

Admin. report of the
Dept of Industries &
Commerce in Madras
- 1959

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, MADRAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1959.

Introduction.—There were no changes during the year in the function entrusted to the department excepting the transfer of Government Industrial Engineering Workshop and other institution like Polytechnic and Institute of Leather Technology to Agriculture Department and Director of Technical Education, respectively.

The development of industries has been the marked features in the activities of the department. The development of medium and large-scale industry has been given an importance during the year and the details have been narrated elsewhere.

State aid to industries and development of industries.—Full assistance by granting loans under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, procurement and supply of controlled commodities and issue of essentiality certificates for obtaining licence for the import of raw materials, spare parts of machinery, etc., was rendered to various industrial establishments in the State. The number of State aided concerns which was 3,401 in the year 1957-58, rose to 4,057 in the year 1958-59. The more important industries which received aid under the Act were wood and wooden products, leather products, non-metallic mineral products, food-stuffs, metal products, etc., and are outlined in more detail elsewhere in the report.

Commercial concerns of the department.—The Government Mineral Concerns, Manavalakurichy, and Government Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras-21, have been transferred to Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, Quilon, and Agriculture Department, respectively, and as such there are no commercial concerns under the control of this department.

Development of cottage industry.—Sri Visweswara's Industrialization Scheme was implemented in 13 group villages. The Regional Museum at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli were functioning as usual, exhibiting the cottage industries products. During the year several schemes were implemented with a view to develop the industries.

Industrial Training Institutes and Centres.—The Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, among other various activities continued to be in charge of Craftsman training in the State and the implementation of the development of schemes under Plan periods. The four Industrial Training Institutes at Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Palayamcottai and Angappattanam besides the other six Industrial Training Centres/Institutes are functioning satisfactorily. During the year 1,492 seats were available for Engineering trades and a total number to the tune of 1,003 candidates came out successfully in All-India Trade Tests in Engineering.

Direction and organisation.—1. Sri T. K. Palaniappan, M.A., I.A.S., continued as Director of Industries and Commerce during the year under report. With effect from 1st April 1958, the Fisheries Branch attached to this department was separated and formed as a separate department of Fisheries and

Sri C. P. Kulu Erady, I.A.S., who was working as Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, was appointed as Director of Fisheries. After 1st April 1958, there is no Additional Director of Industries and Commerce and the work attended to by the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce has been allocated between the Director, Joint Director (Engineering) and Personal Assistant (General). Also work relating to Pumping and Boring activities was transferred to the Agriculture Department.

2. To assist the Director in implementing the schemes, drawn up under the Second Five-Year Plan, the following additional posts at Headquarters were sanctioned during this year :—

- (1) Deputy Director (Non-Technical for Loans).
- (2) Apprenticeship Adviser.
- (3) Assistant Director (Ceramics).

(4) Additional Deputy Director (Small-Scale Industries) (consequent on the abolition of Cottage Industries Research Institute, the post of Cottage Industries Research Officer is redesignated as Additional Deputy Director, Small-Scale Industries).

Also additional staff for the existing offices and new units with sufficient number of posts have been sanctioned for mufassal and the details have been furnished under the respective heads.

3. The following posts at headquarters are vacant for want of qualified suitable candidates :—

- (1) Expert for Foundry.
- (2) Deputy Director (Small-Scale Industries).
- (3) Additional Deputy Director (Small-Scale Industries).
- (4) Wood Working Expert.
- (5) Expert for Leather goods.
- (6) Instructor for Paper-Machine.
- (7) Deputy Director (Cost Accounting).
- (8) Village Industries Officer (Headquarters).

4. The Director was assisted by the following officers at headquarters who are assigned duties as indicated below :—

Director.—General administration and control over the entire department, Planning and Development of all Industries, State aid to industries policy matters, appointments, leave and transfer of Gazetted officers and Superintendents and tour programmes and diaries of Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors through the respective Joint Directors.

Joint Director (Engineering).—In charge of Technical Education, administration of controlled commodities, except policy matters, Sericultural activities, purchase and supply of stores required by the departmental institutions and units, issue of essentiality certificates, pension, Contributory Provident-Pension Fund and General Provident Fund and all non-gazetted subordinate staff.

Joint Director (Small-Scale Industries).—In charge of administration of Small-Scale Industries units established under the Five-Year Plan and all non-gazetted subordinates in these branches.

Joint Director (Planning and Development).—In charge of administration of Mines and Minerals Act, State Aid to Industries Act, Planning and Development Industrial Engineer, various committees on general Industries, Geological Survey and administration of the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.

Industrial Engineer.—Assists the Joint Director (Small-Scale Industries) in erecting machineries in the workshops and maintenance and upkeep of machine, in the workshop.

Deputy Director (Small-Scale Industries) and Additional Deputy Director (Small-Scale Industries).—Assists the Joint Director (Small-Scale Industries) in implementation of various Small-Scale Industries schemes, procurement of job order for the various workshops.

Deputy Director (Cottage Industries).—All works relating to development of Cottage Industries and Handicrafts.

Deputy Director (Village Industries).—All works relating to development of Village Industries and administration of Saranjam Karyalayas.

Deputy Director (Khadi) and State Gur Development Officer.—In charge of development of Gur and Khandsai Industry in this State.

Glass Technologist.—In immediate charge of the Scientific Glass Blowing Training Centre at Madras and to assist the Director in formulating and implementing schemes relating to development of glass Industry.

Ceramic Expert.—Assists the Director in formulating and implementing schemes relating to development of Ceramic Industry.

Expert for Matches—Expert for Footwear.—To assist the Director in formulating and implementing schemes relating to development of the respective industries in which they are specialised.

Deputy Director (Loans).—Inspection of State Aided concerns and records and registers maintained in Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce and Village Industries Officers offices relating to sanction of loans under State Aid to Industries Act and assist the Joint Director (Planning and Development).

Special Officer (Development Committee).—Assists the State Industrial Development Committee under the guidance of Joint Director (Planning and Development). Also to assist the Joint Director (Engineering) in the administration of Iron and Steel control.

Village Industries Officer (Headquarters).—Assists the Joint Director (Planning and Development) in the administration of State Aid to Industries Act, Planning and Development.

Technical Officers.—To assist the Deputy Director (Village Industries) in formulating and implementing Village Industries Schemes.

Rural Industrialisation Officer.—To assist the Deputy Director (Cottage Industries) in implementing Sri Viswesvaraya's Rural Industrialisation Schemes.

Bee-keeping Development Officer.—In charge of development of Bee-keeping Industry in this State.

Propaganda Officer.—In charge of Propaganda and Publicity and making arrangements for the visit of Visitors and Important Places (both official and non-official) and committees.

Deputy Director (Training).—To assist the Joint Director (Engineering) in the administration of Industrial Training Institutes and Centres under the control of this department.

Inspector of Industrial and Technical schools.—To assist the Joint Director (Engineering) in the administration of Aided Industrial schools.

Apprenticeship Adviser.—To assist the Joint Director (Engineering) in implementation of Apprenticeship Scheme.

Deputy Director (Commerce).—To assist the Joint Director (Engineering) in the work relating to issue of essentiality certificate.

Deputy Director (Stores-purchase).—To assist the Joint Director (Engineering) in the work relating to purchase and supply of Stores to the Institutes and units under the control of this department.

Accounts Officer and Additional Accounts Officer.—To assist the Director in the financial matters relating to this department.

Personal Assistant (General).—All establishment matters, service questions, office routine, Stationery, Library and Records.

Personal Assistant (Small-Scale Industries).—To assist the Director and Joint Director (Small-Scale Industries) in the administration of Small-Scale Industries units.

Personal Assistant (Cottage Industries).—To assist the Director in the administration of Cottage and Village Industries and Handicrafts.

Deputy Director (Cottage Industrial Co-operatives).—To assist the Director in the establishment and administration of Cottage Industrial Co-operatives.

Deputy Director (Small-Industrial Co-operatives).—To assist the Director in the establishment and administration of Small-Scale Industrial Co-operatives.

Palm-Gur Organiser.—In charge of palm gur organising societies and palmyrah leaf products.

Construction Branch.—The Superintending Engineer assisted by other technical and non-technical staff continues to be in charge of construction of buildings required to establish the various industrial units sanctioned under the Five-Year Plan period.

Detailed reports are given about each branch under the respective headings.

Committees and Boards in which the Director of Industries and Commerce is serving.

Serial number. (1)	Name of the Committee or Board. (2)	Capacity in which serving. (3)
I	The Madras Port Trust	Trustee.
II	Madras State Electricity Board	Member.
III	Madras State Electricity Consultative Council	Do.
IV	Madras Industrial Investment Corporation	Director.
V	Board of Industries	Chairman.

Serial number. (1)	Name of Committee or Board. (2)	Capacity in which serving. (4)
VI	Central Purchase Advisory Council, Delhi	Member.
VII	Regional Purchase Advisory Council, Madras	Do.
VIII	State Co-operative Advisory Council	Additional Member.
IX	Small-Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board (Madras State).	Member.
X	Small-Scale Industries Board, Government of India	Do.
XI	Madras Handicrafts Emporium Committee	Do.
XII	Inter-State Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board	Do.
XIII	All-India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi	Do.
XIV	The Madras State Khadi and Villages Industries Board	Do.
XV	General Body of the Central Silk Board	Do.
XVI	Standing Committee of the Central Silk Board, Bombay.	Do.
XVII	Apprenticeship Committee (C. T. S.)	Chairman.
XVIII	State Council (C.T.S.)	Member.
IX	State Board of Technical Education and Training	Do.
XX	State Handloom Committee	Do.
XXI	State Cotton Committee	Do.
XXII	General Council of Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.	Do.
XXIII	Textile Standard sub-Committee for Silk of the I.S.I.	Do.
XIV	Certification Marks Advisory Committee of the I.S.I., New Delhi.	Do.
XXV	The Sandal-wood Advisory Committee	Do.
XXVI	The Forest Utilisation Advisory Committee	Do.
XXVII	State Labour Advisory Board	Do.
XXVIII	Rural Development Board	Do.
XXIX	State Industries Development Committee	Secretary.
XXX	Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board	Member.
XXXI	The Madras Industries Association	Do.
XXXII	The Managing Committee of the Victoria Technical Institute..	Do.
XXXIII	State Co-ordination Committee (Lower Bhavani Pilot Project area).	Do.
XXXIV	Regional Railway Equipment Advisory Committee	Do.
XXXV	Regional Advisory Committee for Cement	Chairman.
XXXVI	Productivity Council, Coimbatore	Member.
XXXVII	Madras Institute of Management	Do.
XXXVIII	National Small Industries Corporation (Private), Limited	Director.
XXXIX	Council of Administration on the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore.	Representative of the Government.
XL	Governing Body of the Rural Institute of Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Periyarayanakkalpalayam.	Member.
XLI	Working Group to formulate Small Scale Industries, Government of India.	Do.

The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Planning and Development) is the member of the following :—

- (1) Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Limited, Madurantakam.
- (2) North Arcot Co-operative Sugar Mills, Limited, Vellore.
- (3) Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills, Limited, Udumalpet.
- (4) Secretary, Board of Industries.
- (5) State Working Committee, State Bank of India (Pilot Scheme).
- (6) Joint Secretary, State Industry Development Committee.
- (7) Secretary, The Standing Consultative Committee on Techno Economic Survey of Madras State.

- (8) Member, Regional Advisory Committee, M.P. Excises, Madras.
- (9) Leather Export Promotion Council.
- (10) Zonal Council of the Mineral Advisory Board, Madras.
- (11) Ramanagar Surgical Cotton Mills, Rajapalayam.
- (12) Madras Vanaspathi, Limited, Villupuram.
- (13) Radio and Electricals, Limited, Madras.
- (14) The Technological Diploma Examination Board (on Mines and Minerals).

The Joint Director (Engineering) served in the following :—

- (1) The Technological Diploma Examination Board.
- (2) Government Textile Institute, Advisory Committee, Madras.
- (3) All-India Coir Board, Ernakulam.

The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Small Scale Industries) serves in the following :—

- (1) Railway Equipment Advisory Committee as alternate to Director of Industries and Commerce.
- (2) Regional Advisory Committee of the Indian Standards Institution.
- (3) All-India Coir Board Ernakulam.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA IN THE MADRAS STATE DURING THE FIELD SEASON, 1958-59.

During the field season 1958-59, officers of the Geological Survey of India, who were engaged in geological mapping, mineral investigation, etc., consisted of Sri R. N. P. Arogyaswamy, Superintending Geologist, Sarvashri K. Ganeshan, V. Gopal, C. Gourishankar, N. Gopalakrishnamurthy and K. Ranganathan, Geologists, and Sarvashri B. R. C. Ayyangar, A. S. Narasimhan, G. Mani and T. S. Seshadri, Assistant Geologists, besides officers of the specialists section, viz., Groundwater Exploration Section, Engineering Geology and Groundwater section, Palaeontological Division and Geophysical Section.

1. The Department participated in Madurai Chitrai Exhibition. Representative samples of rocks, minerals and also a number of specially prepared charts, etc., were on display at the exhibition. A 'Gold Medal Certificate' was awarded by the exhibition authorities for 'good exhibits'. Sri C. Gourishankar was in charge of the exhibition. He was assisted by Sarvashri G. Mani and B. S. Manjrekar.

2. As Chairman of the Zonal Council of the Mineral Advisory Board, Southern Region, Sri Arogyaswamy convened the third meeting of the Council on the 18th and 19th August 1958 in the office of the Director of Mines and Geology, Mysore at Bangalore, and on 1st December 1958, in the office of the Geological Survey of India at Hyderabad.

3. Sri Arogyaswamy addressed the Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineers, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras, on the 'The use of geophysical investigation in engineering projects, engineering dam sites, reservoirs, engineering investigations, highways, foundation, etc.'

I. Geological Survey.

Officers of the Southern Circle continued the geological mapping on modern Survey of India 1 inch = 1 mile maps in the Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts and a total area of about 1,400 square miles was covered.

Sri C. Gourishankar carried out systematic geological mapping and mineral survey of portions of Kulitalai and Tiruchirappalli taluks, Tiruchirappalli district. An area of about 200 square miles falling in topo-sheets 58, J/6 and J/10 was mapped on the scale of 1 inch = 1 mile. The rock types met with in the area are Archaen metamorphic rocks which include basic granulites, calc gneisses and granulites, quartzites, composite-gneisses, charnockites and intrusive granites and pegmatites.

Sri K. Ganeshan carried out systematic mapping in the South Arcot district in Madras State in the area falling in the sheet 57/P/12 and 58 M/13. An area of about 140 square miles lying in topo-sheets 57/12 and 58 M/13 was mapped. The rock formulations met with are charnockite and gneiss.

Sri K. Ranganathan carried out the systematic mapping of parts of Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore district. He mapped an area of about 100 square miles in the Survey of India topo-sheets 58 B/13 and F/1. The principal rock types met with in the area consist of sillimanite-gneiss, calc granulite and crystalline limestone, biotite gneiss, charnockite, amphibolite and amphibole-bearing rocks, magnetite-quartzite, pegmatites and quartz veins.

Sri N. Gopalakrishnamurthy carried out the systematic geological mapping of portions of Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot district. An area of about 255 square miles falling in sheets 57 P/4, L/16, 58 M/1 and I/13 was mapped. A compass survey of the old copper workings met with in the southern portions of the area and a preliminary geochemical sample survey around these were carried out.

The geological formations met with comprise basic dykes, quartz and pegmatite veins, charnockite rocks, garnet plagioclase rock (anorthosite) tremolite-talc rock (altered ultra-basic rocks) magnetite-quartzite, actinolite-schist, hornblende-granulite and amphibolites.

Sarvashri B. R. C. Ayyangar and T. S. Seshadri carried out systematic mapping in Hosur taluk, Salem district. An area of about 500 square miles was covered in topo-sheets 57 H/10, H/11, H/14, H/15 and H/16. The main rock types met with the biotite-gneiss, hornblende-granulite, pink granite-gneiss, charnockites, bands of quartzite, dykes of dolerite and quartz veins.

Sri A. S. Narasimhan carried out systematic mapping in Kanyakumari district. An area of about 105 square miles, covered on 1 inch : 1 mile scale in survey of India sheet No. 58 H/7 lying between north latitudes 8° 15' and 8° 25' and east longitudes 77° 15' by 77° 25'.

Sri Narasimhan noted mainly the presence of laterite, charnockite, leptynite, quartz-biotite-gneiss with or without garnet in the area.

Sri G. Mani mapped a total area of about 100 square miles falling in topo-sheets 58 F/2, F/1, B/13 and B/14, in search for limestone and clay occurrences in Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district. The area investigated is mainly occupied by migmatite with greenish-white calc-gneiss containing crystals or calcite. No limestone beds were found. Occurrences of 'kankar' (concretionary calcium carbonate) have been noted in several localities in the taluk. He also noted presence of gypsecus clay beds near Periyapudur (10° 48' : 77° 09' Jottampatti and (10° 48' : 77° 09') 6 furlongs S.E. of Gomangalam (10° 37' : 77° 09')

II. Mineral investigations.

Building stone.—Sri A. S. Narsimhan has reported that the charnockite and leptynite rocks in the vicinity of Tiruvattar ($8^{\circ}20' : 77^{\circ}16'$), Kanyakumari district, in sheet No. 58 H/7 are being quarried for use as building stone.

Chalcopyrite.—Sri N. Gopalakrishnamurthy has reported the occurrence of chalcopyrite, malachite, and azurite associated with galena as dissemination in the granitegneisses and smoky grey quartz veins associated with them about a mile south-west of Mamundur ($12^{\circ}0' : 79^{\circ}1'$), South Arcot district. A band of gossan indicative of the continuity of mineralisation has been observed for about three furlongs from the working on the 587 hillock.

Graphite.—Sri A. S. Narasimhan has reported the occurrence of tiny scales of graphite on the joint plants in the leptynite rock about two furlongs to the west of Tiruvankod-Tiruvattar Road (Kanyakumari district) at the 6/7 milestone. The area lies in sheet No. 58 H/7. Veins and lenses of graphite are, however, absent.

Gypseous clay.—Sri G. Mani noticed gypseous clay 6 furlongs south-east of Gomangalam ($19^{\circ}37' : 77^{\circ}9'$) a furlong north-west of Jottampatti ($0^{\circ}3' : 77^{\circ}08'$) and near Periyapudur ($10^{\circ}48' : 77^{\circ}9'$) in Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district. The gypsum occurs as nodules or segregations of selenite crystals in the stiff plastic grey clays. Pits put down in Gomangalam reveals that the top 1 or 2 feet consists of falsebedded sandy clay consisting of fragmentary shells and nodules of gypsum. Beneath this is a layer of dark grey clay which contains chalky clacareous material with gypsum up to a depth of 6 feet. Probably kankar forms the baseline of gypsum deposition. The pitting reveals that the ratio of gypsum to the clayey matter as 1 : 11.

Iron ore.—Sri N. Gopalakrishnamurthy has reported the occurrence of Iron-ore of low-grade quality in the ridges to the south-west of Poykkunam ($11^{\circ}52' : 78^{\circ}53'$) and Sankarapuram ($11^{\circ}53' : 78^{\circ}55'$) South Arcot district associated with ferruginous quartzites.

Sri A. S. Narasimhan investigated the alleged occurrence of iron-ore in Mulavana Panchayat, North-East of Kandara, and at Tonipara near Nelletti ($80^{\circ}47' : 76^{\circ}41'$) both lying in survey of India sheet No. 58 D/9. The occurrences are likely to prove highly aluminous and siliceous variety with poor iron content. Large tonnages are not available at either place.

Kankar.—Sri G. Mani noticed occurrence of Kankar (concretionary calcium carbonate) in many parts of the Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district. The kankar is generally found to occur as isolated patches occupying a square furlong or two in the fringes of the mounds. The kankar is used for lime-burning, roadmetal and building purposes locally.

Limestone.—Sri A. S. Narasimhan made a detailed survey of the Chinnayapuram deposits. He also made a rapid inspection of the other main occurrences near Pandakudi ($9^{\circ}24' : 78^{\circ}7'$) and Palavanattam ($9^{\circ}93' : 78^{\circ}0'$)

The limestone deposits in the vicinity of Chinnayapuram ($9^{\circ}29' : 7^{\circ}55'$), lying in survey of India sheet No. 58 G/15, was surveyed on 1" : 660 feet scale with the help of plane-table and and telescopic alidade.

Sri Narasimhan collected nearly 225 samples of the tufaceous limestone by making fresh faces in the dug up wells lying between Sattankulam and Panamparai and the deposits lying between Pidaneri and Eluvarmukki, in the area covered by Survey of India topo-sheets 58 H/15 and 14.

Private.—Sri N. Gopalakrishnamurthy has reported the occurrence of pyrite as streaks, segregations and disseminations in smoky grey quartz along zones of shears near about Odiyandal ($11^{\circ}57' : 79^{\circ}2'$) and Toluvantangal ($11^{\circ}56' : 76^{\circ}58'$) in South Arcot district two mineralised zones extending up to about 2 miles along with strike length have been traced near Toluvantangal.

Scheme for training of non-technical persons in search for minerals and making laymen mineral conscious.—Sri V. Gopal was engaged in implementing this scheme in T. Kallupatti ($90^{\circ}43' : 77^{\circ}51'$) till the middle of April 1959 and later the scheme was tended to Usilampatti ($9^{\circ}58' : 77^{\circ}48'$), Cnellampatti, Andipatti and Bodinayakkanur ($10^{\circ}1' : 77^{\circ}21'$) in Tirumangalam and Periyakulam taluks, Madurai district, Madras. The Officer gave a number of lectures and demonstrations on the mineral wealth of India, the importance of minerals in industry as also their identification to the Rural Extension Officers, Gramasevaks, Gramasevikas and trainees in the Block Development centres and also to the village officers and school teachers at some places. Sets of minerals were presented to the Block Development offices visited.

From 2nd April to 15th May 1959, Sri K. Ganeshan was engaged in implementing the scheme for the training of non-technical persons in the search for minerals and making laymen mineral conscious in Coimbatore district, Madras.

III. Palaeontological Division.

1. **Continuation of mapping of Cretaceous beds of South India.**—The party consisting of Sri M. V. A. Sastry, Geologist, Dr. A. K. Chatterji and Sri K. K. Varma, Assistant Geologists, Geological Survey of India, worked in the Tiruchirappalli district, Madras covered in the topo-sheets 58 1/16 and M/4, during the months of December 1958 to March 1959.

The work was undertaken to determine the exact thickness of the Cretaceous formations and to make systematic collection of fossils. A traverse of about 20 miles long was completed between Karai and Kallagam. Along the line of traverse, specimens of rocks for examination of fossil contents were collected. A tentative estimate of the total thickness of sediments along this traverse amounts to about 4,300 feet.

2. **Survey of coastal areas of collection of beach rock, miliolite, etc., for study of changes of sea-level.**—Sarvashri V. V. Shastri and S. C. Pant carried out field work in connexion with the study of eustatic changes of sea-level from around Cape Comorin in Kanyakumari district up to Tiruchendur in Tirunelveli district. The area thus covered was nearly 160 miles and falls in the topo-sheets 58 H/12, H/15, H/16 and 58 L/3.

Systematic mapping was carried out and a collection of fossils and rocks from recent formations was made during the field work. In addition, the heights of the sub-recent rocks in relation to present day high tide water mark were measured to estimate the fall and rise of sea level during the post-Pleistocene times. It was observed that the sub-recent marine beds are exposed up to 1-2 miles and even up to 8 miles inland as at Panampari from the present day sea coast. These indicate the position of the post-Pleistocene cost line of the area. The sub-recent shell rocks in Tirunelveli coast now, stand at an elevation of about 4-10 from the present day H.T.W. mark.

The present study of Panampari sandstones suggests a sub-recent age for these rocks and therefore the coastline could be presumed to have extended as far inland as 8 miles during the sub-recent times.

3. *Detailed mapping of the coastal Gondwanas*.—Sarvashri R. N. Shrivastava and A. Chandra carried out field work for about a month (December 1958) in the Chingleput district, Madras. They worked on the Upper Gondwana patches in Sriperumbudur type area, near Sriperumbudur and the Satyavedu beds near Satyavedu. The total area covered was roughly 125 square miles of the topo-sheets Nos. 57 P/13 and 57 O/15. A good collection of plant fossils from Sriperumbudur area was made. The following are the plant fossils recovered and identified from the Sriperumbudur shales:—

- (1) *Elotocladus Plana*.
- (2) *Diotyozmites* sp.
- (3) *Ptilophyllum Actuifolium*.
- (4) *Taeniopteris spatulate*.
- (5) *Otozaonities* sp.
- (6) *Thinnfeldia* sp.

The plant fossils closely resemble the flora of the Rajmahals and thus a Jurassic age (Upper Gondwanas) can be assigned to these beds.

IV. Geophysical Division.

The Geophysical Division of the Department carried out the gravity-cum-magnetic surveys in the area to the south of the Coleroon river, in the districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, during the field-season 1958-59. The objectives of the surveys are to determine the thickness of sediments, their stratigraphic disposition and locate additional lignite beds, if any, and also structures that may have possibilities for the occurrence of petroleum.

During the period November 1958 to May 1959 an area of about 4,000 square miles was covered between latitudes 10°15' and 11°15' N. and longitudes 78°45' and 80°0' E. with reconnaissance traverses, along the motorable roads involving about 1,150 gravity and magnetic station measurements and 110 base station measurements. Some test reflection seismic observations were also carried out in the Karaikal area.

The geophysical data indicate somewhat larger thickness for the sediments to the south of the Cauvery river than to the north of it.

The field investigations are being continued and the computations of the data collected so far and the preparation of the anomaly maps are in progress.

V. Groundwater Exploration Section.

During the period under review, three exploratory boreholes were drilled and tested in the State. Of these, the borehole at Raghavankuppam, South Arcot district, was converted into a production well. An yield of 15,550 Imp. gallons per hour at a drawdown of 21.99 feet was obtained during 240 minutes test pumping on 17th April 1958. The boreholes at Sakottai and Tiruvadnad, Ramanathapuram district, were abandoned after testing, due to inadequate yield and bad quality of water, respectively.

Waterlevel measurements were made in 212 dug wells in the Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Chingleput districts.

VI. Engineering Geology and Grounwater Section—Circle 'B'.

Groundwater Investigations.—(i) Attended to the drilling of eleven pump wells in the circular pattern of experimental wells at Neyveli and logged them; also attended the hydraulic tests in the circular pattern, to determine best methods of well construction for groundwater control.

(ii) Carried out inventory of wells in the industrial area west of Madras City—Ambattur-Villivakkam area.

(iii) Investigated possibilities for augmenting water-supply of Avadi Military camp.

(iv) Advised on location of a drug factory in the Ponneri area, north of Madras.

Engineering Geology Investigations.—Attended to enquiries from Madras State Electricity Board in regard to problems encountered in the dam, tunnel and power-house sites of the Kundal. Project, Nilgiri district; attended to enquiry regarding geological aspects of a tunnel proposed under the Mettur Tunnel Scheme. Advise was also tendered to the Public Works Department regarding the geological aspects of the various dam sites under the Parambikulam Project, Coimbatore district.

State Geologist, Industrial Estate, Guindy.—The programme of work for the year 1958-59 as drawn up by the Director was to examine the minerals relating to the following industries:—

- (1) Fertilizer plant.
- (2) Sulphuric acid plant.
- (3) Cement factory.
- (4) Graphite.
- (5) Pyrites in the North Arcot district.

The directive was first to take up the graphite investigation and then the others in the order of priority.

1. *Graphite*.—Bearing rocks at Kurunjukulam near Kuruvikulam in the Tirunelveli district were examined with a view to utilise them in the pencil industry. Some testing pits were put in the area. Graphite was found to be about 3 feet below ground. It was for a fairly good grade and about 1,000 tons of the material was estimated. The deposits lie in a private land. A report was submitted on this subject in continuation of the report of the Geological Survey of India.

2. *Gypsum (Fertilizer plant)*.—In order to estimate gypsum and the phosphatic nodules occurring in the Lalgudi and Perambalur taluks in Tiruchirappalli district, a detailed survey was undertaken by this section to find out the reserves of the deposits required for the fertilizer industry. Detailed work was done to demarcate the gypsum outcrops and the area covered by soil. This was not done by the Geological Survey of India previously. Further the nature and distribution of the gypsum crystals was observed. In order to estimate the reserve, drilling has to be done to find out the depth to which the mineral extends. This work has been kept in abeyance as the drill is expected to be utilised by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. As soon as the drill becomes available, drilling will be resorted to in this area to find out the depth so that we may have reliable data regarding the quantity and distribution of gypsum not only in the exposed areas but also in the area covered by the soil. As some difficulty has been anticipated during mining

in separating gypsum from adhering clay, the Geological Expert of the Technic Economic Survey of the Government of India has been consulted and his report is awaited.

Along with the examination of gypsum the nature of the occurrence of phosphatic nodules also is being examined. The question of establishing a small sulphuric acid plant in association with the Fertilizer plant will depend on the quantity of gypsum that could be obtained by actual mining.

3. *Bauxite*.—The department instructed the section to conduct detailed prospecting work in the bauxite deposits of Shevaroy Hills which was carried out in about three months' time. In this work about thirty testing pits were put and 700 samples were collected for analysis.

4. *Limestones (cement factory)*.—As desired by the Sub-committee for Cement and Medium-Scale Industries, systematic investigation of the various grades of limestone in each district was decided. The first work was started in the Tirunelveli district and some boring operations were also carried out with the Diamond drill to find out the depths to which the limestones extend. The work in the southern portion of Tirunelveli district reveals that there are sufficient limestones in the southern region (excluding the coral limestones) to set up a small cement plant in the area.

In order to find out if there are sufficient limestones in Coimbatore district, apart from those actually used by A.C.S. near Madukkarai, the limestones to the south of the area around Ettimadai were examined and it was found that there were limestones suitable for another small cement plant in that area.

In Salem district with a view to find out the reserves of the different types of limestones, so that each grade may be utilised for a particular purpose, investigation was started between Namakkal and the Cauvery river.

5. *Refractory materials*.—The Department desired to know the reserves and the types of clays available around Sivaganga in Ramanathapuram district, their extent, quality and usefulness. The investigation by this section has shown that there are fairly large resources of clays having refractory qualities which may be used in the manufacture of fire-bricks and other allied products. A report on this has also been submitted.

This section also found similar refractory clays about five miles south of Tanjore near Vallam.

Recently some white clay which appears to be like china clay was met with about three furlongs east of Elluthorai and about five miles from Coonoor in the Nilgiris district. This is found in a private land and is being exploited.

6. *Iron ores*.—Apart from the one deposit which is being worked by Messrs. Textools, Limited, there was another deposit of iron ore in the Nilgiris district. This section made some investigations near Kuruguguli, south of Ootacamund. However the reserves and the quality were not suitable for export purposes.

Recently this section discovered fairly good quality hematite on a hillock near Yedapatti, five miles north-east of Coonoor, and the area is a private property and, therefore, further investigation was not done.

A thin band of magnesite was found on the hills just west of Vembakkam in the Chingleput district. The reserves were not appreciable.

7. *Moonstone*.—About five miles from Kangayam in the Coimbatore district, this section examined the semi-precious stones, moon-stones, 'felspar' which may be used if properly cut and polished as semi-precious stones.

8. *Black Diamond*.—An examination was also made of the reported occurrence of diamond, coal, etc., near Pattiveeranpatti in the Madurai district and also gold in the Golden Rock in the Tiruchirappalli district. They were found to be other than those mentioned above.

9. *Vallam pebbles*.—The stone pebbles near Vallam and other places in Tanjore district were examined to see if they can be used to start spectacle industry on a cottage industry basis.

The emanation of gas near Vallampadugai in South Arcot district was also investigated and it was found to be of no economic importance.

This section was also asked to examine the site selected for establishing a raw film factory near Ootacamund. For this purpose some pits were put at selected sites and soils were analysed to find out the nature of the ground and a report was also sent to the Government of India.

This section also examined the water resources of the area between Padalam and Thandalam in the Chingleput district in connection with the setting up of a sugar mill. Padalam was recommended as a more favourable site for this purpose.

Further very recently bauxite deposits have been discovered on the Nilgiris hills in ten places. The analyses of a few surface samples from these deposits have indicated that they are some what of better quality than that found on the Shevaroy hills. From the preliminary investigation the reserve appears to be about 2-3 million tons, but the correct reserves and quality can be determined only after detailed prospecting work is taken up.

Ilmenite ore containing titanium, has also been discovered in a Tea Estate at Kollimalai near Ketti, Nilgiris. Prospecting work could not be taken up as it is a private land. An analysis of a sample indicates that it contains as much as 40 per cent of titanium.

This section is also collaborating with the Geological Survey of India in the investigation of groundwater resources near Avadi required for the Defence Department.

The programme of work for 1959-60 is as follows :—

(1) Investigation of pyrites in the North Arcot district will be taken up as soon as the drill is released from the boring operation for gas in Neyyathur and Mangamadam villages in the Tanjore district.

(2) Investigation of the occurrence of gas in Neyyathur and Mangamadam villages in the Tanjore district.

(3) Continuation of the examination of gypsum in Tiruchirappalli district by drilling.

(4) Detailed examination of the bauxite deposits in the Nilgiris hills.

(5) Examination of limestones around Melur in the Madurai district.

(6) Investigation of limestones in the Devarmalai area, Kulitalai taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.

(7) Further investigation of clays (south of Vallam in the Tanjore district).

(8) Investigation of the mineral resources in the Kanyakumari district if any economic mineral comes to the notice of the department.

(9) Investigation of the annual output of gypsum from the salt pans near Tuticorin. It is said about 1/10 of the materials collected from the salt pans consists of gypsum. If this proves to be true there will be a regular source for gypsum to supplement the output of gypsum available in Tiruchirappalli district.

Mines and minerals.—The administration of the grant of mineral concessions was regulated in accordance with the rules in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1956. Matters pertaining to labour welfare and safety measures at mines were governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1952. Government were advised in connection with the grant of certificate of approval, prospecting licences and mining leases and their renewals. The annual returns of (1) mineral concessions granted and terminated and (2) review on the working of the Mines Act, were collected and compiled.

Cases regarding reported occurrences of minerals in this State were examined and the Geological Survey of India were addressed for undertaking investigations wherever necessary. The State Geologist also undertook survey of certain minerals in the State.

Certificate of approval.—The number of certificates of approval during the year was 117 as against 190 last year dealt with.

Prospecting licence.—The number of prospecting licences dealt with during the year was 40 as against 10 last year.

Mining lease.—The number of mining leases dealt with during the year was 33 as against 9 during the last year.

State Geological section.—The Geological section attached to this department which has been newly sanctioned during the year 1957-58 with the following staff, worked satisfactorily :—

One Geologist, two Assistant Geologists, six Fieldmen, one Driller, two Assistant Drillers, one Stenographer, one Typist, one Driver, one Cleaner and five Peons.

CHEMICAL TESTING AND ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, MADRAS.

The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory was started for helping the industrialists and the Government departments by analysing the samples of minerals, ores, metals, fertilizers, food products, paints, varnishes, inks, etc., sent by them and giving technical opinions regarding industrial problems. Besides, the laboratory is to conduct experiments on important industrial and allied problems.

Staff.—Dr. P. Prabhakara Reddy, M.Sc., Ph.D., continues to be Chief Chemist. Sri A. N. Ramasamy, Junior Analytical Chemist, was promoted as Senior Chemist in the place of Sri R. Srinivasa Rao, Senior Chemist, appointed as Senior Chemist, Geology. Sri K. N. Venkatesan, Junior Analytical Chemist, was promoted and transferred as Special Officer (Guts), Coonoor.

Sri P. N. Sundar Rao is temporarily appointed as Junior Analytical Chemist in the vacancy caused by Sri A. N. Ramaswamy. There is no other change in the staff during the year under review.

Ore-Dressing Laboratory.—The ore-dressing laboratory sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1618, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 4th May 1956, could not be started functioning since there has been considerable difficulty in the purchase of equipment, for which there are important restrictions and foreign exchange regulations. Efforts have been taken to get over these difficulties and it is hoped to start functioning during the year 1959-60 to meet the demand.

Building.—The laboratory is functioning in the same new building constructed at a cost of over five lakhs of rupees near the Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-16. Distinguished visitors like Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Industries, Italian Experts (Motecatini) have been taken round the laboratory. Three extra Assistant Directors, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, had a day's training.

Advertisements.—Advertisement in the popular and leading dailies and weeklies like *Hindu*, *Mail*, *Indian Express*, *Kalki*, *Ananthavikatan* and *Kumudham* had the desired effect in popularising the facilities available in this laboratory. Advertisement has been continued during 1958-59 and it is proposed to continue the advertisement in future also.

Activities of the Laboratory—Analysis of samples.—During the year 1958-59 the laboratory has received 1,406 samples for analysis as per details given below :—

	Receipts.	Analysed.
(i) Government departments*	1,025	976
(ii) Private parties (industrialists)	381	375
Total ..	1,406	1,351

Balance under analysis and pending 55.

* This includes 711 samples of bauxite.

The varied nature of samples analysed by the laboratory is illustrated by the list given below :—

Coals, fertilizers, clay, silversolder, steel drillings, mineral, aluminium, bronze, limestones, water, disinfectant fluid, alloy steel, monotype metal, diesel oil, stones, ink samples, steel rivet, medicined salt, cashewnut shell liquid, bagam coatex boiler composition, analytase titanium dioxide, bone-meal sample drillings from broken shaft, carbon spring steel, brass turnings, carbon tool, scrap of aluminium extrusion with copper, scrap of aluminium extrusions, etc.

A sum of Rs. 8,975 was recorded under receipt for the year 1958-59. During this year, 711 samples of bauxite ore taken from Salem were analysed by this laboratory. To cope up with additional work five demonstrators were appointed and the whole work was completed in about four months. Apart from these, fertilizers from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, food products such as alvitone, curry powder, etc., coal from

Anglo-French Textiles, Limited, Pondicherry, inks from stationery department, ferrous and non-ferrous alloys from Integral Coach Factory, are regularly analysed by the laboratory. Coal samples from coal dealers are also analysed for fixation of price. Technical advice and information relating to chemical and other allied industries have been given to both Government departments and private bodies.

Geology Branch.—During the year 1958-59, Government have sanctioned one post of Senior Chemist, one Demonstrator, one Junior Laboratory Attender and one peon for Geology branch under the administrative control of the Chief Chemist, Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory which branch is entrusted to analyse the samples sent by the State Geologist, Madras-16.

Technical opinions.—In all 239 opinions were offered during 1958-59 and the important opinions offered by the laboratory are the following :—

Comments on various drafts Indian Standard Specifications, analysis of silver nitrate, manufacture of tooth paste, manufacture of malt and malt extract from barley, inks, washing soda, manufacture of first grade double distilled stearic acid and linseed oil, fatty acid, tannic acid, soapnut seed, palmarosa oil, gingelly oil, coffee powder, manufacture of milk of magnesia, information on polythene film, manufacture of essence from khus-khus oil, refining of coconut and castor oils, etc., etc.

Facilities of the Laboratory for Small Scale and Cottage Industries.—A concession has been shown to the small scale industrialists and they have been charged 50 per cent of the scheduled fees prescribed for testing their products.

Concession is also shown for the Indian Standards Institution, for the samples, sent by them and the Institution is charged only two-thirds of the scheduled fees.

The following comparative statement shows the particulars of work done during the past years as well as the year under review :—

					Samples received.	Samples analysed.	Technical opinions. offered.	Fees collected.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1951-52	..	..	..	..	112	112	22	496
1952-53	..	..	..	..	138	138	23	1,416
1953-54	..	..	..	..	135	135	29	1,782
1954-55	..	..	..	..	167	116	78	2,368
1955-56	..	..	..	..	398	393	105	7,108
1956-57	..	..	..	..	417	338	138	8,368
1957-58	..	..	..	..	469	365	176	8,470
1958-59	..	..	..	..	1,406	1,451	239	8,975

Future Programme for 1959-60.—As usual the laboratory will undertake analysis and investigations for Government and private enterprises.

As already stated in the beginning of the report it is proposed to start functioning of the ore-dressing laboratory during the year 1959-60 after all the equipments are purchased and suitable persons appointed. Proposals for setting up metallurgical and mechanical properties testing wing as an adjunct to this laboratory has been submitted to the Director. Proposals for setting up and indigenous dye research and testing laboratory as an adjunct to Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Madras, is being submitted to the Government.

CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEME.

The Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, among various other activities continued to be in charge of Craftsman training in the State and the implementation of the development schemes under the Second Plan.

The four Industrial Training Institutes at Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Palayamcottai and Nagapattinam started under the Second Five-Year Plan besides the six Industrial Training Institutes/Centres transferred to the control of this department from Government of India, on 1st November 1956 continued to function satisfactorily under the control of this department during the year under review, along with the three industrial school sections attached to the Polytechnics at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. During the year under report, the Central Polytechnic, Madras, with diploma courses, which was under the control of the Director of Technical Education, Madras, was shifted from Broadway, to its new premises at Guindy. Consequent upon the above shifting, the workshops portion of the old Polytechnic buildings at Broadway, Madras, and the Civil Jail buildings opposite have been taken over by the Industrial School Section and run under the style "Government Industrial Training Institute, Broadway, Madras". The Industrial Training Centre, (North) Madras, was also simultaneously shifted and accommodated in the space made available, consequent upon the shifting of the diploma classes to Guindy. A separate gazetted superintendent has taken over charge of the new Industrial Training Institute, Broadway, Madras, from the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras. Similarly a gazetted Superintendent has been posted under the Principal to assist him in respect of Industrial Training Centre, Coimbatore, and the certificate course therein. The full-time gazetted Principal posted to Industrial Training Centre, North Madras, also took over charge during the year under report.

The Industrial Training Centre for Women attached to Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, was transferred to the control of Stree Seva Mandir with effect from 1st August 1958 and shifted to their premises to Santhome High Road where it functions from the above date. The Industrial Training Centre continues to be administered by the same Principal, Mrs. Krishna Rao, under the new management also.

A National Council for training in vocational trades on an All-India level for co-ordinating the training facilities in the country in vocational trades has been set up by the Government of India. A similar State Council as its counterpart at State level has been set up by Government. This State Council consists of 13 members, consisting of officials and non-officials under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Industries. This Council will be affiliated to the National Council for training in vocational trades and function as a State agency to advise the State Government in carrying out the training policy laid down by the National Council, and co-ordinate the different vocational training programmes throughout the State.

The implementation of the Development Schemes included under the Second Five-Year Plan pertaining to Craftsmen Training Schemes continued to make headway. The progress in respect of each of the schemes is narrated below :—

Scheme No. 1 relates to the opening of four Industrial Training Institute at Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Palayamcottai and Nagapattinam. All the four institutes continued to work satisfactorily. Admissions to these four

Institutes were made twice in the year in May 1958 and February 1959. Admissions to the shift classes were also made along with the main admission. The placing of orders for the supply of equipment as per standard list up to the sanctioned amount have almost been completed. Value of equipment supplied in 1958-59 was Rs. 4.84 lakhs, in spite of the difficult supply position in the country both in regard to indigenous manufacture and supply from foreign countries.

The construction of buildings for the four industrial Training Institutes progressed satisfactorily and the total expenditure on the construction of buildings up to 31st March 1959 was Rs. 10.70 lakhs. The buildings for Industrial Training Institute, Virudhunagar, was completed during September 1958 and the Institute has started functioning in the new buildings from 10th September 1958. Similarly the Industrial Training Institute, Palayamcottai, was shifted to new buildings at Pettai during November 1958. Buildings for the other two Training Institutions were nearing completion at the close of the year.

The second scheme relates to the development of existing Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (6 numbers). The scheme of development contemplates adequate instructional facilities by way of equipment, staff and additional accommodation besides the running of shifts in popular courses at the Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, Industrial Training Centre, Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, and Industrial Training Centre, Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore. The admissions to the shift courses were made along with the main admission in May 1958 and February 1959 in these three Institutes also.

Construction of Administrative building and workshops for the Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, were completed and the Industrial Training Institute, Madras, was moved from Thyagarayanagar to Guindy in February 1959.

In regard to the supply of deficient equipment under the development scheme to the 6 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres, equipments and Machineries worth Rs. 3.65 lakhs were purchased during the year.

The third scheme relates to Apprenticeship Training Scheme. The scheme was sanctioned in July 1958 and all preliminary action has been taken and completed during the period under report and the scheme actually implemented from November onwards. A Committee consisting of the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman, Joint Director (Engineering) as vice Chairman, one Labour representative and one M.L.A. as members was constituted by Government for the selection of candidates for the above scheme. As per the above scheme, 100 apprentices were selected and posted for apprenticeship training in five selected trades during the current year in different Industrial establishments in the city. Each apprentice is being paid a sum of Rs. 40 per mensem besides free hostel accommodation. Twelve firms have been selected for posting the 100 apprentices as per the target. About 5,000 applications for admission were received, out of which about 2,000 qualified applicants were actually interviewed by the Selection Committee since the middle of September 1958 and this work was completed during the first week of November 1958.

In August 1958, Government have also constituted an Apprenticeship Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of Industries and Commerce, with seven members for the proper implementation of this scheme.

The fourth scheme relates to evening classes for workers which was started at Industrial Training Institute, T. Nagar, from January 1958. Hundred additional seats were introduced on 1st July 1958 as per the target prescribed. A scheme for starting of evening classes in the North Madras area was submitted to Government during the year as per the suggestion of the State Development Council at its meeting on 5th July 1958. The scheme which has since been sanctioned, will be implemented in 1959-60.

Instructor's training.—Instructors from the Industrial Training Institutes/Centres were deputed for training at the Central Training Institutes for Instructor at Komi-Bilaspur and Aund Camp, Poona, for the sessions commenced in May 1958 and November 1958. Two Instructors were deputed for May 1958 sessions and four Instructors were deputed for November 1958 session.

Facilities to trainees.—Stipend of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem per trainee was continued to be paid to 1/3rd strength of the trainees. Medical facility was made available in all the Industrial Training Institutes/Centres either by appointment of full time Medical Officer or part-time Medical Officer; recreational facilities were continued to be extended as before. Free hostel accommodation was continued to be provided for Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, Industrial Training Centre, Stree Seva Mandir, Madras and Industrial Training Centre, Pioneer Motor Service, Nagercoil.

Admissions.—List of institutions together with the courses conducted are detailed in the annexure I attached. There were two admissions during the year in respect of technical trades, one in May 1958 and another in February 1959. Admission to non-engineering trades was made at the Industrial Training Centre, Stree Seva Mandir, Madras, in August 1958. The Industrial Training Centre, Stree Seva Mandir caters exclusively for women. As in the previous year the applicants were interviewed by a selection committee consisting of Joint Director, Engineering, as Chairman with two M.L.As. two labour representatives and two employees representatives as members with the heads of Training Institutions concerned as secretaries. The Committee visited all the Industrial Training Institutes/Centres in the State and interviewed all the qualified applicants who applied for admission. There was a heavy rush of applications as in the previous year, as could be seen from particulars of applications received, etc., furnished below :—

Session period.	Trades.	Total applications received.	Total seats available for admission.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
May 1958	Engineering trades.	8,473	1,792
August 1958 -- -- .	Non-engineering trades.	351	113
February 1959	Engineering trades.	7,946	1,492

A Committee consisting of Joint Director, Engineering, as Chairman with two technical members of the selection committee conducted the aptitude tests as usual as provided in the rules.

Examinations.—In all, four examinations were conducted during the year. Three of them related to the trade tests of All-India pattern. The fourth one relates to competency examination for the certificate courses conducted as per State pattern. As usual outside experts were appointed as far as possible as examiners for practical tests both for the competency examination for practical tests both for the competency examination of the State pattern as well as the All-India trade tests. For the first time private candidates were allowed to sit for the trade tests held in January 1959, along with the institute candidates.

Month.	Name of the examination.	Number of centres.	Total number of candidates appeared.	Total number passed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
May 1958	All-India trade Tests in Engineering trades.	6	272	264
June 1958	Competency Examination of State Pattern.	7	1,300	1,219
July 1958	All-India Trade Test in non Engineering Trades.	1	95	91
January 1959	All India Trade Tests in Engineering Trades.	10	1,286	1,003

Integration.—With a view to ensure that there is uniformity in the technical training imparted in the State, the certificate courses run in the three school sections previously attached to the Polytechnics at Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai under the State pattern, were reorganized wherever possible from 1957 onwards, so as to fall in line with the pattern of technical training approved by the National Council for vocational training, a body set up by Government of India to guide and co-ordinate the training programme in different States. Proposals were submitted during the year to integrate these three school sections with the Industrial Training Institutes or Industrial Training Centres functioning at these places so as to bring the training in line with the Government of India pattern in all respects in the three school sections and integrate them with the Industrial Training Centres in the same institutions. The integration scheme is to be implemented in 1959-60.

Supply of machinery and equipment under Foreign Aid Programme.—Machineries and equipment worth Rs. 88,585-34 were received at the Industrial Training Institutes/Centres during the year under T.C.A. Besides some machine tools and provision instruments under Russian Aid allotted to some of the institutions in the State have also been received during the year under report.

ANNEXURE I.

LIST OF INSTITUTES/CENTRES WITH COURSES.

1. Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, Madras-16—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Blacksmith. | 6 Mechanic (Motor). |
| 2 Carpenter. | 7 Mechanic (Radio). |
| 3 Electrician. | 8 Draughtsman (Civil). |
| 4 Fitter. | 9 Draughtsman (Mechanical). |
| 5 Mechanic (Instrument). | |

II. Industrial Training Institute, North Madras-1—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Blacksmith. | 8 Mechanist. |
| 2 Carpenter. | 9 Moulder. |
| 3 Draughtsman (Civil). | 10 Pattern Maker. |
| 4 Draughtsman (Mechanical). | 11 Plumber. |
| 5 Electroplator. | 12 Turner. |
| 6 Fitter. | 13 Welder (Gas and Electric). |
| 7 Lineman/Wireman. | |

III. Industrial Training Institute, Cuddalore—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Blacksmith. | 4 Moulder. |
| 2 Linemen/Wiremen. | 5 Turner. |
| 3 Fitter. | 6 Welder (Gas and Electric). |

IV. Industrial Training Institute, Nagapattinam—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Carpenter. | 4 Moulder. |
| 2 Linemen/Wiremen. | 5 Turner. |
| 3 Fitter. | 6 Welder (Gas and Electric). |

V. Industrial Training Institute, Madurai—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Blacksmith. | 6 Mechanic (Motor). |
| 2 Carpenter. | 7 Moulder. |
| 3 Fitter. | 8 Pattern Maker. |
| 4 Lineman/Wireman. | 9 Turner. |
| 5 Machinist. | 10 Welder (Gas and Electric). |

VI. Industrial Training Institute, Virudhunagar—

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 Turner. | 4 Moulder. |
| 2 Carpenter. | 5 Machinist. |
| 3 Fitter. | 6 Linemen/Wiremen. |

VII. Industrial Training Institute, Pettai (Tirunelveli)—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Turner. | 4 Mechanic (Motor). |
| 2 Moulder. | 5 Fitter. |
| 3 Linemen/Wiremen. | 6 Welder (Gas and Electric). |

VIII. Industrial Training Centre/Pioneer Motor Service, Nagercoil—

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Fitter. | 3 Linemen/Wiremen. |
| 2 Mechanic (Motor). | 4 Welder (Gas and Electric). |

IX. Industrial Training Institute, Coimbatore—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Fitter. | 3 Mechanic (Motor). |
| 2 Mechanic (Radio). | |

X. Industrial Training Centre, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Mylapore, Madras-4 (for Women)—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Cutting and Tailoring. | 4 Embroidery and Needle work. |
| 2 Hand Weaving. | 5 Book Binding. |
| 3 Knitting with Hand and Machine | 6 Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing. |

INSTITUTE OF LEATHER TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS.

Only the Artisan course of two-year duration in Leather continues to remain under the control of this department in this Institute. Out of 12 students admitted in this Institute for this course during 1958-59, six trainees continued their studies at the Fancy Leather Goods Unit at Pallavaram and of the remaining six continued their training in Tanning of this Institute itself. The two demonstration centres, one at Tholamalaipatti in Tiruchirappalli district and the other at Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district continued to function during this year.

GOVERNMENT TEXTILE INSTITUTE, MADRAS.

General.—Sri A. R. Ramaswamy, B.Sc., L.T.C. (Hons.), continued to act as Principal-in-charge of the Institute. Sri T. S. Natesan, Textile Inspector, and Sri A. G. Ponniah, Weaving Assistant-cum-Research Weaving Master, who retired on superannuation have been re-employed in the same posts. In addition to the working of the Institute, technical assistance was given to the State-aided Industrial Schools, Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Government Departments, Jails and the District Board Schools and weavers as in the past years.

Course of studies including other activities.—This institute continued to impart training to the candidates in the following course of studies and the strength in the course is shown against each:—

- (i) Instructors course in handloom weaving (ten months duration)—
Boys 46. Girl 1.
- (ii) Instructors course in hand process of Bleaching, Dyeing and Cloth Printing (ten months' duration)—Boys 8. Girls nil.
- (iii) Special course for Weavers (ten months' duration)—Boys 12. Girl 1.
- (iv) Artisan course in Knitting (ten months' duration)—Boys nil. Girl 1.
- (v) Special course in Powerloom Weaving ('three months'—three batches in a year)—Boys 12. Girls Nil.

The annual examination was conducted during May 1958 and for the practical examination, outside examinees were appointed as usual. In the Textile Testing Laboratory attached to this institution testing of yarn, etc., was done for

Government departments and the public also. Small quantities of yarn were dyed in the Dyeing Section of this institute which were received from the Industrial Schools and the Vigilance Home, Madras. On 14th December 1958, the Principal-in-charge has attended the Joint Druggest Industry Advisory Board held at Bangalore. The inspection and certification of druggest for export to U.S.A. is continued to be done at the institute. The work of inspection of State-aided Industrial Schools aided by the Industries Department (Textile and Needle Craft Schools) continued to be done by the Textile Inspector. The Principal assisted the Collector of Madras in the selection of handloom cloth for prize award.

Research Designing Section.—The scheme of Reorganized Research Section sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2137, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th June 1955, has produced several new and novel designs of towels, counter-pans, bedsheets, coating, shirtings, lungies and Madras Hand-kerchiefs, etc. New patterns and designs produced in this section were made available to the weavers, private dealers and co-operative societies and the weavers who have availed the assistance were asked to produce counter-samples and send them to this section for examination and record. The new designs of cloth that were produced in this section have been converted into albums and they were distributed to the Master Weavers, Weavers' Co-operative Societies, etc. As desired by the Advisory Committee of the Government Textile Institute the albums were also sent to all the members of the Committee, Deputy Textile Commissioner, All-India Handloom Board, Madras, Director of Khadi and Director of Handlooms, Madras.

Albums.—They were also sent to weavers and master weavers on their requisitions and technical instructions furnished to enable them to produce the patterns. The Research Weaving section participated in the All-India Handloom Week Exhibition at Madras in February 1959 and also in the All-India Swadeshi Arts and Industrial Exhibition held at Coimbatore in March 1959.

The Peripatetic Weaving Party which was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3708, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd November 1955, and started functioning during March 1957 visited various weaving centres in the State and staged demonstration. The intention of this party was to improve the method of weaving by conducting demonstration at the very doors of the weavers. This party has been disbanded with effect from 28th February 1959. The Government Textile Institute Advisory Committee constituted in 1957 continued to function during the year under the Chairmanship of Joint Director (Engineering).

S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil.—This institute continued to impart training to candidates both in handloom and powerloom weaving of three years duration as in the past years. The institute reopened after summer vacation on 1st June 1958.

The total strength of this institute during the year was 27. The examination for the final year students was held during April 1958 and all the students appeared have passed the examination. From the beginning of the year, candidates were paid stipends at Rs. 10, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 in respect of first, second and third years courses.

Till the end of the year 31st March 1959, the trainees of this institute have produced 350 lb. of finished cloth costing about Rs. 920 and the clothes of value of Rs. 790 were sold out.

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, MADRAS.

Sri K. C. S. Panicker, continued to be the Principal of this School and Sri T. R. Rajagopalan also continued to act as Personal Assistant to the Principal.

The school continued to impart training to the students in various Diploma and Certificate course as in the past years. The total strength on roll of this school was 278 at the close of the year, 312 admitted during 1956-57.

The following classes of scholarships were awarded to the students of this school during this year:—

Government of India Dumb and Deaf Scholarships	13
State Government Scholarships (awarded by the Industries Department)	116
Director of Harijan Welfare Scholarships	58
Victoria Technical Institute Scholarships	5
Thiruvengadathan Chetty's Estate Scholarship	1

Out of 116 students who were awarded Industries Department Scholarship, 46 students from the mofussal were granted a city allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem each. Four students of this school who have completed their diploma courses were recommended to Government of India for the award of scholarship of Rs. 250 per mensem under the scheme of cultural Scholarship. The students of this school were also supplied with Drawing and Painting materials free of cost in order to encourage them in their studies.

The total sales during the year both through the Museum of the school and the Sales Emporium of this Department was worth Rs. 2,217.56. The total receipts and charges during the year were Rs. 7,946.75 and Rs. 1,28,739.34, respectively.

Establishment of a factory at Salem for the manufacture of essential handloom parts, Salem.—In G.O. Ms. No. 337, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 30th November 1956, the Government sanctioned the scheme for the establishment of a departmental Unit for the manufacture of essential handloom parts such as standard steel reeds take-up motion attachments, pedal Looms, Flanged Warp Bobbins, Jackquards, etc., with a view to cater to the essential needs of the Handloom Weavers in the States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

The site has been selected at Foulke's Compound, Salem. The site was taken possession from the Executive Engineer (Public Works Department), Coimbatore in the middle of 1958. The Construction Branch of this department took up construction of all buildings in October 1958 and construction of five buildings is completed. Two more buildings are under construction. Orders have been placed for purchase of almost all the machines. The remaining 9 machines orders have been placed for three machines and the purchase of milling machine for H.M.T., Bangalore, is under consideration. Indents for obtaining five machines which are of a proprietary nature have already been placed with the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi and it is expected that these machines will be received by February/March 1959. At present the Unit is under the charge of Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Salem. The erection of machines will be taken up shortly, as soon as the General Manager joins duty in the unit. At present one upper division clerk and one

lower division clerk and one mechanic and two watchmen are appointed. Additional staff necessary will be appointed after the General Manager takes charge of the Unit.

Government Mineral Concern, Manavalakurichi.—The above concern, Government Mineral Concern, was under the administrative control of this department up to 31st December 1958. Consequent on the decision of the Madras Government to participate in the share structure of Messrs. Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, Quilon, the above concern was handed over to Messrs. Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, Quilon, on 31st December 1958 afternoon as per G.O. Ms. No. 4772, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th December 1958.

At the time when the concern was handed over it was working in three shifts. Third shift was started since October 1958 in order to meet the demand of monozite made by Messrs. Indian Rare Earths (Private), Limited, Alwaye.

The following is the staff employed in the concern:—

- 1 Daily paid workers—192.
- 2 Monthly paid staff—76.

Production and sale during the period from 1st April to 31st December 1958.

	Ilmenite. TONS.	Monozite. TONS.
Opening stock as on 1st April 1958	1,370 12 0	34 0 0
Excess during stock verification	300 0 0	..
Production during the period 1st April to 31st December 1958.	8,347 0 0	669 15 0
Total	10,017 12 0	703 15 0
Sales	2,000 5 0	650 0 0
Write-off	11 8 3	..
Balance as on 31st December 1958	8,005 19 0	53 15 0

The working of the Government Mineral Concerns, Manavalakurichi for the period 1st April to 31st December 1958 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,98,501.22 nP. as against a net profit of Rs. 9,82,671.00 during the previous year 1957-58. The fall in the profit during 1958-59 is due to the fact that the quantity of tons 8,005-19-0 of ilmenite could not be sold during the shipping season which commenced from October 1958. There was no demand for 'MK' Grade ilmenite during this period. Had the stock of tons 8,005-19-0 of ilmenite been sold, the receipts side would have risen up to increase the net profit. The stock of tons 8,005-19-0 of ilmenite as on 31st December 1958 was handed over to Messrs. Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, on care and custody basis.

The assets of the concern as it stood on 31st December 1958 were valued by a Committee consisting of Sri S. V. Ayyar and Sri T. R. Krishnaswamy, Joint Director (Engineering). The total value of assets of the concern as handed over to Messrs. Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, on 31st December 1958 was Rs. 2,91,917-06. In the Board of Directors of Messrs. Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, Madras, Government have been given a seat and the Secretary to Government, Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department, Madras, is a Director representing the Madras Government. The Madras Government have taken 5 per cent shares as per the orders of the Union Government. The *pro forma* accounts for the period ending 31st December 1958 prepared by the Audit Staff of this department are enclosed.

GOVERNMENT MINERAL CONCERN, MANAVALAKURICHI

Manufacturing Account for the period 1st April to 31st December 1958.

	RS.	NP.	RS.	NP.	By value of finished products transferred to Trading and Profit and Loss account.	Cr.	RS.	NP.
Direct charges—								
Raw sand	45,271	51					2,02,046	43
Stores consumed	9,263	07						
Wages	96,644	58						
Immediate dumping charges	7,391	77						
Waste trucking charges	9,047	25						
Power charges	7,202	54						
Hire charges for transformer	1,866	28						
			1,71,127	00				
To Production overheads—								
Establishment charges	76,066	01						
Traveling allowance of Works Manager	26	83						
Wages of Security staff	3,428	61						
Bonus to employees	22,993	41						
Medicine consumption	968	25						
							98,083	11
To indirect charges—								
Depreciation charges	2,433	06						
Government share of contribution to Employees Provident Fund	4,141	51						
Interest on capital	26,261	81						
			32,836	32				
			3,02,046	43			3,02,046	43

	RS.	NP.	RS.	NP.	RS.	NP.
To opening stock of finished goods as on 1st April 1958						
Ilmenite tons 1,370.12 cwt. at Rs. 31.96	43,804	34				
Monazite tons 34.00 cwt. at Rs. 164.30	5,586	20				
Garnet tons 21.25 cwt. at ..	1,646	04				
To finished products transferred from the manufacturing account.	51,036	62				
To Ilmenite tons 8,347 and 19 lb.	3,02,046	42				
Monazite tons 669.15 cwt. and 40 lb.						
To trade expenses (charges for delivery of stock fees along side steamer) —						
(1) Dump bagging	560	00				
(2) Godown rent	3,510	00				
(3) Shipping	13,500	00				
Transport	2,300	00				
Miscellaneous payments	15,815	47				
Landing and shipping dues	1,125	00				
Wages of casual labourers	546	75				
Overtime fees	44	25				
Gunnies for monazite bagging						
To Free samples supplied 19 lb.	0	22				
Monazite 40 lb.	1	63				
Gross profit						
To advertisement charges	640	28				
Postage and telegram	404	58				
Printing and stationery	271	27				
Office contingencies	145	54				
To miscellaneous conveyance	89	48				
Freight and cartage	358	89				
Workshop maintenance	90	24				
Exhibition charges	65	24				
Traveling allowances	343	38				
Rates and taxes	284	25				
Supervision charges—						
Secretariat	468	37				
Headquarters staff	4,706	79				
Pension and leave salary contribution.						
Leave salary and gratuity to workmen.						
Audit fees						
Loss on revaluation of stores	1,122	57				
Loss on empty gunnies	25,509	25				
Interest on depreciation reserve fund investment.						
Net profit						

Property and assets.

Government capital accounts as on 1st April 1958.
Add Withdrawals and adjustments during the period 1st April 1958 to 31st December 1958.
Less Remittances and adjustments during the period.
Add Interest on capital
Add Net profit for the period

US. NP.	24. NP.
8,64,220 59	
3,57,413 28	
6,64,327 28	12,01,633 87
26,261 81	5,37,236 99
2,99,591 72	5,63,498 40
	7,41,900 40

	Rs.	M.P.	Rs.	M.P.
Land as per revaluation	..	..	..	..
Buildings	..	..	71,328	00
Less Depreciation for 2 months	..	..	772	00
Plant and machinery	..	..	1,03,339	40
Less Depreciation	..	..	1,031	00
Furniture and appliances as per valuation	..	..	2,359	00
4½ months during November and December 1938	..	..	173	40

108 Tools at valuation	2,070 00
Lat and cy. Appurtenances	100 00
Transportation	1,500 00

26,261	81	
2,925,501	22	5,03,498 40
		21,000 60

Reserves—	
Depreciation Reserve	old balance
Employees Provident Fund	.. ..
Reserve for valuation of stores	.. ..

69,419	94
46,550	79
1,237	57

Stores	..	83,688	..	80,115
Empty gunnies left in sea	..	1,400	..	1,497
Stationery	..	..	..	28,774
Stock of finished products	..	..	..	1,300
Stock of formal stores	..	..	..	..

Unpaid bonus and salary of staff
 Reserve for outstanding expenses
 Sales-tax liabilities
 Tender deposits prior to 1st November 1956.

943 10
53,826 01
3,675 63
15,685 00

3 Dec. from T.M.E. Limited, on account of sales to I.A.E.	19,523	52
House rent due from staff quarters ..	20	10
Security deposit for factory electricity	957	00
	<u>210,177</u>	95

Revenue Deposits	1957-58	Rs. 862
	1958-59	1,210
Earnest Money deposit (Auction)		
Security of staff—		
Store keeper	..	1,000
Cashier	..	250

2,072	00
20	00
1,250	00

security deposit for electrical energy consumption.	190.00	2,837.46
Revenue deposit.		2,072.00
5-yr security deposit as per contra		1,930.00

Prepaid rates and taxes	..	32	25
Miscellaneous over payments	..	1	00
			33 25
Cash balance permanent advance	..	376	42
Earnest money deposit ..	..	20	00
			396 42
			9,56,539 66

32	25	
1	00	
376	42	
20	00	

9,56,539 66

I. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES FOR 1958-59.

Preamble.

The year under review has again been one of intensive activity in the field of Small Scale Industries. Besides the sanction received for 11 schemes towards the very end of the first Five-Year Plan period sanctions were conveyed for 41 schemes during 1956-57 and 1957-58 excluding industrial co-operatives. Seven schemes were sanctioned in 1958-59 and 8 schemes were formulated and submitted to Government for sanction during 1959-60. With these schemes being implemented and new schemes being formulated the officers were engaged fully and kept busy throughout the year. The cost of schemes formulated for each of the 4 years is furnished below :—

	RS.
	IN LAKHS.
1955-56	17.62
1956-57	98.97
1957-58	70.52
1958-59	20.79
Total	237.60

During the previous year, since the Government of India, had given instructions that preliminary arrangements could be completed with respect to 1957-58 schemes and since schemes for the year under review were also formulated and got approved by the Regional Committee and the State Government. The department had to make necessary arrangements immediately for all schemes included in the three preceding years. Consequently during the year under review the officers concentrated on setting up the machines, training workers and supervisory staff and commencing regular production in the Units to enable the units to be placed on a stable footing by the end of the Second Plan period.

With the Director of Industries and Commerce continuing to function as Ex-Officio Additional Secretary in the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department, the Director was able to accord sanction quickly and solve several problems arising during the actual implementation of the schemes. The delegation of powers to the Joint Director for purchase of capital goods and to incur expenditure within limits of financial sanction and the unit officers being empowered to purchase raw materials, the implementation of the schemes was greatly facilitated.

The Special Construction Branch, headed by a Superintending Engineer, sanctioned earlier by the Government continued to function during the year and this enabled the speedier execution of all works.

During the year under report, the Major portion of the imported machinery ordered during the previous year received and erected. Orders for the machines were also placed with respect to all the new schemes sanctioned and was rendered possible on account of the assistance of Foreign Exports made available by the Government of India from time to time. The 36 modern machines which the T.C.M. authorities had earlier offered to supply, free of cost, to the Department consequent on their appreciation of the immense possibilities of the schemes, were received during the year. Some of these specialised machines have been erected in the Common Lease shop at the Industrial Estate, Guindy, and are being leased out to Small Scale Industrialists who have very much appreciated this service.

II. REVIEW OF SMALL SCALE UNITS THAT HAVE STARTED.

Functioning.

1. *Model Carpentry Workshop, Krishnagiri, Salem district.*—(Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1308, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th April 1955).—This workshop is intended to undertake production on a limited scale of standard items of furniture besides demonstrating in semi-urban areas the use of simple and small power and wood-working machines and to provide training to village carpenters in fabrication work.

The Production during the year was Rs. 42,289 worth of standard furniture out of which furniture worth Rs. 47,992.50 was sold. The manufacture of kisan charkas was also undertaken. The manufacture of Besive boxes also forms part of the production programme, for the coming year. Apart from this six Harijan trainees were also admitted in the Unit and training was imparted to them for a period of eight months. The training was completed in 1959-60. The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Salem continued to be in charge of this Unit.

2. *Model Carpentry Workshop at Cheranmahadevi (Tirunelveli district)*—(Sanctioned in G.O. No. 1308, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th April 1955).—This workshop is intended to undertake production in a limited scale, demonstrate in semi-urban areas, the use of simple and small sized power operated wood-working machines and to provide training to village carpenters in fabrication work. This Unit engaged in the manufacture of quality furniture and produced furniture to a value of Rs. 76,129 during the year and sold furniture worth Rs. 79,510 during the year which included stocks produced in the previous year. Ten trainees including 2 Harijans were given training during the year, each with a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem. The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Tirunelveli continued to be the officer for this Unit. The Public Accounts Committee visited this Unit during the year.

3. *Combined Carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshop at Mannargudi with Mobile Unit*—(Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 277, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 3rd November 1956).—The object of the workshops is to familiarise the village carpenters and blacksmiths in the use of improved tools and equipment and to train them in modern methods of manufacturing simple articles like doors and window frames, furniture and agricultural implements. Two mobile vans, one for carpentry and another for blacksmithy equipped with simple power operated machines visit and stay in each village for few days, teach the village craftsmen the method of using improved tools and equipment. The scheme involves a total expenditure of Rs. 2,94,714 on non-recurring items and Rs. 1,15,021 on recurring items besides a sum of Rs. 69,700 required as working capital, besides the scheme provides for the training of 15 artisans in Carpentry and no artisans in Blacksmithy.

During the year, articles worth of Rs. 85,889 were produced and articles worth Rs. 61,659 were sold.

4. *Model Combined Workshop for Carpentry and Blacksmithy with Mobile Unit at Cuddalore*—(Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 277, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 3rd November 1956).—The object of the scheme is same as that of Mannargudi (Item No. 3) above. This scheme

also provides for training of 15 artisans in Carpentry and 20 Artisans in blacksmithy. This scheme involves a total expenditure of Rs. 2,94,714 on non-recurring items and Rs. 1,15,021 on recurring items besides a sum of Rs. 69,700 required as working capital. During the year, goods worth Rs. 93,083 were produced out of which goods to a tune of Rs. 88,430 were sold. As against 15 trainees in Carpentry section and 20 trainees in Blacksmithy Section, 11 trainees in Carpentry Section and 19 trainees in Blacksmithy section were taken in. Apart from this, three trainees were also taken in under "Harijan Welfare" Scheme.

The programme for 1959-60 among other things cover canvassing big orders to achieve the target fixed, tapping of power supply required for demonstration purposes through mobile vans and training the full complement of trainees.

5. *Model Combined Workshop for Carpentry and Blacksmithy with Mobile Units (Pettai, Tirumelveli)* [Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 19, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 29th May 1956].—The object of the scheme is same as that of Mannargudi and Cuddalore. This scheme involves a total expenditure of Rs. 2,94,714 on non-recurring items and Rs. 1,15,021 on recurring items besides a sum of Rs. 69,700 required as working capital. This scheme provides for the training of 15 artisans in Carpentry and 20 Artisans in blacksmithy for a period of one year.

Compared to 1957-58, when the production was only Rs. 40,000 the production in 1958-59 was about Rs. 1,34,600 which consisted of furniture of different categories like chess teapoy, table lamps, of attractive designs, kisan charkas, show-room furniture, etc. and in the blacksmithy section. Structural fabrication for construction branch and agricultural implements were also manufactured and supplied.

Servicing work was also undertaken during the year the total number of servicing rendered being 50. So far, two batches of trainees numbering 19 have completed their training and two more batches have been admitted.

During the year under review, the Wood Seasoning Plant, Madurai, was attached as an adjunct to this Unit.

6. *Wood-working and wood-seasoning plant in Madras.*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 156, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 7th September 1956].—This Unit was intended originally to encourage the establishment of Small Units to manufacture furniture, packing cases, cart wheels, textile bobbins, reel bobbing, out of the rejected timber, but since its shifting to Industrial Estate, Guindy, this Unit is engaged in undertaking seasoning timber and providing servicing facilities to small Industrialists. The estimated cost of the Unit is Rs. 1,52,000 non-recurring and Rs. 12,669 recurring besides a sum of Rs. 67,369 required as working capital. During the year, the production was Rs. 68,903, out of which articles worth Rs. 77,173 were sold.

7. *Lock Unit, Dindigul*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1097, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 13th March 1956].—This unit was sanctioned with a view to resuscitating the Lock Industry at Dindigul. The workshops will bring down the cost of locks by introducing improved manufactured techniques, supply various lock parts at cost price to the large number of Cottage-type Lock Units at Dindigul and introduce better designs, etc. Twenty apprentices will also be trained here. The scheme involves a total expenditure of Rs. 4,50,000 non-recurring and Rs. 36,928 recurring besides a sum of Rs. 1,51,825 required as working capital. During the year under review,

locks worth Rs. 36,190 were manufactured out of which locks worth Rupees 24,864 were sold. Besides, 13 apprentices were trained and six Harijan trainees have also been entertained for training from 5th February 1959.

A Lock Workers Industrial Co-operative Societies has also been started during the year and cut component parts for the manufacture of locks were supplied to them.

The following will form the production programme for 1960-61 :—

- (1) Mortice lock.
- (2) Cycle lock, two types.
- (3) Motor cycle locks.
- (4) Cut-components parts for supplying to the Industrial Co-operative Society—
 - (a) Two and half inches drawer lock.
 - (b) Three inches drawer lock.
 - (c) Two and a half inches almirah lock.
 - (d) Three inches almirah lock.
 - (e) One and a half inches pad-lock.

8. *Service Centre for the manufacture of farm implements and agricultural machinery (Tiruchirappalli)*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 170, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 12th September 1956].—The object of the Unit is to encourage the establishment of small-scale industrial Units for the manufacture of farm-implements and agricultural machinery of good quality as also to provide technical guidance and servicing facilities to the small Units. The schemes involve an expenditure of Rs. 3,36,000 on non-recurring items and Rs. 70,927 required as Working Capital. The Unit commenced production during the year and the production and sales are as follows :—

	RS.
Production ...	21,084
Sales ...	15,009

The Harijan trainees are undergoing training. The programme for 1959-60 among other things includes casting work after the erection of the cupola is over and the manufacture of item like Bund formers, Cooper No. 11 plough, Mote wheel bricks, ball-bearings and seed-treating drums.

9. *Service Centre for the development of Brass and Cutlery industry at Kumbakonam*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1383, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 18th September 1956 and G.O. Ms. No. 299, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 14th November 1956].—This centre was formally inaugurated in August 1958, by the Honourable Chief Minister. This Service Centre will stock the required raw materials and supply them to workers at cost price, undertake certain processes such as punching, shearing, etc. and also introduce new lines of manufacture such as tower bolts, hinges and buildings and cabinet fittings. The scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 3,29,000 on non-recurring and Rs. 4,53,862 required for purchase of raw materials, etc. and staff.

While the servicing portion of the programme was completed, the production portion could not be reached, for want of suitable raw materials. During the year servicing worth Rs. 32,295 and total production to a tune of Rs. 5,144 were the main features of this Unit. The programme for 1959-60 envisages servicing and production to a value of Rs. 60,000.

10. *Footwear Unit, Triplicane*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1160, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 30th March 1955].—Though the scheme was sanctioned in December 1955, after watching the progress in 1956, a further expansion of footwear production in order to provide training for ten persons was sanctioned, by installing additional machinery and the Unit has since undertaken modern methods of manufacture under the German Expert Mr. Erich Beyrodt. The target fixed for the year was Rs. 18,000 and the production and sales figures are as follows :—

	RS.
Production ...	38,029
Sales ...	25,046

The programme for 1959-60 will continue to be the same as for 1958-59.

11. *Footwear-cum-Training Centre, Pallavaram*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 172, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 12th September 1956].—The object of the scheme is to provide employment to a large number of cobblers who are either unemployed or underemployed. The Unit provides training for 12 persons. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,200 non-recurring and Rs. 16,720, recurring besides a sum of Rs. 46,904 for working capital. The Unit will specialise in the manufacture of ladies footwear. The production and sales during the year were as follows :—

	RS.
Production ...	11,750
Sales ...	905

12. *Model footwear and Leather Goods Unit, Erode*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 311, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 14th March 1957].—The object of the scheme is to train 12 cobblers in producing quality footwear and leather goods in modern designs and shapes at cheaper cost by using simple machinery. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 51,000 and Rs. 16,855 recurring besides a sum of Rs. 47,485 required as working capital. The training for the first batch of trainees commenced on 18th June 1958 and during the year, ten trainees were given training and an expenditure of Rs. 40,203 was incurred during the year.

13. *Footwear Production-cum-Service Centre, Perambur*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1160, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 30th March 1955].—Though the scheme was sanctioned in the first instance for the year 1955, in December 1956, after watching the progress made, sanction was accorded for the further expansion of Footwear Production-cum-Service Centre in order to provide intensive training for ten selected persons and at present nine more persons are undergoing training. The production during the year was Rs. 1,45,407.37 and sales Rs. 1,56,045.19. In addition to manufacture of footwear, this Unit has been supplying cut components to the Model Footwear Units, Triplicane, Pallavaram and Erode, for the manufacture of footwear articles. The local cobblers and the Perambur Arundathiyar Leather Workers' Co-operative Society are availing the facilities provided in this Unit.

14. *Tanning and Finishing Unit at Vinnamangalam*.—The object of the scheme is to provide training and servicing facilities for tanning and finishing of leather and a cold storage room for the preservation of raw hides and skins

at Vinnamangalam in North Arcot district. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,46,000 non-recurring and Rs. 45,000 recurring besides Rs. 2,21,000 for working capital and raw materials. The implementation of the scheme was taken up in 1957 and all preliminary arrangements including the construction of a building, erection of machinery and transformers, etc. were completed in by 31st March 1955. The centre started functioning in May 1959.

Bolts and Nuts Unit, Erode.—The object of the scheme is to set up a demonstration centre for the manufacture of bolts and nuts in order to encourage the private sector to set up similar units in view of the large demand for this article. The entire machinery ordered have been received and the production will be taken up after testing the machinery.

15. *Common Central Tool Room and Servicing Centre, Erode*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 817, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 9th October 1957].—In this centre apart from undertaking servicing, manufacture of parts like milling cutters, jigs and other similar articles are undertaken. This centre serves the industrial needs of the public around Erode and is very useful to them. During the year 1959-60, this unit proposes to undertake the manufacture of small tools like drills, reamers, milling cutters, jig and fixtures, etc. During the year servicing work to the value of Rs. 3,166.26 was done. About 207 persons availed of the facilities in this unit.

16. *Model Foundry at Erode*—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 816, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 9th October 1957].—All the preliminaries being over, the unit started functioning in March 1959. This centre undertakes the manufacture of different types of castings required by the public and also rough castings required for the manufacture of centrifugal machine, Ambar charka parts, etc., by the Common Central Tool Room. Apart from this, metric weights from 2 K. grams to 100 K. grams weights in cast iron are also manufactured. As part of the programme for 1959-60, it is proposed to undertake steel castings and malleable casting in small quantity. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 21,000.

General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Vellore (North Arcot district).—The object of this centre is to serve semi-urban and rural areas by doing job work and to develop itself into a factory for the regular production of particular items such as bicycle parts, etc., which are at present imported from abroad. The scheme involves a total expenditure of Rs. 5,16,520 on non-recurring items and Rs. 3,86,112 on recurring items.

The unit during the year manufactured agricultural implements and hospital equipments and supplied to the Government departments as well as local industrialists. The production and sales during the year was as follows :—

	RS.
Production ...	74,055
Sales ...	62,003

Besides training was also given for ten paid apprentices in this workshop on a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem in addition to the training given to six unpaid apprentices and six Harijan apprentices on stipends at Rs. 30 per mensem.

The following are the distinguished visitors who visited the workshop during the year and appreciated the working :—

- (1) Sri M. Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras.
- (2) Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Honourable Minister for Home Affairs.
- (3) Sri V. Ramaiah, Honourable Minister for Electricity and Transport.
- (4) Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Chief Minister for Andhra Pradesh.
- (5) Sri K. S. Subramaniam, Chairman, Estate Committee, Madras Legislature and Members.
- (6) Public Accounts Committee, Legislative Assembly, Madras.
- (7) Mr. Wilkehn Neechih, German Ceramic Expert, All India Handloom Board, New Delhi.

17. *General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Rajapalayam*—(Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 785, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 25th February 1956).—This workshop will demonstrate the manufacture of certain cycle parts using modern machines, undertake repairs for small industries, which do not possess their own workshops for such work, encourage artisans to undertake work which they cannot do with the existing equipment and supply correct type of materials to the artisans. This workshop will also provide training for ten apprentices in the use of modern machines and in the manufacture of quality products. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2,58,260 non-recurring and Rs. 15,825 recurring besides a sum of Rs. 1,77,772 required as working capital. This unit which was inaugurated on 26th August 1958 by the Honourable Minister for Industries commenced production of the following items:—

- (1) Cycle carriers of different designs.
- (2) Kisan charka parts and Ambar charka bushes.
- (3) Agricultural implements.
- (4) Industrial light fittings.
- (5) Window grills and gates.
- (6) Office and hospital furniture and equipment.
- (7) Electricity line construction materials.
- (8) British Standard body-building accessories.

The total value of services undertaken and manufacturing items amount to Rs. 1,62,660 for the year.

The first training of ten trainees was completed in November 1957. Apart from this, five Harijan students were also admitted for training.

18. *Galvanising Plant, Mettur (Salem district)*—(Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 786, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 25th February 1956).—The object of the scheme is to galvanise a steel structure used in the construction of electric transmission towers and to serve as a servicing centre for galvanising fabricated articles like drums, buckets, pots, bath tubs, etc. The scheme also provides for the training of six apprentices in methods of galvanising steel products. The scheme involves a total expenditure of Rs. 3,20,000 non-recurring and Rs. 10,296 recurring besides a sum of Rs. 2,52,532 required as working capital.

During the year, this unit mainly executed orders for the Madras State Electricity Board for 600 tons of cross-arms apart from other items like stay rods, stay bolts, and other sub-station materials. Servicing works and job orders to a total value of Rs. 1,76,249 were completed during the year.

The programme for 1959-60 among items of work include galvanising of nuts and bolts for Kottah Barrage Scheme, Rajasthan, switch gear equipment from Hivelm, battery box frames of Integral Coach Factory from Vummudiars and final stages of Salem Neiveli link-up for Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam.

19. *Sports Goods Unit, Guindy*.—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 234, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 10th October 1956].—The unit will provide training facilities in the manufacture of sports goods for which raw materials are available in this State. Forty persons will be trained on a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem. The estimated cost of the unit is Rs. 63,470 non-recurring and Rs. 53,476 recurring per annum. The expansion of the scheme by attaching a shoe-last section was also sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 740, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 12th September 1958, involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000 on machinery and recurring expenditure of Rs. 14,537 towards raw materials.

During the year under review, more stress was laid on the training scheme and 26 trainees were admitted and given intensive training in the manufacture of educational toys. The production during the period under review is Rupees 16,952. It is proposed to admit more trainees in this unit during 1959-60.

20. *Match Factory, Perambur, Madras-12*.—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3744, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 7th November 1959].—The object of the scheme is to provide part-time employment to women of lower income group families. The factory will have production capacity of five lakhs gross matches annually and provide employment to 900 persons. The scheme involves an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,30,000 non-recurring and a sum of Rs. 2,72,000 required as working capital.

During the year under review the unit produced and sold, the following quantities:—

			Produced.		Sold.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			GROSS.	RS.	GROSS.	RS.
40's	..	..	54,330	2,51,204	57,866	2 55,822
60's	..	..	37,950	2,75,600	44,972	3,24,806
D3 lux	..	..	..	..	10	7-28

One of the main problems confronting this unit is the non-availability of sufficient number of labourers, as they find other methods of employments more paying compared to the piece-rate system. But other steps in this direction are being taken by this Department to tackle this problem by getting inmates from the certified schools under the control of Police Department. By and large, the name "Sudar" trade name of the matches has become a household word in South India.

21. *Service Centre for Pressed Metal Products at Walltax Road, Madras*—(Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1127, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 15th March 1956).—The Service Centre will provide common service facilities for about 100 fabricators of consumer goods in Madras City and give the fabricators right guidance by supplying them dies, punches, tool jigs, fixtures, etc., and provide technical information and undertake finishing of their products. The Service Centre will also organize production of simple parts required for the railways and for this purpose, an Advisory Committee has

been constituted. The estimated cost of the Service Centre is Rs. 4,41,020 non-recurring besides a sum of Rs. 1,68,272 required as working capital. The main achievements during the year are :—

- (1) Services were rendered to about 160 fabricators.
- (2) Number of metal parts required for the Ambar charkas, Kisan charkas, radios, automobile and electrical accessories were manufactured.
- (3) A few die sets for automobile and roneo duplicators were manufactured.
- (4) In addition to the above, work from 18 Government departments were also undertaken.

The value of the work done during the year was Rs. 2,02,966.

The following is the programme for 1959-60 :—

- (1) Rendering services to all the private fabricators who contact the centre for service.
- (2) To meet out the complete requirements of trusses, overhead tank, doors, etc., of the construction branch of Industries Department.
- (3) To manufacture parts required by the Integral Coach Factory Southern Railway, Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of India.

There is also a proposal to extend the electroplating section by setting up of a anodizing plant and chemical polishing section. A workshop for the repair of hospital equipment will also be started during 1959-60.

22. Hand Tools Unit, Guindy—[Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 61, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 7th September 1956].—The service centre will arrange for the supply of raw materials of the correct standard, provide technical guidance and servicing facilities and thus encourage the manufacture of hand tools such as spanners, screw drivers, wrenches, hand punches, hand hammers, etc. The centre will also supply jigs, fixtures to the private units in the Industrial Estate. The estimated cost of the servicing centre is Rs. 4,72,000 non-recurring besides a sum of Rs. 1,56,688 required as working capital. During the year under review, finished goods to a tune of Rs. 1,43,628 were manufactured and a sum of Rs. 1,45,159 was realized by way of sales.

The following units commenced production at the end of the year under review and they are expected to resume a production in full swing shortly :—

- (1) Textile Mill Parts, Madurai.
- (2) Splints and Veneers, Tiruvottiyur.

The following units have not got commenced production but they are likely to resume day-to-day activities during the course of 1959-60 as the preliminary arrangements are being finalised :—

- (1) Hurricane Lanterns, Palani.
- (2) Wood-seasoning Plant, Pollachi.
- (3) Bolts and Nuts Unit, Erode.
- (4) Forging and Heat Treatment Shop, Guindy.
- (5) Surgical and Laboratory Equipment Unit, Guindy.
- (6) Electrical Goods Unit, Guindy.

- (7) Glass Works Unit, Guindy.
- (8) Ceramic Factory, Vriddachalam.
- (9) Quartz-crushing Plant, Salem.
- (10) Common Lease Shop, Guindy.
- (11) Pressure Die Casting Unit, Guindy.
- (12) Model Foundry, Guindy.
- (13) Cycle Assembly Unit, Vellore.
- (14) Cycle Assembly Unit, Tanjore.

III. PART SCHEMES AND NEW SCHEMES.

Proposals for the following schemes were submitted to the Government for approval during the year :—

- (1) Establishment of tool room shops in Tiruchirappalli, Virudhunagar and Pettai.
- (2) Expansion of the tool room at the Industrial Estate, Guindy.
- (3) Establishment of a tool room for textile mill parts at Madurai.
- (4) Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of fractional horsepower electric motors at Guindy.
- (5) Establishment of a wood-seasoning plant, as an adjunct to the Wood-working Unit, Guindy.
- (6) Establishment of a structural workshop at Mettur.
- (7) Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of refractories at Sivaganga.
- (8) Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of salt-glazed pipes at Vriddachalam.

IV. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AND COLONIES.

The establishment of Industrial Estates in the State is an integral part of the programme for development of small-scale industries. The object of these estates is to let out on rent to industrialists ready-built factories with roads and other communication facilities, water, and electricity connections. industrial estates and colonies have been established in Guindy, Virudunagar, Erode, Pettai, Marthandam, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tanjore. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, Government have sanctioned the establishment of estates and colonies at a total cost of Rs. 135.65 lakhs at the following places :—

Name of estate or colony.					Number of factory sheds.
1	Industrial Estate, Guindy	...	...	...	97
2	Industrial Estate, Virudunagar	✓	...	...	15
3	Industrial Colony, Erode	...	...	...	7
4	Industrial Colony, Pettai	...	...	...	8
5	Industrial Colony, Madurai	...	...	...	18
6	Industrial Colony, Marthandam	...	...	...	5
7	Industrial Colony, Tiruchirappalli	...	...	...	14
8	Industrial Colony, Tanjore	...	...	...	8
					172

There has been some savings in the total cost of Rs. 135.65 lakhs which is proposed to be utilised by taking up the construction of two new colonies at Salem and Katpadi and also expand some of the existing colonies. Proposals are also under consideration for the construction of additional buildings as follows :—

Name of estate or colony.	Number of sheds.
1 Industrial Estate, Guindy	16
2 Industrial Colony, Pettai	8
3 Industrial Colony, Madurai	12
4 Industrial Colony, Tiruchirappalli	8
5 New Industrial Colony, Salem	8
6 New Industrial Colony, Katpady	8
	60

Industrial Estate, Guindy.—The Industrial Estate, Guindy is the most important among the schemes started in the State. Several schemes and facilities such as Handtools, foundry electrical goods wood working, sports goods, manufacture of surgical goods, laboratory and scientific articles, and the Central Polytechnic and Industrial Training have been integrated here. The Central Polytechnic and its Hostel were completed and handed over to the Director of Technical Education. Due to heavy demand for space in the Estate, it has been programmed to provide additional buildings as stated above. During the year under review, 78 units comprising 20-A type, 15-B type, 39-C type and 4-D type units were occupied and started production early in 1958. These industrialists are engaged in the manufacture of oil circuit breakers, fuse switches, buzlar trunks, polythene film bags, fountain pen parts, high voltage group operated disconnecting switches water proof paper, lessian coated paper, underground cable joints, C.I. Pulleys, Precision cut gears, Industrial Gear boxes, gear pumps, radios, amplifiers, transistor radios, volume controls, bicycles, wire nails, panel pins, electrical washing machines, film printing machines, lamp shadow, soap boxes, tin container, spectacle frames, builders hardware, air break switches, Precision ground components, etc. The inauguration of the 26 additional unit constructed during the year marking the second phase of development of Industrial Estate, Guindy was performed by the Union Minister of Industry and Commerce Shri Lal Bahadur Sastry on 14th February 1959. Simultaneously were opened (1) The Industrial Labour Colony providing 80 tenements for housing the workers in the Estate. (2) Industrial Training Institute, (3) the pressure die casting Unit and (4) Common Lease shops were opened by the State Ministers. An exhibition of the products of the various Industrial Units in the Estate was held for a fortnight from 14th February 1959 which gave wide publicity and scope for receiving trade enquiries by the Industrialists. The Technical Information Section in the Estate participated in the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition held at Teynampet in December/January 1958. During the year under review, many dignitaries visited the Estate and they have all had a good word to say about this Estate. The total expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,32,2552.

V. OTHER FORMS OF AID TO INDUSTRIES.

(a) During the year under report the State Aid to Industries Act, 4,057 private Industrialists including Industrial Co-operatives were given loans to the tune of 24.57 lakhs.

(b) Applications received from deserving Industrialists for purchase of machinery on hire purchase were recommended to the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Limited as in the previous year.

(c) *Technical Assistant to Small Industrialists.*—The Technical Experts of the Department like the Glass Technologist, Ceramic Expert, Match Expert, Footwear Expert continued to render technical assistance to Small Industrialists.

(d) *Iron and Steel allotment and distribution.*—During the year under review, a quantity of 4,000 tons of iron and steel was allotted to this State against the small scale industry quota. Applications from fabricators and small Industrialists were recommended for issue of quota certificate.

(e) *Roll Played by non-official organizations in the promotion of Small-scale Industries.*—As in the past, the three associations representing the Small Scale Industries of the State, viz., (1) The Small-Scale Industries Association, (2) The Madras Chamber of Small Industries and (3) Industrial Estates Manufactures Association, Guindy, continued to take keen interest in the departmental activities and in furnishing data or information in respect of small scale industries.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Sri T. K. Palaniappan, I.A.S., continued to be the Director of Industries during the period assisted by the following officers at Headquarters :—

- 1 Joint Director (Small Scale Industries), Sri V. S. Raghavan.
- 2 Deputy Director (Small Scale Industries), Sri S. B. Ahmed.
- 3 Class Technologist (Small Scale Industries), Sri B. B. Shetty.
- 4 Ceramic Expert (Small Scale Industries), Sri P. S. Menon.
- 5 Match Expert (Small Scale Industries), Sri S. Ranganathan.
- 6 Footwear Expert (Small Scale Industries), Sri B. S. Ambaly.
- 7 Designer (Small Scale Industries), Sri Vasanth Pandit.

WORKING OF THE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.

Small-scale Industrial Co-operatives—Scheme sanctioned by the Small Scale Industries Board.—There were 113 Small Scale Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31st March 1959. The number of members and paid-up share capital were 8,949 and Rs. 4.20 lakhs. They had a working capital of Rs. 27.87 lakhs. This production and sale amounted to Rs. 17.15 lakhs and Rs. 18.19 lakhs respectively. Under the Second Five-Year Plan the following schemes were sanctioned for implementation. The Small-Scale Industries Board sanctioned funds in respect of the schemes. According to the pattern of assistance the Government of India shared 75 per cent of the

capital expenditure and 50 per cent of the Revenue expenditure and the State Government met the balance of 25 per cent towards capital expenditure and 50 per cent of the Revenue expenditure.

District.	Name of the scheme.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1959. RS. IN LAKHS.
1 Madurai ..	Dindigul Lock Workers' Co-operative Society.	0.83
2 Chingleput ..	Sriperumbudur Bolts and Nuts Manufacturers' Co-op. Society.	1.24
3 Thanjavur ..	Nagapattinam Steel Trunk Workers' Co-operative Society.	0.72
4 Do. ..	Reorganization of the Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Workshop.	1.01
5 Coimbatore ..	Thoorkanaickenpalayam Blacksmithy cum-Carpentry Workers' Co-operative Society.	0.53
6 Ramanathapuram.	Reorganization of the Manamadurai Metal Workers' Co-operative Society.	0.72
7 Tirunelveli ..	Reorganization of the Kamatchiaman Metal Workers' Co-operative Society.	1.05
8 Do. ..	Reorganisation of the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Timber Works.	0.40
9 Kanyakumari ..	Marthandam Carpenter's Industrial Co-operative Workshop.	1.41
10 Madras ..	Reorganisation of the Perambur Arunthathiyar Leather Workers' Co-operative Society.	1.81
11 Thanjavur ..	Pattukottai Co-operative Match Factory ..	3.50
12 Tirunelveli ..	Tiruchendur Co-operative Match Factory ..	
13 Do. ..	Kulasekarapatnam Co-operative Match Factory.	
Total ..		13.22

1. *Dindigul Lock Workers' Co-operative Society.*—In order to provide employment to the artisans engaged in the manufacture of lock industries in Dindigul, a scheme was formulated and sanctioned so that the artisans could be brought into the co-operative fold and earn better wages. The Society was registered and started on 5th September 1957. It could provide employment to 50 artisans. A loan of Rs. 80,000 was disbursed under the scheme for the construction of building purchase of machinery and working capital. The Society constructed the factory sheds, installed machinery and commenced production. It had a membership of 88 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,120 as on 31st March 1959. During the year it produced locks worth Rs. 9,385 and sold for Rs. 13,866. The Society has since shown notable progress in its production programme and marketing of the products. Free services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar-Manager in the scale of Rs. 190—10—240 and necessary technical staff have also been given. To co-ordinate the activities of the Society with the Government Lock Unit at Dindigul the Superintendent of the Unit has been appointed as the Ex-Officio Secretary of the Society.

2. *Sriperumbudur Bolts and Nuts Manufacturers' Co-operative Society.*—The society has been organised for twofold purposes of providing employment to some of the skilled and semi-skilled workers and to introduce a new industry in that locality. The scheme will provide employment to 35 workers. In the first instance it will give training to 25 workers for about 6 months and absorb them in the society as skilled workers. This society was registered and started on 28th March 1958. It had 18 members on its

rolls as on 31st March 1959 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 540. The total cost of the scheme amounts to Rs. 1.74 lakhs. So far a loan of Rs. 1.23 lakhs has been disbursed. The implementation of the scheme is in progress. It will commence production as soon as the machinery are imported from Japan.

3. *Nagapattinam Steel Trunk Workers' Co-operative Society.*—This scheme envisages the admission of skilled workers into a Industrial Co-operative Society and revive the old industry traditionally carried on in that area on technical lines. To begin with 40 workers will be provided with employment in the society. The Society was registered and started on 27th February 1950. It had 19 members and a Share Capital of Rs. 1,350 as on 31st March 1959. A loan of Rs. 72,000 was disbursed to the society for the purchase of machinery and towards its working capital. The society has since commenced production. Free services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar to work as a Manager in the Scale of Rs. 190—10—240 have been given to the Society.

4. *Reorganization of the Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Workshop.*—The society was started on 28th April 1946 with a view to resettle the exservicemen. It had 22 members on its rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,548 as on 31st March 1959. Under the reorganization scheme a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned and improved machines were purchased and installed and the workshop converted into general purpose engineering workshop. Its main items of production are agricultural implements, steel furniture and filter points. Its production and sales during the year were Rs. 1,27,452 and Rs. 1,32,480. It paid wages to the extent of Rs. 33,156 during the year.

5. *Thoorkanaickenpalayam Blacksmithy-cum-Carpentry Workers' Co-operative Society.*—This society was registered and stated on 1st March 1960 A loan of Rs. 52,700 was disbursed to the Society for the construction of buildings, purchase of machinery, etc. The construction work is in progress. It had 37 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,720 as on 31st March 1959.

6. *Reorganization of the Manamadurai Metal Workers' Co-operative Society.*—The society was started on 18th April 1957. It had 93 members on its rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 6,135 as on 31st March 1959. Under the scheme a loan of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned. Free services of a Technical Supervisor and a Senior Inspector-Secretary have also been given. It has completed construction of workshop. During the year it produced articles worth Rs. 1,11,304 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 1,14,828 and earned a net profit of Rs. 2,381. Its business is bound to increase in due course.

7. *Reorganization of the Kamatchiaman Metal Workers' Co-operative Society, Tirunelveli.*—The society was started on 3rd October 1945. Under the scheme a loan of Rs. 1,04,500 was sanctioned for the construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery and towards its working capital. The implementation of the scheme is in progress. During the year it produced articles worth Rs. 1,04,718 and effected sales for Rs. 1,12,412. Free services of a Senior Inspector-Secretary have also been given.

8. *Reorganization of the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Timber Workshop.*—The workshop was started on 12th May 1957. It had 46 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 19,162 as on 31st March

1959. To equip the workshop with up to date additional machinery a loan of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned under the scheme. Its production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,036 and Rs. 1,72,688 respectively.

9. *Marthandam Carpentry Industrial Co-operative Workshop.*—In order to utilize the good quality timber available and to provide employment for the carpenters and other artisans engaged in the Manufacture of timber products in the Kanyakumari District and also to meet the local demand for furniture the scheme was formulated and sanctioned. The society was started on 17th March 1958. It had 45 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 7,507 as on 31st March 1959. A loan of Rs. 1.41 lakhs was sanctioned to the society. It has purchased machinery and commenced production. During the year it manufactured articles to the value of Rs. 31,787 and sold for Rs. 35,096. Free services of a Foreman and a Co-operative Sub-Registrar Manager in the scale of Rs. 190—10—240 have also been given to the Society.

10. *Reorganization of the Perambur Arunthathiar Leather Workers' Co-operative Society.*—The society was started on 27th June 1913. It had 114 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,422. Under the scheme a loan of Rs. 1.80 lakhs was sanctioned to construct a factory building, purchase of machinery and towards its working capital. Under the Scheme more workers will be admitted into the society and they can derive full benefit out of the scheme. To co-ordinate the activities of the Government Footwear Unit at Perambur the Superintendent, of the Unit has been appointed as the Ex-Officio Secretary of the Society. The implementation of the scheme is in progress.

The society has opened three more sales depots at Moore Market, Mc. Nicholas Road and Thiyagaraya Nagar and reorganized the depot at Fruit Market at a cost of Rs. 0.26 lakhs provided from the Harijan Welfare Funds.

Co-operative Match Factories.—The capacity of each factory is 400 gross per day. About 200 workers will be employed in each factory. Of these 150 workers will be permanent employees and the rest will be casual labourers.

(i) *Pattukottai Co-operative Match Factory.*—The society was registered and started on 11th March 1958. It had 95 members on its rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,705. A loan of Rs. 1,13,750 was disbursed for the construction of building, purchase of equipment and towards its working capital. It has completed the construction work and will commence production shortly.

(ii) *Tiruchendur Co-operative Match Factory.*—The Tiruchendur Co-operative Match Factory was started on 17th March 1958. As on 31st March 1959 it had 123 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 7,300. A loan of Rs. 1,13,750 was sanctioned under the scheme. The society has completed construction of building, etc. It is expected to go into production soon.

(iii) *The Kulasekarapatnam Co-operative Match Factory.*—The Kulasekarapatnam Co-operative Match Factory was started on 23rd March 1958. Its number of members and paid up share capital were 155 and Rs. 8,120 respectively as on 31st March 1959. A loan of Rs. 413,750 was sanctioned. It has also completed construction of buildings and is expected to commence production shortly.

Free services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar Manager and necessary technical staff have been given to each factory.

2. *Other Small-scale Industrial Co-operatives under non-Plan Scheme for which assistance is given from State Government Funds—(a) Co-operative Workshops for Ex-Servicemen.*—As on 31st March 1959, there were 1 societies under this type—one Co-operative Metal Works and three Co-operative Timber Works. The Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works Limited, was reorganised under a scheme sanctioned by Government of India as stated in the foregoing paragraph.

The three Co-operative Timber Workshops, viz., the Reid Co-operative Timber Works, Limited, at Tiruvotiyur in Chingleput district, the Katpadi Co-operative Timber Works, Limited in North Arcot district and the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Timber Works, Limited, in the Tirunelveli district continued to make good progress. The Reid Co-operative Timber Works, Limited, which was started on 30th May 1946 was having 57 members on its rolls as on 31st March 1959 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 5,565. It manufactures all kinds of furniture and sells to Government and private institutions. During the year under report, it produced articles worth Rs. 1,31,308 and sold the value of Rs. 1,25,578. The Katpadi Co-operative Timber Works Limited was started on 5th February 1947. As on 31st March 1959, it had 193 members on rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 38,094. Its production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 2,41,138 and Rs. 2,25,185 respectively. The Tirunelveli district Co-operative Timber Works Limited was taken up under the reorganisation scheme.

(b) *Metal Workers' Co-operatives.*—There were 15 metal workers co-operative societies in the Madras State as on 31st March 1959. Many of the societies which were dormant during 1957–58 have gone into active production during this year, and they have recorded a notable progress. During the year these societies purchased raw materials to the value of Rs. 5,89,423 and produced articles worth Rs. 7,91,040 their sales amounted to Rs. 3,13,548. rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 10,810. A loan of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned to this society towards working capital. The members of this society are experienced workers in the Metal Casting Industry. They are noted for the manufacture of "Annivilakku" and other special metalware articles. Proposals have been submitted to the Government for opening common facility Centre for the society and the orders of the Government are awaited. During the year it produced articles worth Rs. 28,496 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 22,608. The important societies under this category are as follows:—

The Vellore Metal Workers' Co-operative Society had 193 members on its rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 38,094 as on 31st March 1959. During the year it produced articles worth Rs. 2,41,133 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 2,25,185. The society has been given a Reserve Fund subsidy of Rs. 5,000, share capital loans amounting to Rs. 20,000 and working capital loans amounting to Rs. 86,000 under the State Aid to Industries Act.

The Kannarpur Metal Workers' Co-operative Society, in the South Arcot district had 82 members on its rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 27,611 as on 31st March 1959. Its production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,269 and Rs. 1,30,450 respectively.

The Silamalaipatti Metal Workers' Co-operative Society Limited, in Madurai district registered on 7th January 1958 had 32 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,685 as on 31st March 1959. It produced during the year articles worth Rs. 67,001 and sold articles for Rs. 67,344.

(c) *Artisan Co-operatives*.—There were 31 co-operative societies under this type as on 31st March 1959. These societies consist of traditional craftsman and had a total membership of 1,318 with paid up share capital amounting to Rs. 90,932. They undertook manufacture of Village Agricultural implements, wood works, furniture, bullock shoe nails, files, etc. Their total production during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,902 and their sales amounted to Rs. 1,50,886.

The important Industrial Co-operatives under this category are as follows:—

(i) *Rajapalayam Hardware Workers' Co-operative Society*.—The society is engaged in the manufacture of iron implements for domestic and agricultural use. Manufacture of jaggery pans is a speciality of this society. The society had 134 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,940. The production and sales during the period were Rs. 13,378 and Rs. 23,622. The society was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10,000 under State Aid Act. The society has earned a net profit of Rs. 3,686.

(ii) The Kadambathur Block Artisans Co-operative Society, Limited, had 74 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 800. It purchased raw materials for Rs. 2,367 and produced goods worth Rs. 3,535 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 3,535 and earned a profit of Rs. 500. During the year the society was granted a loan of Rs. 10,000 and a grant of Rs. 8,000.

(iii) The Ariyalur Harijan Carpentry Workers' Co-operative Society, Limited, in Tiruchirappalli district, had 22 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 110 on 31st March 1959. The society had not gone into production till 31st March 1959. This society was given a grant of Rs. 21,000 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(iv) Karungulam Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society had 95 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,045. It executed orders received from the Government Institutions. A working capital loan of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to the society. The society produced goods worth Rs. 16,379 and effected sales to the value of Rs. 14,129. A sum of Rs. 5,042 was disbursed as wages to workers.

(v) The Chinnamanur Viswakala Workers Co-operative Society had 109 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,434 a reserve fund subsidy of Rs. 5,000 and a working capital loan of Rs. 10,000 under State Aid Act was given to the society. The Society produced articles worth Rs. 28,627 and effected sales to the tune of Rs. 25,770. The society earned a profit of Rs. 327.

(vi) Neikarapatti Viswakarma Society has undertaken the manufacture of furniture and Bee hives. As on 31st March 1959 there were 26 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 3,070. It produced goods worth Rs. 6,757 and effected sales valued of Rs. 3,504. The Society is working on profit.

(d) *Leather Workers' Co-operatives*.—There were six societies under this type as on 31st March 1950 as against five as on 31st March 1958. The Leather Workers' Co-operative Society at Elaiyangudi in Ramanathapuram district alone was dormant. The Coonoor Leather Workers' Co-operative Society had 28 members on rolls as on 31st March 1959 with a paid up share

capital of Rs. 180. During the year, it produced goods worth Rs. 13,813 and sold for Rs. 14,594. It paid wages to its members to the extent of Rs. 4,730. A grant of Rs. 25,000 has been given to the society under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme towards its Reserve Fund and this has been utilised in its business.

The Tiruchi Leather Goods Producers Co-operative Society, Limited, had a membership of 73 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,530 as on 31st March 1950. It produced goods of the value of Rs. 31,028 and sold for the value of Rs. 30,447 during the year. The wages paid to member workers amounted to Rs. 6,245.

The Perambur Arunthathiyar Leather Workers' Co-operative Society Limited was taken up under the reorganization Scheme.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Dindigul Leather Workers' Co-operative Society and the Nellai Leather Workers' Co-operative Society were started during 1957-58 and 1958-59. The estimated cost of the scheme for the former society is Rs. 1,19,000 out of which a grant of Rs. 68,000 was disbursed during 1957-58. As on 31st March 1950, there were 60 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 300. Its production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 8,089 and Rs. 1,406 respectively. The Nellai Leather Workers' Co-operative Society was started on 30th March 1959 with 27 members and paid-up share capital of Rs. 470. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was disbursed during the year towards working capital. It has commenced production since.

(e) *Hand-made Match Workers' Co-operatives*.—There were five societies under this type in the Madras State as on 31st March 1959. Two of them are located in the Tirunelveli district and one each in Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Thanjavur districts. The Pattukottai, Tiruchendur and Kulasekarapatnam Co-operative Match Factories are started under the schemes sanctioned by the Small Scale Industries Board.

The Paramakudi Match Workers' Co-operative Society, Limited was started on 20th March 1958 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the purpose of providing employment to the Harijans in the riot affected area. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.38 lakhs. The society has been sanctioned a working capital of Rs. 50,000 in 1957-58 and a further sum of Rs. 25,000 during the year. Necessary steps are being taken to construct the factory building at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,500. The progress in the implementation of the scheme is retarded as there is a writ pending in the High Court on the purchase of the site for the factory.

The Chinnamanur Co-operative Match Factory, Limited, was started on 27th April 1957. As on 31st March 1959 it had 71 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 166. The society comes under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for denotified tribes; it has been given a grant of Rs. 35,000 towards the cost of a shed, working capital, etc.

(f) *Women Cottage Industrial Co-operatives*.—There were 44 women cottage industrial co-operative societies in the State as on 31st March 1959 as against 36 at the end of the previous year. The main items of production in these societies are garments, lace and embroidery, appalams, vadams, pickles. In addition to these, a few of the women's cottage industrial societies also undertake handpounding of paddy. The Nambuthalar Fishnet Making Co-operative Society in Ramanathapuram district and two societies in Kanyakumari district undertake the manufacture of fishnets.

The membership and paid up share capital of these societies have increased from 4,334 and Rs. 21,545 as on 31st March 1958 and to Rs. 4,881 and Rs. 28,930 as on 31st March 1959. During the year Government subsidy to the extent of Rs. 22,930 was given to these societies. The total production and sales amounted to Rs. 2,61,263 and Rs. 2,61,875 respectively.

The Madras Women Cottage Industries Central Co-operative Society, Limited, started on 20th January 1949, had 30 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,095. Of these 30 members, 13 were primary women's Co-operative Societies in the Madras City and the rest individual members. During the year 1958-59, the society purchased raw materials of the value of Rs. 24,532 and sold garments of the value of Rs. 30,750. A sum of Rs. 9,332 was paid as wages and commission to the primary societies. The Women Social Welfare Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,015 comprising Rs. 23,145 as grant and Rs. 15,870 as loan for imparting intensive training to five primary societies affiliated to the Central society. The Central Society implemented the scheme and arranged for the training to the members of the Nungambakkam Stella Maris, Mylapore, Royapet and Thiagaraya Nagar Societies. Proficiency certificates were issued to 57 candidates. A Reserve Fund subsidy of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to the Central Society for remodelling the show room.

The Tiruchi Women's Co-operative Society, Limited, coaches students for the Government examination in Dress Making, Embroidery, etc. The society was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,000 under the State Aid Act.

The Salem Police Women's Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society had 303 members as on 31st March 1959 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 463. During the year it produced garments of the value of Rs. 4,696 and sold garments of the value of Rs. 5,005. It paid wages amounting to Rs. 1,118 to its members. The society was granted a loan of Rs. 3,000 during the year under State Aid to Industries Act.

The Dharmapuri Women's Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society had 63 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 160 on 31st March 1959. During the year it produced garments of the value of Rs. 5,516 and sold goods of the value of Rs. 6,811; it paid wages amounting to Rs. 571 to its members.

The Suchindram Women's Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society in Kanyakumari district undertakes the handpounding of paddy. It had 55 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,825. During the year it purchased raw materials of the value of Rs. 64,575 and sold for Rs. 76,288. The Marthandamthurai and Kodimunai Women Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies are engaged in Mal Thread making. Their production and sales during the year were Rs. 5,400 and Rs. 5,438 respectively. The Marthandamthurai Women Co-operative Society was provided with a loan of Rs. 1,000 under the State Aid Act.

The Palamcottah Women Worker's Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society has done good business during the year in handpounding of paddy. It produced handpounded rice of the value of Rs. 61,927 and sold the rice for Rs. 71,222.

The Manapad Women Workers' Co-operative Society is undertaking the manufacture of palm leaf products. Its purchases and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 9,273 and Rs. 12,138 respectively. The society has been given a working capital loan of Rs. 3,400 during the year.

The Keelakarai Ready-made Garments Workers' Co-operative Society, Limited, is a society for women. The ready-made garments centre at the place was wound up and it was converted into the co-operative society which was started on 22nd December 1959. It had 31 members on rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,260 as on 31st March 1959. The society had not undertaken production till the end of the year.

The North Vellore Women Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, started on 17th November 1956 had 534 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,554. The society was granted a working capital loan of Rs. 2,000 during the year. The production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 30,494 and Rs. 32,106 respectively. The society is giving employment to the women fold of the Police staff in Tailoring, Embroidery, Mat Weaving, etc.

(g) *Special Type Societies—The Madras State Small Scale Industries Co-operative Society, Limited.*—This State Society was registered on 15th February 1958 and started on its work on 14th July 1958. There are 54 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 32,700. The society was organized with a view to enable the Small Scale Industrialists and the Industrial Co-operative in the Madras State to procure raw materials necessary for their business at controlled prices and the necessary machinery, and to help them in marketing their finished products. It will purchase and stock controlled commodities like steel, iron coke, etc., and distribute them to the members. The society has applied to the Steel Controller to register its name as a controlled stockist. The Government have sanctioned the free services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar to work as its Secretary. It has since undertaken the distribution of Brass sheets to the affiliated metal workers societies in the districts.

(h) *Kundah Tea Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Limited.*—Was registered on 26th September 1958 and started on 24th October 1958. The total cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 1.4 lakhs of which Rs. 1.06 lakhs has already been raised as detailed below:—

Share capital in cash from members	Rs. 30,000
Share capital loan under State Aid Act	40,000
Reserve Fund Grant	5,000
Working capital loan under State Aid Act	2,000
Total	Rs. 77,000

Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 76,000 was advanced by the State Government. Rs. 5,000 by way of grant and Rs. 71,000 as loan. The Tea Board has also given the Technical approval for the release of a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs to the society.

Beedi Workers' Co-operatives.—There were three societies under this type as on 31st March 1959, viz., (1) The Coimbatore Town Beedi Workers' Co-operative Society, (2) the Kancheepuram Cigar Workers Co-operative Society and (3) the Madras Union Beedi Workers Co-operative Society. They had a membership of 157 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6,105. They produced articles worth Rs. 14,912 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 21,556. The society has been sanctioned a working capital loan of Rs. 5,000 and necessary L.4 and L.5 licences have also been obtained.

Sericulture—The Thalavadi Sericultural Workers' Co-operative Society, Limited, in Coimbatore district was started on its work on 20th February 1959. Government have approved the scheme for running four production-cum-training centres at a cost of Rs. 1.4 lakhs with 20 improved domestic basins for silk reeling in that area. Government have also sanctioned the post of a Sericulture Expert to work as the Secretary of the society and one Co-operative Sub-Registrar to work as Assistant Secretary.

Coir Manufacturers' Co-operatives.—There were 24 societies under this type as on 31st March 1959 with a total membership of 1,476 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 33,689. The Reserve Fund as on 31st March 1959 amounted to Rs. 57,845. Their outstandings to the Co-operative Central Banks amounted to Rs. 11,200 and the others (including loans from the All-India Coir Board) amounted to Rs. 5,04,813. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 6,02,100. They purchased raw material of the value of Rs. 2,21,881 and produced articles worth Rs. 4,05,741. They effected sales to the extent of Rs. 4,29,405. During the year, Government subsidies to the extent of Rs. 51,838 were sanctioned to these societies.

The Coir Industry is the major industry in the Kanyakumari district. Ten out of the 24 Coir Co-operatives are functioning in Kanyakumari district with a membership of 774 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 17,801. On the date of integration of the Kanyakumari district with the Madras State, four Coir Co-operatives were functioning. After the merger, the Government sanctioned two schemes at a total cost of Rs. 2,44,850 for starting six new Coir Co-operatives. One new society was started in 1957-58 and five more were started on their work in 1958-59 and the funds provided for in the scheme were also drawn and disbursed to them. The total working capital of these ten societies as on 31st March 1959 amounted to Rs. 3,79,288. Of these ten Coir Societies, viz., the Manavalakurichi Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Society, is dormant. Four of the five newly started societies have since gone into production. The remaining societies purchased raw materials of the value of Rs. 89,605 and produced Coir goods of the value of Rs. 2,79,456 during the year. They sold retted husks (raw material) to their members for Rs. 11,811 and sold the finished products for Rs. 2,78,568. Due to the peculiar nature of the Coir Industry, it will take two to three years for the newly organized societies to go into full production for overcoming the initial handicaps in securing suitable retting yards and securing good retted husks. The period of soaking of green husks in retting yards ranges from six to eight months. Hence the newly started societies can be expected to show progress only in the coming years. The Government have sanctioned the free services of Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies to work as Secretaries in all these societies and one Special Co-operative Sub-Registrar is in charge of the supervision of these societies.

In the other districts there are three Coir Societies each in Salem, Thanjavur and North Arcot districts, two in Madurai and one each in Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and Chingleput districts. The Singampuneri Coir Workers' Co-operative Society in Ramanathapuram district was started on 3rd March 1958. As on 31st March 1959 it had 78 members with paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,030. The society was sanctioned a working capital loan of Rs. 26,250 under the Second Five-Year Plan Scheme, a Reserve Fund grant of Rs. 2,000 and an administrative grant of Rs. 3,200

during the year. It produced goods of the value of Rs. 18,076 and effected sales of the value of Rs. 21,659. A sum of Rs. 4,185 was disbursed as wages to members. The Coir Societies at Muthupet and Mallipatnam in Thanjavur district, Sadras in Chingleput district and at Cuddalore in South Arcot district were also started under the Second Five-Year Plan Scheme and each society was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 26,250 and an administrative grant of Rs. 3,200. Free services of Senior Inspector have also been provided to these societies. All these societies have implemented the scheme.

Of the three Coir Societies in Salem district, the Dharmapuri Coir Cottage Industrial Society has not yet gone into production. The Alagusamudram Coir Co-operative Society had a membership of 62 and paid-up share capital of 1,380. It produced goods worth Rs. 33,261 and sold goods for Rs. 45,917. The Jothi Coir Co-operative Society had 108 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6,200. Its production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 84,026 and Rs. 58,189 respectively. The wages paid by these two societies to its member workers during the year amounted to Rs. 10,430 and Rs. 15,566 respectively.

Handicrafts Co-operatives.—There were 78 co-operative under this type in the Madras State as on 31st March 1959. A statement showing the number of societies under each sub-group in this type, their membership and paid-up share capital, working capital, production and sales is appended. Of these the mat weavers and bamboo and basket-makers co-operatives constitute the largest number of societies, viz., 27 and 21 respectively. Most of the other types comprise of a fewer number of societies, since the handicraft industry which they represent are highly specialised works involving skill and artistry.

(a) *Mat Weavers' Co-operatives*.—There were 27 societies under this group with a membership of 1,470 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 27,646. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 1,08,338. They purchased raw materials for Rs. 28,330, produced mats worth Rs. 1,32,762 and sold mats worth Rs. 1,57,116 during the year.

Mat weaving is a highly developed rural handicrafts in Tirunelveli district and their mats are famous throughout India and in foreign countries for their exquisite quality and texture. The famous Pattamadai Fine Mat Weavers Co-operative Society had the unique honour of producing a mat of very exquisite quality and design which was presented by the Government of Madras to Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth of England through His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, when he visited Madras in January 1959. There were three mat weavers societies in Tirunelveli district at the end of 1957-58. Two more societies were started in 1958-59, but they had not gone into production. The other three societies produced and sold mats as shown below :—

				Production, Rs.	Sales, Rs.
Pattamadai fine mat weavers	..	..	..	25,016	35,012
Veeravanallur mat weavers	..	..	..	23,107	24,429
Giriamalpapuram	..	..	..	40,729	40,199

The five societies together had a membership of 524 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 10,210. The Pattamadai Fine Mat Weavers Society has participated in various exhibitions conducted in India and received awards.

The Mat Weavers of Thanjavur district are also producing good quality mats. The four mat weavers societies in Thanjavur district had a membership of 211 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,203. They purchased raw materials worth Rs. 325 and produced mats worth Rs. 9,648—they effected sales of the value of Rs. 23,000; Rs. 7,991 was paid as wages during the year to member-workers. During the year a working capital loan of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to the Vilandrasamudram Mat Weavers Co-operative Society. Also Reserve Fund Subsidy of Rs. 1,000 and establishment grant of Rs. 730 was given during the year to the Vilandrasamudram and Vilangudi Societies. Of the four societies in the district, two all exclusively for Harijans. The four mat weavers' co-operatives in Tiruchirappalli district closely follow those in Thanjavur district in making good quality mats. These four societies had a membership of 193 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,765. The Pettarvaithalai Mat Weavers Co-operative Society produced mats worth Rs. 2,941 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 3,336. The Unniyur Mat Weavers Co-operative Society produced mat worth Rs. 5,485 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 5,292.

(b) *Bamboo and Basket Makers' Co-operatives.*—There were 21 societies under this category as on 31st March 1959 with a membership of 1,195 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 13,727. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 87,135 and their production and sales amounted to Rs. 1,48,222 and Rs. 1,55,882 respectively.

(i) The Paranathumangalam Basket Makers' Co-operative Society in Salem district is the second largest producers in this group of societies. It had a membership of 142 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,445 on 31st March 1959. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 16,455 at the end of the year. During the year it purchased raw materials of the value of Rs. 19,585 produced articles worth Rs. 39,834 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 40,090. It paid wages to the extent of Rs. 18,945 to its member-workers during the year. It earned a profit of Rs. 711.

(ii) The Arathi Agraharam Bamboo Workers' Co-operative Society in Salem district was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 towards working capital under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The society has not yet gone into production.

(iii) The Walajahpet Cane Workers Co-operative Society in North Arcot district had 38 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 989. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 4,918 as on 31st March 1959. During the year it purchased raw materials of the value of Rs. 3,306 and produced articles worth Rs. 15,382, it effected sales of Rs. 15,724 and earned a net profit of Rs. 723 for the year. The society was sanctioned a working capital loan of Rs. 3,000 and an establishment grant of Rs. 240 during the year.

(iv) The Devarshola Bamboo Workers' Co-operative Society in Nilgiris had a membership of 158 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 656 as on 31st March 1959. Its working capital was Rs. 1,756 as on 31st March 1959. During the year it produced goods of the value of Rs. 10,667 and sold goods to the extent of Rs. 12,610. It earned a net profit of Rs. 902. It was sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 3,090 during the year towards Reserve Fund.

(v) The Thiruvanaikaval Basket Makers' Co-operative Society in Tiruchirappalli district is the largest producers in this group of societies. It had a membership of 148 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,005. It

had a working capital of Rs. 7,065 as on 31st March 1959. It produced goods worth Rs. 46,049 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 47,774 during the year and earned a net profit of Rs. 2,793. This society was given a working capital loan of Rs. 3,000 during the year.

(vi) The Coimbatore Town Bamboo Workers' Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society, Limited, had 33 members on rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 310. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 4,766 as on 31st March 1959. During the year it purchased raw materials of the value of Rs. 3,123 and produced articles worth Rs. 10,432. It effected sales to the extent of Rs. 9,723 and earned a net profit of Rs. 1,078.

(vii) The Kullappagoundanpatti Bamboo Workers' Co-operative Society, Limited, in Madurai district has been sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,131 so as to enable the society to continue the training scheme in the manufacture of Bamboo articles and Cane Works and to put up brick walls around the existing shed. The grant was sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for denotified tribes.

(c) *The Thanjavur Musical Instruments Co-operative Society.*—The Thanjavur Musical Instruments Co-operative Society is only the society in its type in the State. It had 60 members on rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,055. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 24,979 as on 31st March 1959. During the year it produced articles of the value of Rs. 7,064 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 19,370. It paid wages of Rs. 10,443 during the year, the society was given an establishment subsidy of Rs. 1,600 and a working capital loan of Rs. 20,600.

In order to revive and put on rolls with a paid-up share capital manufacturing industry in Thanjavur district, a scheme was formulated and approved by the Government. Sanction was accorded to the disbursement of a grant of Rs. 4,800 for the maintenance of a Sales Depot proposed to be opened at Madras. A loan of Rs. 20,600 was also sanctioned for developing its activities.

(d) *The Thanjavur Art Plate Metal Workers' Co-operative Society, Limited,* had 56 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,100 as on 31st March 1959. It produces the famous Thanjavur Art Plates which are well known for their artistic value, and which have attracted customers even in foreign countries. During the year the society produced goods worth Rs. 16,554 and sold goods worth Rs. 14,786.

A scheme for the development of the activities of the society has been sanctioned. Under this scheme a loan of Rs. 38,750 towards capital and a subsidy of Rs. 1,950 for purchasing improved tools have been sanctioned.

(e) *The Swaminatha Icon Makers' Co-operative Society, Limited,* in Thanjavur district was started with 20 members and paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,660. A sum of Rs. 90,000 has been sanctioned as working capital loan. The society has commenced production from April 1959.

With a view to improve the economic conditions of the artisans engaged in the manufacture of icons at Swamimalai and to step up the production of the society, a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,100 under recurring expenditure and Rs. 90,000 under non-recurring expenditure was sanctioned. The recurring expenditure covers the cost of a Senior Inspector-Secretary and a foreman. There is a great demand for the icons made here.

(f) *The Thiruthuraipoondi Pith Workers' Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society, Limited*, in Thanjavur district was started with a membership of 19 and a share capital of Rs. 4,550. The society produces in miniature sizes the models of renowned temples and buildings, and decorative and ornamental articles out of pith and paper. A working capital loan of Rs. 8,000 (eight thousand only) was sanctioned to the society.

(g) *Toy and Doll Makers' Co-operatives*.—There were four societies in this type with a membership of 81 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,225. As on 31st March 1959 they had a working capital of Rs. 22,171. During the year they purchased raw materials of the value of Rs. 2,124 and produced toys worth Rs. 13,431. They effected sales to the extent of Rs. 13,536.

The Erode Wooden Toy Manufacturers' Co-operative Society, Limited, had 16 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,260. It purchased raw materials of the value of Rs. 1,936 and produced toys worth Rs. 3,000. It effected sales of the value of Rs. 2,670 during the year. This society was started on 23rd July 1958 by converting the Wooden Toy Unit into a Co-operative Society. The society was given a share capital loan of Rs. 1,000 and a Reserve Fund subsidy of Rs. 1,000 during the year.

The Thanjavur Paper Toy Workers' Co-operative Society has 21 members and share capital of Rs. 960. Government have sanctioned a working capital loan of Rs. 3,000 and a Reserve Fund subsidy of Rs. 1,000 to the society. The society is making paper machine articles in attractive designs. During the year it produced goods of the value of Rs. 902 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 880. The society was started by converting the training centre into a co-operative society. Government have sanctioned a further working capital loan of Rs. 11,500 and the free services of a Senior Inspector to work as Secretary and a moulder-cum-designer.

(h) *The Nedumarathu Glass Bangles Manufacturers' Co-operative Society* in Salem district is a newly started society and the only society in its kind in the State. It had 35 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,350. The Society has not yet commenced production. It was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 as working capital loan, Rs. 1,000 as Reserve Fund subsidy and Rs. 1,400 as subsidy for the purchase of machinery and equipment.

(i) *The Iuthuvambadi Wool Workers' Co-operative Society, Limited*, in North Arcot district was started on 21st February 1959. There were 45 members on its rolls on 31st March 1959 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 225. The society was given a working capital loan of Rs. 5,000 and a Reserve Fund grant of Rs. 1,500. The society has since commenced production from September 1959.

(j) *Stone Carvers Co-operatives*.—There were three societies under this type. They had 181 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,615. Their working capital as on 31st March 1959 amounted to Rs. 12,539. They produced goods worth Rs. 10,680 during the year and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 11,240. These societies are making idols in stone for use in temples and for use as fancy articles.

The Mylaudi Stone Carvers Co-operative Society in Kanvakumari district had 27 members on rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,810. A working capital loan of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to the society during the year and a subsidy of Rs. 2,300 from Block Funds. The society purchased

raw materials of the value of Rs. 1,779 and produced articles worth Rs. 10,345. It effected sales to the extent of Rs. 10,962. The society has purchased a polishing lathe from the subsidy sanctioned from Block Funds.

(k) *Unjalur Artificial Diamond Cutters Co-operative Society*.—This society had 26 members on rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,384. Its working capital as on 31st March 1959 amounted to Rs. 13,593. It purchased raw materials of the value of Rs. 5,180 and produced artificial diamonds of the value of Rs. 15,339. It paid wages amounting to Rs. 5,251 to its member-workers. A loan of Rs. 6,000 was also disbursed to the society for its working capital.

(l) *Palm Leaf Products' Co-operatives*.—There are four societies under this type, all of them functioning in the Ramanathapuram district. They have membership of 203 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 943. Their working capital as on 31st March 1959 amounted to Rs. 10,356. Their production and sales amounted to Rs. 4,192 and Rs. 4,728 respectively.

In addition to these four, the Manapad Women Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, Tirunelveli district, is engaged in the production of palm leaf products.

(m) *Alae Fibre Workers' Co-operatives*.—There were two societies under this type on 31st March 1959 one at Viswakudi and another at Koppampatti in Tiruchirappalli district. They had 97 members on rolls with paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,810. Their production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 5,780 and Rs. 6,219 respectively.

(n) *Rone and Tape Workers' Co-operatives*.—There were four societies under this type as on 31st March 1959. They had 228 members on rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,440.

The Madurai Mahalipatti Rope and Tape Workers' Co-operative Society had 65 members on rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,350. It purchased raw materials valued at Rs. 1,07,486. The production and sales during the period were Rs. 1,25,300 and Rs. 1,47,129. The society has earned a net profit of Rs. 3,527.

The Madurai Braided Card Co-operative Society had 33 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,250. The society was provided with a working capital loan of Rs. 15,000. The society produced goods worth Rs. 72,033 and effected sales to the tune of Rs. 88,675. The society has earned a net profit of Rs. 6,295.

The Kumbakonam Yarn Rope Co-operative Society produced coir products out of fine fibre and quality yarn ropes. The production and sales were Rs. 56,845 and Rs. 63,460. A sum of Rs. 11,650 was disbursed as wages to workers. A working capital loan of Rs. 15,000 was disbursed to the society under State Aid Act.

(o) *The Tamilnad Silpakala Workers' Co-operative Society* was started in March 1959 with 22 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 715.

(p) *Karigiri Pottery Co-operative Society*.—The society had a membership of 16 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 80. The society was sanctioned a Reserve Fund subsidy of Rs. 1,000 and a working capital of Rs. 2,000. A Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies is working as its Secretary. During

the year a scheme was put into operation to manufacture glazed pottery articles in the society. A loan of Rs. 5,000 and a grant of Rs. 22,070 was also sanctioned for the purpose of opening a training centre in the society.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

The total number of Industrial Co-operatives in Village Industries coming under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission excluding these for palmgur industry was 255 with a membership of 10,569 and a share capital of Rs. 4,24,748. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 32,06,303. These societies recorded production to the value of Rs. 1,01,81,340. Their sales amounted to Rs. 1,06,85,382. The progress made by the societies for various Village Industries is given below :—

I. Handpounding of Paddy Workers' Co-operative Societies.—(a) General Progress.—On 31st March 1959, there were seventy-five paddy handpounding workers' co-operatives in the State. These societies had on their rolls 2,963 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 37,406. The total value of handpounded rice produced by the co-operative societies during 1958-59 is Rs. 14.41 lakhs. The sales effected by them amounted to Rs. 14.38 lakhs during the above period. These societies continued to supply all the requirements of rice to the Government Institutions like Hospitals, jails and after-care homes, etc.

(b) Financial Assistance.—(1) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission released a sum of Rs. 80,000 to the State Government for issue of loans to the handpounding co-operatives for stocking paddy. The entire allotment was utilized in full.

(2) The production subsidy (at 0.60 per Bengal maund for paddy dehusked introduced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to maintain parity in the price of handpounded rice and milled rice continued to be in fore during the year. Production subsidy to the extent of Rs. 2.82 lakhs were disbursed to the handpounding co-operatives during 1958-59.

(3) Two handpounding co-operatives in Chingleput district were sanctioned grants under Harijan Welfare Funds to the extent of Rs. 7,500 towards construction of workshed-cum-godowns.

(4) Twenty paddy handpounding co-operatives were sanctioned subsidies under State Aid to Industries Act to the extent of Rs. 19,000 towards Reserve Fund to enable them to have sufficient borrowing power.

(c) Staff.—Thirty-nine Junior Inspectors and three Senior Inspectors were deputed to work free of cost in 42 handpounding co-operative societies in the State.

Of the seventy-eight handpounding co-operatives existing as on 31st March 1959, 38 societies were working on a profit of Rs. 79,147 and 20 societies were working on a loss of Rs. 13,255. Eight societies were neither working on profit nor on loss.

II. Oil Producers Co-operative Societies.—(1) General Progress.—The oil producers' co-operative societies in the State made good progress

during, the year under review. Their membership share capital, production, sales, etc., increased as detailed below :—

		Receipts.	Analysed.
1 Number of societies	.. .. .	63	92
2 Number of members	.. .. .	2,022	2,786
		IN LAKHS OF	IN LAKHS OF
		RS.	RS.
3 Paid-up share capital	.. .. .	1.59	2.56
4 Borrowing outstanding	.. .. .	9.51	12.76
5 Reserve Fund	.. .. .	0.70	1.15
6 Working capital	.. .. .	11.80	16.37
7 Value of oil and oil cakes produced	.. .. .	25.82	65.77
8 Value of oil and oil cakes sold	.. .. .	25.58	69.07
9 Wages paid	.. .. .	1.12	5.20

(2) Marketing.—(a) The societies sold their products through the retail depots opened by them in several places, the primary co-operative stores and merchants.

(b) Supply to Government institutions like hospitals, jails, after-care homes, etc., Government in their order No. 26, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 5th January 1959, were pleased to direct the various Government institutions in the State to purchase their requirements of gingelly oil and groundnut and gingelly cake from the oil producers' co-operative societies in the State. However, as the hospital and other institutions had already entered into contracts for the supply of their requirements up to 31st March 1959, no quantity was supplied to Government institutions during the above period. The supplies to Government institutions have however, been commenced since.

(3) Financial Assistance.—(a) A working capital loan of Rs. 3,09,000 and a share capital loan of Rs. 35,000 were disbursed to the oil producers' co-operative societies.

(b) The rebate on sale of oil to the consumers at Rs. 1-14-0 per Imperial Maund on retail sales of oil (both gingelly and groundnut) up to 35 lb. of oil. Sales rebate was given during this year also to the extent of Rs. 2.15 lakhs were disbursed during the year.

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission also placed funds at the disposal of the State Government for sanctioning grants towards cost of management to such of the sales depots of societies as effected sales of Rs. 15,000 per annum at Rs. 640 per depot. A sum of Rs. 13,440 was disbursed under this head.

(d) Thirty oil producers' co-operative societies were sanctioned subsidies amounting to Rs. 35,450 under State Aid to Industries Act towards Reserve Fund.

Staff.—Sixty-two Senior Inspectors were deputed to work as Senior Inspectors-Secretaries free of cost in 62 oil producers' co-operative societies in the State. One Co-operative Sub-Registrar was also working as Special Officer in an Oil Producers' Co-operative Society.

Thirty-seven Oil Producers' Co-operative Societies were working on a net profit of Rs. 69,387 while 47 Oil Producers' Co-operative Societies sustained a loss of Rs. 55,488. Eight societies neither sustained loss nor earned profit.

III. Potters and Brick Workers' Co-operative Societies.—(1) General Progress.—In 31st March 1959, there were 56 potters and Brick Workers Co-operatives in the State with a membership of 2,873 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 80,042.

The total value of goods produced by the Potters and Brick Workers Co-operatives amounted to Rs. 4.21 lakhs while the value of sales effected was Rs. 4.70 lakhs.

(2) *Financial Assistance*.—(i) A working capital loan of Rs. 26,000 and share capital loan of Rs. 711 were disbursed to the potters' societies during the year out of the funds provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(ii) Fifteen Potters' Co-operative Societies were sanctioned financial assistance towards construction of Bhatti sheds on 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan basis. A loan of Rs. 14,900 and a grant of Rs. 14,900 were disbursed for the above purpose.

(iii) Two potters' co-operative were sanctioned assistance of Rs. 9,000 each of which 50 per cent was grant and 50 per cent loan towards construction of common workshop.

(iv) The Rajapalayam Brick Workers' Co-operative Society in Ramanathapuram district was allotted a building material unit from the funds given by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission involving a loan of Rs. 17,500 and a grant of Rs. 10,760.

(v) Thirteen Potters and Brick Workers' Co-operatives were sanctioned Reserve Fund subsidies amounting to Rs. 8,300 under State Aid to Industries Act.

Staff.—One Co-operative Sub-Registrar, eight Senior Inspectors and eighteen Junior Inspectors were working in 27 Potters and Brick Co-operatives. Twenty-five societies were working on a profit of Rs. 10,702 while 23 societies were working on a loss of Rs. 28,219. Eight societies sustained neither less nor earned profit.

IV. *Cottage Industrial Co-operatives for Harijans, started with Harijan Welfare Funds*.—(a) The Adhivarahanatham Brick Workers' Co-operative Society in South Arcot district started exclusively for the benefit of Harijans received a grant of Rs. 56,500 from the Harijan Welfare Funds. The society has constructed a brick kiln and produced bricks to the value of Rs. 36,000 during the year. Almost the entire production are supplied to the Neiveli Lignite Corporation.

(b) During the year another society for production of bricks with brick kiln was started for Harijans at Thuvaraman in Madurai at a cost of Rs. 98,000 out of the Harijan Welfare Funds. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was already drawn and disbursed to the society.

(c) A grant of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned to the Gopalapuram Brick Workers' Co-operative Society in Nilgiris district towards the construction of a shed and formation of a road.

V. *Handmade Paper and Straw Board Industry*.—A society for the manufacture of cardboards and handmade papers was started at Kannancheri in Kanyakumari district. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was drawn and disbursed in the society during the year, from Harijan Welfare Funds. The factory buildings is under construction and it is expected the society will go into production during the current year.

VI. *Bee-keepers' Co-operative Societies*.—On 31st March 1959, there were nine beekeepers' co-operatives in the State. These societies had on

their rolls 89 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,789. These societies pooled honey to the value of Rs. 31,890 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 33,970.

The Kodai Hills Beekeepers' Society which had the largest business turnover had 130 members on rolls with a share capital of Rs. 1,615. It had a business turnover of Rs. 23,760.

Three societies were working on a profit of Rs. 4,252 while the remaining societies were working on a loss of Rs. 4,310.

Tanners' Co-operatives.—On 31st March 1959, there were nine tanners' co-operative societies with a membership of 285 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,143. Of these, two societies have been started as serving centres. The tannery buildings are under construction and actual work has not been commenced. The societies tanned hides to the value of Rs. 4.45 lakhs and effected sales to the value of Rs. 4.01 lakhs.

Seven societies sustained a net loss of Rs. 20,123 while only two societies earned a profit of Rs. 51.

Gur and Khandasari.—One Gur and Khandasari Co-operative Society was functioning at Vengambur in Coimbatore district. The society had on its roll 34 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,600. The society was sanctioned loan of Rs. 3,650 and it had a total working capital of Rs. 10,250. It was working on a profit of Rs. 279.

WORKING OF JAGGERY MANUFACTURERS', CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND PALM GUR DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

General.—Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies were formed in the State with a view to rehabilitate the ex-toddy tappers who were thrown out of employment, consequent to the State policy of prohibition. As on 31st March 1959 there are 1,427 primary Jaggery Producers' Co-operative Societies in the State (5 District Marketing Federations). To complete the organisational edifice as apex Society at State level for co-ordinating the various aspects of the Palm Gur Industry was started during the year under the name of Madras State Palm Gur Co-operative Federation, Limited, No. Ind. No. 164, Madras. At the end of the year there were 1,48,554 ex-toddy tappers and others as members of the Primary Jaggery Co-operative Societies with a paid-up share Capital of Rs. 6.69 lakhs. During the year 61,016 licences for tapping palm trees for jaggery manufacture were issued. Of these 59 licences 57 were cancelled during the year under report for breach of condition of these licence. Ten thousand eight hundred and eleven permits were issued for sale of neera or padani. The members of the primary societies produced 26.03 lakhs maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 97.79 lakhs. The production of jaggery was on the upward trend during the recent years. The increase in production is mostly due to the various steps taken by the Department for intensive development of the Palm Gur Industry explained in the subsequent paragraphs.

Marketing of Palm Jaggery.—A vigorous drive was instituted for the marketing of palm jaggery through co-operative societies and District Marketing Federation during the year under report also has a result of which approximately 6.52 lakhs maunds of jaggery produced was marketed through the five District Federations and primaries. In view of the fact that a major

quantity of jaggery produced was marketed through these co-operative organisations it was possible to stabilise the price level jaggery to a considerable extent and the price fetched during the year was more advantageous than that of the previous year which is evident from the fact of increased flow of jaggery into the marketing yards of the District Federations. It is further hoped that if a sufficient quantity of jaggery produced is exported to Ceylon under the agency of the Madras State Federation the price of the jaggery can be kept up always at an economic level and it will be really a boon to an industry which could provide work to a large number of workers.

There were five marketing federations at the end of the year functioning in the district of (1) Kanyakumari, (2) Tirunelveli, (3) Ramanathapuram, (4) Salem and (5) Coimbatore. As stated already a State Palm Gur Co-operative Federation to co-ordinate the activities of the primary societies and District Federations and to develop under district and exploit foreign markets for jaggery had been formed. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has decided to Channelize all its assistance to Palm Gur Development through the Madras State Palm Gur Co-operative Federation.

The activities of the District Federation.—(a) Thirunelveli District Jaggery Marketing Society.—This is the Central Marketing Organisation for all the primary jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies with headquarters at Palamcottah. It has five branches to pool the palm products from the primary jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies and ex-tappers direct. There were 1,115 members (350 societies and 765 individuals) with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 23,275. The society has borrowed Rs. 30,816 from Central Bank under cash credit loan and repaid Rs. 37,214 leaving an outstanding of Rs. 38,340 at the end of the year. It purchased palm products for Rs. 2,63,407 and sales effected during the year was Rs. 11,61,300 earned a gross profit of Rs. 12,952 during the year but it sustained a net loss of Rs. 2,440 at the end of the year.

The District society received a sum of Rs. 1,17,900 in October 1957 towards the implementation production units sanctioned for the year 1956-57. These units were partially implemented through the district society and primary jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the year. Seven hundred and sixty Palm Gur sets and 39 Centrifugal machines and 19 confectionary machines were purchased and supplied to the primary jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies.

The District Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Society itself undertook the implementation of production special unit and worked it at Edangudi last year. This year it is being worked at Vellalanvilai. Recently the society has got another 100 'C' units and five 'D' units and another sum of Rs. 7,500 (Rs. 3,750 as loan and Rs. 3,750 grant) has also been received towards the implementation of the above units. The society received the following subsidy and loans during the year :—

	From Government.	RS.
1 Reserve fund Reserve		3,165
2 Other purpose	 + ..	1,156

All India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Grant and loans toward palm production units .. 1,17,900

Government has lent the service of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Society to work as its Secretary free to cost.

(b) Ramanathapuram District Palmyrah Jaggery Marketing Co-operative Society, Limited.—Neither individuals nor societies which are remote and scattered over the district can find a good market for the produce of the members. So the necessity for an organized pooling centre which can command the market was keenly felt and as a result the Ramanathapuram district Palmyrah Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Federation was started. Besides marketing jaggery and other palm-leaf products, it acts as an accredited institution sponsoring the cause of the ex-tappers.

The Federation has got a paid-up share capital of Rs. 24,750 and 166 members on roll consisting of individuals and institutions. It enjoys a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 25,000 from the Ramanathapuram District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited. It owes the Central Bank Rs. 23,194.

The Federation has got branches, depots and procuring centres in seven villages in the district. It made outright purchases of 69,778 maunds of jaggery for Rs. 3,55,099. It effected sales of 70,159 maunds of jaggery for Rs. 369,726. It is also dealing in palmyrah fibre, stalks, mats, etc. Purchases were made for Rs. 27,132 and sales were effected for Rs. 39,550.

In the early years the ex-tappers were not loyal to the Federation. The Federation also did not have efficient staff to compete the merchants. So it incurred heavy loss. A Senior Inspector and two Junior Inspectors sanctioned free of cost by the Government are working as its Secretary and Branch Managers to guide the institution properly. The Federation earned a gross profit of Rs. 12,707.

(c) Salem District Palmyrah Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Federation, Limited.—The Salem District Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Federation was started on 4th May 1950 in order to co-ordinate the activities of the primary jaggery societies. There were 189 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12,725 as on 31st March 1959 as against 177 members with Rs. 9,400 as share capital on 31st March 1958.

Board of Directors.—There are 15 Directors nominated for three years by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to manage the affairs of the Federation. The term of the Board of Directors has been extended up to 30th March 1959 by the Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives.

Government aid.—For working of A, B, C and D units a sum of Rs. 22,600 as loan and Rs. 34,800 as grant have been sanctioned to the Salem District Jaggery Federation, Sankari.

The free services of one Senior Inspector to work as Secretary of the Federation and he is working from July 1957 onwards.

Marketing of palm jaggery—

1 Sankari.	6 Molipalli.
2 Tiruchengode.	7 Kullampatty.
3 Konganapuram.	8 Velur.
4 Jalakandapuram.	9 Mathur.
5 Iruppali.	10 Peddanaickanpalayam.

Up to the end of March 1959, the Federation marketed jaggery of 43,170 maunds worth of Rs. 1,72,683-78.

(d) *The Kunnathur Jaggery Marketing Society, Limited.*—The Kunnathur Co-operative Jaggery Marketing Society was registered on 25th January 1953 and started on work the same day. The area of operations of the society extends to the entire revenue district of Coimbatore. The liability of the members is limited to the extent of the share capital subscribed by them. As on 31st March 1959 there are 244 primary jaggery producers' co-operative societies and 15 individuals on the rolls of the society with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 29,700. The management of the society is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of 11 members elected by the general body for a period of two years. Of the 11 Directors, nine are representatives of the affiliated primaries and two are individuals.

The main function of the society is to pool the palm jaggery produced by the members of the primaries in this district at different centres and arrange to market the jaggery to the best advantage to the members.

The society conducts auctions at the following places on the days noted against each centre :—

Perundurai—Sunday (Chennimalai and Perundurai branches).

Kunnathur and Kangayam—Monday (head office and Kangayam branches).

Nambiyur—Saturday.

Pallagoundanpalayam—Friday.

Awalpundurai—Saturday (Avalpunduari and Sivagiri branches).

Avanashi—Wednesday.

Auctions are conducted at all the centres at 3 p.m. and jaggery is arranged in convenient lots according to the quantity and quality of the jaggery. The sales are on cash basis.

After the day's auctions are over, the sale-proceeds realized are disbursed to the primary societies with reference to the quantity of jaggery surrendered by them. The Marketing Society charges a commission of 1½ naya Paise per rupee on the sale-proceeds for meeting the establishment and contingent charges. During the year 403,381 maunds of jaggery worth Rs. 18,94,345-01 was marketed through the society against a quantity of 244,069-01 maunds of jaggery worth Rs. 12,38,664-34 marketed during the previous year. It earned a commission of Rs. 30,346-61 during the year. This represents marked increase in the volume of business of the society. This is the only society in the State which has increased turnover in the marketing of jaggery. During the palmyrah season the society was pooling jaggery at 12 centres.

So as to cover entire district and to bring the rest of the primaries in its fold, there are proposals to open more pooling centres for marketing the produce of the primaries through the society. In view of the fact that a major quantity of the jaggery produced was marketed through the Kunnathur Marketing Society, it was possible to stabilize the price level of the jaggery to a considerable extent. The prices fetched during the year was more advantageous than that of the previous year.

With a view to popularise the manufacture of palm sugar from sweet juice among the producers the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission has sanctioned a scheme with a capital outlay of Rs. 47,880 in the

shape of loans and subsidies for implementing the sugar production units. in 1957-58. The scheme envisages the distribution of palm gur sets to members of primaries at half cost and for purchasing centrifugal machines and confectionery machines. The scheme is under implementation and the manufacture of pan sets is almost over. The society has purchased centrifugal machines and one confectionery machine. It has already placed on order for twenty-six centrifugal machines. The society during the year has supplied 80 palm gur sets at half cost with the subsidy sanctioned by the Director. The distribution of square moulds in certain areas like Kangayam and Dharapuram has been found to be necessary in order that it may help the members to manufacture spare, shaped jaggery instead of the round variety which offers only small price.

During the year the society has purchased a lorry with the subsidy of Rs. 12,250 sanctioned by the Director. The lorry is being made use of for transporting jaggery from the primary societies to the auction centres. The society has purchased a site for constructing its own godown. Plans and estimates are under preparation. The society proposes to construct more godowns in the future.

During the year a training centre was organized and training in the manufacture of palm-leaf articles was imparted to ten artisans. The training was under the patronage of the Marketing Society and lasted for a period of four months.

The society participated in the exhibitions organized at Gobichetti-palayam in Coimbatore district and exhibited palm products such as toffees, sugar, etc. It also participated in the Tenth Palm Gur Workers' Conference held at Kunnankulam in Kerala State.

The South Travancore Palm Gur Society.—As the working of the society was not satisfactory an enquiry under section 38 of the Co-operative Societies Act was ordered and on its findings one of the societies was cancelled during the year 1959-60.

The Madras State Palm Gur Co-operative Federation.—The Madras State Palm Gur Co-operative Federation was registered on 21st October 1957 and started on its work on 10th January 1958 with the primaries and District Federations as its members in order to arrange for the inter-district and inter-State marketing of palm products. There were 618 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 23,449 at the end of year under report. During the year, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission sanctioned a sum of 1,00,000 towards working capital.

The Government have also sanctioned the free services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar to work as its Secretary and other staff of two Senior Inspectors, one lower division clerk and two peons. Subsidies were also sanctioned towards the rent of the office of the State Federation.

During the year, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission sanctioned one Nera Sherbath 'B' units involving a sum of Rs. 25,540 as grant and a loan of Rs. 14,300. The State Federation purchased a Royal Enfield Three Wheeler for conducting the Mobile Neera Parlour throughout the city. Thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-eight Madras measures of neera or padani was collected from the two societies viz., Kandamanagar and Kollankuppam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society to the value of 2,470 60 nP. and 11,594-17 Madras measures to the value of Rs. 8,363-34 were sold. The neera was chilled scientifically and sold in bottles and this was liked and consumed on a fairly large scale in the city. The Federation earned a net profit of Rs. 785-18 in the sale of neera.

Other activities of palm jaggery co-operative society.—The palm jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies provided their members with small loans out of their own funds or from borrowings from Central Banks to meet expenses in connection with the jaggery manufacture and other subsidiary occupation. During the year they issued a sum of Rs. 88,586 and Rs. 5,070 respectively and at the end of the year Rs. 2,13,506 under the former and Rs. 6,720 under the latter head is outstanding. At the end of the year a sum of Rs. 73,616 was outstanding under thrift deposit collections. Besides, granting loans to members and arranging for the marketing of jaggery, the societies also encouraged subsidiary occupation such as mat-weaving, manufacture of palm-leaf articles, etc.

Sheet rearing as a subsidiary occupation was introduced in Salavedu and Vinnamangalam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies in North Arcot district through Government funds and a sum of Rs. 1,975 is outstanding under this head. Government have exempted the sales of palm gur from the levy of sales tax with effect from April 1956 and the concession for tapping palmyrah trees on Government lands were awaited by few societies only.

The scheme for the training of members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the improved methods of producing palm gur continued to be in operation during this year also. The twenty-six Palm Gur Instructors were attending to the training of ex-tappers in the improved method of jaggery manufacture. They also continued to hold demonstrations in the above method which were largely attended and appreciated. The scheme for the training up the ex-toddy tappers in the manufacture of edible products from gur continued to be in operation. Production of white sugar was taken up on a more intensive scale consequent to the distribution of various 'D' units (centrifugal machines) with necessary financial assistance from Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the scheme is very popular in the districts of Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Salem, etc. So far, 91 centrifugal machines and five confectionery machines have been distributed to 91 societies. The ameliorative work relating to prohibition continues to be under the administrative control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Second Five-Year Plan and Palm Gur Development Schemes.—Development of Palm Gur Instructor has been included as one of schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan and for the year 1958-59 Government sanctioned Rs. 17,650 and the entire amount was utilized during the year. The assistances provided out of the above grant were—

- (1) a grant of Rs. 500 each to two societies for running neera parlours;
- (2) training in manufacture of palm-leaf articles in two districts;
- (3) free distribution of 300 copies of Tad Gud Samachar; and
- (4) a grant of Rs. 12,250 for purchase of lorry to a marketing federation.

(a) The grant under item 1 was given to Iyavillai Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in Tirunelveli district and to Aruppukottai Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in Ramanathapuram district.

(b) The training in the manufacture of palm-leaf articles for the members of the family of the ex-toppers was conducted in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Salem. Three hundred and eighty persons were trained and goods worth Rs. 2,046 were produced by the trainees.

(c) The grant for the transport vehicle for the transport and peeling of jaggery was given to Kunnathur Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Limited.

Assistance from Khadi and Village Industries Commission.—The Khadi and Village Industries Commission provided a grant of Rs. 79,605 and loan of Rs. 75,625 for the development of this industry during the year 1958-59. Out of which the following assistance were provided :—

(1) Distributions of Improved Gur Boiling sets 50 per cent of the cost as grant and the other 50 per cent as loan repayable in five years—2311 sets

(2) Distribution of centrifugal machines for the production of white sugar 1—179.

(3) Free grant was given for palm products units in two centres of Rs. 800 at each centre during the year and this assistance was given to Karivalam Vandenallur in Tirunelveli district and Parakanur Palm Gur Society in Kanyakumari district.

(4) Reserve fund grant of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned to 53 Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operatives under State Aid to Industries Act.

1 consolidated statement of all types of Industrial co-operatives in the State except Palmgur Societies as on 31st March 1959.

Name of the Industry.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid up share capital.	Working capital.	Production.	Sales.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives.	113	8,949	4,20,038	27,86,999	17,15,187	18,19,343
2 Handicrafts ..	78	3,952	1,03,766	5,65,694	6,36,898	7,00,964
3 Village Industrial Co-operatives.	255	10,569	4,24,748	32,06,303	101,81,340	106,95,382
4 Coir Industrial Co-operatives.	24	1,476	33,689	6,02,100	4,05,741	4,29,405
5 Sericultural Society.	1	326	61,680	91,680	..	..
Total ..	471	26,272	10,43,921	72,52,776	129,39,166	136,35,094

Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives.

Name of the Industry.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid up share capital.	Working capital.	Production.	Sales.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Co-operative Workshops for Ex-service men.	4	219	32,478	4,22,073	4,42,961	4,95,258
2 Metal Workers Societies.	15	1,299	1,23,311	5,72,526	7,91,040	8,13,548
3 Artisan Societies ..	31	1,348	90,932	5,57,519	1,14,902	1,50,886
4 Leather Workers Co-operative Societies.	6	313	7,178	3,04,953	73,400	68,024
5 Match Factories ..	5	474	17,441	4,39,001	3,843	1,613
6 Women Societies ..	44	4,881	28,939	1,33,813	2,61,363	2,64,875

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives—cont.

Name of the Industry.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid up share capital.	Working capital.	Production.	Sale.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6) RS.	(7) RS.
7 The Madras State Small Scale Industrial Co-operative Society.	1	54	32,700	32,700	..	..
8 Dindigul Lock Workers Society.	1	88	8,120	80,979	13,866	3,533
9 Nagapattinam Steel Trunk and Furniture Makers Society.	1	15	1,350	73,350	..	..
10 Sriperumbudur Bolts and Nuts Manufacturing Society.	1	18	540	64,540	..	..
11 Toa Manufacturers Society.	1	85	70,950	95,950	..	..
12 Boedi and Cigar Society.	3	157	6,105	12,595	14,912	21,556
Total ..	113	8,949	4,20,038	27,86,999	17,15,187	18,19,343

Handicrafts Industrial Co-operative Societies.

Name of the Industry.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid up share capital.	Working capital.	Production.	Sale.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6) RS.	(7) RS.
1 Mat Weavers Societies.	27	1,470	27,646	1,08,338	1,32,762	1,57,116
2 Bamboo Basket and Cane Workers Societies.	21	1,195	13,727	87,135	1,48,822	1,55,882
3 Musical Instrument Makers Society.	1	60	2,055	24,979	7,064	19,370
4 Art Plate Manufacturing Societies.	1	56	5,100	51,350	16,554	14,786
5 Pith Workers Society.	1	19	4,540	12,540	878	1,504
6 Icons Manufacturers Society.	1	20	7,660	97,660	..	..
7 Toy Societies	4	83	4,225	22,171	13,431	13,536
8 Glass Bangle Society.	1	35	3,350	14,350	..	..
9 Wool Workers Society.	1	45	225	5,225	..	..
10 Stone Carvers Society.	3	155	4,615	12,539	10,680	11,249
11 Artificial Diamond Cutters Society.	1	26	7,384	13,593	11,679	15,339
12 Palm Leaf Products Society.	4	293	943	10,356	4,192	4,728
13 Fibre Works Society ..	5	150	2,680	14,974	5,780	6,239
14 Rope and Tape Workers Society.	4	228	18,140	89,308	2,84,807	3,00,767
15 Silpakala Workers Society.	1	22	715	715	..	..
16 Pottery Society	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Button Society	1	81	201	201	249	448
18 Printing and Dyeing Workers Society.	1	16	260	260	..	..
Total ..	78	3,952	1,03,766	5,65,694	6,86,898	7,00,964

Village Industries.

Name of the Industry.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid up share capital.	Working capital.	Production.	Sale.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6) RS.	(7) RS.
1 Rice Handpounding Societies.	75	2,963	37,408	5,47,058	41,41,810	14,38,118
2 Oil Societies	92	2,786	2,55,544	16,06,828	65,76,904	69,07,220
3 Pottery Brick and Tile Societies.	56	2,373	80,042	5,31,235	4,21,211	4,10,006
4 Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies.	11	1,153	34,834	1,38,682	12,61,201	14,32,940
5 Handmade Paper Societies.	1	44	220	36,220	..	..
6 Bee-Keepers Societies.	9	899	4,780	26,608	31,890	33,970
7 Leather Tanners Societies.	9	285	8,113	3,02,002	4,45,111	4,01,509
8 Gur and Khandasari ..	1	34	3,600	10,250	..	..
9 Soap Manufacturing Societies.	1	32	170	7,420	3,213	1,619
Total ..	255	10,569	4,24,748	32,06,303	1,01,81,340	1,06,85,382

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

1. The Training Centre for Mat Weaving Centre at Poosarigoundanpatti, Madurai district (Harijan Welfare Scheme sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2586, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 1st August 1957) continued to function till 31st March 1959.

2. The training Centre for Mat Weaving at UTHUPATTY continued to function during the year under review.

3. The Training-cum-Production Centre, Kotagiri, continued to function during the year under review. Articles worth Rs. 147.03 were produced during March 1959). The Village Industries Officer has stated that the attendance of Scheduled Tribes has been poor and has recommended inclusion of Harijans.

4. The Training Centres at Chinnamanur and Annaipatti sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 854, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 2nd March 1957, started functioning at Chinnamanur from 7th May 1958 and was wound up after three months course. The centre at Annaipatti started functioning from 7th May 1958 was also wound up on completion of three months course.

5. Free supply of bee-hive boxes to Scheduled Tribes, 300 in number were made and 367 hives were filled with colonies. Out of these 108 colonies were lost due to natural causes.

6. The Training-cum-Production Centre at Palladam (Sultanpet) Harijan Welfare Scheme was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 529, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 4th June 1957. During the year under review 379 mats were produced. The value of finished goods sold was Rs. 211-68.

7. Government Appalam Production Unit, Triplicane (sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 420, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 15th

December 1955, continued to function till 12th August 1958 and was wound up on that date as it sustained heavy loss.

8. Cart Wheel Hub Manufacturing Unit, Alanganallur sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2031, Public (Rural Development Project), dated 28th June 1955, continued to function during the year of report. The unit has also undertaken the manufacture of Kisan Charkas. During the year of report 24 hubs and 400 charkas have been manufactured in the Unit.

9. Brass and Gun Metal Servicing Unit at Kurumbapatti sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 214, Public (Rural Development Project), dated 20th January 1956, continued to function during the year. The permanent building has been constructed during the year and has been electrified.

10. Community Smithy Workshop at Dharmathupatti sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2639, Public (Rural Development Project), dated 24th August 1955 continued to function during the year of report. The unit has been offering service facilities to the village artisans in the repair of pumpsets, forging drilling, grinding, etc. The Centre has been equipped with machinery worth Rs. 2,275 and handtools worth Rs. 4,855. The unit has started production of agricultural implements during the year.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES.

The following are the village industries that have been taken in for development with the financial assistance granted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission :—

1. Village oil industry.
2. Handpounding of paddy industry.
3. Village tanning and allied industries.
4. Village pottery including brick manufacture.
5. Bee-keeping.
6. Soap-making from non-edible oils.
7. Handmade paper.
8. Production of gur and khandasari sugar.
9. Cottage type match factories.
10. Development of ginning of cotton.
11. Palm gur industry.
12. Ambarcharkhas.

A report indicating the programme of development in respect of each of the above industries during 1958-59 furnished below :—

(1) *Village oil industry.*—Forty Wardha Ghani demonstration centres were started by the department during 1956-57 and 1957-58 twenty-five centres with the financial assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Six centres are the instance of the Indian Central Oil-seeds Committee and nine centres from the State Budget. The object of the scheme was to demonstrate to the local oil pressing the advantages of the Wardha Ghani and to conduct short courses of training for the village oil men in the working of the improved type of Ghani. Each of the demonstration centres started with the financial assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and from the State Budget also provided a grant of Rs. 100-00 to such of the

oil presure who were willing to get their ghanies converted into Wardha type.

Twenty-three Wardha Ghani demonstration centres that were started during 1956-57 have been closed with effect from 1st March 1958 since 25 oil pressers and conversion of 25 old ghanis into Wardha Ghanis. It is proposed to convert those centres into industrial co-operative or to transfer them to the existing co-operative societies. So far five centres have been handed over to the co-operative societies.

Total number of 486 oil pressers were trained in the above centres during 1957-58 and 133 old ghanis were converted into Wardha type. The six centres started with the financial assistance of the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee were also wound up after their working for a period of one year. Two out of these six centres were transferred to co-operative societies.

Production of oil and cake in the existing departmental units for the year ended 31st March 1959) amounted to Rs. 65,000 and the sales of Rs. 63,000.

Seventy-five Oil Producers Co-operative Societies were registered up to the year ended 31st March 1959. Production of oil and cake in these societies amounted to Rs. 32,88,000 and sales to Rs. 32,96,000.

To meet the demands for Wardha Ghanis one State workshop and one Ghani manufacturing centre have been started at Vengalapuram in North Arcot district and Ekkanackonbai in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project area respectively. The State workshop has so far manufactured fifteen Wardha Ghanis and the Ghani manufacturing centre. Thirty-five Ghanis wooden component for the assembly of 30 more ghanis are under progress.

(2) *Handpounding of paddy industry.*—The departmental production centre for handpounded rice started during the year was converted into an industrial co-operatives in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project area and in Tirunelveli district to encourage the production of handpounded rice. Seventy-five handpounding co-operative societies have been started with a membership of 2,893 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,37,754.

Working capital loan of Rs. 5,63,500 has so far been sanctioned to these societies. Production of handpounded rice in these societies amounted to Rs. 10,75,839 and a sales to Rs. 11,53,500.

A sum of Rs. 1,68,000 has been sanctioned as production subsidy.

(3) *Village tanning and allied industries.*—The five village model tanneries started during 1957-58 continued to function with better results. The number of demonstration held by these tanneries rose up to 120 and about 900 village tanners are reported to have been benefited by the demonstrations. Incidental production of tanned hides and skins in these tanneries amounted to Rs. 12,000.

Out of fifteen centres sanctioned for the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, 28 centres have commenced work. The remaining two centres will commence work before 30th June 1959. Production of raw hides and skins, meats tallow and seamed bone meal in the centres that have commenced work amounted to Rs. 6,500.

Out of 1,000 improved sets of flaying tools sanctioned for distribution in the Block areas at half cost 420 sets have been distributed.

The three leather marketing depots sanctioned by the Government in April 1958 is proposed to be transferred to State Marketing Co-operative Society which is to be registered shortly.

A sum of Rs. 36,500 has been sanctioned as subsidy to the individual tanners through the Village Industries Officers and the Block Development Officers for the construction of new tanning pits and for repairs to old pits.

There are nine leather tanners co-operative societies with a membership of 133 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 3,543. Production of tanned hides and skins in these societies amounted to Rs. 2,61,426 and sales to Rs. 2,96,949.

(4) *Village pottery including brick manufacturers.*—The three production centres three Training-cum-Service Centre and the Brick Unit started departmentally during 1957-58 continued to function with the better results.

Production of pottery wares in the three production centres amounted to Rs. 7,000 and sales to Rs. 4,500.

Two of the Training-cum-Service Centres have already commenced work and six candidates in the Training Centre and Tiruvallur and four candidates in the Training Centre at Usilampatti are under going training. The centre at Panrutti is expected to commence work before 1st June 1959.

The Brick-making unit at Thanikottagam commenced production with effect from 7th January 1958. The centre has produced the following quantities of bricks valued at Rs. 14,700 till 31st March 1958 :—

	NOS.
(1) Bricks 3"	322,000
(2) Bricks 2½"	227,000
(3) Bricks 2"	10,350
(4) Tiles	12,000

There are 43 Potters Co-operative Societies including the societies for brick and tile with a membership of 1980. Production in these societies amounted to Rs. 1,75,000 and sales to Rs. 2,07,698.

(5) *Bee-keeping.*—Scheme for the development of Bee-keeping Industry in the following community development blocks have been sanctioned :—

Vedaranyam.	Kolathur.
Usilampatti.	Peddanaickenpalayam.
Tiruvallur.	Kangayam.
Alanganallur.	Gangavalli.
Kadambathur.	Sankarankoil.
Anaickaranchatram.	Ootacamund.
Sirkali	

The programme of development under the above scheme envisaged the distribution of 300 hives in each of the Blocks at 50 per cent cost to the selected families, the colonisation and unkeep of the hives being attended

to by the Departmental Bee Fieldmen stationed in each of the above block. So far, 2,700 hives have been distributed and 1,000 hives have been colonised.

The area office at Yercaud with sub-stations has connected regular work. Colonization of hives is in progress.

Government have sanctioned the starting of three Bee Nurseries out of State Funds. These nurseries will be located at Pattaraikadu in North Arcot district, Masinagudi-Maravakandidem in Nilgiris district and Hoganaikal in Salem district. Pending construction of buildings the Chief Engineer. (Electricity) and the Chief Conservator of Forests were requested to accord permission to use the existing building belonging to their departments in the places selected and they have given their consent. Orders for equipment are being placed and the nurseries will begin to function soon.

Apart from the above programme the khadi and village industries Commission has sanctioned financial assistance for the distribution of 9,000 bee hives at subsidised cost in the block areas. Out of 9,000 hives sanctioned 4,250 hives were already supplied to the several blocks for distribution.

There are nine Bee-keepers Co-operative Societies in the State and working capital loan to the extent of Rs. 18,000 has been sanctioned. Production of honey in these societies amounted to Rs. 6,250 for the year ended 31st March 1959.

(6) *Soap-making from non-edible oils.*—The 16 departmental soap-making units with non-edible oils which commenced production during 1957-58 continued to function with better results. Production in these centres amounted to 87,372 lb. valued at Rs. 54,520 and sales to 50,340 lb. costing Rs. 33,728. The units continued to supply the requirements of the Medical institutions.

(7) *Handmade paper industry.*—Regular production in the unit at Ghandhigram commenced on 22nd June 1957 up to the period ended 31st March 1959, a total quantity of 685 reams valued at Rs. 19,180 was manufactured and 454 reams valued at Rs. 11,700 have been sold. Proposal to increase the production capacity of this unit and for incurring additional expenditure has been submitted to the Government. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,000 and a loan of Rs. 15,000 towards construction of additional buildings.

The Controller of Stationery and Printing has placed orders for the supply of 270 reams of paper and 25,000 flat files.

The building for the unit at Shembagaputhur in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project area has been completed and electric installations are being carried on all the equipments have been received and regular production will be commenced as soon as power supply is received. The card board unit attached to this centre has started production and has manufactured 8,000 flat files for supply to the Controller of Stationery and Printing.

The machineries for the new unit recently sanctioned by the Government and proposed to be located at Arapakkam have been ordered and certain items have already been received. Site for locating the centre has also been selected. All possible steps are being taken to start the centre as early as possible.

(8) *Production of Gur and Khandasari Sugar.*—The scheme for the development of Gur and Khandasari includes, survey of the working of cane crushers, improving their efficiency, improving the furnace and plants used and introduction of proper clarification. The scheme is in operation in five districts, viz., Namakkal taluk (Salem district), Perambalur (Tiruchirappalli district), Tirupathur (North Arcot district), Palar Project Area in Coimbatore district, in Kallakurichi (South Arcot district). The Inspectors and Gur Demonstrators attached to these centres periodically inspect the crushers, furnace, etc., and advise the villagers in regard to improved methods of manufacture.

The following are the progress achieved by these centres :—

I. (a) Number of bullock-driven crushers distributed on 100 per cent Loan—95 Nos.

(b) Number of pane distributed on 50 per cent grant and 50 loan—35 Nos.

(c) Number of crafts on full grant—41 Nos.

(d) Number of power crushers on 100 per cent loan—2 Nos.

(e) Number of hand-operated centrifuges on 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant—1 No.

II. (1) Number of villages visited by the Demonstrators—5,958.

(2) Number of manufacturers contacted—32,562.

(3) Number of crushers inspected—2,222.

(4) Number of furnaces improved—427.

(5) Number of furnaces constructed—267.

(6) Number of demonstrations held—984.

(7-A) Production jaggery during demonstration—73,351 Imperial maunds.

(7-B) Production of Khandasari—1,112 Imperial maunds.

(9) *Cottage type match factories.*—The Khadi and Village Industries Commission gave financial assistance for the establishment of 25 D class match factories. The use of bamboo splints and veneers for the production of matches is a new venture. Five of the 25 units have been located in the Lower Bhavani pilot Project and ten units in respect of the blocks of Valliyoor (Tirunelveli district) and Rajapalayam (Ramanathapuram district).

Due to difficulties in getting licences for the storage of chemicals appliances for the manufacture of bamboo splints and veneers only two units out of the five sanctioned for the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project have been started. Production of baby size matches in these units amounted to 32 green valued at Rs. 650.

According to Central Excise Rules grant of licences for running more than one factory in the same district has been refused by the Central Excise Department. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission insists that the centres should be located in contiguous places so that the over all cost of supervision might be kept within the minimum. The matter was therefore taken up with the Government of India and their permission obtained for issue of more than one licence in favour of the Block Development Officers in charge of the units.

Secondary labour has become a problem to work these centres economically. Piece rate system is insisted upon the manufacture of bamboo splints and veneers. The local labourers who are new to the field finds

it difficult to earn adequate wages and consequently reluctant to work in the centres. With a view to train adequate number of local persons and the mobilise labour the member in charge, cottage Match Industry, Khadi and Village Industries Commission has arranged for test trial operations in the Block headquarters at Valliyoor and Rajapalayam and to run only two factories on experimental basis to commence with after the trial training is over.

The units will go into regular production soon after completion of the test trial operations.

(10) *Development of ginning of cotton.*—With a view to provide part-time occupation to the rural people a scheme for the distribution of 130 hand-operated gins at 30 per cent cost to selected families was introduced in each of the following blocks where the intensive khadi scheme is in operation :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) Tirumangalam. | (6) Palladam. |
| (2) Kurivikulam. | (7) Chinnasalem. |
| (3) Koilpatti. | (8) Rajapalayam. |
| (4) Avanashi. | (9) Panrutti. |
| (5) Dharapuram. | |

All the 1,350 Gins proposed under the schemes were distributed. Government have granted sanction for the extension of the scheme in 13 more blocks.

Gins required for distribution in seven blocks have already been supplied by the Block Development Officer, T. Kalupatti. Distribution of these will be completed before 30th June 1959.

(11) *Palm Gur Industry.*—During the year ended 31st March 1959 the Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operatives Societies produced 3.8 lakhs maunds at palm jaggery bringing the total production of 26.02 lakhs maunds of jaggery as against the target of 24.71 maunds of jaggery fixed for 1958-59.

Grants have been sanctioned to two societies for opening veneers sericura.

Training in the production of palm leaf articles was conducted in centres in Salem district and two centres in Tiruchirappalli district, 154 tappers were trained in the art.

(12) *Manufacture of Ambar Charkhas.*—The department undertook the manufacture of 12,000 Ambar Charkhas sets per year to meet the requirements of Khadi Departments for this purpose Government sanctioned the establishment of a central workshop to manufacture metallic parts required for Ambar Charkhas sets and six Saranjan Karyala for the production of wooden components and to assemble full charkhas sets getting the required metallic parts, from the central workshop. The central workshop and one of the six Saranjan Karyalayas have been located at the Industrial Estate, Guindy (Madras). The other Saranjan Karayalas have been located at S. V. Nagaram (North Arcot district), Vadalur (South Arcot district), Tiruppur (Coimbatore district), Tiruchirappalli and Pettai (Tirunelveli district). The Saranjan Karyalayas at Guindy, Pettai, Tiruchirappalli, Vadalur and S. V. Nagaram commenced production up to March 1959. Four thousand completed Ambar sets have been manufactured.

The Central Workshop could not be started for want of certain items of machinery which have to be imported. The Government of India were addressed for foreign exchange facilities to an extent of 2.65 lakhs to enable the import of the machinery. Pending manufacture of metallic parts in the central workshops the required parts have been either purchased from the Ambar Saranjan Bhandar, Ahmadabad or got manufactured from the sister department institution.

(13) *Other Village Industries—Blacksmithy and carpentry.*—Government have sanctioned the starting of Training-cum-Service Centres in Blacksmithy in the following blocks :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Agadeeswaram. | (7) Musiri. |
| (2) Peddanaickenpalayam. | (8) Kalasapakkam. |
| (3) Srivilliputhur. | (9) Sirkali. |
| (4) Thiruthuraipoondi. | (10) Rajapalayam. |
| (5) Perambalur. | (11) Palladam. |
| (6) Sivakasi. | |

Sanction has also been accorded for the establishment of carpentry units in the following Blocks :—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Agasteeswaram. | (7) Sirkali. |
| (2) Srivilliputhur. | (8) Tiruvannamalai. |
| (3) Gangavalli. | (9) Kurinjipadi. |
| (4) Musri. | (10) Palladam. |
| (5) Kalasapakkam. | (11) Arcot. |
| (6) Rajapalayam. | |

The Blacksmithy Units in Agasteeswaram, Peddanaickenpalayam, Tiruthuraipoondi, Perambalur, Musiri, Kalasapakkam, Rajapalayam, Sirkali and Palladam have already commenced working carpentry units in all the Blocks except Kurinjipadi and Arcot.

General.—The Khadi and Village Industries Commission granted, financial assistance for the establishment of 18 gramodyog sales depots, six A type depots, five B depots and eight C type depots. Government have sanctioned starting of these depots in the following places :—

Place.	Number of depots.	Type.
Madras	3	A
Madurai	1	A
Tirunelveli	1	A
Salem	1	B
Tiruchirappalli	1	B
Ootacamund	1	B
Coimbatore	1	B
Nagercoil	1	B

Place.	Number of depots.	Type.
Chidambaram	1	B
Erode	1	C
Kumbakonam	1	C
Pudukottai	1	C
Dindigul	1	C
Vellore (North Arcot)	1	C
Srivilliputhur	1	C
Tenkasi	1	C

All the above depots will be started before 30th June 1959.

HANDICRAFTS SCHEME.

A. Plan Scheme.

The schemes that were being implemented in 1957-58 were continued in 1958-59 and in addition the following schemes were sanctioned during the year :—

- (1) Establishment of six Sales-cum-Procurement Depot.
- (2) Establishment of a Training Centre for manufacture of fancy articles from sea shells at Madras.
- (3) Establishment of a Training Centre for Painting pictures on wood at Tanjore.
- (4) Training-cum-Service Centre for Art Metal Industry at Madurai.

1. *Sales-cum-Procurement Depot.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 865, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 18th July 19558, Government have sanctioned the establishment of six Sales-cum-Procurement Depots at Tirunelveli, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Rameswaram at a cost of Rs. 7,92,200. Suitable sites required for the construction of the buildings have been secured at Tirunelveli, Tanjore and Coimbatore and the construction work has also been commenced. However, pending construction of buildings, rented buildings were fixed up temporarily and the depots started functioning by the end of 1958-59. An expenditure of Rs. 2.71 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme during the year under review.

2. *Establishment of Training-cum-Service Centre for art metal industry.*—(a) The Training Centre at Swamimalai started in a rented building on 17th February 1957 with 16 trainees on roll, continued to impart training in the manufacture of incomes according to the traditional designs and measurements contained in Silpa sastras. The Trainees commenced on 17th February 1959, the third and final year of the training. An amount of Rs. 31,728 has been expended during 1958-59.

(b) The Training Centre at Madurai has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 487, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 2nd March 1959. Preliminary arrangements regarding selection of tools and equipments, trainees, etc., only could be done before the close of the year. This unit is expected to start early in 1959-60.

3. *Establishment of a Training-cum-Service Centre for bell metal industry at Nachiarkoil.*—The centre which was started on 17th February 1957 was continued during the year. The first batch of 15 trainees completed their training on 16th August 1958. A second batch of 15 trainees have been admitted for training. An industrial co-operative society has been formed with the ex-trainees of the centre. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 49,064 has been incurred on the scheme.

4. *Establishment of two Training Centre for the manufacture of paper, toys and paper machine articles at Tanjore and Panrutti.*—(a) The centre at Tanjore which commenced the training on 12th May 1957 was closed on 12th May 1958, after the sixteen trainees of the centre completed the one year's period of training. An industrial co-operative has been formed with the extrainees of the centre.

(b) The centre at Panrutti which was started on 19th May 1957, was continued up to 28th February 1959, when it was closed on the trainees completing their training. An amount of Rs. 10,641 has been spent in 1958-59.

5. *Establishment of a Training Centre for embroidery at Palayamkottai.*—The Training Centre which was started in November 1956, trained two batches of 15 trainees each by the end of the year. On successful completion of training these candidates were admitted as members of the local women Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society. The Training Centre has been closed with effect from 22nd January 1959. In 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 7,461 has been spent.

6. *Establishment of a Training Centre for aloe fibre Industry at Tenkasi.*—The centre started functioning at Neduvayal in Tirunelveli District in March 1958. Twenty candidates underwent training in spinning and weaving of mats. An expenditure of Rs. 23,337 has been incurred on the scheme.

7. *Establishment of a Training-cum-Service Centre for glass bangles industry at Nedumarthi in Salem.*—The Training Centre started in February 1957 was continued during 1958-59. The second batch of six trainees completed the training and the third batch of six persons are undergoing the training. An amount of Rs. 28,515 has been expended in 1958-59.

8. *Establishment of a Training Centre for fancy leather goods at Pallavaram.*—The Centre commenced the Training Course in March 1957. Out of the 13 candidates admitted, 11 candidates only continued the training. They have completed the two years period of training by March 1959 as the period of training has been extended from one to two years in G.O. Ms. No. 384, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 3rd March 1958. As per G.O. Ms. No. 846, Industries, Labour Co-operation (Special), dated 11th July 1958, the unit has been converted into a Training cum Production Centre, in view of the demand for and the scope offered by the opening of Sales Emporium at Madras and several sales-cum-procurement depots opened in the State, for the sale of, the articles produced in the Centre. Sanction was also accorded in the Government Order referred to for the employment of five skilled workers to augment the production. In view of the larger scope for the sale of articles produced in the centre, a proposal for the expansion of the production side of the centre is under consideration.

Up to the end of 31st March 1959, 4,968 articles worth Rs. 32,409.33 have been produced of which articles worth Rs. 20,634.61 have been sold while the balance have been put on sale in the Sales Emporium at Madras and Sales -cum- Procurement in the districts. The articles manufactured in this Centre were exhibited in the India 1958 Exhibition at New Delhi. An expenditure of Rs. 42,239.00 has been incurred in 1958-59.

9. *Establishment of a Training Centre for printing and dyeing at Rajapalayam.*—The Centre which was started on 13th February 1957 has been converted into an Industrial Co-operative after the candidates were given intensive training till 31st March 1959 in dyeing and printing cloth and mats. An expenditure of Rs. 12,391.00 has been incurred in 1958-59.

10. *Training-cum-Production Centre for weaving cumblies, carpets and druggets at Kolakudy in Tiruchirappalli district.*—The first batch of 12 trainees who commenced the training in November 1957 have completed the training and a second batch of 12 persons are undergoing the training. An Industrial Co-operative Society with the trained persons is being organized. The Centre produced 837.97 yards of druggets up to 31st March 1959 of which products worth Rs. 1,569.91 have been sold. An amount of Rs. 15,096 has been expended in 1958-59.

11. *Establishment of a Training Centre for cloth dolls in Tirunelveli.*—The centre was started at Palayamkottai on 16th April 1959. The scheme has been proposed to continue up to 29th February 1960 with the extended period of training up to 29th February 1960. An amount of Rs. 4,337 has been expended in 1958-59.

12. *Establishment of a Training Centre for manufacture of ornamental handles at Madurai.*—The centre was started at Madurai in March 1958. The first batch of 13 candidates have completed the training in the manufacture of ornamental handles and fittings. Suitable designs for the handles are being supplied by the Regional Design Centre at Bangalore, run by the All India Handicrafts Board. An amount of Rs. 27,542 has been expended in 1958-59.

13. *Establishment of a Training Centre for Kalamkarai printing at Sikkinaickenpet, Tanjore district.*—The training centre started functioning in February 1958 to give training for five candidates with a view to revive the art of Kalamkarai printing. Five candidates are undergoing the training which is of two years duration. It is proposed to admit a second batch of five candidates in 1959-60. An expenditure of Rs. 7,174 has been incurred.

14. *Establishment of a Training Centre for casting moulds in Mahabalipuram.*—The centre was started at Mahabalipuram on 1st May 1958 with a view to train candidates in the art of making wall plaques depicting scenes from carvings in temple panels and in taking plaster casts of ancient sculptural places. An amount of Rs. 9,020 has been expended in 1958-59.

15. *Establishment of a Training Centre for the manufacture of fancy articles from sea shells at Madras.*—The scheme was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 438, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 2nd March 1959. Preliminary steps, such as selection of trainees, procurement of tools and equipment etc, have been initiated. The unit will start functioning early in 1959-60.

16. *Development of Handicrafts Co-operative Societies.*—The Government have sanctioned the grant of loan and grants to five co-operative societies as detailed below and the actual amount disbursed are shown against each society :—

Name of the society. (1)	Amount of grant. (2) RS.	Sanctioned loan. (3) RS.	Amount of grant. (4) RS.	Disbursed loan. (5) RS.
1 Industrial Co-operative Society for manufacture of I cons. Swamimalai	4,100	90,000	..	90,000
2 Musical instruments Co-operative Society at Tanjore.	8,500	20,900	1,600	20,800
3 Pith Workers Co-operative Society, at Thiruthuraiipoondi.	..	8,000	..	8,000
4 Art Plate Workers Co-operative Society at Tanjore.	3,900	38,750	..	38,750
5 Karigiri Potters Co-operative Society.	22,090	5,000	20,270	5,000

All the centres except Toy Centre, Tanjore and Panratti, Embroidery Centre, Palayamkottai, Printing and Dyeing Unit at Rajapalayam will be continued in 1959-60.

Scheme for the establishment of a Design Centre for glazed-pottery at Madras, proposed for 1958-59 and another nine schemes for the development of Handicraft Co-operative Societies could not be implemented as they were not sanctioned. These schemes and scheme for the establishment of a Training-cum-Production Centre for palm leaf products at Training-cum-Production Centre for fancy leather goods unit at Elayangudi and Training Centre for glazed ceramicware at Vriddhachalam are proposed to be implemented in 1959-60.

B. Non-Plan Schemes.

1. *Establishment of a Training Centre for sculpture at Mahabalipuram.*—The centre was started in a temporary building at Mahabalipuram on 12th March 1957. Out of thirteen candidates admitted, eleven trainees are now undergoing the training. The construction of permanent building for the centre is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 34,198 has been incurred in 1958-59.

2. *Establishment of a Research Centre for glazed pottery at Madras.*—The Research Centre, which was functioning in Gudur from February 1956 has been shifted to Madras and temporarily located in the compound of the School of Arts and Crafts. The centre has standardized glazes and suitable bricks and has also successfully standardized a number of a Glaze decorations. Now that the problem relating to the technological side of the industry has to a large extent been solved, it is proposed to pay more attention to the artistic side reviving popular traditional designs and evolving new designs. An expenditure of Rs. 22,648.44 has been incurred in 1958-59.

3. *Training Centre for sungadi saree printing at Kadayanallur.*—The centre which was started on 20th August 1958 has imparted training for ten candidates for a period of six months. Another ten candidates are now undergoing the training. Proposals for organising an industrial co-operative with the ten candidates already trained have been taken up and a society will be formed early in 1959-60. The centre produced 562-3/4 yards of printed sarees, kerchief, etc., up to 31st March 1959. The unit will be converted into Industrial Cooperative after the second batch of trainees complete the course by 18th August 1959.

4. *Training Centre for weaving carpets and druggets from sunn-hemp fibre at Gopalsamudram.*—The centre was started in August 1957. The first batch of trainees completed the training in August 1958 and the next batch of 12 trainees are undergoing training. An amount of Rs. 15,839 has been expended in 1958-59.

5. *Aid to private institutions.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 1305, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 19th December 1958, Government have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,800 to the Coimbatore Seva Nilayam to be utilised during 1958-59 for the development of tailoring and Hand Printing Industry. The amount has been drawn and disbursed to the Institution.

5-a. *Marketing and Exhibitions.*—This department has conducted two exhibitions : (1) Handicrafts exhibition in connection with the visit of U.S.A. Trade delegations, (2) exhibition organised in connection with the All-India Handicrafts Week. Both the exhibitions have given wide publicity for the handicrafts products in the departmental units. With the exhibition it was possible to get foreign orders for the aloe fibre matting, icon articles, etc. Besides the above the handicrafts products were exhibited in the various exhibitions conducted in the State Red Cross Exhibition, Chitrai Exhibition, etc.

Demonstration-cum-Training Centre for palmyrah fibre extraction at Perundurai.—In G.O. Ms. No. 3777, Public (Rural Development Projects) dated 10th December 1955, Government have sanctioned a Demonstration-cum-Training Centre for palmyrah fibre extraction at Perundurai. Training for 452 families were given so far. Improved tools have been supplied free of cost to those trained under the scheme.

6. *Wool Processing Centre at Vinnamangalam.*—The scheme was sanctioned in 1956-57 as a joint venture of Madras and Mysore Governments. The initial cost of the scheme, i.e., Rs. 13.10 lakhs will be met equally between Madras, Mysore and Central Government.

(2) The building for the unit has been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 4,35,785.26 as against the provision of Rs. 4,20,000 in the scheme.

(3) All the machines, except hydro extractor and rinsing washing machine for the import of which foreign exchange had not been released, have since arrived and been erected.

7. *Small-Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 497, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 22nd March 1958, the Government constituted a Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board with a view to give a greater impetus and to make suggestions for the development of Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts in the State. In the first meeting held on 2nd August 1958, two committees one for small-scale industries and another for handicrafts have been set up. Srimathi Tara Cherian was nominated as Chairman of the Handicrafts Committee. The Handicrafts Committee met twice during the year and has made a number of useful suggestions for the proper development of Handicrafts.

PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

The Planning Commission has recommended a ceiling of Rs. 8.50 lakhs for 1959-60. In addition to continuing the old schemes, the following new schemes are proposed to be implemented in 1959-60 :—

(1) Training-cum-Production Centre for glazed pottery at Vriddhachalam and Design Centre for glazed pottery, Madras.

(2) Production-cum-Training Centre for fancy leather goods at Elayangudi.

(3) Production-cum-Training Centre for palm-leaf products at Pulicat.

(4) Expansion of Handicrafts Emporium, Madurai.

COIR TRAINING-cum-PRODUCTION CENTRE AT CHINNAMALAMPALAYAM.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1860, Public (Rural Development Project), dated 23rd May 1958, Government have sanctioned the scheme for the starting of a Coir Training-cum-Production Centre at Chinnamalampalayam at a cost of Rs. 30,100. The scheme contemplated training of a candidate in making coir products such as coir brooms, chain mats, etc. The unit was started on 2nd April 1957. Thirty-five candidates have been trained in the technique of making coir yarn, ropes, chain mats, etc. Articles worth of Rs. 4,400 has been produced. The unit was closed on 8th April 1959 for conversion as Industrial Co-operative for the benefit of the candidates trained at this Centre.

COIR TRAINING-cum-PRODUCTION CENTRE AT PUSHPAVANAM.

In G.O. Ms. No. 306, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 17th November 1956, Government have sanctioned a Training-cum-Production Centre at Pushpavanam, Vedaranyam Block, at a cost of Rs. 14,300. The scheme contemplated the training of candidates in making coir products. The unit was started on 26th July 1957. Forty persons were trained in two batches of 20 each for a period of six months. Stipend of Rs. 18 per mensem, each were also paid to them. The articles worth of Rs. 515 produced. The unit was closed on 12th August 1958 for conversion into an Industrial Co-operative.

AID TO PRIVATE SECTOR.

The State-Aid to Industries Act, 1922, as amended in the year 1956, continued to be in force during the year under report also.

During the year under report the disbursement of loans to Small-scale Industries in Private sector was in full swing and to effect quick disposal of large number of applications received for loans of Rs. 2,000 and below the relevant portion of the rules framed under the Act, were further amended in G.O. Ms. No. 4577, dated 27th November 1958, to enable the District Officers (Assistant Director and Village Industries Officers) to sanction loans on their own enquiry without referring the applications to the Revenue authorities as contemplated previously. This is done to see that loan applications from the industrialists are disposed off in a more expeditious manner.

A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was provided for in the State Budget for the year 1958-59. Out of which 16.67 lakhs represent the loan sanctioned by the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 24,56,687.44 has been disbursed as loan to 4,057 industries including industrial co-operatives to the various class of industries as detailed below.

A sum of Rs. 32,26,000 has been provided for the year 1959-60 as it is expected that a large number of applications involving heavy amounts will be received during the year 1959-60.

The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, to which a sum of Rs. 40,00,000 has been granted a short-term loans during the year 1957-58 has repaid the amount in full during the year 1958-59. No loan was granted to the corporation during the year 1958-59.

Statement of disbursement of loan under the State Aid to Industries Act regulation from funds given to State Government as block loans.

Serial number and group name of Small-scale Industry.	(1)	Amount of loan sanctioned by the Centre.	(2)	Amount of loan released by the State Government from their own resources.	(3)	Amount of loan disbursed from 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959.		Number of parties to whom loan has been disbursed.		Remarks.
						Private Industrialist.	Industrial Co-operative.	Private Industrialist.	Industrial Co-operatives.	
					(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
						RS.	NP.			
1 Foodstuffs ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,22,850	00	1,147	79	..
2 Miscellaneous textiles ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,01,300	00	71	282	..
3 Wood and wooden products ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,57,460	00	409	40	..
4 Leather and leather products ..	..	..	..	..	..	87,025	00	355	1	..
5 Rubber, petroleum and coal products ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	00	2	..	..
6 Chemical and chemical products ..	..	..	..	..	..	11,500	00	20	..	..
7 Non-Metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal.	..	..	..	..	..	2,24,115	00	654	167	..
8 Basic metals and their products except machinery.	..	..	..	..	..	1,82,075	03	502	183	..
9 Machinery (all kinds other than Transport and electrical equipment).	..	..	..	..	..	1,36,050	00	31	..	..
10 Transport equipment ..	..	..	..	..	..	19,550	00	70	..	..
11 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	..	..	..	..	..	6,75,907	41	326	212	..
						17,21,832	44	3,087	970	..

SERICULTURE.

The activities of the Sericultural Section were continued in the following districts during the year 1958-59, against which the mulberry average as on 31st March 1959 is also indicated :—

District.	Acreage.
1 Tirunelveli	2.30
2 North Arcot	52.00
3 Nilgiris	40.83
4 Coimbatore	1,500.00
5 Salem	365.90
Total	1,961.03

The progress of expansion was slow as adequate marketing facilities were not provided to those practising the industry till late in the year 1958-59. A sum of Rs. 2,850 was disbursed as mulberry loan in the Veppanapally-Royacottah areas in Salem district for planting mulberry.

Seed campaign and grainage activities.—The Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor maintained the rearing of 38 stock races of foreign race. Five-hundred and twenty-eight Dfls. were reared and 352 pounds counting 1.14 lakhs seed cocoons were harvested. 34,580 Dfls. of foreign race for basic seed purposes were produced. Out of which 2,885 Dfls. were supplied to Sericultural States outside Madras. The Hope Silk Farm at Hosur produced a quantity of 22.31 lakhs of cocoons and the unit at Berigai 0.54 lakhs. Out of the foreign race cocoon production in Hosur a quantity of 14.94 lakhs of seed cocoons was sold to the Government grainages in Mysore State and the rest used in the State.

The local race basic seed area in Denkanicottah range supplied 10 lakhs of seed cocoons of local race during the year for grainage work.

The following quantities of silk-worm eggs were produced during the year :—

(i) Local race	1,305 Dfls.
(ii) Foreign race	44,755 "
(iii) Cross-breed	134,885 "
Total	180,945

The Government Silk Farm at Yercaud did not function during this year as the transfer of the land to the farm is pending with the Collector of Salem district.

Extension activities.—The Government Silk Farm at Tenkasi commenced rearing activities during the year. Fifty pounds of cocoons were produced for 120 Dfls. of cross-breed. A quantity of 2 ponds and 8½ oz. of silk was produced out of them. Two agriculturist have planted mulberry and one of them produced 27 pounds of cocoons for 50 Dfls., which yielded 1½ pounds of silk.

In Nilgiris district fifteen families have taken to sericulture and an area of 25.00 acres under mulberry is owned by them. In the Veppanapally Royacottah areas, 75 cart-leads of mulberry cuttings were supplied and 55 acres were brought newly under mulberry cultivation. In the North district 15 agriculturists have taken to the Silk Industry and 42 acres were planted by them.

In order to promote the orderly development of the industry, facilities for supply of chawkie worms to rearers, for supply of mulberry grafts, marketing of cocoons, reeling cocoons into silk, etc., have been introduced. Assistance to rearers by way of loans and subsidy for sinking irrigation wells, loans for construction of rearing sheds in the seed area at Denkanicottah were sanctioned also.

Government Gut Manufacturing Section, Coonoor.—The section produced a quantity of 197,525 of foreign race cocoons as the demand for guts was slack. A quantity of 1.98 lakhs guts of various grades was sold to the State Medical and Animal Husbandry Departments.

The following sericultural schemes included in the Plan functioned involving the expenditure noted against each :—

Number and name of the scheme. (1)	Central share. (2) rs. nP.	State share. (3) rs. nP.	Total. (4) rs. nP.
1 Introduction of Sericulture in Tenkasi.	6,485 34	3,075 00	9,560 34
2 Continuance of the Gut Manufacturing Section at Coonoor.	..	42,377 29	42,377 29
3 Establishment of a Collective Chawkies Rearing Unit at Hosur.	3,704 24	3,704 24	7,408 48
4 Establishment of a major Mulberry Graft Nursery at Hosur.	9,351 93	6,839 88	16,191 81
5 Extension of Sericulture in Veppanapally—Royacottah.	632 34 2,850 00 (loan)	 (loan)	632 34 2,850 00
6 Introduction of Sericulture as a basic craft.	2,027 39	..	2,027 39
7 Establishment of a Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor.	24,103 76	..	24,103 76
8 Extension of Sericulture in Masanagudi.	1,708 16	1,708 16	3,416 32
9 Establishment of a Cross-breed Grainage at Berigai.	3,329 68	8,782 62	12,113 30
10 Establishment of a Demonstration Silk Reeling Unit at Hosur.	6,162 60 (grant) 4,000 00 (loan)	.. ..	.. 10,162 60
11 Establishment of a Combined Farm and Grainage in Denkanicottah.	1,466 48	3,317 00	4,783 48
12 Establishment of a marketing organization in Salem district.	299 29	299 29	598 58
Total ..	66,121 21	70,104 48	136,225 69

Schemes relating to sinking of irrigation wells or the construction of rearing sheds could not be taken up for implementation due to very late sanction and they have been proposed to be implemented in 1959-60. Besides above a sum of Rs. 14,91,995.53 was spent out of State funds towards the Non-Plan Schemes relating to the Hope Silk Farm, Sericultural Unit at Talavadi, etc. An Industrial Co-operative for silk reeling was registered in Talavadi with a capacity to run 40 basins and a working capital of 1.14 lakhs rupees, 300 members were enrolled

TEXTILES.

In spite of cut in electric power supply, imposed on the Textile Mills in the South and the voluntary cut in production enforced by the Mills all over the country, no improvement was noticed on the trend of textile trade both in the domestic and foreign markets. During the year it is ear-marked improvement in off-take and prices of yarn were seen and the mills were able to dispose of their accumulated stock of previous years.

SERICULTURE.

Seasonal conditions during the year were unduly adverse with the result the Government Silk Filatures had to work in shift temporarily for want of cocoons.

HIDES AND SKINS.

There has been no change in the general condition of the industry during the year under report. Most of the tanned goods are sent to United Kingdom. Japan showed interest only in buying tanned sheep skin.

The Government of India have constituted the Leather Export Promotion Council at Madras with the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras as the Chairman, with a view to encourage exports and explore other markets for the East India kips on tanned skins.

SUGAR.

Sugar production from the five existing factories in this State was appreciably increased during the year. These factories had no difficulty in getting adequate supplies of cane during the year 1958-59. The new factory at Pottairaytalai started working on 30th July 1958 and crushed nearly 60,000 tons cane. The cane prices continued to be Rs. 30/20 per ton. The Madras Government increased the cess payable on cane to Rs. 2 per ton with effect from 1st November 1958.

CEMENT.

The system of distribution of cement continued to be the same as in the previous years.

GROUNDNUTS.

The crop yield of groundnuts was substantially and adversely affected by seasonal conditions which persisted throughout the year. The winter crop yield was reduced to 2,25,000 tons due to failure of rains at the vital time and the summer crop was 20 per cent less than normal, owing to a complete absence of summer rains. The prices of groundnuts per candy of 531 lb. varied within fairly narrow margins, opening at Rs. 162 and closing at Rs. 146. Similarly groundnuts per candy of 500 lb. at Rs. 319 and closed at Rs. 306.

BANKS.

The value of cheques that passed through the Madras Bankers clearing house during the year ended 31st March 1959 was Rs. 5,28,87,057 as against Rs. 5,15,07,16,224 during the year ended 31st March 1958. The Bank rate during the year ended 31st March 1959 was 4 per cent. The original rate of Rs. 3½ per cent has been raised to 4 per cent per annum with effect from 16th May 1957.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The gross earnings of the Southern Railway during the year under review amounted to Rs. 54,70,54,000 as against Rs. 52,65,55,000 during the previous year. As regards goods, increased movements of the following commodities were recorded : cement, gur, jaggery, molasses, etc., coal and coke for public, metallic ores, oil fuel, food grains and kerosene oil.

REGISTRATION OF COMPANY.

During the year under report, 113 companies limited by shares and three companies limited by guarantee were registered. The total authorized, subscribed and paid up capitals of companies limited by shares are Rs. 3,49,55,000, Rs. 28,45,773 and Rs. 7,74,010 respectively. The total number of members of the companies limited by guarantee is 600. No association not for profit was registered during the year 1958-59. The details of classificationwar registration of companies and the giant floatations among them are also furnished below :—

Industrial classification and objects.	Number of companies registered.	Authorized capital.	Subscribed capital.	Paid up capital.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.
0 Agriculture and allied activities ..	6	12,20,000	99,800	..
1 Mining and Quarrying	4	23,00,000	1,10,040	10,000
2 Processing and Manufacture—Food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof.	1	10,00,000	2,25,100	2,25,100
3 Processing and Manufacture—Metals and chemicals and products thereof.	15	80,75,000	6,71,980	1,63,000
4 Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere classified.	5	32,90,000	74,500	41,750
5 Construction and utilities ..	..	..	..	..
6 Commerce (Trade and Finance) ..	31	1,04,40,000	3,66,513	43,360
7 Transport, Communication and Storage.	37	53,85,000	8,67,270	..
8 Community and Business Services.	4	4,40,000	15,670	5,800
9 Personal and other services ..	10	28,25,000	4,14,900	2,85,000
Total ..	113	3,49,55,000	28,45,773	7,74,010

Companies limited by guarantee and associations—Not for profit.

Industrial classification.	Objects.	Number of companies registered.	Number of members.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8	Community and Business Services.	3	600

Giant flatations of Companies in Madras State.

Industrial classification.	Name of the company.	Public or private.	Authorized capital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.
6	Sumaco Private Limited.	Private	50,00,000

IRON AND STEEL.

Preamble.—The Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956, was in force during the year under report. In Notification No. S.O. 2 2195/ESS. Com./Iron & Steel-2(c)/AM/(28)/16th October 1958, the Director of Industries and Commerce was delegated with powers under clause 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 (2), 18, 20, 22, 23, 24b, 24c, 24d and 28 of Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956. The prices of all categories of iron and steel were fixed by the Iron and Steel Controller and notified by the Government of India. As and when the prices were revised, necessary amendments were made to the previous price notification.

Distribution.—The Iron and Steel materials allotted to this State by the Government of India were classified under two major heads "standard steel and non-standard steel" (defectives and cuttings) and are allotted against the following quotas :—

- (1) Government Development Schemes quota.
- (2) Steel Processing Industries quota.
- (3) Small Scale Industries quota.
- (5) Agricultural quota.
- (5) Non-Agricultural quota.
- (6) Pig iron quota.

With a view to have an equitable distribution of the allotted quota under Non-agricultural and Agriculture, a Steel Advisory Board is functioning with the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering) as Chairman and other important officials and non-officials as members. Non-agricultural and agricultural quotas were distributed by the Joint Director among the registered stock holders of this State for sale to consumers and fabricators at controlled rates, on permits issued within the valid period. The total number of registered stock holders on the roll is 96 at present.

Non-agricultural quota.—The total allotment under this quota, for the year 1958-59 was 8,172 tons. This was distributed to the registered stock holder on the basis of the recommendation made by Steel Advisory Board. The indents raised for this entire tonnage from the registered stock holders were forwarded to the Irons and Steel Controller, for planning on producers. The Iron and Steel Controller, had imposed a 1/3rd cut in the allotment for period I to IV of 1958-59 under non-agricultural quota to wipe off excess supply made in the year 1956-57 and planned the remaining indents. As against the allotment of 8,172 tons for the year 1958-59, a quantity of 4,384 tons was received up to 31st March 1959.

Surplus allotment.—In addition to non-agricultural quota and agricultural quota the producers and Iron and steel Controller had allotted a quantity of 2,140 tons of steel like R.S. joists, heavy size rounds, plates, hot rolled strips, etc., as surplus quota for the year 1958-59, which was also distributed to the registered stock holders and finally operated by this Department against permits.

Agricultural quota.—An allotment of 2,998 tons was made under this quota, for the year 1958-59 and this quantity was distributed to the registered stock holders as per the recommendations of the Director of Agriculture, Madras. Indents were raised by the registered stock holders and forwarded to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. Against the allotment of 2,998 tons, a quantity of 1,922 tons was received up to 31st March 1959. The Iron and Steel Controller had imposed a 1/3rd cut in the allotment for the IVth quarter of 1958-59 and planned all the remaining indents for this year.

Government development schemes quota.—The requirements of the Community Development Works and various heads of departments and Municipal Commissioners for the implementation of the schemes under Second Five-Year Plan were met from this quota. The Government of India made an allotment of 4,161 tons for this year against the demands of 19,951 tons, under Government Development schemes quota. The quota certificates were issued to Heads of Departments Municipal Commissioners, etc., on a pro rata basis.

Steel processing industries quota.—The allotment of steel under steel processing industries quota for the year 1958-59 was 3,652 tons as against the demand of 4,411 tons. This quantity was allotted by the Government of India and was distributed to the Steel Processing Industries Factory in this State, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce concerned. There are 68 Steel Processing Industries functioning in the Madras State.

Pig iron quota.—The following statement will indicate the demands and allotment made to Pig Iron foundries in the State for the year 1958-59 :—

Demand.							Allotment.
Period II/58	1,500 tons	..	..	..	..	..	728 tons.
(April to June).							
Period III/58	2,100 tons	..	..	..	..	..	2,100 tons.
Period IV/58	2,000 tons	..	..	..	..	..	2,000 "
Period I/59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300 "

The quota was distributed to each foundry on a pro rata basis on the recommendations of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce concerned, for each period, and quota certificates were issued by this Department.

Enforcement of Control Order.—During the year under review (1958-59) ten previous pending cases and two fresh cases were reported to the Police for the violation of Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956 for investigation. Out of this, seven cases are still under investigation by the Police. Two appeal cases are pending in the High Court, two cases ended in conviction and a case was reported as "Mistake of fact" by Police. As and when misuse of permits or quota certificates was reported or noticed by this Department, necessary steps were taken to apprehend the offenders and for launching prosecutions against them, for violation of the provisions of the Iron and Steel Control Order, punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

General.—The supply position in respect of R. S. joists, was very easy in the year under review, but the scarcity of M.S. rods of low denomination is less than 1 inch prevailed during the year.

Small Scale Industries quota.—The annual allotment under the Small Scale Industries quota for the year 1958-59 was 4,655 tons as against a demand for 5,438 tons made on the Government of India. The allotment made were distributed under the following heads :—

1. Small Scale Industrialists in the State approved list.
2. Private Units in the Industrial estates and colonies.
3. Construction of buildings in the Industrial estates and colonies.

Though there has been increase in the allotment made over the previous year, it has not been possible to meet the demands of the Small Scale Industries to the full extent of the assessed capacity due to the increase in the number of Small Scale Industries who have been brought the approved list during the year under report.

As in the previous year, the system of issuing quota certificates to the approved fabricators was continued. Apart from the issue of quota certificates casual allotments were also made through permit system to the extent possible.

All efforts are being made to get increased allotment under this head.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

During the year (i.e., 1958-59) under review a stock of 81 wagon loads were allotted to the State under non-agricultural quota (defective and cuttings) which was divided equilly among the eleven Controlled Scrap Stockists of the State. As against the above allocation a stock of ton 2,368-11-1-25 were received by the State through the Controlled Scrap Merchants and have been distributed to fabricators, Small Scale Industries and approved scrap dealers according to their demands.

This year, the receipt of Railway Scrap was very regular and a total stock of ton 757-1-2-19 were received through Controlled Scrap Stockists and disposed.

Soft coke.—The State quota under soft coke was 20 wagons or 400 tons monthly during the year under review. But demand was steadily increasing month after month. Therefore, it was found necessary that the State quota under this variety should be increased to meet the increasing demand. The Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta was pleaded to increase the State quota to 30 wagons or 600 tons per month from March, 1959. By this increase it is hoped that the demand of the consumers will be fully met with. In this connection, it may not be out of place to mention here that during the months of October 1958 to January 1959 there was no movement of soft coke at all and hence a 50 per cent cut on the monthly quota of the consumers had to be effected. This is due to the dislocation in the rail traffic.

Black coal.—The State quota under this category was only 1,000 wagons per half-year. There were 116 brick kilns working in this State and the supply was inadequate to cater to the needs of the consumers. Hence the Deputy Controller was addressed for an enhancement in the allotment to the State so that the full requirements of the industry may be met with. It is hoped that the Deputy Coal Controller will agree to this proposal.

During the year under review there were wagon allottees who got supplies of coal and coke directly from the collieries and 775 monthly card holders who were supplied through the ZMS dealers. At the beginning of the year there were 13 ZMS dealers of which one dealer declined to function as a dealer. And hence only there were 12 dealers at the end of the year. One of the dealers was permitted to open a sales depot at Salem to cater to the needs of the Salem district consumers. Besides the ZMS dealers the seven dump holders continued to function as usual with regard to the coal brought by sea route. During the year 469 tons of Bee Hive Hard Coke was brought by sea route to supplement the rail route supply. It is hoped that there will be no scarcity for the supply of coal and coke during the coming year.

Permit fees.—During the year under review the total permit fees collected were Rs. 2,05,38.75 as against Rs. 22,608.95 collected during the previous year. The total sales were tons 39,021 as against 47,011 tons during the previous year.

CEMENT CONTROL.

Introduction.—During the year 1958-59, Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the State Cement Controller of this State.

The Central Cement Control Order of 1956 was reissued by Government from 1st July 1958, which was in force besides the State Cement Control already in force. Under the powers vested to State Government by Government of India, the retail selling prices of cement for the sale of cement by the Cement stokists for various places in the State were fixed and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

COAL CONTROL.

Introduction.—During the year under review the Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the State Coal Controller and the work was administered by the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce. Consequent on the separation of the Fisheries branch into a separate department, this subject was transferred to the control of Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering) the Section Officer being the Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Stores Purchase).

Distribution.—The Colliery Control Order continued to be in force and distribution control as in the previous years was continued this year also. During the year under review there was an increase in demand of all varieties of coal and coke.

Steam coal.—The demand under this variety was normal and the Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, was pleased to sanction on ad hoc basis whenever there was any demand for steam coal from the various industries.

By-product hard coke.—This State allotment under by-product hard coke was very limited. Only under three classes, viz., Engineering, Chemicals and Small Scale Industries this kind of coke were permitted. The total State quota available was 34.4 wagons or 688 tons for three months. But the demand for the by-product hard coke was more from the various industries started during the year. The Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, was requested for enhancement of State quota under this variety. But he directed to address the Union Ministry in the matter. After repeated requests the State quota under class Engineering was enhanced from 14.4 wagons to 99.4 wagons or 1,988 tons per quarter. By this substantial increase all the industries in this State are provided with by-product hard coke to their fullest requirements.

Beehive hard coke.—At the beginning of the year under review the State quota under the Small Scale Industries was only 54 wagons or 1,080 tons per quarter. The demand under various small scale industries were more and hence the entire need of these industries were not catered in full. There was, therefore, a cut of 25 per cent on the monthly quota allowed to each industry. To meet the entire demand of these industries the Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, was constantly addressed and finally the State quota was increased from 54 wagons to 85.5 wagons or 1,710 tons per quarter. Consequent on the increase in the State quota of both by-product hard coke and the beehive hard coke the cut of 25 per cent imposed during the year 1956 was lifted from 1st January 1959 and all the consumers was allowed to draw in full their monthly quota. The distribution of cement and other control measures were administered in accordance with the provisions contained in the State Cement Control Order.

The allotment and distribution of cement.

Allotment.—The system of allocation of cement to the State by Government of India for each quarter was in force as it was during the last year. The entire production of cement produced by the cement factories in the State was taken over by Government of India and Government of India made allotment to the State quota on receipt of estimated requirements of cement from State Government for each quarter consistent with the overall production and the demands in the country. A statement showing the estimated requirements of cement made to Government of India and the allotment made by them to this State is appended (Appendix II).

Distribution.—On receipt of the quarterly allotment of cement to the State quota from Government of India, it was apportioned between the cement factories in the State with reference to the demands in the area according to the rationalisation over movements for each cement factory from time to time.

The system of issuing authorizations on the cement factories to the bulk consumers (both to Government departments and to private parties) in waggon load, allotment continued to be made by the State Cement Controller.

The cement dealers were permitted to sell 75 per cent of the stocks received by them to bona fide consumers without Government permits from the competent authority from 1st May 1958 onwards (from 50 per cent hitherto allowed). They were required to reserve only 25 per cent of the stocks of cement for the sale on the permits issued by the competent authority (Director of Industries and Commerce) in respect of Madras City and the Collectors and Tahsildars in districts up to a period of 21 days only from the date of receipt of the stocks. They were also permitted to sell the stocks remaining unsold from out of the 25 per cent to bona fide persons for which no permits were issued after a period of 21 days prescribed. In view of the increased availability of cement in this State and the easy supply position, the period of reservation by the cement dealers for the issue of permits by the competent authority was also reduced from 21 days to 15 days from the month of June 1958 onwards and the dealers were also permitted to sell cement up to 5 tons to any individual for bona fide consumption instead of one ton hitherto allowed, from their free sale quota. This system continued till the middle of September 1958. Government issued orders enhancing the free sale quota of cement by the cement dealers from 75 per cent to 85 per cent from them.

On the representation received from the selling agents of the cement factories and on the instructions of the Government of India to the effect that the production of cement in this country had increased and the cement should be made available easily for all the construction by the consumers, Government examined the question of dispensation of control over the distribution of cement at the cement dealers' level altogether and issued orders that the distribution control at the dealers' level was lifted entirely and the dealers were free to sell the cement without permits, in this State. This order came into effect from December 1958 onwards. All the restrictions for the use of substitutes in the place of cement were also withdrawn.

Appointment of new cement dealers and issue of licences.—According to the revised scheme of distribution of cement, the existing dealers continued to function as before. The question of issuing licences for the appointment of new dealers has examined by the State Cement Controller on the recommendation made by the Selling Agents of the cement factories and the licences were issued in the consultation with the Revenue Officials. The same procedure was adopted in the case of existing dealers for opening additional depots in the places other than their usual normal places. The dealers were appointed liberally in each and every part of the State so as to enable the public to get their requirements easily and quickly.

Price of cement.—The standard f.o.r. destination price of cement continued at Rs. 117.50 per ton throughout the year. The retail prices were fixed for the new places (where there were no dealers functioning previously) in the usual way of taking into account the local transport charges, handling charges, godown rent and profit margin to the dealers and were notified in the official gazette from time to time.

Zonal movement.—The zonal movement was in force during the year. The public were able to get their requirements easily from the nearest cement factory. No difficulty was felt by the public in this regard.

Export and import.—During the year, no imported cement was allotted to this State. The export of cement to other States and foreign countries were regulated by Government of India for which authorisations were issued by State Trading Corporation of India (Private), Limited.

Production of cement.—A statement showing the cement produced in this State is appended to this report (Appendix I). The actual factorywise allotment made and the actual despatches made by the cement factories against the State quota are shown in separate statements appended to (appendices III and IV).

Enforcement of control measures.—There were a few cases relating to blackmarketing and other malpractices in the sale of cement during the year and they were dealt with suitably on the merits of the cases.

General.—From 1st January 1959, Government of India reconstituted the country into four regions consequent on the abolition of the posts of Regional Honorary Cement Advisers for which the persons of the private firms were appointed. Government of India appointed the officers of S.T.C. (Private), Limited, in the place of Regional Honorary Cement Advisers called as Regional Cement Officers. One office for Southern Region began to function at Madras from 1st January 1959.

The allotment made by Government of India to this State was sufficient to meet the requirements of State quota in full. There was no complaint of short supply of cement in any part of the State. The procedure followed for equitable distribution and supply of cement in this State was generally satisfactory.

IMPORT POLICY.

II. During the year 1958-59 (1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959) 2,649 applications were received in this office for issue of Actual Users' Essentiality Certificate for obtaining licence for importing raw materials, machines, components and spares. Of these 2,327 applicants were granted essentiality certificates and 322 were rejected. The total c.i.f. value recommended was Rs. 1,98,63,817.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the production of cement by the cement factories in the State for the year 1958-59.

Mon'th.	(1)	Name of the cement factories.			Total.
		Messrs. Dalmiapuram, Tiruchirappalli.	Messrs. Associated Cement Company, Madukkarai.	Messrs. India Cements, Limited, Talaiyuthu.	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1958.		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
April		18,463.00	15,781.00	23,582.00	57,826.00
May		21,681.00	18,524.00	21,660.00	61,865.00
June		13,084.08	17,872.00	15,794.00	46,750.08
July		23,329.02	27,236.00	21,904.00	72,469.02
August		20,802.00	22,912.00	20,401.00	64,115.00
September		23,275.04	21,973.00	19,341.00	64,589.04
October		19,049.00	21,478.00	18,602.00	59,129.00
November		17,183.13	24,189.00	15,764.00	57,136.13
December		24,463.06	25,556.00	21,075.00	71,094.06
1959.					
January		20,661.00	24,505.00	18,895.00	64,061.00
February		13,562.14	22,190.00	23,251.00	65,003.14
March		20,461.05	24,889.00	27,795.00	73,145.05
Total		242,015.12	267,105.000	243,084.00	757,184.12

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APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the estimated requirements of the State and the allotment made by the Government of India.

Quarter.	Estimated requirements.	Allotment made.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Second quarter 1958 (April to June).	1,24,983	1,03,500	2,28,483
Third quarter 1958 (July to September).	1,08,614	90,000	1,98,614
Fourth quarter 1958 (October to December).	1,20,222	1,05,000	2,25,222
First quarter 1959 (January to March).	1,21,736	1,05,000	2,26,736
Total ..	4,75,555	4,03,500	8,79,055

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the factorywise allocation for cement supplies from factories to Government depots and bulk consumers directly.

Quarter.	Messrs. Dalmiapuram Cement Factory.	Messrs. Associated Cement Company (Private), Limited, Madukkarai.	Messrs. India Cement, Limited, Talaiyuthu.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Second quarter 1958 (April to June).	60,000	12,000	31,500	1,03,500
Third quarter 1958 (July to September).	48,000	16,000	27,000	91,000
Fourth quarter 1958 (October to December).	51,000	18,000	36,000	1,05,000
First quarter 1959 (January to March).	37,500	48,000	19,500	1,05,000
Total ..	1,96,500	94,000	1,14,000	4,04,500

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the actual delivery of cement by the Cement factories against the State quota during the year 1958-59.

Month.	Name of the cement factories.			Total.
(1)	Messrs. Dalmiapuram Cement Factory, Tiruchirappalli.	Messrs. Associated Cement Company, Madukkarai.	Messrs. India Cements, Limited, Talaiyuthu.	(5)
1958—	(2)	(3)	(4)	
April	14,204.00	4,065.10	6,496.00	24,765.10
May	12,595.14	5,214.26	7,889.05	25,699.05
June	6,397.18	5,086.17	6,314.00	17,797.15
July	17,088.13	7,627.08	9,089.15	33,805.16
August	13,629.05	7,888.00	7,958.00	29,475.05
September ..	16,505.14	5,937.13	10,560.10	32,903.17
October	12,097.00	6,136.00	10,617.00	28,850.00
November ..	9,708.13	6,811.09	8,094.12	24,614.14
December ..	15,139.00	6,964.05	15,139.00	37,242.05
1959—				
January	10,576.08	8,608.11	10,645.00	29,830.14
February	8,756.00	8,726.00	10,308.00	27,880.00
March	14,180.13	8,837.07	15,369.15	38,387.15
Total	150,878.18	81,803.06	1,18,571.12	3,51,253.10

REPORT ON HEAVY AND LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES, STATE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND TECHNO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MADRAS STATE.

Government have encouraged the setting up of pilot iron plants in the private sector to utilize the Salem iron ore and recently a pig iron plant was switched into production at Coimbatore. Four more applications for licences to set up pig iron plants in the State are pending with the Government of India. The availability of bauxite deposits at Salem has encouraged the setting up of an aluminium plant at Mettur and all preliminary work connected with this has been completed, and at the request of the Madras Government, a batch of Italian experts conducted tests on this ore. The plant will not be exclusively financed and run in the public sector but will be entrusted to some suitable body in the private sector, the State participating in the capital structure. A raw photographic film factory is also expected to be established at Ootacamund. In the private sector, a plant for the manufacture of rayon and staple fibre yarn has been licensed and the sponsors have succeeded in securing substantial financial assistance from Italy. A proposal for the establishment of a rayon pulp factory based on bamboo as raw material, is being pursued vigorously. In Tirunelveli, a new caustic soda factory is being set up in the private sector. The erection of the rubber tyre factory in Ambattur is also progressing. A new cement factory in Ramanathapuram district in the private sector has also been licensed. The expansion scheme of T.I. Cycles to increase their production to three lakhs cycles per annum has been finalized. Licences have also been granted for the establishment of a number of units for the manufacture of electric motors, power-driven pumps, electrical distribution transformers, switchgear. The Government have been willing to afford and are affording all reasonable facilities and assistance to private entrepreneurs.

Three new sugar mills on co-operative basis are proposed to be set up in Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts and they are expected to go into production by the middle of 1959. Government have taken a good share in the capital structure of these factories so as to make them a success.

It has been proposed to set up a beneficiation plant at Salem to upgrade the ore with a view to develop the export market initially and to exploit the ore later on for the purpose of setting up an iron and steel industry in Salem. Necessary investigations are being carried out for the setting up of a beneficiation plant in Salem.

During the year, 60 applications for licence under Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951, were received and recommended to the Government of India for grant of licence. The Government of India have granted licence to 57 private industrialists to set up new industrial undertakings in the State.

DC-1 was looking after the following subjects during the period 1958-59 :—

(1) Work and correspondence relating to the State Industries Development Committee and its ten sub-committees.

(2) Correspondence relating to the Techno-Economic Survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

(3) Correspondence relating to the leather industries and leather trade.

1. *State Industries Development Committee and its sub-committees.*—The State Industries Development Committee has been formed in G.O. Ms. No. 2230 Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 2nd July 1957, to

discuss on the possible developments of industries in Madras State with the limited raw material and mineral resources, and to draw up suitable project reports on the possible industries that can be started. This committee consists of leading businessmen, industrialists, and officials of the departments as members. Under this committee there are ten sub-committees for various industries, viz., ceramic, leather, chemicals, medium and small scale industries, electrical, agro, forest coke oven plant, aluminium and engineering. A few of the members of State Industries Development Committee have been nominated as the Chairmen of the above sub-committees. Industrialists, having vast ideas on each of the industries, have been nominated as members of the concerned sub-committee in addition to the officers of the State departments.

The State Industries Development Committee has met only once on 11th August 1958 during the period (i.e., 1958-59) for the third time and held discussions on the report of the individual sub-committees.

The sub-committee for ceramic industry has prepared four project reports on the following items during this year and these project reports were discussed in the Fourth State Industries Development Committee Meeting held on 3rd April 1959 :—

- (1) Project report for sanitaryware and stoneware manufacture.
- (2) Project report for wall tile manufacture.
- (3) Project report for fire brick manufacture.
- (4) Project report for the manufacture of tiles, bricks and stoneware.

The correspondence on convening the meeting, taking action on the proceeding received, and passing the travelling allowance bills of the non-official members, etc., of the committee were attended to by DC-1.

2. *Techno-Economic Survey of the National Council of Applied Economic Research*.—With a view to accelerate the industrial development of Madras State and to assess the industrial potentialities of the State and to find out how best to exploit them, the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 4032, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th October 1958, have engaged the National Council of Applied Economic Research to take up such survey in Madras State, with the Secretaries, Heads of Departments and leading industrialists as members of the committee, to assist the National Council in the survey.

The Consultative Committee has met twice during the period and the terms of reference to be assigned to the National Council was also finalized. During the period, the council was taking up a survey in the state in various aspects and its report was awaited. The correspondences relating to the above council and its consultative committee were dealt with by DC-1.

3. *Correspondence relating to leather industries and leather trades*.—DC-1 was dealing with the enquiries and correspondence on leather industries and leather trades with particular reference to the problems like export of raw goat skins and levy of cess on this export, import of calf skins under O.G.L., duty on import of wattle bark, and rebate on railway freight to transport leather goods, etc.

The statistics on the volume of work attended to in all the above three items have been furnished in the business statement submitted every half-year in the above period.

PROPAGANDA SECTION.

I. *Publicity*.—In order to give wide publicity to the products manufactured in the departmental units and the servicing facilities available in the units, the following kinds of advertisement were undertaken :—

Press advertisement.

Hand bills.

Hoarding.

Neon signs.

Cinema slides.

Show cards.

Bus rear panels.

Distribution of booklets, pamphlets and illustrated brochures.

II. *Exhibitions*.—This department participated in the following exhibitions during the year 1958-59 :—

- (1) Madurai Chitrai Exhibition.
- (2) Flower Show, Ootacamund.
- (3) All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Tiruppur.
- (4) Eighteenth All-India Khadi, Handloom, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Salem.
- (5) Eleventh Anniversary Handicrafts Exhibition at Gandhigram.
- (6) Rasipuram Municipal Exhibition, 1958, Rasipuram.
- (7) Forty-fifth Congress Seminar at Gobichettipalayam.
- (8) All-India Swadeshi, Khadi and Industrial Exhibition, Madras.
- (9) Red Cross Centenary Exhibition, Madras.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43-A INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES" DURING 1958-59—cont.

43-A. Industries and Supplies (a) Industries.

	RS.	NP.
I. Direction	9,67,271	00
II. District Executive establishment	4,42,754	00
III. Industrial scholarships	8,076	00
IV. School of Arts and Crafts	1,41,588	00
V. Textile Institute	1,21,309	00
VI. Sericulture	2,82,173	28
X. Miscellaneous experiments	44,771	00
XIV. Establishment of price control	1,02,078	00
XV. Footwear industry	45,739	68
XVI. Hand-made match factory at Perambur	6,01,272	44
XVII. Industrial co-operatives	6,25,255	00
XVIII. Scheme for technical and vocation training and adult civilians.	4,80,920	56
XIX. Institute of Leather Technology	12,959	00
XX. Scheme for starting of industrial schools	3,52,436	32
XXII. Establishment of construction of buildings	4,53,128	0

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43-A. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES" DURING 1958-59—cont.

43-A. Industries and Supplies—(a) Industries—cont.

	RS.	NP.
XXIII. Internal Audit staff	13,814	00
XXIV. Staff for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates ..	4,001	00
XXV. Local cost of foreign experts for establishment of industrial units.	3,053	39
XXVIII. Polytechnics	1,74,068	00
XXXIX. Combined Workshops for carpentry and blacksmithy with mobile units.	3,90,517	28 35
XL. Scientific glass apparatus factory	45,848	05
XLII. Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory	81,550	01
XLIII. General Purpose Engineering Workshop	2,00,520	05
XLIV. Organization of a peripatic weaving party	10,727	00
XLV. Galvanizing plant at Mettur	2,38,040	52
XLVI. Factory for the manufacture of splints and veneers	23,702	65
XLVII. Workshop-cum-Servicing Centre for lock industry at Dindigul.	2,32,646	62
XLIX. Tanning-cum Service Centre for tanning and finishing of leather (Ambur).	26,893	87
L. Industrial Estate for development of Small Scale Industries ..	1,14,248	56
LI. Servicing Corporation for Industrial Estate at Guindy	3,29,082	16
LII. Technical Information Section, Guindy	19,271	54
LIII. Service Centre for manufacture of surgical instruments	1,16,855	85
LIV. Service centre for manufacture of balances, scales and laboratory equipments.	55	38
LV. Service cum Training Centre for seasoning and wood working at Madras.	2,28,216	47
LVI. Service Centre for manufacture of hand tools	1,62,109	81
LVII. Service Centre for the manufacture of farm implements and agricultural machinery.	1,30,068	82
LVIII. Service Centre for the manufacture of hurricane lanterns ..	27,856	86
LIX. Service Centre for manufacture of electrical goods	1,526	60
LX. Service Centre for the manufacture of textile mill parts	15,154	09
LXI. Service Centre for manufacture of sports goods	29,469	61
LXII. Service Centre for manufacture of pressed metal products ..	1,98,365	15
LXIV. Village Industries	1,84,690	00
LXV. Footwear production-cum-Service Centre at Perambur	2,67,274	02
LXVI. Establishment of a Model Footwear Unit at Triplicane	43,790	49
LXVII. Service Centre for brassware of cutlery industry at Kumbakonam.	98,556	15
LXVIII. S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil	12,777	00
LXIX. Ilminite factory	3,36,343	00
LXX. Factory for the manufacture of handloom parts	5,616	00
LXXI. Ceramic Training Centre with Commercial Centre, Vridhachalam.	23,829	05
LXXII. Wood seasoning plant at Madurai and Pollachi	627	75
LXXIII. Model Carpentry Workshop at Krishnagiri and Cheranmahadevi.	1,51,055	12
LXXIV. Extension Officers	2,88,276	00
LXXVI. Model foundry	1,005	63
LXXVII. Pressure Die Casting Unit	37,976	49
LXXVIII. Factory for crushing quartz and limestone	50	00
LXXIX. Sales Emporium	5,426	45
LXXX. Common Tool Room	51,853	87
LXXXI. Bolts and Nuts Unit, Erode, Lower Bhavani Project	9,393	91

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43-A. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES" DURING 1958-59—cont.

43-A. Industries and Supplies (b) Cottage Industries.

	RS.	NP.
LXXXII. Two Model foundries in Lower Bhavani Project area ..	1,328	34
XCI. Establishment of a cycle factory at Guindy	..	..
XCII. Establishment of a common lease shop, Guindy	8,444	92
XLIII. Establishment of cycle factory at Rajapalayam	..	..
Techno-Economic Survey by National Council and applied economics.	50,000	00
II. Casting and Metal working	4,200	00
III. Ceramic industry	1,918	00
IV. Scheme for hand-pounding rice at Tirunelveli	31,522	30
V. Model production centre for hand pounded rice	21,501	00
VI. Development of hand-pounding rice in Lower Bhavani Project area	6,714	06
VII. Glass Factory	31,848	00
VIII. Tanning industry	10,740	00
IX. Village Model tanneries	48,002	00
X. Handicrafts Emporia at Tanjore and Tirunelveli	..	..
XI. Handicrafts Emporium at Madurai	..	..
XII. Development of bee-keeping	45,740	00
XIII. Demonstration-cum-Training Centre for development of aloe fibre and loe syrup.	24,073	10
XV. Training Centre for manufacture of fancy leather goods	46,118	09
XVI. Training-cum-Service Centre for glass bangle industry	19,344	01
XVII. Training Centre for manufacture of cloth dolls	4,517	19
XVIII. Training Centre for the manufacture of lace and embroidery ..	8,142	64
XIX. Training-cum-production centre for weaving cumblies and carpets and druggets.	15,325	57
XX. Training Centre for printing and dyeing	12,410	01
XXI. Training-cum-Service Centre for development of leather industry.	Nil.	..
XXX. Training-cum-Service Centre for development of rattan industry.	1,355	45
XXII. Training Centre for manufacture of glazed pottery	Nil.	..
XXIII. Training-cum-service centre for manufacture of bamboo article in Salem and Madurai Districts.	1,330	35
XXIV. Establishment of two Production-cum-Training Centres for manufacture of cots, furniture from palmyras.	13,155	67
XXV. Training Centres for developing palm leaf products	1,689	00
XXVI. Demonstration Centres for palmyrah fibre extraction	365	00
XXVII. Training Centres for manufacture of paper toys and paper made articles.	10,249	62
XXVIII. Service-cum-Training Centre for development of bell metal ware industry.	35,136	70
XXIX. Training-cum-Service centre for Development of art metal industry.	29,053	52
XXX. Training Centre for the manufacture of ornamental handles for almyrahs and dorrt tables, etc.	27,853	08
XXXI. Establishment of six match factories on Industrial Co-operatives basis.	6,182	06
XXXII. Training-cum-Service Centre for village pottery	55,480	00
XXXIII. Establishment of a Training Centre for Kalankarai printing at Kumbakonam.	6,089	11
XXXIV. Development of Coir and Khandsari	94,172	00
XXXV. Soap-making with non-edible oils	57,156	00
XXXV. Training Centre for sculputure at Mahabalipuram	30,974	03
XXXVII. Taining Centre for manufacture of wooden toys at Ambasamudram.	1,277	90

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43-A. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES" DURING 1958-59—cont.

43-A. Industries and Supplies (b) Cottage Industries—cont.

	RS.	NP.
XXXVIII. Scheme for the manufacture of leather utility articles ..	21,556	00
XXXIX. Wool Processing Centre at Vinnamangalam	83,959	42
XL. Model Centre at Kallupatti	44,551	00
XLI. Pottery Centre at Karigiri	35,380	98
XLII. Training Centre for wood carvers at Madurai	Nil.	
XLIII. Cottage Industries Research Institute	18,258	00
XLIV. Rural Industrialization scheme	16,934	09
XLV. Regional Advisory Board for select cottage industries	752	00
XLVI. Demonstration-cum-Training Centre for village oil-pressing industry.	11,701	00
XLVII. Development of village oil industry	1,97,049	00
XLVIII. Development of palm gur industry	3,30,426	00
XLIX. Appalam Production Unit at Triplicane	6,781	00
L. Marketing organization	2,07,282	00
LI. Development of decortication of groundnuts as cottage industry ..	..	
LII. Demonstration-cum-Training Units within 3 National Extension Service Community Development Blocks for development of village tanning and allied industry like doors, leather goods, etc.	28,855	00
LIII. Three multipurpose Training-cum-work Centres in coastal and economically backward areas.	39,410	00
LIV. Development of ginning of cotton in National Extension Service Community Development areas.	..	
LV. Scheme for conducting of experiments on the utilization of Japanese and other types of machinery for cottage industries.	..	
LVI. Supply of raw materials at cost price to village artisans and workers engaged in cottage industries.	453	00
LVII. Supply of improved tools and other appliances on hire purchase system to village artisans and other engaged in cottage industries.	270	00
LIX. Training Centre for weaving carpets and druggets and sunn-hemp fibre at Gopalsamudram.	15,685	78
LX. Training Centre for manufacture of fancy articles from Korai mats at Tirunelveli.	253	00
LXI. Training centre in servicing and embroidery at Gobichottipalayam.	1,234	77
LXII. Village oil industry in K.V. Kuppam	Nil.	
LXIII. Village oil pressing in Srivillipudur, Perambalur, Kalasapakkam and Tiruthuraiipoondi.	26,163	00
LXIV. Supply of improved potter's wheels	100	00
LXV. Supply of equipment to District officers	3,242	00
LXVI. Lacquial coating	100	00
LXVII. Manufacture of Ambar charkas	2,64,578	00
LXVIII. Establishment of Flaying Centre and zone-crushing Unit in C.P. and National Extension Service areas.	1,13,625	00
LXX. Blacksmithy Unit at Karattupalayam	3,713	00
LXXI. Scheme for manufacture of cart wheels and hub manufacturing unit Alankaranallur.	7,549	00
LXXII. Bullock Shoe-nail Manufacturing Unit in Lower Bhavani Project area.	8,755	00
LXXIII. Community Smithy workshop at Dharamthupatti ..	3,565	00
LXXV. Coir training-cum-Production Centre in Chinnalamalayam in Lower Bhavani Project area.	9,332	00
LXXVII. Hand-made paper unit in Lower Bhavani Project area ..	17,568	00
LXXVIII. Establishment of a Training Centre for casting moulds at Mahabalipuram.	7,739	86
XXIX. Training Centre for Sungadi sarees at Kadaiyanallur ..	11,610	00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43-A. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES" DURING 1958-59—cont.

43-A. Industries and Supplies—(b) Cottage Industries—cont.

	RS.	NP.
LXXX. Development of atta chakkie industry	3,257	00
LXXXII. Establishment of five 'D' class match factory in Lower Bhavani Project area.	11,432	00
LXXXIII. Establishment of 12 'C' class units for soap-making with non-edible oil.	79,884	00
LXXXIV. Establishment of 'A' and 'B' Class units for soap-making with non-edible oil.	223	00
LXXXV. Establishment of hand-made paper unit at Gandhigram ..	20,716	00
LXXXVI. Establishment of three model production centres for poultry at Choolai, Karukuruchi and Thenikottayam.	4,966	00
LXXXVII. Scheme for the establishment of Brass and Gun-metal Unit at Krumpapatti in Vadipatti Block.	20,251	00
LXXXVIII. Development Centres for Palmyrah fibre extraction and manufacturing of brushes in Chennimalai and Perundurai blocks.	10,363	00
CII. Bee-keeping	1,566	00
CIII. Establishment of a Design Centre for handicrafts, Madras ..	..	
CIV. Training Centre for printing pictures on wood	870	00
CV. Establishment of Training Centre for manufacture of fancy articles from sea shells.	86	09
Establishment of Training-cum-Service-cum-Production Centre in carpentry and blacksmithy etc.	9,850	00
Sales-cum-Procurement deposits for handicrafts products	62,666	94
Development of Hand-made paper unit in C.P. area	..	
Coir-cum-Training Centre in Pushpavanam in Vedaranyam Block ..	..	
Scheme for setting up a Demonstration Unit at Ward Sham in Tirunelveli.	3,348	00
Cottage match factories in Block areas	12,546	00
Establishment of marketing deposits for leather industry	..	
Experiments for testing clay and starting unit for the refractory articles in Ramanathapuram.	200	00
Gramadyagh Sales Depot	2,300	00

43. Industries and Supplies—(c) Grants-in-aid.

A. Grants-in-aid to Industrial schools	1,32,535	00
B. Miscellaneous grants	..	
IV. Grants towards the maintenance of Industrial and Commercial Museum.	5,404	00
IX. Grants to Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institutions, Madras ..	468	00
X. Grants to handicrafts emporium, Madras	3,812	00
XI. Grants to Madras Industries Association	1,250	00
XII. Grants to Vilendra Samudram mat weavers Co-operative Society.	..	
XIII. Grants to the Tanjore Musical Instrument Co-operative Production Sales Society.	1,600	00
XIV. Other grants	67,996	00
Organisation of Industrial Co-operative Society for art plate workers at Tanjore.	..	
Financial assistance to Karigiri pottery for the Establishment of production centre for manufacture of glazed pottery.	..	
Grants to Seva Nilayam, Coimbatore	2,800	00
Grants to handicrafts Emporium, Madurai	..	
Grants to Development of village leather industry	16,500	00
Grants to the construction of tannery shop at Sankarankoil	..	
Grants to the Industrial Co-operative for manufacture of igons at Swamimalai.	..	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43 A. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES" DURING 1958-59—*cont.*

	25,472	90
<i>43-A. Industries and Supplies—(c) Works.</i>		
72. Capital Outlay—Industrial Development—		
<i>b. Investment and shares of commercial concerns</i>	17,00,000	00
82. Capital Account—Other works outside the Revenue account		
<i>1. Original Works—c. Industries.</i>		
III. Suspense and Miscellaneous—c. Industry	38,12,640	00
(i) Suspense total debits		
(ii) Combined carpentry workshop with mobile unit	1,00,754	17
(iii) Factory for the manufacture of splints and veneers	61,107	16
IV. Factory for the manufacture of hurricane lanterns	34,598	00
V. Service centre for manufacture of electrical goods	3,48,497	18
VI. Service centre for the manufacture of textile mill parts	41,528	31
VII. Scientific glass Approved factory	1,01,110	81
VIII. Service Centre for the manufacture of sports goods unit	54,804	02
X. Service Centre for manufacture of surgical instruments	2,29,823	58
XI. Training-cum-Production Unit for the manufacture of footwear	51,316	90
XII. Training-cum-Service Centre for training and finishing of leather (Ambur).	1,17,104	21
XIII. Training Centre at Madurai for manufacture of ornamental handles.	(—) 2,686	48
XIV. Training-cum-Service Centre for village pottery	1,355	00
XVII. Demonstration-cum-Training Units for the development. Allied industries like footwear and leather goods.	12,198	00
XIX. Model Production Centre for hand pounded rice		
XX. Scheme for conducting experiments on the utilization of Japanese and other types of materials for cottage industries.		
XXI. Service Centre for brassware and cutlery unit, Kumbakonam	26,360	27
XXII. Scheme for starting of industrial school	15,55,762	58
XXIV. Service Centre for the manufacture of balance scales, etc.	48,798	92
XXV. Service Centre for the manufacture of farm implements and Agricultural machinery.	91,982	53
XXXVI. Service Centre for the manufacture of hand tools	3,86,844	32
XXVII. Industrial Estate for Development of Small Scale Industries	28,97,348	04
XXVIII. Service in Corporation for Industrial Estate, Guindy	nil.	
XXXI. Handicrafts Emporia at Tanjore and Tirunelveli		
XXXVI. Service Centre for pressed metal products	63,207	00
XXXVII. Footwear Industry, Perambur	34,491	26
XXXVIII. Lock Industry at Dindigul	53,629	18
XXXIX. Model carpentry Workshop	25,102	10
XL. Handmade Match Factory		
XLI. Galvanising Plant at Mettur		
XLII. General Purpose Engineering workshop, Rajapalayam	1,07,058	38
XLIV. Model carpentry and Blacksmithy workshop with mobile unit, Tirunelveli.	35,199	71
XLV. Village Model Tannery	42,241	32
XLVI. Flaying Centre and Bone-crushing Unit	370	00
XLVIII. Service-cum-Training Centre for Wood-seasoning and Wood-working Unit, Guindy.	977	00
	1,82,517	90

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43-A. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES" DURING 1958-59—*cont.**43-A. Industries and Supplies—1. Original Works—(c) Industries—cont.*

	Rs.	NP.
XLIX. Wood-seasoning plant at Madurai and Pollachi	2,559	81
L. Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory	(—) 40,323	00
LI. Establishment of Training Centre for stone sculpture at Mahabali-puram.	9,830	46
LII. Manufacture of Ambar charkas	1,47,373	00
LVII. Establishment of a Small Industrial Estate in Community Development Block.	7,22,261	03
LVIII. Development of Small Scale Industries by the Establishment of a pressure die casting unit at Madras.	2,54,257	17
LIX. Establishment of Model Foundry in Industrial Estate, Guindy	1,93,088	77
LX. Establishment of a plant for crushing and lime stone at Salem	28,075	62
LXI. Supply of raw materials at cost price to village artisans workers engaged in Cottage Industries.		
LXII. Establishment of a Marketing organisation for Cottage Industries products.		
LXIII. Model Footwear Unit, Triplicane		
LXIV. Wood Pressing Centre at Vinnamangalam	1,63,357	18
LXVI. Bolts and nuts with at Lower Bhavani Project	1,26,522	06
LXVII. Common Tool Room, Erode	63,565	25
LXVIII. Model Foundry in Lower Bhavani Project	11,119	10
LXIX. Establishment of 12 C Class units		
Handmade paper Industries in Lower Bhavani Project area	15,031	59
LXXIV. Craftsmen Training Scheme Training Centre attached to A.M.S., Madras.		
LXXV. Factory for manufacture of handloom parts	2,78,617	00
LXXVI. Scheme for establishment of a Brass and Metal Unit at Kurupatti—Vadipatti block.	20,020	00
LXXX. Expansion of Service Centre for utilisation of rejected timber by the establishment of a wood seasoning plant with saw mill.		
LXXXI. Establishment of Common Lease Shop in Industrial Estate	53,594	05
LXXXII. Cycle Factory at Guindy		
LXXXIII. Cycle Factory at Rajapalayam		
Cycle Factory, Vellore	1,23,316	78
LXXXIV. Establishment of Design Centre for handicrafts at Madras		
LXXXV. Establishment of a Production-cum-Design Centre for manufacture of decorated glazed pottery at Madras.		
LXXXVI. Establishment of Reeling Unit at Hosur		
Sales-cum-Procurement depot for handicrafts products	25,879	72
Scheme for the Technical and vocational training for adult civilians	9,08,830	60
Training centre for bell metal industry	17,834	93
Establishment of Wood-working-cum-Engineering Workshop in the After Care Home, Madras.	11,922	36
Manufacture of garments in the After Care Home, Vellore	10,520	94
Cycle Assembly Unit, Tanjore	1,86,378	80
Cost of materials received through T.C.A. Programme for Craftsmen Training Service Centre for manufacture of Aloe syrup.	(—) 9,910	12

RECEIPTS.

XXXII Industries and supplies (a) Industries.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory	9,441	82
Dividend on Government shares held in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation.	2,32,900	00
Institute of Leather Technology	159	00
Polytechnic	43,478	34
Service Centre for the manufacture of balance, scales and laboratory equipments.	129	83

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43-A. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES" DURING 1958-59—cont.

43-A. Industries and Supplies—(a) Industries.

	RS.	NP.
Service Centre for manufacture of farm implements and agricultural machineries.	52,418	378
Service Centre for manufacture of hand tools	1,30,175	50
Servicing Corporation for the Industrial Estate, Guindy	1,76,224	56
Combined Workshops for carpentry and blacksmithy with mobile units.	2,06,295	35
Service Centre for manufacture of textile mill parts	81	50
Manufacture of electrical goods	50	89
Industrial Estate	92,751	59
Scientific Glass Apparatus Factory	2,911	88
Service Centre for sports goods	5,039	78
Industrial Training Institute	40,517	60
Model Footwear Unit at Triplicane	27,492	04
General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Rajapalayam and Vellore ..	1,57,551	23
Service Centre for manufacture of pressed metal products	1,92,297	35
Galvanising Plant, Mettur	1,76,487	75
Combined Workshop for carpentry and blacksmithy with mobil unit, Tirunelveli.	1,03,001	19
Handmade Match Factory, Perambur	5,56,702	91
Footwear Industry, Perambur	1,73,427	34
Technical Information Section	315	12
Development of brassware and cutlery industry at Kumbakonam	1,380	42
Service-cum-Training Centre for wood-seasoning and wood-working, Madras.	33,273	59
Training Centres for training and finishing leather	4,282	78
Training-cum-Production Unit for manufacture of footwear (Madurai, Pallavaram and Erode).	27,143	28
Manufacture of surgical instruments	864	74
Model Carpentry Workshop	1,63,754	02
Quartz Crushing Plant, Salem	..	..
Pressure Die casting unit, Guindy	29	00
Sales Emporium, Dindigul	1,141	32
Common Tool Room, Erode	9,484	08
S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil	1,018	47
Ilmenite Factory, Manavalakurichi	5,12,269	50
Wood-seasoning plant, Pollachi and Madurai	284	84
Lock Industry, Dindigul	57,109	10
After Care Home at Vellore and Madras	7,000	00
Miscellaneous receipts	29,977	99
Other receipts	4,48,576	60
Multipurpose Work Centre	(—)	192 64
Training Centre for the manufacture of fish nets and sports nets, etc. ..	961	97
12 'C' glass units for soap making	356	75

43-A. Industries and Supplies—(b) Cottage Industries.

Demonstration Training Centre for village oil processing industry ..	42,017	312
Production Centre for handpounded rice	4,619	65
Training-cum-Work Centre in coastal and economically backward areas.	428	28
Village oil Industry, Vardhaghani unit	1,724	20
Village pottery	1,732	60
Development of bee-keeping	..	..

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43-A INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES," DURING 1958-59—Cont.

43-A. Industries and Supplies—(b) Cottage Industries—cont.

	RS.	NP.
Other receipts	5,264	34
Marketing organization	1,42,148	57
Cottage Research Institute	74	25
Training Centre for manufacture of ornamental handles	2,818	40
Demonstration-cum-Training Units in National Extension Service, Community Projects. Blocks for development of village tanning and allied industries like footwear, etc	833	56
Training-cum-Service Centre for development of art metal industry ..	5,147	10
Service-cum-Training Centre for bell metalware industry	8,172	36
Manufacture of paper toys, etc	158	14
Training Centre for plam leaf products industry	287	21
Production-cum-Training Centre for manufacture of cots, etc., from Palmyra stern strick.	921	27
Manufacture of bamboo articles	244	27
Training-cum-Service Centre for rattan industry	1,289	52
Production-cum-Training Centre for weaving carpets cumblies and druggets.	428	82
Training Centre for manufacture of lace and embroidery	2,019	26
Training Centre for manufacture of cloth dolls, etc.	2	25
Training-cum-Service Centre for glass bangle industry	2,252	10
Manufacture of glazed pottery	299	63
Development of village tanning and allied industries like footwear, etc.	12,696	61
Handicrafts Emporia	2,221	66
Training centres for printing and dyeing	691	78
Leather goods	27,206	09
Demonstration-cum-Training Centre for aloe fibre and aloe syrup industry.	0	78
Service Centre for development of brassware industry	11,858	47
Supply of raw materials at cost price to village artisans and others engaged in Cottage industries.	8,050	32
Development of Gur and Khandasari	350	35
Village Model Tanning	177	71
Appalam Production Unit	3,187	53
Development of soap industry with non-edible oils	7,116	37
Wardha Ghani Demonstration Units in National Extension Service, Community Development Blocks.	5,788	84
Development of soap-making industry in Lower Bhavani Project area.	2,085	11
Palangur Development	2,654	96
Training Centre for wood carving	4,092	44
Development of cottage footwear industry	4,778	48
Training Centre for manufacture of fancy articles from Soap stones ..	196	25
Training Centre for fancy leather goods (—)	16,239	68
Training Centre for fancy articles from korai mats	37	16
Training Centre for Kalin kari Printing	255	66
Training Centre for mould industry	63	19
Training Centre for wooden toys at Erode	441	94
Training Centre for sewing and embroidery	8	67
Manufacture of Ambar charkas	3,24,158	02
Cart wheel hub manufacturing unit, Alanganallur	78	00
Receipts of sale proceeds of bullock shoe	169	32

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER "43-A INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES, DURING 1958-59—Cont.

43-A. Industries and Supplies—(b) Cottage Industries—cont.

	RS.	PF.
Country smith workshops at Dharmathupatti	60	0
Coir Training-cum-Production Centre at Chinnamulapalayam	8,901	9
Training-cum-Service-cum-Production Centres in carpentry, blacksmithy etc. in L.D. area.	5,697	8
Handmade paper industry Lower Bhavani Project	5,690	5
Training Centre for ingadi saree printing	103	0
D Class Match Factory in Lower Bhavani Project	369	

XXXXII a. Industries and Supplies.

Ind-cum-Journal	58,124
Pumping and boring	45,851
Industrial installations	1,724
School of Arts and Crafts	7,618
Textile Institute	31,810
Sericulture	1,47,338
Rent of buildings	8,610

