Governments for specific schemes for the development of small scale industries. These schemes covered various aspects of such a development programme, e.g., training centres, supply of technical equipment, marketing, provision of loan facilities, etc.

The Central Government's expenditure in 1954-55 on small scale industries was more than Rs. 1.52 crores (*vide* Annexure) as compared to Rs. 33 lakhs in 1953-54. With the new Organisations and the programme of work drawn up by the Small Scale Industries Board it is expected that the expenditure would increase considerably in the next few years. The programme of the Board includes the establishment of demonstration plants for certain basic industries, e.g., Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Leather and Pottery; the formation of Corporatives or groups of small units with Central Workshops for common processes and with a Central Organisation which would secure them raw materials and give assistance in marketing; the establishment of Industrial Estates; encouragement to small scale industries to take up new lines of manufacture, etc. Special attention will be paid to the use of power by small industries.

State Governments have been asked to prepare schemes on these lines. The Institutes for Small Industries mentioned above would simultaneously assist small industries in improving their techniques of Production, Management, Marketing, etc.

ANNEXURE

*Statement showing brief details of the schemes for SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES for which financial assistance has been given during the year 1954-55*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Govt.	Schemes.	Amount sanctioned		
			Grant	Loan	Total
1	2		3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>1. Government of Uttar Pradesh.</i>					
(i)		Development of Cutlery industry	39,000	..	39,000
(ii)		Installation of measuring machine at Agra.	21,364	..	21,364
(iii)		Continuance of quality markingscheme	1,00,500	..	1,00,500
(iv)		Development of leather flaying and tanning industry.	5,08,091	2,25,000	7,33,091
(v)		Establishment of one cooperative production Centre. for the development of footwear Industry.	70,107	5,00,000	5,70,137
(vi)		Installation of wood-seasoning plant at Allahabad and Bareilly.	1,70,490	..	1,70,490
(vii)		Establishment of training- <i>cum</i> -production Centres for Cottage and small scale industries.	3,76,000	31,000	4,07,000
(viii)		Grant of loans to cottage and small scale industries.	..	10,00,000	10,00,000
<i>2. Government of Bihar.</i>					
(i)		Development of pottery industry	..	1,23,520	1,23,520
(ii)		Grant of Loans to small scale industries.	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
<i>3. Government of Hyderabad.</i>					
(i)		Establishment of two training- <i>cum</i> -production Centres for utility leather Goods.	..	1,11,000	1,11,000
(ii)		Establishment of a Model Tannery at Warangal.	64,220	69,463	1,33,683
(iii)		Scheme for imparting training in power-driven small scale machines.	1,40,629	21,429	1,62,058
(iv)		Scheme for starting 20 Cooperative Work Centres.	2,84,950	1,50,000	4,34,950

1	2	3	4	5
(v) Development of Brassware industry on Cooperative basis in two Centres.		21,885	30,000	51,885
(vi) Development of Brassware industry on cooperative basis.		1,200	..	1,200
<b>4. Government of Orissa.</b>				
(i) Development of Tannery at Boudh		2,816	..	2,816
(ii) Development of Blacksmithy and Carpentry.		..	20,000	20,000
(iii) Loans to Small Scale Industries		..	5,00,000	5,00,000
(iv) Aid to Cooperatives in Glassware, sports Goods, Blacksmithy etc.		..	10,000	10,000
(v) Establishment of a Blacksmithy-cum-tinsmithy cum-welding shop.		8,585	1,500	10,085
<b>5. Government of Saurashtra.</b>				
(i) Scheme for imparting training in cottage industries.		12,000	..	12,000
(ii) Industrial Sheds for small scale industries		..	2,50,000	2,50,000
(iii) Scheme for promotion of Research introducing better technique and production of goods.		12,500		12,500
(iv) Grant of loans to cottage and small scale industries.		..	5,00,000	5,00,000
<b>6. Government Andhra.</b>				
(i) Establishment of Soaping and Ratting Centre and yarn Unit.		3,000	..	3,000
(ii) Grant of loans to small scale industries		..	2,00,000	2,00,000
(iii) Establishment of a glass Beed Centre		4,750	..	4,750
(iv) Establishment of Glass Bangle manufacture Training Centre.		5,300	..	5,300
(v) Establishment of a Glass Bangle and Beed Training Centre.		13,600	..	13,600
(vi) Construction of building for the Coir industrial school at Barua.		29,500	..	29,500



1	2	3	4
<i>7. Government of Punjab.</i>			
(i) Establishment of a training-cum-production centre for Footwear & Leather goods.	6,245	..	6,245
(ii) Establishment of retanning & finishing Centre.	60,566	..	60,566
(iii) Establishment of Training-cum-production Centre for the manufacture of casing, cappings, & Bamboo articles.	12,533	..	12,533
(iv) Establishment of a Centre for training in Blacksmithy in rural areas, where electricity is available.	6,424	..	6,424
(v) Establishment of a Centre for training in Blacksmithy in rural areas, where electricity is not available.	4,844	..	4,844
(vi) Loans to small scale industries.	..	4,00,000	4,00,000
(vii) Marketing of Cottage and Small Scale Industries.	29,500	1,91,000	2,20,500
(viii) Standardisation of products of Cottage and Small Scale Industries.	34,495	..	34,495
(ix) Purchase of machinery and equipment for surgical Instruments Centre at Sonapat.	17,500	..	17,500
<i>8. Government of Bombay.</i>			
(i) Development of Tanning Industry	43,958 *	..	43,958
(ii) Development of leather making	11,604	..	11,604
(iii) Purchase of Cutters for millinery machines	2,500	..	2,500
(iv) Development of tanning industry	7,793	65,145	72,938
(v) Grant of loan to Cottage & Small Scale Industries.	..	10,00,000	10,00,000
(vi) Establishment of a show room at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona.	15,000	..	15,000
<i>9. Government of Madhya Bharat.</i>			
(i) Scheme for the manufacture of clocks	1,23,250	15,000	1,38,250
(ii) Development of wood-working industry	73,500	..	73,500
(iii) Expansion of existing tanneries and setting up of new tannery.	76,825	30,000	1,06,825
(iv) Development of Cooperative Organisation among Mochies	11,000	20,000	31,000
(v) Establishment of an Industrial Centre at Joara.	1,24,000	..	1,24,000
(vi) Establishment of a Carpentry Centre	25,965	10,000	35,965

	1	2	3	4
<b>10. Government of Rajasthan.</b>				
(i) Establishment of Blacksmithy-cum-tin-smithy-cum-Welding workshop with electricity.	61,710	48,000	1,09,710	
(ii) Development of Footwear and leather goods industry.	21,150	24,000	45,150	
(iii) Grant of loans to cottage and small scale industries.	..	1,75,000	1,75,000	
<b>11. Government of West Bengal.</b>				
(i) Development of Small Engineering industries at Howrah.	1,89,630	11,83,333	13,72,971	
(ii) Development of Blacksmithy . . .	23,850	18,000	41,850	
(iii) Development of Carpentry industry . .	11,775	..	11,775	
(iv) Development of Carpentry . . .	..	13,200	13,200	
<b>12. Government of Travancore-Cochin.</b>				
(i) Loans to small scale industries . . .	..	5,00,000	5,00,000	
(ii) Development of 20 small scale industries	5,06,000	..	5,06,000	
(iii) Organisation and Development of Coir Industry.	1,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	
<b>13. Government of Madhya Pradesh.</b>				
(i) Grant of loans to small scale industries	..	3,00,000	3,00,000	
(ii) Development of leather industry . . .	20,250	1,27,750	1,48,000	
<b>14. Government of Madras.</b>				
(i) Grant of loans to small scale industries	..	3,50,000	3,50,000	
(ii) For advance of loan to the Metal Industries Ltd., Shoranur to be utilised by them for repairs and overhaul and for requirements of tools and for working capital.	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	
(iii) Establishment of two Carpentry workshops.	49,440	30,000	79,450	
(iv) Establishment of service centres for cottage footwear industry.	1,03,710	..	1,03,710	
(v) Manufacture of scientific glasswear	52,037	8,500	60,537	
(vi) For being given to Kumbakonam Cooperative Metal Works.	3,938	..	3,938	
<b>15. Government of Pepsu.</b>				
(i) Grant of loans to small scale industries	..	2,10,000	2,10,000	
(ii) Development of Carpentry and Wood-work.	9,000	9,000	18,000	
<b>16. Government of Assam.</b>				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage and small scale industries.	..	2,50,000	2,50,000	
<b>17. Government of Jammu and Kashmir.</b>				
(i) Development of Footwear and leather good.	14,120	..	14,120	
(ii) Development of carpentry and wood-work.	20,800	..	20,800	
(iii) Development of blacksmithy . . .	52,500	..	52,500	

	1	2	3	4
18. <i>Government of Delhi.</i>				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage and small scale industries.	..		10,00,000	10,00,000
19. <i>Government of Tripura.</i>				
Grant of loans to cottage Industries etc.	..		69,000	69,000
20. <i>Government of Kutch.</i>				
Grant of loans to cottage and small scale Industries	..		57,000	57,000
21. <i>Government of Himachal Pradesh.</i>				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage industries etc.	..		50,000	50,000
(ii) Scheme for conducting survey of cottage and small scale industries.	5,000	..		5,000
22. <i>Government of Bhopal.</i>				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage and small scale industries.	..		1,00,000	1,00,000
23. <i>Government of Coorg.</i>				
(i) Grant of Loans to cottage industries etc	..		40,000	40,000
(ii) Establishment of a smithy section to be attached to the Agricultural School at Kudige.	14,360	..		14,360
(iii) Model Smithy to be operated with power at Mercara.	1,203	..		1,203
24. <i>Government of Vindhya Pradesh.</i>				
Grant of Loans to cottage and small scale industries	..		3,75,000	3,75,000
25. <i>Government of Manipur.</i>				
Grant of loans to cottage industries etc.	..		70,000	70,000
26. <i>Government of Aimer.</i>				
Grant of loans to cottage and small scale industries	..		1,00,000	1,00,000
27. Family Welfare Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd., New Delhi, for the establishment of match factory in Delhi.		15,000	1,00,000	1,15,000
Miscellaneous Expenditure	. .	8,911	..	8,911
TOTAL	. .	38,62,403	1,13,81,840	1,52,44,243

23588



---

---

**COIR BOARD**

**1954-55**

---

---

## COIR INDUSTRY

In December, 1953, the Parliament passed into law the Coir Industry Act, to provide for the control by the Union Government of the Coir Industry and for that purpose, to establish a Coir Board. The Act was brought into force on 9th February, 1954.

A Coir Board has been set up with effect from 7th July, 1954.

The duty of the Board is to promote by such measures as it thinks fit, the development of the Coir Industry and such measures may relate to—

- (a) promoting exports of coir yarn and coir products and carrying on propaganda for that purpose;
- (b) regulating under the supervision of the Central Government the production of husks, coir yarn and coir products by registering coir spindles and looms for manufacturing coir products, licensing exporters of coir, coir yarn and coir products and taking such other appropriate steps as may be prescribed;
- (c) undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific technological and economic research and maintaining and assisting in the maintenance of one or more research institutes;
- (d) collecting statistics from manufacturers of and dealers in, coir products and from such other persons as may be prescribed, on any matter relating to the coir industry; the publication of statistics so collected or portions thereof or extracts therefrom;
- (e) fixing grade standards and arranging when necessary for inspection of coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products;
- (f) improving the marketing of coconut husk, coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products in India and elsewhere and preventing unfair competition;
- (g) promoting co-operative organisation among products of husks, coir fibre and coir yarn and manufacturers of coir products;

- (h) ensuring remunerative returns to producers of husks, coir fibre and coir yarn and manufacturers of coir products;
- (i) licensing of retting places and warehouses and otherwise regulating the stocking and sale of coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products both for the internal market and for exports;
- (j) advising on all matters relating to the development of the coir industry;
- (k) such other matters as may be prescribed.

#### *Inauguration*

The Board was inaugurated on Thursday, 19th August, 1954, at the Durbar Hall, Ernakulam, by His Highness the Raj Pramukh of the Travancore-Cochin State.

#### *First Meeting of the Board*

On the day following the inauguration, i.e., on Friday, 20th August, 1954, the first meeting of the Board was held in the Office of the Board. At this meeting, Shri N. Kunjuraman, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board for one year and the following persons were elected as members of the Executive Committee which is to consist of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the five members.

Dr. P. V. Nair  
 Shri J. Murukandy  
 Shri V. V. Job  
 Shri A. Karunakara Menon  
 Shri B. K. Nair.

#### *Appointment of Ad hoc Committees*

It was considered that special sub-Committees should examine the various questions and advise the Board on the policy to be followed and the measures necessary for carrying out the policy. The Board therefore set up 6 Ad Hoc Committees as mentioned below:

- (1) Ad hoc Committee for Husk and Fibre
- (2) " " for Yarn
- (3) " " for Internal Marketing
- (4) " " for External Marketing
- (5) " " for Coir Products
- (6) " " for Research & Statistics.

The above Committees issued questionnaires both in English and Malayalam and distributed among persons and associations interested in the industry. Answers to these questionnaires are now being considered by the Committees.

*Appointment of a temporary Chairman of the Coir Board*

With the sudden death of Shri M. C. Thomas the Chairman of the Board, there was a set back in the smooth working of the Coir Board. Shri P. V. S. Sarma, an Under Secretary in the Ministry

Commerce and Industry has been appointed temporarily as Chairman of the Coir Board. With regard to the appointment of a permanent Chairman of the Coir Board, the Madras and Travancore-Cochin State Governments have been addressed to recommend suitable names. The matter is under consideration.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and on the advice of the committee appointed to fix minimum rates of wages payable to the persons employed in the manufacture of Coir, the Travancore-Cochin Government have fixed minimum rates of wages payable to such employees. Numerous representations have been received by the State Government representing the difficulties in implementing the minimum wages. A conference was therefore held by the State Minister for Labour on the 14th December, 1954 in which most of the leading employers and the representatives of the Trade Unions were represented. In the light of the foregoing facts and the discussions at the Conference the State Government have constituted a Committee to examine the position that has affected the labourers and also the smooth and regular working of the Industry, and to submit a report to Government. The Report is awaited.

The Government have given a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 1 lakh to the Travancore-Cochin Government for the Organisation of Coir cooperative Societies.

Exports of coir are indicated in the Annexure.

A customs duty of 8 annas per cwt. has been levied on all exports of coir fibre and coir yarn from 1st March, 1954. The collection of cess so far is indicated below:—

	Rs.
March 1954 . . . . .	38,000
April 1954 . . . . .	44,000
May 1954 . . . . .	42,000
June 1954 . . . . .	34,000
July 1954 . . . . .	39,000
August 1954 . . . . .	38,000
September 1954 . . . . .	60,000
October 1954 . . . . .	48,000
November 1954 . . . . .	22,000
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>3,65,000</u>

ANNEXURE

Export of Coir Manufactures and Coir During the year 1954

(Value in '000' of Rs.)

Months	Coir Manufactures										
	Coir Un-manufactured		Coir Yarn		Coir mats and Mattings		Other sorts		Total		
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	
	Ton		000 CWT		000 CWT		000 CWT		000 CWT		000 CWT
April 1954	29	23	64	3235	20	1559	10	1027	94	5821	
May 1954	66	49	98	4064	17	1275	9	777	124	6116	
June 1954	15	12	57	3734	26	1792	12	95	95	6445	
July 1954	74	56	76	3517	24	2043	13	962	113	6522	
August 1954	45	37	71	3198	29	1965	2	790	112	5953	
September 1954	54	43	86	4189	31	2169	14	1114	131	7472	
October 1954	60	50	95	4176	26	1846	12	966	133	6988	
November 1954	39	32	105	4906	29	2039	12	955	146	7940	
December 1954	26	17	102	4766	25	1807	10	816	137	7389	
Total	490	371	1039	48577	295	22675	142	11334	1476	81604	





---

---

**CENTRAL SILK BOARD**

**1954-55**

---

---

23534

## CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BOMBAY

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD 1954-55

### Introduction

Sericulture affords a congenial subsidiary occupation to agriculturists in the sericultural areas as it supports a large number of people directly in addition to providing employment to many thousands of families indirectly in the manufacture of rearing and reeling appliances. The industry is mainly practised in Mysore, Madras, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir and Assam, and in the Punjab (1), Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa on a smaller scale. The area under mulberry cultivation in the year 1953 was 1,42,282 acres, besides a total number of 44,90,000 mulberry trees. The production of mulberry silk in 1953 was 1,868,311 lbs. and that of non-mulberry silk 5,95,448 lbs. As against this, the production of mulberry and non-mulberry silk during 1954 is estimated to be 23,48,900 lbs. and 4,86,220 lbs. respectively.

### Meetings of the Central Silk Board and its Committees

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Central Silk Board was held at Bombay on the 16th September 1954 to consider the recommendations of the Technical Development Committee which met on 15th September, 1954 and to elect a Standing Committee. At this meeting, the Chairman re-constituted the Technical Development Committee of the Board.

The Technical Development Committee of the Board met at Bombay on 15th September, 1954 and 20th December, 1954 to scrutinise the technical schemes received from the State Governments and to make recommendations to the Board and the Standing Committee respectively.

The Standing Committee of the Board met on the dates indicated below:—

11th June, 1954

11th November, 1954 (Emergent Meeting)

22nd December, 1954 and

4th February, 1955 (Emergent Meeting)

The Expert Committee, which was constituted in 1952 in order to examine the working of the existing reeling machines in West Bengal, Mysore and Madras and to suggest a standard type, met on 17th July, 1954 and 3rd December 1954 to scrutinise the results obtained during the trials with the improved types of reeling appliances at Kanakapura (Mysore) and Malda (West Bengal).

The Silk Industry Stabilisation Committee met at Bombay on 13th September, 1954 and 14th September, 1954 and submitted its interim report.

### **Improvement of Mulberry**

As a result of the experiments conducted in the major sericultural States, it has been found that the yield of mulberry could be increased by resorting to cultivation of mulberry grafts with improved varieties, as the cost of production of mulberry had a great bearing on the cost of cocoons. The Central Silk Board has given grants to the different States for the preparation and distribution of grafts to sericulturists. So far about 6 lakhs of grafts have been distributed to the sericulturists in the different areas. During the year 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 4,11,816 was sanctioned to the State Governments of Mysore, Madras, West Bengal, Assam and Uttar Pradesh for the establishment of graft nurseries. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned to the Government of Madras for supplying pumpsets for the sericulturists for irrigating mulberry garden as a special case. At the meeting of the Standing Committee held on 22nd December, 1954, a scheme for opening a model demonstration unit for preparation and distribution of mulberry manure mixture in the seed areas in Madras was approved and a sum of Rs. 1,125 being 50 per cent. of the recurring expenditure, was sanctioned.

### **Improvement of Silk Worm Seeds**

The question of improving the quality of basic seeds required for the preparation of cross-breed layings is also engaging the attention of the Central Silk Board. Basic Seed Farms for production of pure indigenous silk worm seeds and also Hill Rearing Stations for the maintenance of univoltine and bivoltine races of silk worms have been started under the schemes, approved by the Board in the States of Mysore, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. During the year 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 4,62,555 was sanctioned towards the schemes designed for the improvement of silk worm rearing. Incubation chambers and refrigerators, which form useful adjuncts to seed supply organisations, have been provided in all the major sericultural States through grants from the Central Silk Board. The Board has also given grants for the introduction of chakwi rearing centres in some of the States.

The Central Silk Board, at its Annual General Meeting on the 28th and 29th June, 1950, stressed the necessity for a suitable enactment prohibiting the use of un-examined silk worm seeds. The Government of India, however, felt that this was a State subject. The Government of Mysore have enacted legislation which prohibits the use of un-examined seeds and envisages the establishment of notified cocoon markets for regulated supply of cocoons for filatures and charka establishments. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act 1952 came into force in the State of Mysore on 28th August, 1954. Enactment of similar legislation by Madras Government has since been approved.

### **Establishment of Cocoon Markets**

The Tariff Commission, in its report on the sericulture industry, has suggested that notified cocoon markets may be established in the States so that the prices of cocoons may be kept within reasonable limits. The views of the State Governments are being ascertained. During the period under review, a sum of Rs. 1,200 was paid to the Mysore Government for continuing the Voluntary Cocoon Market at Ramanagaram, which was opened in 1951. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,06,920 has been sanctioned to the West Bengal Government for the re-organisation of voluntary cocoon markets. These voluntary cocoon markets are designed to assist the silk worm rearers by ensuring them of correct weighment and payment of cash as soon as cocoons are surrendered.

### **Improvement of Silk Reeling**

Cottage silk reeling, which did not receive as much attention as was necessary, is engaging the attention of the Central Silk Board. An Experts' Committee which was constituted by the Central Silk Board in 1952 to study the efficiency of the various improved models of cottage silk reeling machinery with a view to determine the most suitable type for adoption in India, has almost completed its work. Trials with these machines were conducted in Mysore and West Bengal. It is hoped that before long the final report of the Committee will be before the Board.

Though it was decided by the Standing Committee of the Board previously that only schemes of investigation aiming at improving the quality and increasing the yield of silk during the reeling processes should be subsidised by the Board, some requests were received from the filature industry for outright grants. The Technic Development Committee at its meeting on 15th September, 1954 recommended that the Mysore Government might be granted

interest-free loan for modernisation of reeling machinery at the Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura, if the Government so desired. The Committee also recommended that a loan with a nominal interest might be granted to the West Bengal Government for starting a model filature factory of 100 basins at Malda subject to the scheme being revised by the Secretary of the Central Silk Board. The Committee reiterated its earlier decision that out-right grants cannot be made for commercial purposes. During the year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned as a capital grant to West Bengal Government for the formulation of a reelers' organisation and for installation of 20 units of improved type of reeling machinery.

### **Silk Conditioning and Testing Houses**

In order to afford facilities for getting the silk tested and graded before being marketed and in order to create an incentive among the raw silk producers to follow the standards prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution, grants were made for the establishment of a silk testing and conditioning house. During the year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 73,120 was sanctioned to the West Bengal Government for the establishment of a silk testing and conditioning house at Calcutta. It might be recalled in this connection that the Central Silk Board has already sanctioned during 1953-54 a sum of Rs. 99,000 to the Government of Mysore for the shifting of the Government Silk Conditioning and Testing House from Channapatna to Bangalore and for the construction of a suitable building to house the Silk Conditioning and Testing House at Bangalore.

### **Marketing of Raw Silk**

It has been accepted in principle by the Central Silk Board that organisation of co-operative societies for marketing of raw silk is essential in order to eliminate certain defects in the present organisation such as speculation and high margin of profit by the middlemen. With a view to avoid such speculation States are being encouraged to organise raw silk marketing co-operative societies.

### **Sericultural Research**

As in any other industry, in sericulture also research plays a very important part in reducing the cost and improving the quality of silk. Valuable experimental work in the different aspects are being carried on in Mysore, Madras, West Bengal and Assam. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 70,500 was sanctioned to the Government of Mysore for carrying on research on mulberry and to continue the research work on silk worm nutrition in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

### Foreign Training to Technical Officers

During the year under review, 6 officers—2 for studying the silk reeling industry and 4 officers to study the organisation of sericultural industry in Japan, were deputed to Japan. The cost of deputation of these officers was borne by the Central Silk Board and the State Governments on 50:50 basis.

### Sericultural Training in India

With the introduction of the sericulture industry in some of the States, it has been found difficult to manage the technical section due to dearth of trained personnel. In order to overcome this handicap, the Board has given grants to the Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh for getting promising persons trained in the industry at Mysore and Madras. The Board has also recommended the introduction of sericulture as a basic craft in the schools. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 6,600 was sanctioned to the Government of Madras for the introduction of sericulture as a pre-vocational subject at four centres in the State.

### Development of non-Mulberry Silk

The Development of non-mulberry silk industry, i.e. muga, tassar and eri, is engaging the attention of the Central Silk Board. After visiting different non-mulberry areas, the Secretary of the Board formulated schemes for the development of non-mulberry silk in the States of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The schemes envisaged removal of the present handicaps facing the industry in these areas. These schemes were considered by the Board on 16th September, 1954. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 54,956 for the organisation of tassar silk industry in Madhya Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 1,69,600 for the establishment of tassar seed supply stations in Bihar and a sum of Rs. 42,564 for the development of tassar industry in Orissa was sanctioned. For the development of Eri Industry in Orissa a sum of Rs. 50,135 was sanctioned during the year.

The demonstrators attached to the Liaison Office of the Board at Calcutta are carrying on demonstrations with eri spinning and tassar reeling machines invented by Shri Nidhi Ram Das of Gauhati in the States of Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The Standing Committee of the Central Silk Board at its meeting on 11th June, 1954 resolved that Shri Nidhi Ram Das, who had designed these machines, should be encouraged by the Board with financial assistance which might enable him to reduce the cost of manufacture and publicise to use of this machine over a large area, and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10,000 from the current year's grant for disbursement to Shri Nidhi Ram Das.

### **Promotion of Exports of Silk Fabrics**

In order to explore the possibilities of marketing of Indian silk fabrics abroad, a large range of samples were collected and forwarded to our Embassy in New York and Belgium for display in those countries. It is reported that our samples attracted a lot of interest from the traders. This information has been passed on to the interested parties in India.

### **Artificial silk fabrics, staple fibre or mixed fabrics being marketed as pure silk fabrics**

This question has been engaging the attention of the Central Silk Board since 1952. The Standing Committee at its meeting held on 11th June, 1954, discussed this question again in detail and felt that instead of enacting any legislation which might present practical difficulties, the consumer should be educated by propaganda through various Governments, co-operative and aided organisations, news papers, films etc. In order to examine the question further and to advise the Board in the matter of carrying on educational propaganda in the use of pure silk fabrics a small sub-Committee was appointed. The sub-Committee is expected to meet early to examine the question.

### **Stabilisation of Silk Industry in India**

The Committee that was constituted by the Central Silk Board at its annual meeting on 19th December, 1953 to devise ways and means to stabilise the prices of raw silk in India and to ensure a reasonable remuneration to the silk worm rearers visited the major silk producing areas in India to get a first hand knowledge of the conditions existing there. The Committee has submitted its interim report. The final report of the Committee is expected to be ready shortly when it will be placed before the Board for necessary action.

### **Setting up of a Commercial Intelligence and Statistical Bureau in the Office of the Central Silk Board**

In order to collect statistics relating to silk industry and to conduct statistical survey in the States, a scheme for setting up of a Commercial Intelligence and Statistical Bureau in the Office of the Central Silk Board at Bombay was sanctioned by the Board at its meeting on 16th September, 1954.

### **Working of the Liaison Offices**

The technical staff attached to the Liaison Offices of the Central Silk Board at Bangalore, New Delhi and Calcutta are rendering necessary technical assistance to the technical officers of the State

23588

75

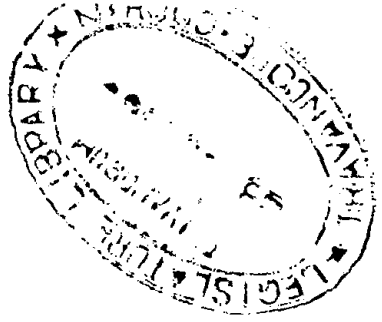
Governments. During their visits to the different centres, they have also been examining the working of the schemes subsidised by the Board. One of the demonstrators attached to the Liaison Office at Calcutta has been assisting the officers in the Community Project Area in Salempur, Uttar Pradesh in the matter of demonstration of eri rearing and spinning.

#### **Market Trend**

The prices of raw silk continued to rule high during the period under review. In order to bring down prices of imported silk, the Government decided to canalise such imports through the Central Silk Board, from January, 1955. Under the Indo-Chinese Agreement, the Central Silk Board has been entrusted with the import and distribution of 90 tons of Chinese raw silk of which 50 tons have already arrived. This silk is to be distributed at prices which would be within the reach of the consumer but at the same time would maintain the reasonable price level for indigenous raw silk.

In order to protect the interests of the sericultural industry, the import of raw silk was also linked up with an off-take of filature silk indigenously produced and to limit the quantity to be imported to the actual difference between production and requirements of raw silk.





---

---

**ALL INDIA HANDICRAFTS BOARD**

**1954-55**

---

---

## REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ALL-INDIA HANDICRAFTS BOARD

The All India Handicrafts Board was set up in November, 1952 and was recently reconstituted.

The Board had the following 4 industries for intensive development in its first year's programme of work: (1) Pottery (2) Mat weaving (3) Toys (4) Hand-printed textiles. In the subsequent year they selected bamboo, cane, straw and other allied fibre industries for intensive development. For the next year the following new industries have been selected for intensive development: (1) Bidri (2) Horn and Ivory (3) Wool and Wool Products.

### Development

The State Governments and other institutions interested in the development of handicrafts industry were advised to draw up schemes for industries selected for intensive development and send to Government and the Board for examination and recommendation. But the schemes recommended by the Board during these years were not confined only to those industries but covered almost the full range of 42 industries originally approved by them as coming under handicrafts in 1952. In addition to the schemes sponsored by the State Governments and other bodies, engaged in the development of handicrafts, the Board has itself sponsored certain development schemes. The Board has recommended schemes for preservation of ancient and rare crafts which were dying due to lack of patronage, e.g., Silk Brocade Industry at Surat, Blue Pottery in Delhi, Weaving Traditional Designs at Kanjeevaram, Doll-making etc.

In order to facilitate disposal of the schemes by Government, it has been decided to categorise the schemes received from the States into three groups, viz., (1) Purely Developmental (2) Semi-Commercial but mainly developmental and (3) Commercial. An understanding has been reached with the authorities concerned as to the quantum of financial aid to be given to the schemes coming under each of these categories.

The Government have so far sanctioned 75 schemes totalling Rs. 8,72,373 towards grants and Rs. 7,33,445 towards loans. A list of these schemes is given in Appendix I. Besides an expenditure of Rs. 1,85,982 was incurred on miscellaneous items and Rs. 5,00,000 on exhibitions.

The All India Handicrafts Board has been provided with facilities to finance schemes directly sponsored by them through a Personal Ledger Account.

Besides affording financial assistance towards implementation of development schemes, the Board has been assisting artisans in obtaining raw-materials.

### Marketing

Eversince the inception of the Board, special attention has been paid to the marketing of handicrafts both in India and abroad. The Board has organised so far three Marketing Conferences as detailed below:—

Marketing Conference at Trivandrum—February, 1953.

Marketing Conference at Ranchi—June, 1954.

Marketing Conference at Puri—January, 1955.

Representatives of State Governments and other institutions or organisations engaged in the work were present. The Board has adopted a comprehensive recommendations relating to emporia for the sale of handicrafts in the country viz. each State Government should have a central emporium in the Capital City for not only selling their products but also undertaking to sell the products of other States on a reciprocal basis. This has been accepted by many States and the Board has already recommended financial assistance to a few State Governments and others for opening such emporia. The Board has itself sponsored the opening of a handicrafts emporium in Madras on an All India basis.

To give a fillip to internal marketing, specialised exhibitions of different crafts have been held by the Board. An exhibition of pottery, toys and mat-weaving was held in 1953, an exhibition of Indian hand-printed textiles and an exhibition of Nirmal products in 1954. The amount sanctioned for the exhibitions of handicrafts in the country and abroad during the period is Rs. 5,00,971. A list of exhibitions sanctioned during the year is given in Appendix II.

The Board also proposes to hold the following exhibitions in the near future:—

(1) A Metalware exhibition.

(2) An exhibition for the benefit of foreign buyers to give an opportunity to foreign merchants to see various kinds of handicrafts that are manufactured in India and to place orders with the manufacturers direct.

## (3) A Folk Crafts Exhibition.

In addition, the Board has decided to arrange a Handicrafts Week in April, 1955.

Some of the exhibitions scheduled to be held next year in foreign countries are:—

Moscow  
Helsinki  
Oslo  
Copenhagen  
Stockholm  
Brussels

Among the foreign exhibitions in which the Board has participated during the year are:—

Name of Countries	Name of exhibition of fair
1. U.K.	British Industries Fair held in London in May, 1954.
2. Switzerland	Display of dolls exhibitions in Switzerland.
3. U.S.A.	Washington State Third International Trade Fair, Seattle.
4. South America	Exhibition of Indian handicrafts at Saopoulo (Brazil).
5. Egypt	International Fair at Cairo and Damascus.
6. Indo-China	Display of India handicrafts in the offices of the Indian National Delegation International Commission, Indo-China.
7. Nepal	Exhibition in Nepal.

Other important activities of the Board during the period under report are (1) Conducting of a marketing clinic for handicrafts at Srinagar and (2) forming a Mobile Exhibition Unit for the Board. The marketing clinic was the first of its kind, ever organised for this specific purpose in the country. It afforded a good opportunity for all to view the variety of Kashmir handicrafts products and enabled the members of the Board to establish direct contact with the artisans, to know the process of manufacture, the raw materials used, the handicaps of the artisans, their economic conditions etc.

Useful recommendations, as a result of this study, were made by the Board and communicated to the State Government for their information and suitable action.

The specialised exhibitions conducted by the Board aroused considerable interest among the people in regard to the types of articles manufactured by the artisans in the country. With a view to extend the benefits of such an opportunity to people in other cities also, a mobile unit to organise similar exhibitions from centre to centre was formed. This Mobile Unit has gone round the country with Indian hand-printed textiles collected from all over the country. They include specimens of cotton and silk prints some 500 years old executed with superb skill and colour schemes. The Mobile Unit has already organised exhibitions at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras, Nagpur, Calcutta, Patna and Lucknow. The exhibitions proved to be a great success. It is now intended to organise similar exhibitions on the same lines of other industries also in the near future. Sales in the various exhibitions amounted to Rs. 24,500.

### **Assistance to Industry**

As the hand-printing industry had been facing considerable competition from the mill printing sector, an Enquiry Committee of the Board has been asked to study the problem and make recommendations. Meanwhile the Government have restricted printing of textiles by mills as an interim measure.

With a view to facilitate production of quality handicrafts for export and for internal purposes, the Government of India have placed at the disposal of the Handicrafts Board a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 for granting short-term loans to State Governments and others against firm orders received by them for handicrafts goods.

The Board has recommended the formation of an Export Promotion Organisation which will take the responsibility of canvassing orders for the various emporia as well as furnishing designs and suggestions for improving the quality of articles. This is under consideration of the Government.

### **Museum**

The Craft Museum has now been shifted to a more commodious place in the premises previously occupied by the Army and Navy Stores in Connaught Circus. The Government of India have also allotted land measuring 3 acres in the Inderprastha area, Delhi for a permanent building for the museum.

23580

83

### **Design Centres**

The Board is proposing to establish regional Designing Centres for introducing new designs or re-orientate old designs to meet the demand of the market.

### **Publicity and Publications**

To provide information on handicrafts, arrangements have been made to publish an illustrated catalogue of handicrafts products on an All-India character. The Pictorial folders on certain important handicrafts are also being published.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the amount of grant and loan given to various State Governments during 1954-55 for the development of Handicrafts

Name of State	Brief subject	Grant	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Bengal . . . . .	1. Parapatetic Handicrafts training centre . . . . .	22,670	..	22,670
	2. Production of textile prints by Women's Cooperative Ind. Home Ltd., Kamarhati . . . . .	97,500	30,000	1,27,000
	3. Development of Mat Industry . . . . .	11,500	20,000	29,500
	4. Development of Horn Industry . . . . .	6,190	..	6,190
	5. Development of Jamdani Sari . . . . .	10,600	..	10,600
	6. Supply of raw materials to the Brass & Bell metal artisans . . . . .	2,500	25,000	27,500
	7. Supply of raw materials to Conch Shell artisans . . . . .	2,275	15,000	17,275
	8. Dev. of Fancy, Pottery by Women's Cooperative Home, Kamarhatti . . . . .	19,777	7,550	27,320
	9. Training-cum--production centre for cane and bamboo products at Siliguri and Jalpaiguri . . . . .	29,410	12,000	41,410
Bombay . . . . .	1. Development of Pottery (by Prajapati Utpadak Mandal Bombay) . . . . .	38,700	..	38,700
	2. Designing-cum-research Centre at Bombay . . . . .	25,290	..	25,290
	2. Dying and Printing Centre at Ahmedabad . . . . .	32,963	..	32,963
	3. Development of Mat Industry . . . . .	2,450	5,670	8,120
	4. Production of Lacquerware articles and toys . . . . .	900	1,800	2,700
5. Expansion of Pottery Centre at Khanapur . . . . .	19,400	18,000	37,400	

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	6. Production and Research in artware pottery . . . . .	2,520	..	2,520
	7. Expansion of Pottery Centre at Khanapur. . . . .	19,400	18,000	37,400
	8. Dev. Surat and Brocade Industry. . . . .	33,240	..	33,240
U.P.	1. Scheme for deputation of Shri T. N. Sharma to Japan . . . . .	3,200	..	3,200
	2. Tuitional classes in toy making at Lucknow . . . . .	5,000	..	5,000
Madhya Pradesh	1. Development of Village Pottery . . . . .	30,700	..	30,700
	2. Training Centre for wooden toy manufacturers . . . . .	11,300	..	11,300
	3. Establishment of sales emporium Nagpur. . . . .	..	50,000	50,000
	4. Training-cum-production centre for wood-work Gandhi Gramyog Mandir. . . . .	12,900	..	12,900
Bihar	1. Handicrafts Design Centre . . . . .	7,235	..	7,235
	2. Marketing Organisation for handicrafts . . . . .	2,500	5,000	7,500
	3. Development of Brass and Bell metal industry . . . . .	2,000	7,000	9,000
	4. Wood & Lacquerware in Patna . . . . .	4,000	7,500	11,500
	5. Dev. of Stone Work . . . . .	1,000	2,500	3,500
	6. Dev. of toy making . . . . .	4,000	..	4,000
	7. Dev. of Calico Printing . . . . .	10,243	..	10,243
Punjab	1. Grant of stipends for encouraging the training of artisans in lacquer turning and other handicrafts . . . . .	1,200	..	1,200
	2. Opening of an evening class at Govt. Industrial School, Hoshiarpur . . . . .	5,240	..	5,240
	3. Propagation of new designs and award of prizes for the development of artistic handicrafts . . . . .	7,500	..	7,500
Andhra	1. Development of handicrafts (grant to be made available to the Kundapatti Toy Mfg. Society) . . . . .	5,000	..	5,000
	2. Establishment of an Emporium at Vijayawada . . . . .	2,000	20,000	22,000



1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	3. Dev. of Kalam Kari Industry, Musulipatam.	5,000	..	5,000
PEPSU	Development of Calico Printing	..	20,000	20,000
Coorg	1. Development of Bamboo and Rattan craft to the Tribal People	6,250	..	6,250
	2. Development of knitting tailoring in Cooperative Mahila Samajas	5,600	..	5,600
Hyderabad	1. Organising Mat Weaving Industry	1,200	2,050	3,250
	2. Dev. of Bidri Industry in Bidar	13,472	32,250	45,722
	3. Development of Cloth Printing Industry	23,094	3,500	26,594
	4. Development of Himroo Industry	7,112	24,900	32,012
	5. Development of Carpet & Druggest Industry	2,940	60,000	62,940
	6. Development of Paithan Industry	2,040	16,125	18,125
	7. Development of Silver Filigree work at Karimnagar	3,320	Nil	3,320
	8. Development of Apashahi and Salimshahi leather industry	6,950	1,500	8,450
Rajasthan	1. Toy making Industry	11,670	..	11,670
	2. Pottery Centre at Bikaner	24,100	14,500	38,600
	3. Dev. of cloth printing	15,480	7,000	22,480
Madras	1. Est. of a Production-cum-training Centre at Manamadurin	13,106	4,250	17,356
	2. Pottery Training Centre Alankar	5,450	..	5,450
	3. Establishment of an Emporium at Manmadurin	10,000	50,000	60,000
	4. Development of glazed pottery	21,554	..	21,554
Madhya Bharat	1. Development of Pulp Toy making Industry	10,890	6,750	17,640
	2. Development of Lacquer Industry at Sheopur	8,979	5,000	13,979
	3. Cloth Printing Industry Centre at Jawad, Bhaivogarh, Basoda, Anjad, Mandsaur, Sheopur, Jaora.	11,276	1,05,000	1,16,276

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	4. Development of mat weaving	14,680	..	14,680
	5. Establishment of lacquer work, training centre at Gwalior with Mechanised Unit of equipment	9,125	..	9,125
Saurashtra	1. Training of artisans in various industries out-side the State	12,500	..	12,500
	2. Establishment of an Emporium	12,500	50,000	62,500
Orissa	1. Development of brass and bell metal Industry	39,570	..	39,570
	2. Experiment in different raw materials	7,000	..	7,000
	3. Development of Village Crafts through standardised production.	14,162	60,000	74,162
Jammu and Kashmir	1. Publication of illustrated Catalogues	12,500	..	12,500
	2. Establishment of two cottage industries centres.	15,000	..	15,000
Bhopal	1. Establishment of a Zari Design-cum-demonstration units.	3,620	..	3,620
	2. Working capital for Marketing organisation.	..	25,000	25,000
A.I.H.B.	1. Training in the art of toy-making at Kondapally in Andhra State (A.I.H.B.'s Pilot Scheme).	5,400	..	5,400
	2. Training in the manufacture of dolls.	20,640	..	20,640
	3. Development of Hlue Pottery in Delhi.	3,840	..	3,840
	4. Pilot Centre for the weaving of cotton and silk saris of traditional design Kunyivaram.	12,100	..	12,100
	5. Publication of brochure in Kalamkari.	3,000	..	3,000
Mysore	1. Manufacture of Decorated ceramic ware and Porecelain articles.	4,950	18,600	23,550
	2. Expansion of Mysore Arts and crafts Depot.	10,000	..	10,000
GRAND TOTAL		8,72,373	7,33,445	16,15,818



ANNEXURE II

Statement showing expenditure sanctioned for exhibitions during 1954-55

Sl. No.	Brief description of the exhibitions	Amount sanctioned	
1	2	3	
		Rs.	A. P.
1	Display of dolls exhibitions in Switzerland (held from 15-9-54 to 15-10-54)	3,000	0 0
2	Exhibition of Indian Handicrafts at Brazil, Saopauli in August, 1954	1,500	0 0
3	For running a handicrafts stall at children's festival in New Delhi during Gandhi Jayanti	3,500	0 0
4	Industrial Exhibition in Nepal during November, 1954	3,222	8 0
5	Holding of exhibition in Hyderabad	6,000	0 0
6	Special exhibition of Nirmal and Phulkari held in New Delhi	9,800	0 0
7	Participation in the International dolls exhibition New Delhi in February, 1955	3,000	0 0
8	Holding of exhibitions in seven places in India	29,700	0 0
9	Despatch of cottage industry products to Indian Embassy at Paris for exhibition	3,651	5 6
10	Holding of two Mobile Exhibitions outside Delhi	14,750	0 0
11	Dolls for display at Interational Dolls Exhibition at Karachi	250	0 0
12	Bamboo and Lacquaware Exhibition Delhi	20,700	0 0
13	Display of Indian Handicrafts in the office of the Indian National Delegation International Commission for Indo-China	3,300	0 0
14	Handicraft exhibition during the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting at Avadi, Madras	47,000	0 0
15	Handicraft exhibition at Puri	11,588	0 0
16	Sanction for Prince Exhibition held during 1953-54, New Delhi	1,893	0 0
17	Sanction for holding Handicrafts Exhibition and a Marketing Clinic at Srinagar	12,000	0 0
18	Purchase of two dolls for the High Commissioner for Australia	56	0 0
19	Purchase of Handicrafts for British Industry's Fair, London	9,000	0 0

1	2	3	
		Rs.	A. P.
20	Sanction in connection with Toys, Mat & Pottery Exhibition held during April, 1953, New Delhi . . . . .	6,768	0 0
21	Exhibition of Bamboo and Lacquawareware organised by E.C.A.F.E. at Bangkok in August, 1953 . . . . .	143	0 0
22	Sanction for purchase of dolls for the International Dolls Exhibition, Australia . . . . .	150	0 0
23	Expenditure sanctioned for Prints Exhibition held in Delhi during 1953-54 . . . . .	1,893	14 6
24	Sanction for expenditure on handicrafts required for decorating the train of Chinese Delegation to India . . . . .	502	0 0
25	Expenditure sanctioned for the exhibition held at Saupaulo, Brazil . . . . .	615	12 6
26	Sanction for participation in the Spring Commercial Fair in Brussels, Belgium . . . . .	1,39,000	0 0
27	Metalware exhibition in New Delhi . . . . .	1,00,000	0 0
28	Holding of an handicrafts exhibition at Ranchi . . . . .	3,000	0 0
29,	Moscow Exhibition . . . . .	80,000	0 0
30.	Gwalior fair and Exhibition . . . . .	15,000	0 0
31.	Folkcrafts Exhibition . . . . .	5,000	0 0
GRAND TOTAL		5,00,971	0 0