FIVE YEAR PLAN

FOR

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN

100/1-65

PLAN

DRAFT OUTLINE

FIVE YEAR PLAN
for
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

PUBLISHED BY

MADRAS STATE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
MADRAS-9

1964

403

PRINTED AT
TAMIL KADAL PRESS
MADRAS-1

Constitution of Working Group to prepare Draft Outline

At the meeting of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board held at Ahmedabad, the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission suggested that the Madras State could take steps to constitute a Working Group to draw up an outline for the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. A Working Group was accordingly constituted by the Board in B. P. No. 531, dated 13th August 1963 with the following as Members of the Group :

1.	Sri K. ARUNACHALAM, Vice-Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Member, State Khadi & Village Industries Board	*Chairman*
2.	Smt. AMRUTA RAMASUBRAMANYAM, Vice-President, State Khadi and Village Industries Board	*Member*
3.	Sri N. RAMAKRISHNA IYER, M.P., Member, State Khadi and Village Industries Board	,,
4.	Sri K. P. V. GIRI, Member, State Khadi and Village Industries Board	,,
5.	Sri K. S. SUBRAMANIA GOUNDER, M.L.A., Member, State Khadi and Village Industries Board	,,
6.	Sri M. ALAGIRISAMI, M.L.A., Member, State Khadi and Village Industries Board	,,
7.	Sri B. SRINIVASA REDDIAR, Member, State Khadi and Village Industries Board	,,
8.	Sri K. RAMALINGAM, Member, State Khadi and Village Industries Board	,,
9.	Sri R. GURUSAMI, Member, State Khadi and Village Industries Board	,,
10.	Sri G. RAMACHANDRAN, I.A.S., Joint Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Madras-9	,,
11.	Sri G. VENKATACHALAPATHI, Additional Development Commissioner	,,
12.	Sri B. B. JOSHI, Regional Planning Institute, T. Kallupatti, Madurai District	,,
13.	THE DIRECTOR OF PANCHAYAT PROGRAMME, Fort St. George, Madras-9	,,
14.	Sri V. RAMACHANDRAN, Secretary, Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh, Tirupur	,,
15.	Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI, President, State Palmgur Federation Limited, Madras	,,

INTRODUCTION

This is the first Draft Outline which the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been privileged to prepare. The Board came into existence on the 1st April 1960 and could start functioning, in the real sense, only towards the end of 1960-61, when the two wings—Khadi and Village Industries—which had been functioning till then as regular departments of the Government of Madras, came under its effective control. It took about the same time for the position of the Board *vis-a-vis* the other Khadi and Village Industries institutions in the State to become clear. Therefore, it could be claimed that the effective functioning of the Board almost synchronised with the beginning of the third Five Year Plan.

2. In the first Five Year Plan, an attempt was made to set out the lines along which development programmes for village and small industries could be undertaken as part of the National Plan. In the second Plan, the accent lay on three related and inter-dependent concepts, namely, common production programmes for large and small units in the same industry, desirability of a decentralised sector of industrial production and positive programmes of support for small units through technical guidance and assistance in finance and supplies, research and training, and co-operative forms and organisation. It recognised that "the primary object of developing small industries in rural areas is to extend work opportunities, raise incomes and the standard of living and to bring about a more balanced and integrated rural economy". The work carried out by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and then by the Commission formed an integral part of the national development programme of the Government of India under the first and the second Five Year Plans.

3. The ultimate aim of all the aforesaid activities was to bring about an improvement in the socio-economic condition of the rural communities. Such socio-economic development in the rural areas obviously called for the formulation of a much wider programme than was contemplated by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board or by the Commission in the earlier stages of its organisation. The experience gained and the evaluation of the activities of the Commission during the period preceding the third

16. THE DIRECTOR,
Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Madras — *Member*

17. THE DIRECTOR OF KHADI,
Madras — ,,

18. THE SECRETARY,
State Khadi and Village Industries Board — *Convenor*

The Working Group met for the first time on 24th September 1963 and held certain general discussions and formulated guidelines for the work entrusted to it. The Khadi and Village Industries Institutions functioning in this State including those directly working under the Board were then requested to furnish their programme of work during the Plan period. At its second meeting held on 9th October 1963, the Working Group examined and finalised the Draft Plan for Village Industries prepared by the Village Industries Wing of the Board pertaining to Pottery, Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Village Leather, Village Oil, Handpounding of Paddy and Bee-keeping. It was also decided at that meeting to form a Sub-Committee consisting of the following to go into the Draft Plans for Khadi given by Institutions:

1. Sri N. RAMAKRISHNA IYER, M.P.,
Member-in-charge of Khadi, State Khadi and Village Industries Board
2. Sri V. RAMACHANDRAN,
Secretary, Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh, Tirupur
3. THE DIRECTOR OF KHADI,
Madras
4. Sri ELAYALWAR,
Manager, Khadi Department, Gandhigram
5. A REPRESENTATIVE OF GANDHI ASHRAM,
Tiruchengodu

This Sub-Committee constituted by the Working Group met at Tirupur subsequently and decided on the Plan for Khadi for the whole State and the respective role of the various Khadi Institutions therein. The third meeting of the Working Group was held on 11th December 1963. At this meeting, the Working Group considered and finalised the Draft Plan prepared by the Village Industries Wing of the State Board pertaining to the remaining Industries viz., Lime, Handmade Paper, Gur and Khandsari, Cottage Match, Soap, Fibre, Gramodyog Sales Depots etc. It also finalised the Draft Plan on Khadi prepared by the Board's Secretariat on the basis of the decisions taken by the Sub-Committee of the Working Group already referred to.

The State Board considered the Draft Outline on Khadi and Village Industries (including Gram Ekais) and approved of the same at its meeting on 4th February 1964.

CONTENTS

Five Year Plan highlighted the importance of the following points in tackling the problem of socio-economic development of rural communities:

(a) It is necessary to coordinate the efforts of the various agencies which have undertaken different schemes for rural development. (It must be remembered that for carrying out the various programmes for the development of the rural communities, there was a proliferation, as it were, of agencies e.g. the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, the All-India Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, the Bharat Sevak Samaj etc. which are non-official organisations, the All-India Handloom Board, the All-India Handicrafts Board, the Small-scale Industries Board, the Coir Board, the Silk Board, the Social Welfare Board, the Central Council of Go-samvardhan etc. which are semi-official organisations, and the Ministries of Community Development and Co-operation, Agriculture, Education and Commerce and Industry).

(b) The principal occupation of the rural population being agriculture, agro-industries will have to form the basis of any programme for the economic uplift of the rural communities; and

(c) Considerable amount of spade-work would be necessary for creating the spirit of collective responsibility and co-operation in the rural areas.

In the preparation of the third Plan, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission was mainly influenced by the above factors. The Commission felt that the third Plan would largely constitute a transitional stage and decided that its work should broadly be divided into two parts, viz.

(1) Ensuring the continuity of activities and of development schemes already started by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and subsequently continued by the Commission; and

(2) Reorientation of existing activities and planning all future development on the lines of 'Naya Morh' or 'Integrated Development'.

(The Integrated Development Programme or Naya Morh is separately dealt with under "GRAM EKAI".)

4. In the formulation of schemes for the rest of the third Five Year Plan and the fourth Plan period, the Board has taken into account not only the various considerations that influenced the preparation of the previous Plans but also, and mainly so, the difficulties and problems that arose in their implementation and new factors like the changing face of the rural economy, consequent upon the execution of major irrigation projects, extension of electricity to villages, expansion of educational facilities, semi-urban industrialisation etc. These are adequately dealt with in the next chapter.

THE OBJECTIVES

The population of Madras State, as per the Census Report of 1961, is about 3.4 crores. According to present population trends, it is not improbable that it may reach four crores by the end of the fourth Plan period with a more or less corresponding incidence of unemployment and under-employment. Khadi and Village Industries cannot make any claim to the solution of the problem of unemployment in any big way. They can, however, provide a means to supplement the income of the semi-employed rural folk and perhaps make an impact on the problem of unemployment in the countryside. In drawing up a Plan designed to this end, the following factors have to be given due consideration:

(1) Electricity has reached more than 75 per cent of the villages in the State;

(2) The State has been almost fully covered by major irrigation projects;

(3) Educational facilities have been provided so as to cover almost the entire countryside;

(4) The attraction thrown out to agricultural labour by factories etc. that have sprung up as a result of the policy of industrialisation—both urban and semi-urban;

(5) The emergence of Panchayat Unions throughout the State not only as an instrument of democratic decentralisation but also as an effective driving force in the promotion of rural development projects;

(6) The status of the village artisan, including the spinner and weaver, who has remained, even after 15 years of independence, a mere wage-earner, having little voice in the management of the economy of which he forms an integral part ; and

(7) Ensuring village self-sufficiency i.e. adequate production of consumer goods etc. and consumption of the same in the area of production itself.

The above factors will exert, as they must, a tremendous influence on the working of agro-industries schemes. For example, extension of electricity opens up possibilities—and the expansion of educational facilities may aid the process—of evolving an intermediate technology between the traditional and the organised which may appeal to the educated new generation that is coming up and help increase production and raise the level of wages. These two factors may also arrest the bee-line made to cities and towns by the rural population in search of factory employment. While they may thus produce a healthy reaction, the new irrigation projects that have been completed may pose a problem to the spread of Khadi etc. in places where such projects have come up and where the tradition of Khadi has been deep so far. The Panchayat Unions have been charged with the responsibility of executing all development schemes in the Blocks and will naturally have a larger say, in due course, in the execution of Khadi and Village Industries schemes as well. Then comes the village artisan, the central figure in the scheme of village industries. The view is freely expressed that with the progress of Khadi and Village Industries, the major institutions have prospered and that the artisans have remained mere appendages. Of course, the second and the third Five Year Plans have recognised the need for the promotion of a large number of industrial co-operatives so that the fruits of labour of the artisans might accrue to themselves. While good work has already been done in this direction, it cannot be claimed that it has made such a dent as to improve the condition of the artisans appreciably.

2. Having regard to the foregoing considerations the objectives of the Plan could be summarised briefly thus:

(1) To augment production by an addition of 50% ;

(2) To relieve unemployment by creation of jobs ;

(3) To increase the average income of spinners, weavers and other artisans ;

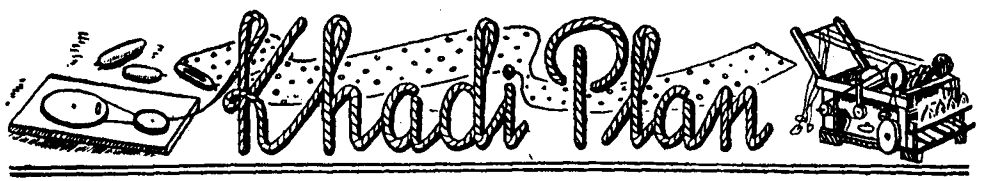
(4) To improve the quality of goods produced ;

(5) To take technology and science to the villagers at their doors ; and

(6) To co-operativise productive activities to bring about worker participation.

The above objectives underlie this Plan and should inform all actions of the institutions implementing the Khadi and Village Industries programmes during the rest of the third Plan and the fourth Plan period.

3. The Plan envisages a production target of about six crores of rupees under "Khadi" and of twelve crores of rupees under "Village Industries", by the end of the fourth Plan period. This is neither modest nor very high, not very high having regard to factors like the increasing population pressure, and not modest from the point of view of the severe limitations under which Khadi and Village Industries work is being done. The target has to be achieved, as indeed it will be, if Khadi and Village Industries should continue to have an abiding place in the broader national programme of socio-economic development.



General

Of the States comprising the Indian Union, Madras State is the tenth largest in area and the sixth largest in population. It covers an area of 130,357 kilometres. Its population, according to the Census Report of 1961, is 3,36,86,953. It is divided into 12 administrative districts, excluding the City of Madras, viz. Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris. The backward areas in the State are Ramanathapuram, North Arcot and Kanyakumari Districts, Perambalur and Udayarpalayam taluks, the southern portion of Karur and Kuzhithalai taluks and the Pudukottai Division of Tiruchirapalli District, a major portion of South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli Districts, parts of Dharapuram and Palladam and Udumalpet taluks of Coimbatore District, Dindigul in Madurai District and parts of Salem District. It needs no mention that agriculture is the mainstay of the people in this State as in the rest of India. Urban and semi-urban industrialisation is proceeding apace. Rural electrification has made rapid strides and more than 75 per cent of the villages in the State enjoy the benefit of power (electricity). The irrigation potential of the State has been fully exploited and there is no major irrigation project to be undertaken in the State in future. The percentage of literacy is 31.4.

Expansion of education, rapid industrialisation and economic growth produce certain ecological effects which have their impact on the Khadi programme also. In 1951, we had 43 townships with a population exceeding 10,000 in each, with a total population of 5,97,099. By 1961, the number of such townships had risen to 96 with a total population of 15,00,807. The total urban population of the State in 1961 was 89,90,528 as against a total

rural population of 2,46,96,425 distributed over 14,114 villages. The villages are grouped below:

Number of Villages				Population	
				Males	Females
786	of less than 200 people		...	41,169	40,231
1,267	200 ... 499		...	2,24,341	2,25,644
3,216	500 ... 999		...	12,08,350	12,20,381
4,771	1,000 ... 1,999		...	34,02,863	34,34,448
3,529	2,000 ... 4,999		...	52,38,493	52,61,737
449	5,000 ... 9,999		...	14,56,258	14,40,703
96	10,000 ... and above		...	7,59,112	7,41,695

The above table gives certain general indications which have a direct bearing upon the promotion of Khadi as an occupation. In villages having less than 200 population and in those having a population of more than 5,000, males are preponderant. It is only in villages whose population ranges between 500 and 5,000 that females are preponderant in number.

The Khadi and Village Industries programme has to be constantly shifted and regulated according to the population trends. The employment pattern obtaining in this State, as in 1960–61 (at current prices) is as under:

		Number of workers	Output (Rs. in crores)	Output per worker
Primary Sector	...	97,21,700	584.45	601
Secondary Sector	...	22,60,400	225.38	997
Tertiary Sector	...	33,69,500	368.74	1,094

98% of the primary output is from agriculture and animal husbandry.

The State has a gross cropped area of nearly 17 million acres and the output will be nearly Rs. 300 crores. The yield per acre of cropped area in Madras comes to nearly Rs. 182/- which is higher than the all-India average.

At the current levels of techniques there is no doubt that there is a large volume of surplus labour in rural areas either not fully utilised or utilised only in a superficial way. The surplus man-power of our State relative to the total man-power is also great.

The textile industry with 35% of the total factory employment is the largest modern industry in the State.

Roughly two-thirds of the employment in the small-scale sector is in hand-spinning and hand-weaving, the State accounting for a fifth of the total number of handlooms (5.2 lakhs) in the country.

Tertiary activities, such as commerce, transport, public administration, health, education and domestic and personal services, take away nearly one-fourth of the total working force in the State as against 19% in all-India. The productivity on land is also relatively high.

Modern industries also have attained a level of productivity which is much above the level attained in most other States.

Yet, the *per capita* output is lower than the all-India average. The *per capita* consumption also is slightly lower than the all-India average.

The problem of overcrowding on land is more serious in our State than in the rest of India. Per head of agricultural population, the State has only 0.71 acre of cultivable land as against 1.18 acres in all-India. A large proportion of rural population is unemployed over prolonged periods; even if employed, the level of productivity is very low. Agricultural labour is available in plenty but they have fewer days of employment and that at low wages.

Even in urban areas, non-earning dependants and the unemployed account for 10% to 25% of the population.

The following table will show the *per capita* income in Madras as in 1960-61 (at current prices). The figures are not likely to differ much now.

Total income (Rs. in crores)	Population (in lakhs)	Density per sq. mile	Per capita income
(provisional) 1178.57	336.87	669	Rs. 350

The level of agricultural productivity bears an inverse relation to the extension of hand-spinning and hence that may also be of interest to us.

Districts		Gross value of output per acre (1955-56)	Man-land ratio in Madras (land per head of population)
1. Thanjavur	...	231	0.41
2. Coimbatore	...	150	0.58
3. South Arcot	...	205	0.48
4. North Arcot	...	201	0.43
5. Tiruchirapalli	...	164	0.61
6. Salem	...	148	0.58
7. Madurai	...	179	0.45
8. Tirunelveli	...	189	0.45
9. Chingleput	...	203	0.37
10. Ramanathapuram	...	144	0.69
11. The Nilgiris	...	918	0.36
12. Kanyakumari	...	382	0.20

The State average land-per-man works out to 0.48 acre. One-third of the population can roughly be taken to be earners. The other two-thirds to a larger or lesser degree, are dependants.

The figures furnished in this chapter will influence and determine the shape and size of future Plans.

The Approach

The Khadi Programme was one of the most important items of constructive activity started, nurtured and developed by Gandhiji. Gandhiji's philosophy of Khadi was to create self-reliant and self-sufficient communities in the rural areas and was not restricted to the narrow objective of providing employment to the people in the countryside.

The advent of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has given a fillip, as it were, to the Khadi Programme and to-day the country produces Khadi worth nearly 20 crores of rupees, providing employment—part-time and full-time—to nearly 10 lakhs of people and distributing over 60% of the value of Khadi as wages. One main item of significance in the programme is the introduction of the Ambar Charkha, a tool which was sought to be introduced in the place of the traditional charkha with a view to increasing the earnings of the spinner.

From the time the Khadi Programme came to be implemented, the one process that has remained ticklish and escaped solution is the carding and cleaning of cotton. In the mills, this pre-spinning process has been standardised to such an extent that the quality of yarn and its tensile strength are very high. With the expansion of the Khadi programme, unless this pre-spinning stage is perfected, any amount of improvement in spinning like the fixing of the draft, avoidance of slippage etc. will not produce good quality yarn. From an analytical study of the Khadi programme, it will be seen that purchases of cotton are usually made in particular areas. The cotton thus purchased is ginned in factories mostly and transported to spinning centres. It must be considered whether along with ginning, some arrangement to have the cotton opened, combed and cleaned through the establishment of blow-rooms, and pattas prepared and despatched to spinning centres, cannot be made. If this can be made, it will not only not add to the cost of transport but will enable the spinner to get really good pattas.

Then comes the spinning tool. Any contrivance for spinning should aim at an efficiency which is 200% more than the present efficiency, if the objectives of giving a better wage to the spinner and at the same time, reducing the cost of Khadi are to be achieved. Such an improvement needs a re-enunciation of the objectives of the Khadi programme in the light of modern trends and circumstances. For a long time, the stress was on a very simple spinning apparatus which could be manufactured by the carpenters in the villages using the material locally available, without depending upon centralised production. This has very great limitations and hence as far as the future programme is concerned, a departure in the matter of manufacture of the spinning apparatus is necessary. It should be a tool, which is, as stated earlier, 200 per cent more efficient, with a viable number of spindles which normal, unskilled human hands in the villages could manipulate.

An efficient spinning machine will be possible, if the advice of experts from countries like Japan can be sought. It is reported that in Japan they have recently invented a loom without shuttle which has the capacity to weave two and a half times what the present improved loom can. Perhaps, research in this direction is being conducted only in that country. Hence it would be easy for Japan to realise the nature of our problem and furnish a solution. Other countries are largely dependent on highly technical devices and will not be in a position to suggest an intermediate technology in spinning.

Next is the weaving part of the Khadi Programme. The lot of the weaver is not as bad as that of the spinner. Of course, the weaving wage structure is under the examination of the Commission. Further improvement in weaving is possible by the introduction of equipment like semi-automatic looms etc. If such changes are made there is every possibility of reducing the cost of cloth further, by at least 10 per cent.

The post-weaving stage also needs detailed study. Quite apart from the improvement in dyeing and printing, the processing of cloth by mechanical devices to improve its strength and durability is also a necessity. All these will involve change in the techniques of production for which a redefining of the objectives is very necessary.

Khadi has developed largely through the efforts of voluntary institutions started by Gandhiji. A stage has come when the entire programme will have to be transferred to the artisans and not allowed to rest with the institutions. This is necessary in view of the fact that the future of Khadi would be linked up with the ability and capacity of the large number of spinners and weavers, who could make an impress on any community which is entrusted with the governance of the country. If the artisans remain mere appendages of institutions they are likely to be brushed aside. Hence, the formation of spinners and weavers guilds, whether under the co-operative organisation or otherwise, is a very necessary item of work to be taken up. In any future development one has to reckon with the democratic institutions coming into being in rural areas on a permanent basis. Panchayat samitis are becoming powerful bodies capable of controlling the entire rural economy. If these bodies are not associated with the Khadi programme, then it will be a loss not only to Khadi but to the very rural structure which we want to bring into being with the advent of Panchayat Raj.

The administrative set-up for the development of Khadi should include provision of experts in spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing at the State and at the district levels; if particular areas produce large quantities of yarn or cloth, the provision of such experts should be by the Commission. These experts should not be saddled with any administrative work but be made responsible only for the improvement in the quality of yarn, cloth or dyeing and printing. They should periodically call the workers engaged in the different processes for short refresher courses and for planning the future work.

Besides technical experts, there may be a separate wing under the Commission in each State for sales promotion. Sales promotion will have to be seriously taken up, if increased production is to be achieved.

The Plan

Excellent human material is a special feature of this State. But for this, the progress achieved so far could not have been even dreamt of. In the past, there had been large-scale emigration from India to places like Ceylon, Burma, Fiji and Africa. Now this has stopped. On the other hand, the erstwhile emigrants themselves are obliged to leave those countries. Therefore, emigration can no longer be a solution to the problem of unemployment. Industry, trade and commerce, of course, may throw out new openings to the skilled and the semi-skilled. But the process has severe limitations. Land also is no solution, in view of the heavy population pressure. The average population growth, even if pegged at 12% per decade, will not reduce the pressure on employment. Therefore, a plan to double the investment and employment potential by the end of the fourth Plan period is very necessary. Otherwise, the standard of living which is already very low may register a further fall.

The Khadi map of the Madras State follows the agricultural map in many respects. Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore Districts, portions of Ramanathapuram District and portions of Tiruchirapalli District contiguous to Coimbatore, account for a lion's share in Khadi production. Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot Districts are the least developed in Khadi. But in point of consumption, they account for the bulk of Khadi consumed within the State. It is estimated that the population of Madras State may reach about 41 millions by 1969-70 with the attendant swelling of general unemployment. The problem of 'disguised unemployment' is also likely to be very acute. Any future plan must, therefore, take note of the following two facts :

(1) Disguised unemployment in the rural sector will increase by at least 25% leaving aside the urban sector.

(2) Absence of scope for migration will increase the pressure on employment opportunities.

On the most conservative estimate, it should be possible to enroll 2,50,000 adolescents and 5,00,000 women in the countryside for Khadi work. It should

also be possible to get at least 2,50,000 of the disguisedly unemployed in the urban areas and enroll them for Khadi work. This is not impossible of achievement as Khadi work has reached only 125 Panchayat Unions in the State so far, leaving the remaining two-thirds almost untouched. It is the latter that require intensive coverage during the fourth Plan period. This is not to mean that work in places where Khadi occupies a pre-eminent position now will be affected, for, the tradition in those places is more virile than all the incentives one could think of to promote Khadi.

Production of Khadi has recorded a steep increase only in the last eight years. Production has almost trebled. It cannot be expected that the factors that have sustained the growth of Khadi in the last eight years will continue to influence its growth in the fourth Plan period also. Therefore, it would be safe to assume that production can only be doubled, not trebled, between 1966 and 1971. Sales have more or less kept pace with production, and hence, this also can be doubled without much strain. The following are the figures of production and sales of major institutions in the State during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :

	Production	Sales
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1961-62	221.41	255.05
1962-63	310.00 *	301.00

* Of this, the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh and the Department of Khadi have accounted for Rs. 163 lakhs and Rs. 126 lakhs repectively. In regard to sales, the Department of Khadi and the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh have taken credit for Rs. 142 lakhs and Rs. 132 lakhs respectively.

Having regard to the pace of development of Khadi in the last one decade and taking into account not only the several factors referred to in the earlier chapters but also the technological improvements called for at the various levels of production—i.e. from the pre-spinning stage to the marketing stage, the Board feels that a production target of about Rs. 575 lakhs worth of Khadi attainable by the end of the fourth Plan period will be none too modest. On the other hand, it will be quite an achievement, if the target is fulfilled. Similarly, in respect of sales, it should be possible for this State to touch the six crore mark by the end of the fourth Plan period.

The activities of the Khadi Institutions in the State during the fourth Plan period should be streamlined and directed towards this goal of producing and selling nearly Rs. 6 crores worth of Khadi at the end of the fourth Plan period.

There is one basic fact that has to be borne in mind, if the Plan target is not to remain a mere paper figure but one that has to be achieved. And that is, the influence that marketing has on production. In other words, production has to be guided by the market trends. It is ordinary prudence that what is not marketable should not be produced. But this is not the only aspect of the problem. Sales promotion itself calls for a greater amount of effort and skill. Again, "Sales" in so far as it applies to Khadi, does not signify its commercial character alone. It has a philosophy behind and this cannot be lost sight of. All these require special efforts on the part of Khadi institutions at every stage so that Khadi might get "absorbed" in the new social and economic structure that may take shape by the end of the fourth Plan period.

Cotton—While production and marketing constitute the broad aspects of the Khadi programme, there are various smaller aspects which are, in fact, more important and call for detailed attention. These are purchase of cotton, training of spinners, weaving, processing, storage etc. Taking cotton first, the price of cotton has always presented a problem. While the price has been steadily rising the cost of the end-product has almost remained stationary, necessitating adjustments at the various levels of production. Cotton cultivation for the purpose of reducing its cost is not a feasible proposition as it is linked with the larger programme of agriculture in the country. Therefore, some lasting solution should be found to regulate the price of cotton.

The present price level may perhaps be kept up by a judicious use of the different types of cotton. It is estimated that to achieve the production target fixed above, cotton of a total value of nearly a crore of rupees may be required. The institution-wise break-up may be as under:

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	...	Rs. 50 lakhs	
		(Karunganni	25 lakhs
		Short staple	15 lakhs
		Long staple	10 lakhs)
Department of Khadi	...	Rs. 36.25 lakhs	
		(Long staple	20 lakhs
		Short staple	16.25 lakhs)
Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu	...	Rs. 6 lakhs	
Gandhigram	...	Rs. 4 lakhs	

Yarn—The fourth Plan period may witness the operation on a large scale of six spindle and the new high draft charkhas evolved by Sri Ekambaranathan. The Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh contemplates the use of single spindle charkhas, presumably in the place of the traditional charkha. The Director of Khadi expects that as many as 200 Panchayat Unions will be covered with the new Khadi Scheme (spinning only) during the fourth Plan period. The estimated yarn production at the end of the fourth Five Year Plan period is as follows:

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	...	...	4,57,50,000 hanks
Department of Khadi	...	...	4,50,00,000 „
Gandhi Ashram	...	...	44,40,000 „
Gandhigram	...	...	67,50,000 „

In future, it is expected that the Ambar Charkhas will all be owned by the institutions. Therefore, the spinners may be required to spin at common work centres where the charkhas are kept. The wages of spinners need an upward revision so as to be reasonable in the context of the increasing living costs.

Looms—To achieve the production target of nearly 5.75 crores of rupees worth of Khadi certain improvements to the looms will be very necessary. The semi-automatic looms may be one type of improvement on the existing looms. The Department of Khadi also contemplates the use of such looms which may have their own contribution to make to increased production. Besides, the weavers may be required to work in common worksheds. Perhaps, such common worksheds are a necessary corollary to the introduction of universal free weaving facilities. Apart from this, common worksheds may also help in preventing malpractices in weaving such as mixture of mill yarn in Khadi etc. In order to give an incentive to weavers to continue in Khadi a fixed wage should be given to the weavers for a cloth of specified measurements. If they produce more they should be remunerated correspondingly for the extra production. A total provision of Rs. 2,00,000/- should be made in the Plan for the supply of tools including pedal looms. Institution-wise, the break-up will be:

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	...	Rs.	1,00,000
Department of Khadi	...		50,000
Gandhi Ashram	...		30,000
Gandhigram	...		20,000
	Total	Rs.	2,00,000

It is planned to enlist a total number of 10,700 weavers by the end of the fourth Plan period. The institutions will endeavour to attain this target in the following order:

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	...	5,500
Department of Khadi	...	4,000
Gandhi Ashram	...	700
Gandhigram	...	500
	Total	10,700

Warping and Sizing sheds—These have now become a permanent feature of the Khadi Scheme. It may be necessary to establish more than 150 such sheds during the fourth Plan period. These may be distributed as follows:

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	...	100
Department of Khadi	...	50
Gandhi Ashram	...	12
Gandhigram	...	5
	Total	167

Model Centres—The spinning tool has been undergoing technological changes and it may be expected that the yarn spun on the Ambar Charkha will show great improvement both in quality and in tensile strength. It is desirable to evolve some method whereby such yarn is practically tested then and there for its quality and tensile strength by being converted into cloth at the spinning centre itself. In this context, model production centres become a prime necessity in the process of production. There are already a few Model Production Centres functioning now at the six spindle charkha pilot training centres. In future, it will be essential to establish at least one such centre for each district. These centres should serve as a permanent exhibition, demonstrating the improved techniques of spinning and weaving. Each centre should have a minimum of 80 charkhas and 20 looms. There should be at least 20 centres opened during the fourth Plan period as indicated below:

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	...	8
Department of Khadi	...	6
Gandhi Ashram	...	4
Gandhigram	...	2
	Total	20

Production—The production target has already been referred to in the earlier paragraphs. At the end of the fourth Five Year Plan the institutions will be producing Khadi worth Rs. 572 lakhs, as detailed below:

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	... Rs.	300 lakhs
Department of Khadi	...	215 lakhs
Gandhi Ashram	...	35 lakhs
Gandhigram	...	22 lakhs
	Total Rs.	572 lakhs

The details of production estimated during the years 1963–64 to 1970–71 are also given below:

KHADI PRODUCTION

(Rupees in lakhs)

		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
TAMILNAD SARVODAYA SANGH									
Cotton Khadi	...	143·00	144·00	145·00	155·00	185·00	205·00	225·00	242·00
Processed Khadi	...	9·00	10·00	10·00	12·00	18·00	22·00	26·00	30·00
Silk Khadi	...	9·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	12·00	19·00	22·00	25·00
Woollen Khadi	...	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·25	1·50	2·00	3·00
TOTAL	...	162·00	164·00	165·00	178·00	216·25	247·50	275·00	300·00
DEPARTMENT OF KHADI									
Cotton Khadi	...	120·00	129·00	138·00	147·00	156·00	165·00	174·00	183·00
Processed Khadi	...	10·00	10·00	10·00	11·00	12·00	13·00	14·00	15·00
Silk Khadi	...	10·00	11·00	12·00	13·00	14·00	15·00	16·00	17·00
TOTAL	...	140·00	150·00	160·00	171·00	182·00	193·00	204·00	215·00
GANDHI ASHRAM *	...	18·00	20·00	22·00	24·50	28·00	31·00	33·00	35·00
GANDHIGRAM	...	2·00	2·50	3·00	5·00	9·00	12·00	17·00	22·00
GRAND TOTAL	...	322·00	336·50	350·00	378·50	435·25	483·50	529·00	572·00

* The figures include value of processed Khadi and a small quantity of woollen druggets.

3

Children–wear will be one of the important items of production. National flags have so far been made out of cloth which is not of good quality. The demand for flags has also increased. Therefore, production will cover national flags also and these will be made out of good quality cloth.

There is increasing demand for silk and woollen varieties of Khadi. This fact has been taken into account in formulating the detailed targets enumerated above.

It must be recognised that steps have to be taken to improve the designs and also printing and dyeing of Khadi. There should be common design centres opened in the State. Such centres should be under the control of the Board and be charged with the responsibility of conducting research in printing, dyeing and designing for the common benefit of all Institutions. This matter assumes special importance in view of the scope for production of adequate quantities of yarn of finer quality in future.

Readymade garments have become very popular with the customers. This fact emphasises the need for the opening of tailoring centres in places where there is adequate production of Khadi. It would not be uneconomic even if 50% of the cloth produced is converted into readymade garments. Tailoring centres could be established in such places where, say, 20 lakh yards of Khadi is produced. Big places like Madras and Madurai could have more centres.

It will be necessary to ensure proper quality of Khadi, if the targeted sales are to be achieved. There should be a laboratory manned by experts to test the quality of yarn and judge the quality of cloth produced. This quality-control machinery is a "must" in any future Plan for Khadi. Of course, this will be in addition to the various other measures suggested elsewhere for maintaining quality such as provision of common worksheds for spinners and weavers etc.

Godowns—The large-scale production and marketing programme envisaged during the fourth Plan period cannot be implemented without adequate godown facilities. It would be necessary to provide two big godowns and 10 small ones each to the Department of Khadi and the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh. Similarly, the Gandhi Ashram and Gandhigram may require two small godowns each.

Sales—The following is the target fixed for the fourth Five Year Plan period:

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	...	Rs. 315 lakhs
Department of Khadi	...	217 lakhs
Gandhi Ashram	...	35 lakhs
Gandhigram	...	22 lakhs
	Total Rs.	589 lakhs

An attempt should be made to educate and make the school-going children Khadi-conscious, by selling Khadi at a reduced price. This will help them imbibe something of the spirit of Khadi. Similarly, it would be desirable to make Khadi available to the large masses of people at cheap rates. Manufacture of "Janatha" sets on a large scale may prove useful for this purpose. It should be borne in mind that all villagers are agriculturists and cannot be expected to possess cash throughout the year. Some arrangement must be made to supply them Khadi on a credit basis and collect the cost after harvest.

The Board recognises that export of Khadi to foreign countries cannot be a reliable means of marketing, the main reason being that it is not possible for the institutions to produce the coarse variety for which alone there is demand in foreign countries.

There should be more than 300 sales centres provided by the end of the fourth Plan period. The Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh could have 200, the Department of Khadi 100, the Gandhi Ashram 15 and Gandhigram 10. The location of these centres is of course the concern of the Certification Sub-Committee.

There should also be mobile sale units (Mobile carts) at the rate of one for each district. A provision of Rs. 5,000/- should be made for the same. The Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh and the Department of Khadi could have 5 units each and the Gandhi Ashram and Gandhigram one each.

The Board also feels that it would be desirable to locate Khadi units in all Panchayat Unions instead of organising sale by hawking. This arrangement will enable regular contact between the units and the villagers.

Publicity including Exhibitions—Short films depicting the history of Khadi should be produced for screening. There could be three, one of psychological value, the second of a technical value and the third for the general public. The films so produced should be for the common use of all the Khadi institutions. The estimated cost is Rs. 1 lakh.

During the fourth Plan period, it is envisaged that 565 exhibitions should be held under the auspices of the various Khadi Institutions in the State, at the rate of 1 State-level Exhibition at a cost of one lakh of rupees, 12 District-level exhibitions at a cost of Rs. 5000/- each and 100 local exhibitions at a cost of Rs. 500/- each, every year.

It would also be necessary to bring out pamphlets and publications bearing on Khadi. Such books may cost about Rs. 30,000/- and may prove very useful for research work.

Rehabilitation of weavers—Of all the problems confronting production, enlistment of weavers and securing a continuous flow of their services is the most difficult one. Among the various incentives provided to the weaver to stick to Khadi, the scheme for their rehabilitation is one. It is planned to cover at least 50% of the weavers of the Khadi institutions in the State during the fourth Plan period at the rate of 10% each year. Necessary provision of funds on the approved pattern has to be made for this.

Khadi Co-operatives—The Khadi programme has right through been worked only by institutions and the artisans have remained mere wage-earners. They have had little voice in the actual working of the scheme. No wonder that even after decades of Khadi work the status of the artisans remains the same as it was at the beginning. Unless a vigorous attempt is made to bring the spinners, weavers and other artisans under the co-operative fold, their lot is not likely to improve. During the fourth Five Year Plan period it is programmed to bring at least 25% of the production of the Department of Khadi under co-operatives.

Training—Training is an indispensable part of the Khadi programme. Without trained personnel, it is doubtful whether the Plan can be effectively implemented. At present, there are 3 training centres functioning, training 1,500 candidates. Unless two more training centres are organised during the fourth Plan period it will not be possible to get qualified personnel in adequate

numbers. The following will roughly be the number of candidates undergoing training at the end of the fourth Plan period:

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	...	1,500
Department of Khadi	...	1,000
Gandhi Ashram	...	130
Gandhigram	...	100

Financial implications

The Working Group considered the detailed draft plans given by the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh, the Director of Khadi, the Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu and Gandhigram and decided on certain targets which have been dealt with in the previous paragraphs. The detailed plans of the above institutions as revised in the light of the decisions taken by the Working Group and approved by the Board are given below:

TAMILNAD SARVODAYA SANGH

TARGET

(1) Yarn production	...	457,00,000 hanks
(2) Khadi production	...	Rs. 300 lakhs
(3) Khadi sales	...	,, 315 lakhs

PROGRAMME

1. About 25,000 six-spindle Ambar Charkhas will be introduced during the Plan period.

Expenditure			Receipts		
Cost of charkhas (25,000 x Rs. 110)	Rs.	27,50,000	Stipend @ Rs. 20 per spinner (25,000 x Rs. 20)	Rs.	5,00,000
Stipend to spinners (25,000 x Rs. 20)	,,	5,00,000	Tuition fees @ Rs. 90 (25,000 x Rs. 90)	,,	22,50,000
Wages to spinners for first 3 weeks (25,000 x Rs. 9)	,,	2,25,000	Working capital loan @ Rs. 100 per charkha (25,000 x Rs. 100)	,,	25,00,000
Salary to staff	,,	22,50,000	Hire purchase loan @ Rs. 100 per charkha (25,000 x Rs. 100)	,,	25,00,000
Working capital	,,	20,25,000			
		77,50,000			77,50,000

2. About 30,000 single-spindle Ambar Charkhas will also be introduced.

Cost of charkhas (30,000 x Rs. 15) ...	Rs.	4,50,000
Grant from Khadi and Village Industries Commission @ Rs. 7.50 each (30,000 x Rs. 7.50) ...		2,25,000
To be recovered from spinners ...		2,25,000

In case this experiment does not get through, ordinary Kisan Charkhas at Rs. 7 each with the usual subsidy will be introduced.

3. **Training programme of staff**—1,500 persons will have to be trained in 5 years. It works out to 300 per year. All cannot be trained in one batch. Hence the programme may be started in 1964-65 itself so that the training can be spread over seven years instead of five.

Stipend for 18 months @ Rs. 45 for 1500 trainees (1,500 x 18 x Rs. 45) ...	Rs.	12,15,000
Tuition fees for 18 months @ Rs. 25 for 1,500 trainees (1,500 x 18 x Rs. 25) ...	,,	6,75,000
Total	Rs.	18,90,000

4. **New Sales centres at Panchayat Union level**—200 sales centres will be opened at the Panchayat Union level. The Commission must bear the entire cost for the first 2 years and 6 months. If a centre does not make any progress within the period it can be wound up.

Salary ...	per month Rs.	75
Dearness Allowance ...	,,	15
Other Allowances ...	,,	10
	Rs.	100

Total for 30 months @ Rs. 100 per month (30 x Rs. 100)	Rs.	3,000
Rent and other contingencies for 30 months @ Rs. 100 per month (30 x Rs. 100)	,,	3,000
Furniture ...	,,	2,000
Total	Rs.	8,000
For 200 centres (200 x Rs. 8,000) ...	Rs.	16,00,000

With the help of the Panchayats, all these centres are likely to be self-supporting by the end of the 2nd year.

5. **Weaving**—About 1500 weavers will be trained in Khadi weaving.

		GRANT	LOAN
Training for 1,500 on new looms in Khadi weaving-stipend at Rs. 30 per month for 3 months (1500 x 3 x 30)	Rs.	1,35,000	...
Tuition fees for meeting the cost of 20 weaving Instructors who will have follow-up work also (20 x 12 x Rs. 75)	,,	18,000	

6. **New Dye Houses**—Three new Dye Houses will be opened at Dharapuram, Kalugumalai and Pundudi (Trichy).

GRANT		LOAN	
3 Dye houses @ Rs. 44,000 each (3 x Rs. 44,000)	Rs. 1,32,000	3 @ x Rs. 40,000 each (3 x Rs. 40,000)	Rs. 1,20,000

7. **Godowns**—

		GRANT	LOAN
Two big size godowns have to be constructed at Madras and Madurai.	Rs.	75,000	75,000
Ten medium size godowns will be provided for the decentralised unit headquarters. ...	,,	1,25,000	1,25,000

8. **Warping, Sizing or Weaving sheds**—No weavers' village having more than 50 looms will be left without warping and sizing sheds under direct supervision. This will require about 100 sheds to be put up all over the State at a cost of Rs. 10,000/- each.

		GRANT	LOAN
Construction of 100 sheds ...	Rs.	5,00,000	5,00,000
Grant at Rs. 75 per month per Supervisor for 60 months (100 x 60 x Rs. 75) ...	,,	4,50,000	...
Improved tools on half-grant and half-loan basis ...	,,	1,00,000	1,00,000

9. **Model Production Centres**—Eight Model production centres will be started in the Plan period.

		Grant	Loan
Equipment	... Rs.	15,615	Rs. 7,800
Salary	... ,,	5,000	...
Total for eight centres	Rs.	1,64,920	Rs. 62,400

10. **Rehabilitation of weavers**—About 2,750 weavers have to be rehabilitated by 1971 at a cost of Rs. 500 each.

	Grant	Loan
For 2,750 weavers @ Rs. 500 each	Rs. 13,75,000	...

11. **Carding machines**—400 carding machines will be introduced in selected centres to meet the needs of spinners; the cost of 400 carding machines at Rs. 750 each comes to Rs. 3,00,000.

Grant	Loan
Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,75,000

ABSTRACT

S. No.	Particulars		Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.
1.	Stipend for 25,000 Ambar spinners	...	5,00,000	...
	Tuition fees for 25,000 Ambar spinners	...	22,50,000	...
	Working capital loan for 25,000 charkhas	...	...	25,00,000
	Hire Purchase Loan for 25,000 charkhas	...	...	25,00,000
2.	Subsidy for 30,000 single-spindle charkhas	...	2,25,000	...
3.	Stipend for training programme for staff 18 months (1,500 x 18 x Rs. 45)	...	12,15,000	...
	Tuition fees: 18 months (1,500 x 18 x Rs. 25)	...	6,75,000	...
4.	Salary of staff, rent, furniture, etc. (new centres)		16,00,000	...
5.	Stipend for Weavers Training		1,35,000	...
	Salary to Weaver Instructors	...	18,000	...
6.	New Dye Houses	...	1,32,000	1,20,000
7.	Godowns	...	2,00,000	2,00,000
8.	Warping and Sizing sheds (for 100 sheds)	...	5,00,000	5,00,000
	Salary for Supervisors	...	4,50,000	...
	Improved tools for 100 warping & sizing sheds	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
9.	Model Production Centres		1,64,920	62,400
10.	Rehabilitation of Weavers	...	13,75,000	...
11.	Carding Machines	...	25,000	2,75,000
12.	Introduction of Pedal-looms	...	1,00,000	...
13.	Cotton loan	...	...	50,00,000
			96,64,920	1,12,57,400

DEPARTMENT OF KHADI

TARGET

(1) Yarn production	...	450,00,000 hanks.
(2) Khadi production	...	Rs. 215 lakhs
(3) Khadi sales	...	,, 217 lakhs

PROGRAMME

1. **High-draft Charkhas**—5,000 High-draft Charkhas will be introduced during the Plan period.

Expenditure Rs.	Receipts Rs.	Net expenditure Rs.
Rs. 16,42,000	Rs. 14,71,430	Rs. 1,70,570

2. **Six-spindle Charkhas**—15,000 Six-spindle Charkhas will be introduced at the rate of 3,000 per year after giving necessary training to spinners as per the approved pattern.

Rs. 36,60,000 Rs. 47,85,000

3. **Model Production Centres**—It is proposed to open six model production-cum-sales centres during the Plan period.

Rs. 8,67,570 Rs. 10,83,690

4. **Sub-centres**—To cope with the increase in the production of Ambar Yarn 12 sub-centres will be opened wherever necessary.

Recurring	Rs. 4,75,200		
Non-recurring	,, 12,000		Rs. 4,20,000
	Rs. 4,87,200		

5. **Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Units**—To decentralise bleaching, dyeing and printing work it has been proposed to open one Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Unit at Tirunelveli and another at Karur.

Recurring	Rs. 1,35,200		
Non-recurring	,, 24,000		Rs. 1,31,000
	Rs. 1,59,200		

6. **Regional Godowns**—To feed the Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Units and to get back the processed goods and also to have decentralisation in distribution, two regional godowns—one at Tiruchirapalli or Thanjavur and one at Tirunelveli—are proposed to be opened.

7. **Purchase of Three-ton lorries**—In order to provide quick transport facilities and to minimise the expenditure on transport charges it is proposed to purchase two three-ton lorries and station them at Karur and Tirunelveli, at a cost of Rs. 60,000.

8. **Godowns**—It is proposed to construct 2 big size and 10 medium size godowns for storage purposes.

Expenditure	Receipts	
	GRANT	LOAN
Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 2,00,000

9. **Sales Depots**—It is proposed to open 100 sales depots during the Plan period at the rate of 20 every year in Town Panchayat and Panchayat Union headquarters and taluk headquarters, which remain uncovered at present.

	Expenditure		Grant
Recurring	Rs. 4,50,000	Furniture	Rs. 2,00,000
Non-recurring	,, 3,00,000	Recurring expenditure	,, 2,70,000
	Rs. 7,50,000		Rs. 4,70,000

10. **Opening of Sales sections at Production Sub-centres**—Each year 10 sales sections attached to production sub-centres and Main centre production sections will be opened, bringing the total to 50 during the Plan period.

This is a new scheme for which there is no specific pattern of assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay. The sales section attached to production centres inclusive of main centre production sections will do all the work of a regular sales depot. Hence the Khadi and Village Industries Commission may have to give assistance for furniture and recurring expenditure grants as in the case of sales depots.

11. **Amenities to weavers**—It is proposed to provide certain basic amenities to weavers as follows and a sum of Rs. 20,000/- a year will be spent so as to cover more and more spinners and weavers every year.

(1) Loom-sheds for weavers

(2) Levelling of sizing ground for weavers

(3) Electrification of loom-sheds for weavers

(4) Common warping-sheds for weavers

(5) Pedal media for spinners

(6) Educational tours for spinners and weavers

12. **Rehabilitation of weavers**—Of all the problems confronting Khadi work, enlistment of weavers and securing a continuous flow of their services are the most difficult ones. Among the various incentives provided to the weavers to stick to Khadi, rehabilitation is one. The Department of Khadi would be enlisting 4,000 weavers during the fourth Five Year Plan period. It is planned to provide amenities to at least 50% of the weavers of the Department to be enlisted.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is giving a grant of Rs. 500/- per weaver towards construction of houses and Rs. 150/- for repairs to houses. Therefore, it is proposed to provide amenities for about 2,000 weavers at the rate of 400 each year during the Plan period. The total expenditure of Rs. 10,00,000 is likely to be realised from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission as grant, at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs per year.

13. **Experiment on Pedal-looms**—The output on the present loom is so meagre that even an efficient weaver cannot earn more than Rs. 100/- a month. The pedal-loom is being used now for the production of handloom cloth with mill yarn. It should be possible to weave Khadi also on the pedal-loom. With this end in view, it is proposed to experiment Khadi weaving on pedal-looms in the districts of Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. A provision of Rs. 12,500/- will be necessary for each of the four centres and a total provision of Rs. 50,000/- may be necessary for this purpose.

14. **Mobile Push Carts**—It is proposed to introduce mobile push carts to step up hawking sales during the fourth Plan period. About 5 push carts will be introduced.

Expenditure	
Recurring	Non-recurring
Rs. 37,625	Rs. 5,000

15. **Introduction of pole carding**—It is proposed to try ten pole carding modias during the fourth Five Year Plan period. The capital expenditure involved in the purchase of each modia will be Rs. 400.

Expenditure	Grant	Net expenditure
Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 2,000

16. **Warping and Sizing sheds**—It is necessary to provide warping and sizing sheds which have become a permanent feature of the Khadi Scheme. It may be necessary to establish 50 sheds during the fourth Five Year Plan period at the rate of 10 sheds for each year of the Plan period.

Expenditure	
Recurring	Non-recurring
Rs. 1,760	Rs. 5,00,000

17. **Training Programme**—Training is an indispensable item in the Khadi programme. There is already one Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya run by the Department. It is proposed to train 1,000 more persons at the Vidyalaya to meet the needs of the Department during the Plan period.

ABSTRACT

S. No.	Particulars	Physical target for 5 yrs.	Gross expenditure Rs.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	
				Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.
1.	High-draft Charkhas ...	5,000	16,42,000	4,60,000	...
2.	Six-spindle Charkhas ...	15,000	36,60,000	19,50,000	...
3.	Model Production-cum-sales Centres ...	6	8,67,570	1,23,690	46,800
4.	Sub-centres ...	12	4,87,200	...	...
5.	Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Unit ...	2	1,59,200	...	...
6.	Regional Godowns ...	2	67,600	...	...
7.	Three-ton lorries ...	2	60,000	...	...
8.	Godowns (big) ...	2	1,50,000	75,000	75,000
	(medium) ...	10	2,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
9.	Sales Depots ...	100	7,50,000	4,70,000	...
10.	Sales Sections in Production Centres ...	50	1,31,500	...	...
11.	Discretionary grant ... (Amenities to weavers)	...	1,00,000	...	...
12.	Rehabilitation of Weavers	2,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	...
13.	Pedal-looms ...	4	50,000	50,000	...
14.	Mobile push-cart ...	5	42,625	5,000	...
15.	Pole carding ...	10	4,000	2,000	...
16.	Warping and Sizing sheds	50	8,15,000	4,75,000	2,50,000
17.	Training of staff ...	1,000	8,74,250	8,52,350	...
18.	Khadi Co-operatives ...	5	...	...	...
19.	Panchayat Unions ...	200	...	...	...
20.	Cotton loan ...	...	...	...	36,25,000
			1,11,10,945	55,88,040	41,21,800

Gandhi Ashram

TARGET

(1) Yarn production	...	44,40,000 hanks
(2) Khadi production	...	Rs. 35 lakhs
(3) Khadi sales	...	„ 35 lakhs
(4) Additional spinners to be enlisted (Ambar)	...	1,900
(5) Additional weavers to be enlisted		700

PROGRAMME

1. 1,900 Six-spindle charkhas will be introduced.
2. 130 persons will be given training.
3. 18 New sales depots will be opened.
4. 12 Warping and Sizing sheds will be installed.
5. 4 Model production-cum-sales centres will be opened.
6. 250 weavers will be rehabilitated.
7. It is proposed to introduce one mobile push-cart.
8. Pedal-looms will also be introduced.
9. 4,100 Dhunai Modias will be introduced.

ABSTRACT

S. No.	Particulars		Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.
1.	Hire purchase loan for Six-spindle Charkhas (1,900)	...	...	2,28,000
2.	Working capital loan for Ambar Charkha Programme	...	...	1,90,000
3.	Stipend for 1,900 spinners	...	38,000	...
4.	Tuition fees	...	1,71,000	...
5.	Dhunai Modias	...	12,000	12,000
6.	Warping and Sizing sheds-12	...	60,000	60,000
7.	Godowns-2	...	25,000	25,000
8.	Sales Depots-15	...	30,000	...
9.	Finishing centres	...	25,000	25,000
10.	Model Production Centres-4	...	82,460	31,200
11.	Rehabilitation of Weavers-350	...	1,75,000	...
12.	Mobile push-cart—1	...	1,000	...
13.	Training (130)—Stipend	...	1,05,300	...
	Tuition fees	...	58,500	...
14.	Pedal-looms	...	30,000	...
15.	Cotton loan	...	...	6,00,000
			8,13,260	11,71,200

Gandhigram

TARGET

(1) Yarn production	...	67,50,000 hanks
(2) Khadi production	...	Rs. 22 lakhs
(3) Khadi sales	...	„ 22 lakhs
(4) Additional spinners to be enlisted	...	1500
(5) Additional weavers to be enlisted	...	500

PROGRAMME

1. 1500 Six-spindle High-draft charkhas will be introduced.
2. 100 persons will be trained.
3. 5 Warping and Sizing sheds will be located.
4. 2 Medium-size godowns will be constructed.
5. 10 Sales depots will be opened.
6. 1 Mobile push-cart will be introduced.
7. 250 Weavers will be rehabilitated.
8. 2 Model Production Centres will be started.
9. 3 Finishing centres will be opened.
10. 40 Dhunai Modias will be distributed.
11. Improved tools supply.

ABSTRACT

S. No.	Particulars		Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.
1.	Working capital loan for 1500 Ambar Charkhas	...	...	3,00,000
2.	Stipend for spinners	...	30,000	...
3.	Tuition fees for spinners	...	1,45,000	...
4.	Warping and Sizing sheds-5	...	25,000	25,000
5.	Godowns-2	...	25,000	25,000
6.	Mobile push-cart-1	...	1,000	...
7.	Rehabilitation of Weavers	...	1,25,000	...
8.	Model Production Centres	...	41,230	15,600
9.	Finishing centres	...	50,000	...
10.	Dhunai Modias	...	16,000	...
11.	Supply of improved tools	..	20,000	...
12.	Training—Stipend	...	81,000	...
	Tuition fees	...	45,000	...
13.	Sales Depots	...	20,000	...
14.	Pedal-looms	...	20,000	...
15.	Cotton loan	...	...	4,00,000
			6,44,230	7,65,600

Abstract of Physical Targets

S. No.	Particulars	Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	Department of Khadi	Gandhi Ashram	Gandhigram	Total
		Figures in lakhs				
1.	Yarn Production (in hanks) ...	457.50	450.00	44.40	67.50	1019.40
3.	Khadi Production (in rupees) ...	300.00	215.00	35.00	22.00	572.00
2.	Khadi Sales (in rupees) ...	315.00	217.00	35.00	22.00	589.00

The institutions implementing Khadi schemes are eligible for certain aids from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission as per its approved pattern. These include such items as Working capital loan etc. Excluding this, they can expect from the Commission the quantum of assistance indicated below:

S. No.	Institutions	Grant	Loan	Remarks
		Rupees in lakhs		
1.	Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh ...	96.65	112.57	
2.	Department of Khadi ...	55.90	41.22	
3.	Gandhi Ashram ...	8.13	11.71	
4.	Gandhigram ...	6.44	7.66	
		167.12	173.16	
5.	Propaganda and Publicity for all institutions:			
	(a) Film ...	1.00		
	(b) Exhibitions (565) ...	10.50		
	(c) Pamphlets ...	0.30		
6.	Common design* dyeing, printing research centre	...	...	
		178.92	173.16	

* This is a common scheme. This has to be financed entirely by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission with a grant.

Village Industries Plan

Some facts about Madras State—Of the 15 States formed in the wake of the States Reorganisation Act 1956, Madras is the tenth largest in area (130,357 square kilometres) and the sixth largest in population (33,686,953 according to the latest Census Report). It forms the southern-most State in the Indian Union, linguistically and culturally homogeneous and geographically contiguous. On the basis of physical features, the State can be divided into two natural divisions—the vast plains along the eastern coastline and the mountainous regions in the north and the west. The Eastern Ghats, the Western Ghats and the Nilgiris Ranges constitute the mountainous region. In addition, there are a few other prominent hills like the Sheveroys, the Pachamalai and the Kollimalai in Salem, Javadi Hills in North Arcot and Palni Hills in Madurai districts. The State has got an uninterrupted coastline of 620 miles. The Cauvery, Periyar, Palar, Vaigai and Tambirabarani are the main rivers of the State. The average rainfall in this State is about 863.9 millimetres (1961-62).

The density of population is 264 per sq. kilometre or 669 per square mile. About 2.37 crores of people representing 62 per cent of the population live in the rural areas of the State. The literacy percentage in the State is 31.4. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people in Madras State (as in the rest of India) and about 60.5 per cent of the total population is engaged in it.

The *per capita* land available for cultivation in this State is only about 61 cents. Out of the total extent of 204 lakhs of acres available for cultivation only an extent of 147 lakhs of acres is under the plough. In an extent of 28 lakhs of acres, crops are sown more than once. Food crops are raised on 120 lakhs of acres. About 12 per cent of the total area of the State is covered by forests (46.11 lakhs of acres).

Madras State is divided into 13 districts, each under a Collector for purposes of general administration. Panchayati Raj has been ushered in by stages from 1961 onwards. The entire State is now covered by a network of 373 Panchayat Unions. There are 64 Municipalities, 4 Townships, 392 Town Panchayats and 12,144 Village Panchayats in this State.

About 62 per cent of the rural population is covered by the co-operative sector. There are 288 Government hospitals and 79 other hospitals run by local bodies and private agencies with a combined bed strength of 24,063.

There are about 29,000 elementary schools, 1,567 secondary schools and 59 colleges in this State. There are two Universities—the University of Madras, being an affiliating one and the Annamalai University, being a residential one.

Apart from the old irrigation systems in the State, Madras has executed a large number of major and medium irrigation projects under the Five Year Plans. Special mention may be made of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project which is under execution at present, and which, when completed is expected to irrigate about 2.4 lakhs of acres.

Extension of electricity has made great strides in this State and more than 75 per cent of the villages are enjoying the benefits of electricity at present. The *per capita* consumption of power in this State is 72 units and the total number of consumers is about 9.7 lakhs.

There are about 5,615 factories in the State which employ about 3.24 lakhs of workers. Madras State has got a fair share of the various large, medium and small-scale industries. Special mention may be made of the textile, cement, sugar, fertiliser, automobile and chemical industries. There are about 20 Industrial Estates in this State. In addition, in the public sector, there is the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur. The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project has registered good progress during recent years. Schemes for setting up a Surgical Instruments Factory, a Raw Film Factory, a Heavy Vehicles Factory and a High Pressure Boiler Plant are under execution.

The Railways in this State cover 3,572.68 kilometres and road communications are available for 47,476 kilometres. The major ports in the State are Madras, Tuticorin and Nagapattinam. The Cities of Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore are connected by air.

Agriculture in the country is dependent for its very existence on rainfall and rainfall in turn is dependent on both South-west (June to September) and North-east monsoons (October to January).

The districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli are dependent mainly on the North-east monsoon.

The districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli in the central region depend on both monsoons.

The Nilgiris in the western portion of the State mainly depends on the South-west monsoon.

The normal rainfall figures for the State are given below:

Districts	Normal rainfall (in millimetres)
Chingleput	1,187.9
North Arcot	965.4
South Arcot	1,182.7
Salem	852.2
The Nilgiris	1,891.1
Coimbatore	694.1
Tiruchirapalli	880.4
Thanjavur	1,143.2
Madurai	819.9
Ramanathapuram	816.5
Tirunelveli	809.0
Kaniyakumari	1,326.4

Communications—Railways, both broad and metre guages, cover a length of 3,572.68 k.m. The Madras-Villupuram electrification scheme is making satisfactory progress. Improvement of the broad guage track and doubling of most of the sections between Arkonam and Erode have also been undertaken.

The different classes of roads and vehicles available for transport in the State are mentioned below:

Class of roads		Kilometres	Miles
National Highways	...	1,755	1,090
State Highways	...	1,758	1,092
Major District Roads	...	13,923	8,648
Panchayat Union Roads	...	8,356	5,190
Panchayat Roads	...	15,854	9,847
Roads maintained by Municipalities and Public Works Department	...	5,830	3,621
Total	...	47,476	29,488

Total road distance per sq. kilometre area	...	0.35 km.
Total road distance per 1000 of population	...	1.41 km.

Class of vehicles		Number
Goods vehicles	...	11,830
Buses	...	5,348
Taxis	...	2,867
Motor cycles	...	10,288
Motor cars	...	29,543
Others	...	4,466

The expansion of the Madras Harbour is also making steady progress.

Irrigation—Of the several sources of irrigation, Government canals and tanks cover a major part of the area irrigated. The next in order is well irrigation. The coverage is a little over 14.51 lakh acres. Private canals cover only a very limited area while the other sources like spring channels account for 1.134 lakh acres. The total area irrigated in the State is nearly 60.74 lakh acres, which constitutes roughly 30 per cent of the gross area sown.

Agriculture—The total extent of land in Madras State is 32,191,310 acres and only an area of 14,746,477 acres out of this is under the plough. If the area in which crops are grown more than once during a year is also added to this figure, the gross area sown will come to 17,983,073 acres. Paddy, of course, is the major crop covering an extent of 59,13,000 acres. Millets and other cereals account for 5,173,753 acres and 2,056,700 acres are under groundnut. Of the other main crops mention may be made of cotton, sugarcane and gingelly which account for 9,90,100, 186,280 and 310,800 acres respectively.

The 'Package Deal' scheme in Thanjavur district is in operation in 26 blocks covering a total cultivated area of 4,33,724 acres in 570 villages. The various agricultural requisites for paddy cultivation are provided for together with credit required for the same.

The area under the principal crops and other statistical information about production are given below:

AREA UNDER AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(1960–61)—(PROVISIONAL)

Crops		Area		Production	
		Acres	Hectares	Tons	Tonnes
Paddy	...	5,913,000	2,393,000	3,550,000(a)	3,607,000
Millets and other cereals	...	5,173,753	2,093,719	1,631,550	1,657,694
Sugarcane	...	186,280	75,380	629,210(b)	639,310
Groundnut	...	2,056,700	832,300	995,800(c)	1,011,800
Gingelly	...	310,800	125,800	40,100	40,700
Cotton	...	990,100	400,600	374,700(d)	...

(a) In terms of rice.
(b) In terms of gur.
(c) In terms of nuts in shell.
(d) In bales of 392 lb. (177.8 kg.) lint.

Power supply—In the matter of rural electrification this State can claim the first place. The statistics given below will show clearly the progress achieved by the Electricity Board to the end of June 1962–63:

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Number of towns, villages and hamlets electrified as on 31-3-1963	...	14,876
Number of agricultural pumpsets connected up as on 31-3-1963	...	1,64,483
Length of E.H.T. and H.T. lines as on 30-6-1962	...	27,594 Kilometres (17,246 miles)
Length of L.T. lines as on 30-6-1962	...	44,725 Kilometres (27,953 miles)
Per capita consumption for 1961-62	...	62 units
Total number of consumers as on 30th June 1962	...	9 lakhs

Education—The number of schools and colleges in the State is furnished below:

		Number of schools	Strength	
			Boys	Girls
Elementary schools	...	23,321	1,880,886	1,182,192
Basic schools	...	4,283	442,303	297,053
Secondary schools				
for boys	...	1,342	561,514	224,675
for girls	...	225		
Arts and Science				
Colleges for men	...	*43	34,317	9,705
for women	...	16		

The percentage of literacy is 31.4. (Note: The figures are tentative)

Industries—These can be classified under two major heads, viz., large and small-scale industries and village industries. Large-scale and small-scale industries are sponsored both under Government and private auspices.

---

* Includes the faculty of Annamalai University.

The Central and the State Governments have promoted or helped to promote a number of projects in this State among which may be mentioned the following:

CENTRAL

(1) The Integral Coach Factory, Madras
(2) Neyveli Lignite Project
(3) High Temperature Organisation Plant connected with the facilities for pig iron
(4) Raw Film Project
(5) Teleprinter Factory
(6) Surgical Instruments Factory

STATE

(1) Re-rolling Mill and High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirapalli
(2) Co-operative Sugar Factories
(3) Co-operative Spinning Mills

To make a rapid survey of the mineral resources of the State, a Geological Department was set up by Government in 1957 and is attached to the Department of Industries and Commerce. That Department supplements the work of the Geological Survey of India. It now concentrates on the investigation of the known minerals in the State viz.

(i) Auriferrous tracts in the Nilgiris
(ii) Iron ore deposits in the southern districts for the proposed steel plant
(iii) Bauxite deposits in the Nilgiris
(iv) Copper deposits in South Arcot district; and
(v) Gypsum in Tiruchirapalli district

In the private sector too, a number of Industries have been started. The Department of Industries and Commerce has given them all possible help and put up Industrial Estates in important centres with a view to providing accommodation, power supply and the other common facilities. Also in deserving cases, the State Government takes major shares in private companies and allot vacant sites for putting up factories. In other cases, the Government also acquires lands and provides the industry with the required ground space. Of late, the private sector seems to evince more interest in the development of industries in the State.

Genesis of the Village Industries Programme in the State—The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board was formed in 1953. In the States, the programme of the All-India Board was being implemented largely by private institutions and there again, Khadi development received greater attention than village industries. In the Madras State, the Village Industries Programme was being implemented by the Department of Industries and Commerce under the Director of Industries and Commerce. There was a scheme in operation in 1947 for development of Cottage Industries in selected firkas. Some Cottage Industries Officers were also appointed then. But the programme could not achieve much and hence was given up. Therefore, after the advent of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board the Department of Industries and Commerce had to reckon with the earlier experience and proceed cautiously. Further, the Visweswarayya scheme of Rural Industrialisation was under implementation in Musiri taluk in Tiruchirapalli district. The experience gained from the working of this scheme had also to be taken into account. So it was not until 1956 that a definite step was taken to organise village industries. Just about that period, the difficulty in the field of rural industrialisation under the Community Development Programme was also being realised.

The Director of Industries and Commerce was then entrusted with the working of the Industries Programme in Block areas, along with other programmes for development of village industries coming within the purview of the All-India Board. The Village Industries Programme that could be said to have been in operation then was the organisation of a number of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies under the Department of Co-operation. This was also the result of the introduction of total prohibition in the State and was not a part of the rural industrialisation plan. Further the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies functioned largely as licensing societies and did not develop as industrial co-operatives, making available financial aid and improved techniques on a large scale. The Department of Industries and Commerce started with the appointment of District Village Industries Officers in all districts in the beginning of 1957 with a small nucleus staff working under them. With the resources available from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries

Board and also the provision in the schematic budget of the Community Development Blocks, an attempt was made to start a few units, organise a few co-operatives and train a few artisans. Therefore, when the entire work was transferred to the statutory State Khadi and Village Industries Board in 1960, village industries were just making an impression and did not have a comprehensive programme drawn up after analysing the conditions of artisans, availability of raw materials and resources and the scope for their further development.

The functions of the Board are defined in the Act. The Board has to plan, organise and implement programmes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. In addition, the State Board may undertake the development of all or any of the industries specified in the Schedule to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act 1956, any industry specified by the State Government by a notification and in consultation with the State Board and any other industry deemed to be specified in the Schedule to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act by reason of a notification issued under Section 3 of the Act. The State Board is now engaged in the development of the following industries in the State:

(1) Khadi
(2) Palmgur
(3) Village Oil
(4) Village Leather
(5) Non-edible Oil
(6) Gur and Khandsari
(7) Village Pottery
(8) Handpounding of Paddy and Cereals
(9) Beekeeping
(10) Handmade Paper
(11) Brick and Tile
(12) Lime
(13) Fibre
(14) Blacksmithy and Carpentry
(15) Cottage Match
(16) Cane and Bamboo Industry

The Village Industries schemes are implemented through co-operatives or departmentally. Industries like village oil, handpounding of paddy and pottery are run by co-operatives. Industries like soap-making, handmade paper, model tannery and flaying centres are run departmentally i.e. the Board has its own units. Wherever they are run departmentally, they are invariably put under the control of the Block Development Officer who is also the Commissioner of the Panchayat Union concerned. The Block Development Officer is authorised to operate on the Board's funds to the extent funds have been sanctioned.

Apart from the above industries coming within its direct purview, the Government of Madras have, as stated earlier, entrusted the Board with the responsibility for development of all industries at the Block level. The grant provided for by Government for each Block for the entire third Plan period is Rs. 50,000/- and this is sanctioned to the Board. The Board through its officers accords technical sanction to all the schemes proposed at the Block level and attends to their proper implementation. Till recently the entire responsibility for implementation was with the Board. After the issue of Government Order No. 1250, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated 30-5-1962, however, the position has slightly changed. The Panchayat Union can itself now propose and execute schemes, the expenditure being incurred initially from its general funds and recouped by the Board ultimately by means of a post-execution grant. The Panchayat Unions have also been authorised to take over and run under their direct control the units now functioning in their respective jurisdiction after obtaining the concurrence of the Board.

As stated earlier, the entire State is now covered by a vast network of Panchayat Unions. Each Development Block has a Panchayat Union, several Panchayats comprising a Union. The Presidents of Panchayats comprising the Union are all members of the Union, along with a few others. One of the Presidents of the Panchayats is elected Chairman of the Panchayat Union. The Block Development Officer is the Commissioner of the Panchayat Union. He is in administrative charge of the schemes executed by the State Board in the Panchayat Union from out of the grant of Rs. 50,000/-. He is also in charge of the other industrial units run by the State Board in the Block. He is thus the pivot of administration at the Block level and is assisted by the Extension Officer (Industries).

It may thus be seen that the State Board has a two-fold responsibility in implementing the Village Industries Programme, one in relation to its own schemes and the other in respect of schemes aided by means of Government grants. This arrangement augurs well for the future of rural industrialisation, as it eliminates competition between rival sponsoring bodies and permits a free and uninterrupted development of village industries as a whole.

In the foregoing paragraphs a brief account has been given about the genesis of the Village Industries Programme and how it has come to be worked now under the auspices of the State Board.

Approach to future development of Village Industries—With the experience so far gained, it is essential that a total assessment of the entire situation is made before formulating an intensive programme for village industries, for the rest of the third Plan period and also under the fourth Plan. One important factor to be considered is the quantum of unemployment and the population pressure. According to the Report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research entitled "TECHNO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MADRAS", the problem is acute. According to the report:

> **"Basically, this is due to greater pressure of population in the State. It has twice as many people per square mile as all-India and is the most densely populated area in the country, next only to Kerala and West Bengal. Although Industries and Commerce are better developed, there are still, far too many people dependent on agriculture. The problem of overcrowding on land is actually more serious in Madras than in most other States. Per-head of agricultural population, the State has only 0.71 acre of cultivated area against 1.18 acres in all-India. Moreover, as pointed out earlier, a larger proportion of the rural population is either unemployed or employed at a very low level of productivity. It is also significant that compared with other parts of the country, agricultural labour constitutes a much higher proportion of the State's population, agricultural wages are lower, and the number of days of employment available to the farm labourer are fewer. All these phenomena, and the fact that the rate of migration from rural areas has been extraordinarily high during the last few decades, are unmistakable signs of the prevalence of open unemployment in the villages."**

It is also seen from the Publication of the Ministry of Labour—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR, HOW THEY LIVE AND WORK—that 30.4 per cent of rural families in India depend on agricultural labour for their livelihood and that, on an average, an adult male is employed for 218 days in a year. In Madras, 53 per cent of rural families are farm labourers and an adult male gets employment for only 178 days in a year. The average adult wage is 17.5 annas (Rs. 1.09) in all-India and 15.5 annas (Re. 0.97) in Madras. These figures must have necessarily changed in the context of recent development in the countryside. However, we can assume that the change would not have been very significant so as completely to alter the nature of the problem. Madras has, therefore, to reckon with this large mass of rural people, with a good proportion of leisure during the year and depending on a very low income, compared to that obtaining in the country as a whole. It is said that the *per capita* income in the rural areas of the State according to the C.S.O. estimate at current prices was Rs. 177/- in 1958–59 based on income approach and Rs. 178/- based on expenditure approach. The composition of the total income of the State also reveals that nearly 43.12 per cent is from agriculture, 16.94 per cent from manufacturing sectors and 39.94 per cent from services. Though these figures relate to 1955-56, there is not likely to be large variation in subsequent years. Hence our approach in future should be one to increase production in the agro-industrial sector in the rural areas by covering all existing artisans in the villages at a very quick pace. If this is done, then the *per capita* income is bound to increase, generate a diversification of the occupational structure in the rural areas and lay the foundation for a permanent and desirable growth of the rural economy of the country.

One factor which has to be taken into account while formulating the plan for the future is the availability of power in the rural areas and the effects of the extensive growth of education. In the next few years, the entire structure of the rural community is bound to undergo a drastic change. There will be a large number of persons who would have completed either their secondary or higher secondary education. At the present rate of development, these persons will not be completely absorbed either under the existing programmes of Industrial Development or in Extension Services under the Government or other agencies. Their taking to agriculture will also be dependent on their having enough land. There is no question of a large proportion of such classes of people taking to agricultural labour. Hence, any expansion of the village industries sector should provide for a certain improvement in technology and the method of handling tools which may help the educated unemployed to take to these industries, in addition to the existing artisans in the villages.

The following are the figures relating to the existing artisans under different village industries in each district, as collected by the Extension staff in the Panchayat Unions, under the instructions of the State Board.

VILLAGE ARTISANS*

	DISTRICTS					
	Chingleput	North Arcot	South Arcot	Thanjavur	Tiruchirapalli	Salem
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Palmgur ..	1,131	3,590	3,887	6,589	4,107	42,586
Pottery and Brick workers ..	4,929	3,172	4,598	2,939	38,353	2,980
Carpenters ..	2,707	2,952	4,673	3,379	6,998	1,111
Leather workers ..	1,686	2,707	1,163	874	9,129	4,101
Blacksmiths ..	1,353	1,792	2,996	1,977	4,612	1,883
Oilmongers ..	527	585	2,894	742	1,728	346
Handpounding of paddy ..	..	..	3,371	..	754	..
Lime workers ..	155	172	164	40	1,384	156
Fibre workers ..	..	55	..	272	..	..
Handmade paper ..	..	35	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,488	15,060	23,746	16,812	67,065	53,163
Other Artisans ..	25,153	12,633	14,150	13,306	16,006	4,626
GRAND TOTAL ..	37,641	27,693	37,896	30,118	83,071	57,789

	Coimbatore	Madurai	Ramnathapuram	Tirunelveli	Kanyakumari	Total
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Palmgur ..	34,280	1,298	21,315	39,858	21,527	180,168
Pottery and Brick workers ..	5,844	4,636	10,714	11,952	2,522	92,639
Carpenters ..	4,828	5,851	5,715	8,393	3,259	49,866
Leather workers ..	4,352	4,575	3,948	5,098	125	37,758
Blacksmiths ..	5,346	3,737	3,484	5,684	1,602	34,466
Oilmongers ..	1,629	585	1,227	1,670	2,492	14,425
Handpounding of paddy ..	1,183	1,026	1,658	1,709	1,477	11,178
Lime workers ..	771	707	2,520	2,615	541	9,225
Fibre workers ..	1,912	..	..	3,298	6,512	12,049
Handmade paper ..	32	29	..	..	159	255
Total ..	60,177	22,444	50,581	80,277	40,216	4,42,029
Other Artisans ..	38,293	14,774	17,160	55,137	25,305	2,36,543
GRAND TOTAL ..	98,470	37,218	67,741	135,414	65,521	6,78,572

* as on rolls.

PALMGUR

The Palmgur Industry in Madras State is a village industry which, in importance is next only to agriculture and handloom weaving. As was explained earlier, this industry was not organised in the initial stages as a rural industry but was just an offshoot of the Prohibition policy of the State Government. A lakh of tappers are still pursuing their profession in this State alone, producing nearly Rs. 2 crores worth of jaggery and palm products. There are now 1422 Jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the State with over 1,80,000 members on their rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8.39 lakhs. There are five District Federations and one State Federation. Besides the usual assistance provided for production and marketing, training is given in improved techniques of production. As a subsidiary occupation during the season, extraction and processing of palmyrah fibre and manufacture of fancy and utility articles are also undertaken.

There are millions of palmyrah trees in the coastal areas of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. Only a very small percentage—say, about 20%—of these is tapped. Hence there is scope for extending tapping to other untapped trees. The problem, however, is about availability of tappers. Climbing has become a very strenuous process and the future generation of educated persons will not be interested in undergoing such strain to eke out their livelihood. Hence some method of climbing without strain has to be found out. The light ladder that is in use in Belgium may be investigated with advantage in this connection.

Similarly, fuel is going to be a problem and if the tapper is made to pay for the fuel then the profession will not enable him to get an economic return. Either the use of an electrical contrivance like heater or community-boiling should be adopted. Community boiling will be a success only where the palm plantation is owned by either the society or the Federation. Therefore, a scheme to enable the working societies to buy palm plantations should be drawn up. If this is not possible, at least the question of societies or the Federations taking trees on long lease should be examined.

Bulk of the profits in the industry now goes to the trader who deals in jaggery. The State and District Federations should be financially assisted to take

over the marketing of jaggery. This again may need large finances, say, a crore of rupees at least. It has been stated by the Chief Agricultural Credit Officer of the State Bank of India that finances may be made available by the Bank. This offer should be pursued. If the entire marketing is done by the co-operative organisation and middlemen are successfully eliminated, the tapper will immediately get at least 10 to 20% more for his product.

Candy and confectionery schemes need to be encouraged as there is large scope for marketing of candy and confectionery products.

Palm articles and cots have also great possibilities of development.

Under Palmgur, the programme should be to cover the entire production by co-operative marketing. It should include a study of the working of all societies in order to make them viable and to eliminate all uneconomic societies, sanction of off-season advances to members on a large scale, introduction of improvements in the technique of boiling etc. manufacture of sugar through vacuum pan process, preparation of candy, manufacture of palm articles and cots, covering all important places with neera parlour etc.

In the statements annexed, details of the schemes now being executed, to be executed during the rest of the third Plan period and proposed to be taken up under the fourth Plan are given. The estimated outlay for the rest of the third Plan period is about Rs. 112.49 lakhs and that for the fourth Plan is Rs. 163.23 lakhs. At the end of 1962-63, production and sales stood at Rs. 208.50 lakhs and Rs. 211.60 lakhs respectively. At the end of the third Plan period i.e. 1965-66 production is likely to stand at Rs. 246.35 lakhs and sales reach Rs. 249.02 lakhs. At the end of the fourth Plan period i.e. 1970–71 production and sales are expected to reach Rs. 315.03 lakhs and Rs. 318.19 lakhs respectively.

Under the programme, 75,000 artisans will be effectively assisted, the investment per head being Rs. 720. The wage portion will be 60% of the production value. There is need for research also. Children are found generally deficient in vitamins. It has to be investigated whether Neera can help in supplying these vitamins. Research is also necessary for evolving improved tools and implements and for producing better quality goods.

PALMGUR INDUSTRY

Serial No. / Description	Units at the end of 31-3-1963: Funct- ioning	To be started	Total	Estimate for the remaining Plan period (Rupees in lakhs): 1963-64 No.	Amt.	1964-65 No.	Amt.	1965-66 No.	Amt.	Position at the end of III Plan (Rupees in lakhs): No.	Amt.	IV Plan: No.	Amt.
1. Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies ...	1,422	...	1,422	28	...	30	...	...	...	1,480	...	20	...
2. District Federation	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...
3. State Federation ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
AID													
1. Gur Boiling sets ...	8,000	...	8,000	2,000	1.00	2,000	1.00	2,000	1.00	14,000	7.00	20,000	10.00
2. Vacuum Plant Sugar Production. ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1.00	4	4.00	7	7.00
3. Candy units ...	1	...	1	1	0.30	1	0.30	1	0.30	4	1.20	5	1.50
4. Fibre Trading Section ...	3	3	6	10	1.22	5	0.61	5	0.61	26	3.17	20	2.44
5. Brush unit ...	...	...	...	1	1.00	...	...	1	1.00	2	2.00	2	2.00
6. Godowns ...	1	59	60	10	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	90	9.00	50	5.00
7. Palm plantation ...	...	4	4	4	0.24	10	0.61	10	0.61	28	1.72	40	2.44
8. Colonisation units	...	5	5	...	...	5	1.38	5	1.38	15	4.14	25	6.90
9. Scientific catering of Neera ...	4	1	5	1	0.57	1	0.57	1	0.57	8	4.56	5	2.85
10. Management grant	...	0.50	0.50	...	2.00	...	2.00	...	2.00	...	6.50	...	10.00
11. Transport	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.20	4	1.60
12. Working capital loan	3.00	...	3 00	...	12.00	...	15.00	...	20.00	...	50.00	...	75.00
13. Share capital loan ...	0.50	...	0.50	...	2.00	...	2.00	...	2.00	...	6.50	...	6.50
14. Training ...	0.50	0.50	1.00	...	0.50	...	0.50	...	0.50	...	2.50	...	2.50
15. Welfare Fund Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50	...	4.50	...	9.00	...	22.50
16. Research Scheme ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00
Total :					21.83		29.47		36.47		112.49		163.23

PALMGUR INDUSTRY

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION AND SALES

Details		Production (in lakhs) Rs.	Sales (in lakhs) Rs.
1. 1962–63	...	208.50	211.60
2. 1963–64	...	220.07	222.31
3. 1964–65	...	231.97	234.33
4. 1965–66	...	246.35	249.02
5. At the end of IV Plan 1970–71	...	315.03	318.19

POTTERY

The village potter is an example of the village artisan who still thrives through his traditional trade. The production of pots and pans will be necessary to cater to the large-scale needs of the poorer sections of the population. But such articles will not fetch a living wage to the artisan. A study of the investment and employment will show that like Khadi the wage portion is nearly 65% but the end-product is a very cheap article. Hence the effective wage is low. So, in addition to producing pots and pans, the potter should be enabled to produce other articles like pipes, lacquer-coated jars, water coolers etc. which are in great demand. Any improvement in the skill should be preceded by the provision of common work-places for all potters. Those work-places should have facilities for processing clay in common for the potters. After wheel work, it should be fired in improved common kilns. It would also be necessary to evolve a small clay-testing kit which the supervisors could carry with them during their tour in order to test locally available clays for plasticity etc. and to advise the artisans on the best articles that could be produced from the clay locally available.

There is also another aspect of the industry to be considered and that is the need for co-ordination of activities of the various agencies working programmes which concern the same industry and affect the same artisans. Pottery is a village industry, for example; with a little addition of art, it becomes a handicraft. It turns a small-scale industry, if a little investment is added and modern techniques are adopted in production.

Bricks and tiles offer good scope for development under Pottery. The emphasis should be on organising brick societies on the periphery of all important towns and cities. In addition, there should be at least a couple of brick societies in every Panchayat Union.

Bricks are manufactured in the normal country-clamps and also by establishing the continuous bulls kiln. For the latter which is known as also 'chamber bricks' the availability of good clay for a period of at least ten years is a must. A quick survey of such areas should be done by touring parties of experts deputed by the Commission. These experts should also simultaneously locate possible areas for the development of the units. Tile units should be possible of development in most of the districts.

Glazed pottery has not been stressed in the Draft Plan, since its development is restricted and may cross into the vortex of the small-scale sectors also.

The accompanying statement gives an idea about the coverage of artisans and the outlay during third Plan period and also those proposed under fourth Plan. The figures relate to schemes directly sponsored by the Board and also to those provided for in the Block Budget. As against an estimated production of Rs. 8,82,000 and sales of Rs. 9,02,000 during 1963–64 and expected production and sales of Rs. 11,51,000 and Rs. 11,89,500 respectively at the end of 1965-66, the fourth Plan aims at a production of Rs. 24,21,000 and sales to the tune of Rs. 29,31,500.

POTTERY INDUSTRY

III & IV Plan – at a glance

(Rupees in thousands)

Details	Board Funds		Block Funds		Board Units		Block Units	
	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Production	Sales Rs.	Production	Sales Rs.
III Plan:								
Coverage upto 31-3-1963	3,889	...	2,990	...	...	...	...	...
1963–64	850	671.9	2,530	267.2	882.0	902.0	...	...
1964–65	680	533.4	2,610	272.0	1,019.0	1,044.0	Figures not available	
1965–66	750	592.4	2,610	272.0	1,151.0	1,189.5	...	...
At the end of III Plan	6,169	...	10,740	...	...	...	...	...
IV Plan:								
IV Plan	2,410	3,189.4	9,130	870.0	2,421.0	2,931.5	...	...
At the end of IV Plan	8,579	...	19,870	...	...	...	...	...

VILLAGE POTTERY INDUSTRY

DETAILS : (1963 to 1966 and continued).

Serial No. (1)	Description (2)	Units as on 31-3-63: Func-tioning (3)	Units as on 31-3-63: To be started (4)	Units as on 31-3-63: Total (5)	Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan, 1963-64: No. of units (6)	1963-64: Outlay Rs. (7)	1964-65: No. of units (8)	1964-65: Outay Rs. (9)	1965-66: No. of units (10)	1965-66: Outlay Rs. (11)	At the close of III Plan No. of units (12)	Out lay for 1963-66 Rs. (13)	Fourth Plan programme: No. of units (14)	Fourth Plan programme: Outlay Rs. (15)
	(Value in thousands of rupees)													
	CO-OPERATIVES	146	4	150	30	...	25	...	25	...	230	...	50	...
1.	Common workshed(big)	14	...	14	3	36.0	3	36.0	4	48.0	24	120.0	20	240.0
2.	,, (small)	5	...	5	3	7.2	5	7.0	5	3.0	18	21.2	25	120.0
3.	Batti sheds	18	...	18	10	1.8	10	1.8	10	1.8	48	5.4	50	90.0
4.	Building material units	...	4	4	6	169.6	2	56.4	2	56.4	14	282.4	10	282.6
5.	Kiln sheds	50	...	50	20	3.2	20	3.2	20	3.2	110	9.6	100	40.0
6.	Schemes for purchase of land for clay	...	...	...	18	9.0	20	15.0	26	13.0	64	37.0	50	25.0
7.	Equipment wheels etc. distributed	...	25	25	50	2.5	30	2.5	50	2.5	175	7.5	250	12.5*
8.	Share capital loan	...	...	...	...	5.0	...	10.0	...	10.0	...	25.0	...	25.0
9.	Working capital loan	...	...	...	...	200.0	...	200.0	...	200.0	...	600.0	...	1,500.0
10.	Glazed Pottery Unit	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Co-op. socie-ties.
		...	...	...	2	83.0	...	...	1	44.0	4	132.0	2	94.0
11.	Stocking of coal	...	...	...	...	20.0	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	120.0	...	100.0
12.	Training-cum-Production Centres	3	1	4	5	78.6	5	78.6	5	78.6	19	235.8	15	296.0
13.	Demonstration squad	1	...	1	1	6.0	1	6.0	1	6.0	1	18.0	1	30.0
14.	Propaganda and Publicity	...	...	...	...	5.0	...	5.0	...	5.0	...	15.0	...	25.0
15.	Sales Establishment grant	...	...	...	...	20.0	...	30.0	...	35.0	...	85.0	...	150.0
16.	Regional Training Centre	...	...	...	1	20.0	...	31.9	...	31.9	...	83.8	...	159.3
					Total :	671.9		533.4		592.4		1797.7		3,189.4

* 25 Wheels.

POTTERY AND BRICK INDUSTRY

RURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

Serial No. (1)	Description (2)	Units as on 31-3-1963: Functioning (3)	To be started (4)	Total (5)	Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan: 1963-64 No. of Units (6)	1963-64 Outlay Rs. (7)	1964-65 No. of Units (8)	1964-65 Outlay Rs. (9)	1965-66 No. of Units (10)	1965-66 Outlay Rs. (11)	At the close of the III Plan No. of units (12)	Outlay 1963-66 Rs. (13)	Fourth Plan programme: No. of Units (14)	Outlay Rs. (15)
					(Rupees in thousands)									
1.	Common workshed implements with Instructors	80	...	80	10	80.0	10	80.0	10	80.0	30	240.0	30	240.0
2.	Workshed common without Instructors	47	...	47	10	30.0	10	30.0	10	30.0	30	90.0	...	...
3.	Distribution of tools free or at half cost	370 (P)	...	370	120 (P)	7.2	200 (P)	12.0	200 (P)	12.0	890 (P)	31.2	500 (P)*	30.0
4.	Brick units in Blocks	...	...	...	50	150.0	50	150.0	50	150.0	150	450.0	200	600.0
				Total:		267.2		272.0		272.0		811.2		870.0

* Persons.

POTTERY INDUSTRY—III AND IV PLAN—PRODUCTION AND SALES

(Rupees in thousands)

			Production	Sales
1.	1963-64	...	882.0	902.0
2.	1964-65	...	1,019.0	1,044.0
3.	1965-66	...	1,151.0	1,189.5
4.	At the end of IV Plan	...	2,421.0	2,931.5

CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY

These are basic trades. Unless they are developed, there can be no industrialisation in the rural areas. Further, with the development of agriculture and the use of modern equipment in cultivation, the large-scale construction work in the countryside and the spread of transport facilities, the scope for improvement of the condition of carpenters and blacksmiths is immense. They have to be provided with common work-places and improved tools and machines. A few good artisans should be given higher training and sent back to man the workshops and maintain the machines.

At each district headquarters, a Federation of these artisans should be organized to purchase and stock all varieties of scraps and raw materials. There are more than 73,000 artisans in the State engaged in blacksmithy and carpentry. Having regard to this large number, the size of the Commission's programme for the development of Blacksmithy and Carpentry is very small. It should embark on a bigger scheme with wider coverage and not restrict the trades to the production of village industries equipment alone. Blacksmiths may also be given training in handling structural work, small repairs to machines, work connected with motor rewinding etc.

By the end of the third Plan, nearly 17,000 artisans will have been covered both under the Board and the Block schemes. The Board's outlay for the fourth Plan is Rs. 9,00,000 covering as many as 4,000 artisans.

The present programme under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries provides for 60 new carpentry units in the 3rd, 4th and 5th years of the third Plan period so that at the end of the third Plan, there will be 150 units. Similarly the distribution of tools will cover 800 persons, in addition to nearly 4,000 covered already. Thirty worksheds will have been added to the existing number of units by the end of the third Plan period. Under Blacksmithy, 35 more units will be started during the rest of the third Plan period, making a total of 78. Tools will be distributed to 750 persons, the total coverage being 2,557 persons at the end of the third Plan period. Thirty new worksheds will have been added to the existing number of units by the end of the third Plan. There will be 44 combined units or common facility work-shops at the end of the third Plan. The training programme will cover 1250 persons.

As regards the fourth Plan, the total outlay is estimated to be Rs. 50,81,000. For Carpentry and Blacksmithy there will be 50 units and 50 worksheds for each industry, besides 15 combined units. Tools will be distributed to 6,000 artisans—(4,000 carpenters and 2,000 blacksmiths). The training programme will cover 300 persons.

CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY INDUSTRY

III AND IV PLAN—AT A GLANCE

Details	Board Funds		Block Funds		Board Units		Block Units	
	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Production	Sales	Production	Sales
III Plan:								
Coverage up to 31-3-1963	(Rupees in thousands) 10	...	9,993	...	...		...	
1963—64	500	115	1,230	1,490·4	...		...	
1964—65	800	180	1,580	1,351.6	...		...	
1965—66	1,200	270	1,580	1,351.6	...		...	
At the end of III Plan	2,510	...	14,383	...	...		...	
IV Plan:								
IV Plan	4,000	900	5,975	5,081.0	...		...	
At the end of IV Plan	6,510	...	20,358	...	...		...	

CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY INDUSTRY (BOARD)

DETAILS: III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

(Value in thousands of rupees)

Serial No.	Description	Units as on 31-3-63: Functioning	To be started	Total	Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan: 1963-64 No. of units	1963-64 Outlay Rs.	1964-65 No. of units	1964-65 Outlay Rs.	1965-66 No. of units	1965-66 Outlay Rs.	At the close of III Plan. No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme No. of units	Fourth Plan programme Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	'C' Type units (Deptl.)	...	...	New type	10	55.0	20	100.0	30	150.0	60	305.0	100	500.0
2.	Combined Institution	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	*By provision of working capital loan through Blocks	...	...	...	300	60.0	400	80.0	600	120.0	1,300	260.0	2,000	400.0
	Total:					115.0		180.0		270.0		565.0		900.0

* Persons

8

CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY (RURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS) INDUSTRY

DETAILS: III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Serial No.	Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third plan: 1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		At the close of III Plan. No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
		Functioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	(Value in thousands of rupees).													
1.	Carpentry	90	...	90	20	396.0	20	396.0	20	396.0	150	1,188.0	50	990.0
2.	* Distribution of tools	3,919	...	3,919	200	20.0	300	30.0	300	30.0	800	80.0	4,000	400.0
3.	Worksheds	30	...	30	10	120.0	10	120.0	10	120.0	60	360.0	50	600.0
4.	Blacksmithy	43	...	43	15	459.9	10	306.6	10	306.6	78	1,073.1	50	1,533.0
5.	* Blacksmithy Distribution of tools	1,807	...	1,807	150	22.5	300	45.0	300	45.0	750	112.5	2,000	300.0
6.	Worksheds	30	...	30	10	110.0	10	110.0	10	110.0	60	330.0	50	550.0
7.	Combined Unit or Common Facility Workshop	29	...	29	5	200.0	5	200.0	5	200.0	44	600.0	15	600.0
8.	* Training programme	...	...	...	450	162.0	400	144.0	400	144.0	1,250	450.0	300	108.0
				Total:		1,490.4		1,351.6		1,351.6		4,193.6		5,081.0

* Persons.

VILLAGE LEATHER

This industry comes fourth in point of the number of workers engaged in the trade. Nevertheless, it is one of the principal industries which help to earn foreign exchange. The importance of the industry and the vital role which it can play in the development of our economy can be seen from the following paragraphs occurring in "The Report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research:"

"Madras has long been a leading centre of the tanning industry. In 1957-58, there were 78 tanneries, registered under the Factories Act, employing about 6,000 workers. In addition, it was estimated that there were as many as 400 small-scale units outside it. Of the output of large-scale tanneries in India, 62 per cent is from Madras.

About 90 per cent of the raw hides and 80 per cent of the raw skins required by the State tanneries are brought from other States. In 1957-58 over 15,000 tons of raw hides and 11,000 tons of skins were imported into Madras. Lately, the main sources of supply of good quality hides were lost to Pakistan. Also, sentiment against cattle slaughter is getting pronounced in many parts of India. As a result, the industry is finding it increasingly difficult to get quality hides in sufficient quantities. The production of skins is adequate, but during the last two years the prices have increased sharply because of large bulk purchases of raw skins by the U. S. A. and the USSR. The supplies of tanning materials, wattle bark and chemicals, although imported, present no difficulty.

The main markets for the tanned hides and skins, known to the trade as E. I. leather, are in England and to a lesser extent in the Continental countries. Only a quarter of the production is consumed within the State for making footwear and other leather products.

The domestic demand for leather has been growing and the trend is bound to continue; with rise in income, people tend to buy more of shoes, suitcases and other consumer goods made out of leather. There is also a demand from industries, particularly cotton and jute textile mills; at present barely 4 per cent of their requirements is met by indigenous

CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY (RURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS) INDUSTRY

DETAILS : III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Serial No.	Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third plan						At the close of III Plan, No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
					1963-64		1964-65		1965-66					
		Func-tioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	(Value in thousands of rupees).													
1.	Carpentry	90	...	90	20	396.0	20	396.0	20	396.0	150	1,188.0	50	990.0
2.	* Distribution of tools	3,919	...	3,919	200	20.0	300	30.0	300	30.0	800	80.0	4,000	400.0
3.	Worksheds	30	...	30	10	120.0	10	120.0	10	120.0	60	360.0	50	600.0
4.	Blacksmithy	43	...	43	15	459.9	10	306.6	10	306.6	78	1,073.1	50	1,533.0
5.	* Blacksmithy Distribution of tools	1,807	...	1,807	150	22.5	300	45.0	300	45.0	750	112.5	2,000	300.0
6.	Worksheds	30	...	30	10	110.0	10	110.0	10	110.0	60	330.0	50	550.0
7.	Combined Unit or Common Facility Workshop	29	...	29	5	200.0	5	200.0	5	200.0	44	600.0	15	600.0
8.	* Training programme	...	...	...	450	162.0	400	144.0	400	144.0	1,250	450.0	300	108.0
				Total :		1,490.4		1,351.6		1,351.6		4,193.6		5,081.0

* Persons.

CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY INDUSTRY (BOARD)

DETAILS : III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Serial No.	Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of III Plan, No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
					1963-64		1964-65		1965-66					
		Func-tioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	(Value in thousands of rupees)													
1.	'C' Type units (Depttl.)	...	...	New type	10	55.0	20	100.0	30	150.0	60	305.0	100	500.0
2.	Combined Institution	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	*By provision of working capital loan through Blocks	...	...	...	300	60.0	400	80.0	600	120.0	1,300	260.0	2,000	400.0
				Total :		115.0		180.0		270.0		565.0		900.0

* Persons

8

production. Notwithstanding the competition from substitutes, the foreign demand for natural leather continues to be good. But the problem seems to be that the price of Indian-made leather is too high. The Central Leather Research Institute has been established to help the industry by evolving improved processes and new uses for leather. The Leather Export Promotion Council is tackling the problem and if their effort at improving and standardizing the quality and cutting costs are successful, the industry will be greatly strengthened.

Bonemeal: An estimate shows that 84,000 tons of bones are available every year from slaughtered and fallen animals in Madras State. Part of this is crushed in the local bone mills for making bone-meal fertilizer. The production of bone-meal and grist in 1958-59 is placed at 16,500 tons. The cost of collecting bones from widely scattered centres is the main deterrent to their industrial utilization. The specific recommendation of the Council for the industrial utilization of bones is a plant for producing Gelatine to supply the proposed raw film factory near Ootacamund. The suggested capacity is 5.5 tons of Ossein and 11 tons of Dicalcium Phosphate.

"Fifteen units are suggested for industries based on livestock, ten in leather products and five in bone-meal. Madras leads the country in the tanning industry; it produces nearly all the famous E.I. leather exported to foreign markets. The industry is established on large as well as small-scale, but the bulk of the units are of small size. It is estimated that there are roughly 500 small-scale tanneries in the State which process eight to nine million hides and 20 to 22 million skins annually. Although employment in registered factories is 6,000—in actual fact, it is several times higher.

"Tanning industry has been an important industry in the **State** for decades. As a result, a large number of highly skilled workers are available who constitute the prime location factor for the industry. Hides and skins are obtained locally as well as from other States in the country. On account of the export orientation of tanning industry and the relatively small local demand, manufacture of footwear and other leather

products has not developed in the State on any big scale. At present these products are largely imported from Agra and Calcutta.

"With spread of education and growth of urbanization, the habit of wearing shoes and chappals is gradually spreading in the South. Demand for other leather products is also rising. In addition, industrial leather used chiefly in jute, textiles and silk industries, now almost entirely imported, can be manufactured locally from available leather.

"One of the handicaps facing leather tanning industry is dependence on imported tanning materials. Government of Madras is undertaking large-scale plantations of wattle which would, it is expected, meet a good part of the requirements for vegetable tanning materials. With the developments discussed above, industries based on leather would have good prospects in the State"

One aspect of the industry is flaying and bone crushing. The flaying centres opened in the villages have been doing useful work in teaching the flayers the scientific methods of flaying and finding full use for the offals. This needs to be extended to cover all areas.

The other aspect is tanning. The village tanners have been greatly affected by the extension of rural electrification and provision of electric pump-sets. The village tanners have so far been using only elementary techniques in tanning, since they were enough so far as provision of water buckets and other articles necessary for agriculture was concerned. With the spread of electricity, unless the tanners improve their techniques of tanning adequate enough to meet the needs of footwear industry as also the foreign market they will lose their profession. Hence it is necessary that our programme should cover the tanners as quickly as the extension of electricity to rural areas. The provision of community tanning sheds with common pits with some equipment like setting table, defleshing knife etc. provision of water supply etc. are the immediate needs of the industry. After providing all these physical needs there should be a trained tanning Instructor for a group of villages who can go to the tanners periodically and advise them regarding the composition of tanning materials and other processes. The finishing of leather should be at a central place, in a unit with power-operated machines. These should be linked up with marketing depots which would not only deal with the finished tanned leather but also in raw hides and skins, tanning materials etc.

The village tanner is an excellent example of an artisan who pursues his profession to supplement his earnings from agricultural labour. That is why he is able to compete with the origanised tannery.

The improvement of the tanning technique, collection and preservation of raw hides and skins, community tanning sheds, provision of good water supply, simple tools, advancing of loans to artisans, organisation of small sales depots as adjuncts to the Central Leather Marketing Depot at Madras are some of the things to be attended to. Reducing the period of tanning is yet another important step to be taken to enable tanners to improve the earnings. In addition provision of finishing units with power-operated machines is also essential to enable the artisan to finish his leather and get a good price.

Decentralised production of foot-wear as in Kanpur in U.P. may also be tried.

Tanners are mostly Harijans and hence require to be assisted in a large measure if the objective of improving the weaker section of the community is to be achieved.

Tanning thrives mostly in dry areas and hence any development of this industry will aim at improving the condition of backward tracts.

In the accompanying statment an idea is given about the coverage of the industry during the rest of the third Plan period and also under the fourth Plan. The total outlay under the fourth Plan comes to Rs 38,20,200. The number of tanning units and flaying centres to be started during the fourth Plan will be 26 and 65 respectively, the number of workers to be employed being 16, 418.

FLAYING INDUSTRY

III and IV Plan—at a glance

(Rupees in thousands)

Flaying Centres

Details	Board Funds		Block Funds		Production
	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Rs.
III Plan:					
Coverage upto 31-3-1963	180	...	3	...	...
1963-64	18	130.4	4	25.5	284.0
1964-65	30	286.0	9	38.2	352.0
1965-66	30	340.0	9	38.2	432.0
At the end of III Plan	258	...	25	...	...
IV Plan:					
IV Plan	120	766.0	60	248.0	762.0
At the end of IV Plan	378	...	85	...	...

TANNING INDUSTRY

III AND IV PLAN — AT A GLANCE

Details	Board Funds		Block Funds	
	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.
	(Rupees in thousands)			
III Plan:				
Coverage upto 31-3-1963	3,189	...	3,958	...
1963–64	1,460	500.1	1,240	67.0
1964–65	1,849	587.0	1,240	67.0
1965–66	2,845	457.1	1,240	67.0
At the end of III Plan	8,643	...	7,678	...
IV Plan:				
IV Plan	8,738	2,356.2	7,500	450.0
At the end of IV Plan	17,381	...	15,178	...

LEATHER INDUSTRY—TANNING

DETAILS : III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Serial No.	Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of III Plan. No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
					1963-64		1964-65		1965-66					
		Func-tioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	BLOCK FUNDS (Value in thousands of rupees)													
1.	Tanneries	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	*Tools distribution	3,958	...	3,958	940	47.0	940	47.0	940	47.0	...	141.0	3,000	150.0
3.	Tanning sheds	22 sheds	...	22	10	20.0	10	20.0	10	20.0	...	60.0	150	300.0
	Total:					67.0	...	67.0	...	67.0	...	201.0	...	450.0

* The number of units here denotes the number of persons covered.

LEATHER INDUSTRY

DETAILS : III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third plan: 1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		At the close of III Plan. No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
	Func-tioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				(Value in thousands of rupees).									
Flaying and Bone Crushing	33	27	60	6	74.4	10	124.0	10	124.0	86	322.4	40	496.0
Intensive Flaying Centres	2	...	2	1	54.0	3	162.0	4	216.0	10	432.0	5	270.0
Model Tanneries	7	16	23	12	315.6	8	210.4	7	184.1	50	710.1	20	526.0
Tanning Demonstration Parties	2	...	2	...	...	2	13.6	...	...	4	13.6	4	27.2
Chrome Tanning and Finishing Centre	...	...	...	1	72.0	1	100.0	...	...	2	172.0	2	200.0
Central Marketing Depot	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100.0
Small Marketing Depot	2	2	4	3	60.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	10	120.0	5	100.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
* Grants to Individuals :													
New tanning pits	1,976 / Rs. 395.20	...	...	200	40.0	1,000	200.0	1,000	200.0	2,200	440.0	6,000	1,200.0
Repairs to old pits	821 / Rs. 41.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	5.0	200	10.0	...	...
Aid to cobblers	300 / Rs. 15.0	...	...	100	5.0	200	10.0	800	40.0	1,100	55.0	3,000	150.0
Seminars and refresher courses	...	...	2	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	...	15.0	5	30.0
Publicity and Propaganda	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	3.0	...	3.0	...	8.5	5	25.0
† Leather Workers Cooperative Society	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total :	628.5	...	873.0	...	797.1	...	2,298.6	...	3,124.2

* The numbers given under columns 2, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 denotes the number of persons covered by the scheme.

† No provision has been made, since the provision under Model Tanneries will be diverted to Cooperatives according to the needs of the locality.

VILLAGE OIL

Village Oil is one of the processing industries in which more than 11,000 persons are engaged. A study of the investment-wage ratio will reveal that a good many of those engaged in it require aid for the raw materials to be processed into a consumable product. Nearly 90% of the cost of the finished product represents the cost of the raw materials. Hence the investment per head including working capital is very high. Therefore, if such processing industries should continue to remain in the villages it is not enough to improve the techniques of production alone. The organisation of artisans is the most essential aspect of development and will by itself form the technique. This will enable them to secure bulk purchase of raw materials, ware-housing facilities etc. Chekku oil still holds its preference over mill or expeller oil. Indeed the consumer is ready to pay a little more for the ghani oil. However, if this preference should remain great care should be exercised on the production of quality and pure oil. Agmarking of oil is one method of ensuring purity.

The cake is now being used as a cattle feed. The ghani cakes contain some oil which can be extracted by the solvent extraction process., Hence where the accumulation of ghani cake is high, solvent extraction plants may be established.

Further the cakes, especially gingelly and cocoanut cakes may be used for the preparation of highly nutritive products for human consumption.

Many improvements in ghani are also being made. These improvements will have to be effected in all existing ghanis. It needs a sustained effort and the organisation of co-operatives will facilitate this.

One hundred and fortyeight oil-producers co-operative societies were functioning during 1962-63 and produced oil and oil cakes worth Rs. 1,10,00,693. Sales recorded a little over the value of production. It is proposed to cover by the end of the third Plan period 4,267 artisans. The fourth Plan will cover 2,700, the outlay being Rs. 83,90,000. The production expected at the end of the fourth Plan is Rs. 2,41,01,000. Sales are expected to reach Rs. 2,44,14,000. The details are available in the accompanying statement.

VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY

III & IV PLAN – AT A GLANCE

(Rupees in thousands)

Details	Board Funds		Block Funds		Board Units		Block Units	
	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Production	Sales Rs.	Production	Sales Rs.
III Plan:								
Coverage upto 31-3-1963	3,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1963-64	200	938.0	...	...	12,166	12,324.0	...	...
1964-65	200	1,023.0	...	...	12,936	13,104.0	...	...
1965-66	200	1,084.0	...	...	13,706	13,884.0	...	...
At the end of III Plan	4,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV Plan:								
IV Plan	2,700	8,390.0	...	...	24,101	24,414.0	...	...
At the end of IV Plan	6,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OIL INDUSTRY

DETAILS : III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Serial No.	Description	Units as on 31-3-1963			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of the III Plan No. of units	Outlay 1963–66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
		Functioning	To be started	Total	1963–64 No. of Units	1963–64 Outlay Rs.	1964–65 No. of Units	1964–65 Outlay Rs.	1965–66 No. of Units	1965–66 Outlay Rs.			No. of Units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	(Value in thousands of rupees)													
1.	Co-operative Societies	146	2	148	10	...	10	...	10	...	178	...	60	...
2.	* Share capital loan	...	...	3667	200	17.5	200	17.5	200	17.5	600	52.5	1,200	105.0
3.	Working capital loan													
	(i) Co-ops.	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	300.0	...	600.0
	(ii) † Individual artisans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500.0
4.	‡ Loan for stocking of oil seeds	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	100	...	...	300.0	...	600.0
5.	Sheds for tradl. ghanis	...	...	22	...	...	30	30.0	50	50.0	80	80.0	100	100.0
6.	Filter Machine	...	...	3	...	...	10	3.0	20	6.0	30	9.0	100	30.0
7.	Godown													
	'A' Type			1	10	200.0	10	200.0	10	200.0	30	600.0	50	1,000.0
	'B' Type	...	...	4	20	200.0	20	200.0	20	200.0	60	600.0	50	500.0
8.	Purchase and repair of tradl. ghanis	...	...	102	...	...	...	30.0	...	30.0	...	60.0	...	200.0
9.	Publicity and Propaganda	...	...	...	...	5.0	...	5.0	...	10.0	...	20.0	...	30.0
10.	Management grant	...	...	...	...	245.0	...	257.5	...	270.0	...	772.5	...	1,000.0
11.	Production subsidy					70.0	...	80.0	...	100.0	...	250.0	...	425.0
*12.	Colonisation scheme (Colony of 20 houses)					(4 colonies per year — 20 colonies)						...	...	2,300.0
13.	Loan	Rs.	5,000.0 loan											
14.	Common amenities	,,	10,000.0 loan											
15.	Cost of construction.	,,	1,00,000.0	50% loan and 50% grant										
	Total :	Rs.	1,15,000.0											
					Total :	937.5	...	1,023.0	...	1,023.5	...	3,044.0	...	8,390.0

* The number given under columns 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 under item 2 denotes the number of persons covered.

† (a) Purchase of Bulls and Ghani Rs. 500
(b) Working Capital loan ... ,, 500
Rs. 1,000

‡ Reduced provision has been made since repayments in the III Plan period will be utilised.

OIL INDUSTRY

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION AND SALES

Details		Production (in lakhs) Rs.	Sales Rs.
1. 1962-63	...	110.00	111.70
2. 1963-64	...	121.66	123.24
3. 1964-65	...	129.36	131.04
4. 1965-66	...	137.06	138.84
5. At the end of IV Plan	...	241.01	244.14

HANDPOUNDING OF PADDY

This is also a processing industry coming next to village oil in terms of employment potential. The problems are the same here as in oil. The investment wage ratio is also almost the same, the cost of raw materials representing almost the cost of the finished product. At present bulk of the production is consumed by institutions like hostels, hospitals and jails. 109 societies were functioning in 1962-63, their turnover being nearly Rs. 25 lakhs.

The problem of finance can be got over by arranging for bulk purchase of paddy and warehousing facilities. The question of marketing is also a factor to be given serious consideration. Hitherto handpounded rice was sought to be popularised only on grounds of rural employment. Unless the nutritional aspect of handpounded rice is brought home to the people by means of intensive propaganda the industry may present a problem if institutional consumption stops. One way of inculcating the habit in the people is to start with children and introduce handpounded rice in schools for mid-day meals. The programme for the future has to be related to these factors. The coverage expected by the end of the third Plan is, 5,312 artisans and that at the end of the fourth Plan is 8,812. The outlay during the fourth Plan is Rs. 24,46,700. The production expected to be recorded by the end of the fourth Plan is Rs. 2.5 crores. Sales may reach Rs. 2.63 crores.

HANDPOUNDING OF PADDY

III AND IV PLAN — AT A GLANCE

(Rupees in thousands)

Details	Board Funds		Block Funds		Board Units		Block Units	
	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Production Rs.	Sales Rs.	Production Rs.	Sales Rs.
III Plan:								
Coverage upto 31-3-1963	3,632	...	...		...	...	...	
1963-64	450	550.0	...		4,000.0	4,200.0	...	
1964-65	630	583.0	...		7,100.0	7,450.0	...	
1965-66	600	716.0	...		9,100.0	9,000.0	...	
At the end of III Plan	5,312	...	...		25,000.0	26,250.0	...	
IV Plan:								
IV Plan	3,500	2,446.7	...		...	...	...	
At the end of IV Plan	8,812	...	...		...	...	...	

HANDPOUNDING OF PADDY

DETAILS : III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of III Plan. No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
				1963-64		1964-65		1965-66					
	Functioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(Value in thousands of rupees)													
Co-operatives	109	...	109	11	...	15	...	15	...	150	...	100	...
Share capital	...	...	...	150 P	13.1	210 P	18.3	200 P	17.5	560 P	48.9	1000 P	87.5
* Stocking loan	...	...	...	15	15.0	...	21.0	...	20.0	...	56.0	100	100.0
* Working capital	...	...	...	15	15.0	...	21.0	...	20.0	...	56.0	100	100.0
Godown	10	...	10	20	100.0	30	150.0	40	200.0	100	450.0	100	500.0
Workshed	8	...	8	20	60.0	30	90.0	40	120.0	98	270.0	100	300.0
Drying yard	15	...	15	20	60.0	30	90.0	40	120.0	105	270.0	100	300.0
Implements for parboiling	10	...	10	20	16.0	30	24.0	40	32.0	100	72.0	100	80.0
Other equipment chakkis	751	...	751	300	18.0	300	18.0	400	24.0	1000	60.0	1000	60.0
† Marketing Depot-Big	...	...	...	1	61.0	2	122.0	2	122.0	5	305.0	10	610.0
‡ Marketing Depot-Small	...	6	...	6	180.0	...	...	...	...	6	180.0	6	180.0
Production subsidy	...	...	...	15	11.9	21	28.7	20	40.5	56	81.1	100	129.2
Total:					550.0		583.0		716.0		1,849.0		2,446.7

P (Persons).

* Reduced provision has been made since the repayments in III Plan period will be utilised.

† Includes working capital of Rs. 50,000 for each depot.

‡ Includes working capital of Rs. 25,000 for each depot.

HANDPOUNDING OF PADDY

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION AND SALES

Details		Production Rs.	Sales Rs.
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
1.	1962–63 ...	24.38	25.12
2.	1963–64 ...	40.00	42.00
3.	1964–65 ...	71.00	74.50
4.	1965–66 ...	91.00	96.00
5.	At the end of IV Plan period ...	250.00	262.50

BEE-KEEPING

This industry can claim to have covered almost the entire State. Therefore, the present programme should be one of intensification of the campaign and concentration on patches which have not been fully explored already. The Board has already taken up the development of special tracts like Javadi Hills, Shevroy Hills, Cauvery belt, etc. Bee nurseries have been started with a view to raising bee colonies and rearing queen bees to meet the demand of the bee-keepers. Though marketing has not so far presented any problem, the Board has promoted a few co-operative societies for looking after the marketing side. On the training side, provision has been made for a three-month training course in the Plan. One of the features of the Board's policy has been to provide the bee-keepers with standard hives at as low a price as possible. The standards prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution are maintained with slight modifications wherever called for. The City of Madras has not been left out of the Board's programme of work.

In addition to the Board's schemes, the State Government in the Harijan Welfare Department have been allotting funds for free distribution of hives and bee colonies among the Harijans and the hill tribes.

As regards research, the Board plans to have a small section opened to study the problem relating to bee-enemies, bee-diseases, planned pollination service and migratory bee-keeping. It will also study the problem facing the industry on account of spraying and dusting of insecticides and pesticides by ryots for crop protection.

The accompanying statements will show the expected achievements by the end of the third Plan and the programme under the fourth Plan.

BEE-KEEPING

III & IV PLAN – AT A GLANCE

(Kgs. and Rupees in thousands)

Details	Board Funds		Block Funds		Board Units		Block Units	
	Beehive boxes Distribution	Outlay Rs.	Beehive boxes Distribution	Outlay Rs.	Production of Honey Kgs.	Value Rs.	Production of Honey Kgs.	Value Rs.
III Plan:								
Coverage upto 31-3-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1963–64	4,000	145.4	11,200	448.0	20.8	83.2	67.5	270.0
1964–65	12,000	498.4	15,000	600.0	43.2	172.8	90.0	360.0
1965–66	10,000	454.9	15,000	600.0	63.6	254.2	112.5	450.0
At the end of III Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV Plan:								
IV Plan	25,000	977.5	18,750	1,500.0	100.3	401.0	188.0	752.0
At the end of IV Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: 1. By means of subsidy and collection of difference in value from parties, the expenditure on distribution of boxes will be fully recovered – III Plan Rs. 10,06,000 and Rs. 39,31,000.

2. By sale of bee colonies by the Nurseries, Rs. 41,000 in III Plan and Rs. 1,02,000 are expected as Board's receipts.

BEE-KEEPING

DETAILS : III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Description	Units as on 31-3-1963			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of the III Plan No. of units	Outlay 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
	Functioning	To be started	Total	1963-64 No. of Units	1963-64 Outlay Rs.	1964-65 No. of Units	1964-65 Outlay Rs.	1965-66 No. of Units	1965-66 Outlay Rs.			No. of Units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(Value in thousands of rupees).													
Nursery	5	1	6	1	30.5	5	152.5	5	152.5	17	335.5	...	...
Model Apiary	1	...	1	1	5.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	8	35.0	10	50.0
Sub-stations	35	...	35	5	6.6	10	13.2	10	13.2	60	33.0	50	66.0
School units	10	...	10	10	5.0	20	10.0	50	25.0	90	40.0	100	50.0
Training programme	...	...	...	4 / 30 P	3.3	5 / 40 P	4.2	5 / 40 P	4.2	14	11.7	20 / 200 P	16.5
* Summer course (Bee-keepers Camp)	...	...	...	2 / 60 P	1.0	5 / 150 P	2.5	10 / 300 P	5.0	17 / 410 P	8.5	50 / 1,500 P	25.0
Seminar	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	2.0	...	2.0	...	5.0	...	10.0
† Bee-hives distribution	...	...	...	4,000	64.0	12,000	192.0	10,000	160.0	26,000	416.0	25,000	400.0
Equipment	...	250 sets	...	220	3.0	500	15.0	500	15.0	1,220	33.0	2,000	60.0
Research work	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	1	50.0	1	200.0
Cooperatives	19	...	19	2	...	4	...	5	...	30	...	...	...
Share capital	...	...	...	...	1	...	2.0	...	3.0	...	6.0	...	...
Working capital	...	...	...	...	15.0	...	20.0	...	30.0	...	65.0	...	...
Stocking honey	...	...	...	...	10.0	...	20.0	...	30.0	...	60.0	...	100.0
				Total :	145.4		498.4		454.9		1,098.7		977.5

P (Persons).

* Candidates to be trained-110 ; Classes to be conducted-14.

† The Commission is expected to subsidise the cost of hives at Rs. 7.50 per hive. Smokers and extractors-one set Rs. 27-50% subsidised.

BEE-KEEPING (BOARD)

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION AND SALES

Details	Production Kgs.	Production Rs.	No. of colonies	Value Rs.
	(Rupees in thousands)			
1. 1962-63	...	...	...	...
2. 1963-64	20,800	83.2	1,050	6.3
3. 1964-65	43,280	172.8	2,400	14.4
4. 1965-66	63,550	254.2	3,400	20.4
5. At the end of IV Plan	100,250	401.0	3,400	20.4

BEE-KEEPING (DETAILS)

Description	1963-64 Production Kgs. (1)	Rs. (2)	1964-65 Production Kgs. (3)	Rs. (4)	1965-66 Production Kgs. (5)	Rs. (6)	IV Plan Production Kgs. (7)	Rs. (8)
	(Rupees in thousands)							
* Nursery Colonies	1,050	6.3	2,400	14.4	3,400	20.4	3,400	20.4
Model Apiaries	300	1.2	700	2.8	1,300	5.2	2,700	10.8
Sub-stations	14,000	56.0	17,500	70.0	21,000	84.0	44,000	176.0
School units	1,500	2.0	1,000	4.0	2,250	9.0	4,750	19.0
Bee-hives distribution	6,000	24.0	24,000	96.0	39,000	156.0	2,02,000	808.0

* The number given in columns 1, 3, 5 and 7 denotes the number of colonies.

BEE-KEEPING INDUSTRY (BLOCK UNITS)

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION AND SALES

Details	Production Kgs.	Sales Rs.
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1. 1962-63	...	...
2. 1963-64	67,500	2.70
3. 1964-65	90,000	3.60
4. 1965-66	1,12,500	4.50
5. At the end of IV Plan	1,88,000	7.52

LIME

This is another industry recently added to the list of industries within the purview of the Board. This industry will mostly benefit the Harijans who are backward. There are more than 5,000 lime workers in this State. The industry has great significance in the context of shortage of cement. The present programme is provision of improved kilns and working capital. At the end of the third Plan period, 1,400 workers will have been covered, the total coverage at the end of the fourth Plan being 3,008. The total outlay will not be appreciable as limestone deposits are found in all districts. As however, the workers are economically most backward and cannot afford to find even the share capital, it is proposed to organise by the end of the third Plan period, 88 co-operatives at a total cost of Rs. 2,10,000. During the fourth Plan period the number of co-operative societies is expected to be 100, the outlay being Rs. 3 lakhs. In the Blocks the programme contemplated under the fourth Plan is 10 units at a cost of Rs. 87,000, the achievement by the end of the the third Plan being taken as 141 units with a total outlay of Rs. 5,22,000. Production is expected to reach, by the end of third Plan period, Rs. 21,12,000 and sales Rs. 23,23,200. By the end of the fourth Plan, production is expected to reach Rs. 45,12,000 sales touching Rs. 50 lakhs nearly. These figures relate to co-operatives. In Blocks the production at the end of the third Plan will be Rs. 67,68,000 and sales Rs. 74,44,800. During the fourth Plan these will be added to by nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

LIME INDUSTRY

III and IV Plan — at a glance

Details	Board Funds: Artisans covered	Board Funds: Outlay Rs.	Block Funds: Artisans covered	Block Funds: Outlay Rs.	Board Units: Production Rs.	Board Units: Sales Rs.	Block Units: Production Rs.	Block Units: Sales Rs.
			(Value in lakhs)					
III Plan:								
Coverage upto 31-3-1963	449	...	2,592	...	...	...	...	...
1963–64	159	0.60	640	1.74	9.12	10.03	48.48	53.33
1964–65	400	0.75	640	1.74	15.12	16.63	58.08	63.89
1965–66	400	0.75	640	1.74	21.12	23.23	67.68	74.45
At the end of III Plan	1,408	...	4,512	5.22	...	...	...	...
IV Plan:								
IV Plan	1,600	3.00	320	0.87 *	45.12	49.63	72.48	79.72
At the end of IV Plan	3,008	...	4,832	...	...	...	...	...

* Only a small provision is made.

LIME INDUSTRY

Details: III and IV Plan (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Serial No.	Description	Units as on 31-3-63: Functioning	Units as on 31-3-63: To be started	Units as on 31-3-63: Total	1963-64: No. of units	1963-64: Outlay Rs.	1964-65: No. of units	1964-65: Outlay Rs.	1965-66: No. of units	1965-66: Outlay Rs.	At the close of III Plan. No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme: No. of units	Fourth Plan programme: Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
						(Value in thousands of rupees)								
1.	Co-operatives	4	14	18	20	60.0	25	75.0	25	75.0	88	210.0	100	300.0
2.	* Panchayat Undertakings	81	...	81	20	174.0	20	174.0	20	174.0	141	522.0	10	87.0
	Total:					234·0		249.0		249.0		732.0		387.0

* One Panchayat Unit is equal to two Co-operative units.

LIME INDUSTRY (CO-OPERATIVES)

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION AND SALES

Details	Production Rs.	Sales Rs.
(Rupees in lakhs)		
1. 1962–63	...	...
2. 1963–64	9.12	10.03
3. 1964–65	15.12	16.63
4. 1965–66	21.12	23.23
5. At the end of IV Plan	45.12	49.63

LIME INDUSTRY (PANCHAYATS)

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION AND SALES

Details	Production Rs.	Sales Rs.
(Rupees in lakhs)		
1. 1962–63	...	...
2. 1963–64	48.48	53.33
3. 1964–65	58.08	63.89
4. 1965–66	67.68	74.45
5. At the end of IV Plan	72.48	79.72

HANDMADE PAPER

Handmade Paper industry envisages the utilisation of waste materials like hosiery-cuttings, gunny waste, straw, grass, tailor-cuttings and waste paper. These materials are not being put to gainful use. At the same time, even with the advancement of the mill sector, certain categories of paper, will have to come from the handmade section, like document paper, bond paper, drawing paper etc. Till lately we were importing handmade paper from other countries. Hence, the development of the industry is very necessary. Quite apart from these, handmade paper is an example of a village industry which while satisfying the definition of a village industry can be taken up by the educated unemployed. Though the investment is high, the wage portion is 40 per cent. Hence this industry will provide opportunities of employment to a growing class of people in the villages. Evidence of the development possibilities of this industry can be had from the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. It says :

> "A large quantity of cuttings and linters are available from textile mills. It is recommended that the plant with a capacity of 90,000 lb. per year should be set up at Madras to produce high quality handmade paper from these materials. There is sufficient demand for bond and legal document paper from the Government as well as in the open market to warrant this capacity."

Handmade paper industry has many problems. The first is proper location of the unit. The design of the factory place, manufacture of dependable machines, availability of trained staff etc. are problems which, in recent years, have received great attention. The industry will be in a position to progress in future without much hindrance.

The accompanying statement will show that by the end of the third Plan, 844 artisans will be covered and by the end of the fourth Plan, 1804. The outlay for the fourth Plan is Rs. 14,16,000. Production is expected to reach Rs. 11,30,000 and sales Rs. 11,90,000.

HANDMADE PAPER INDUSTRY

III AND IV PLAN—AT A GLANCE

Details	Board Funds: Artisans covered	Board Funds: Outlay Rs.	Board Units: Production Rs.	Board Units: Sales Rs.
	(Rupees in thousands)			
III Plan:				
Coverage up to 31-3-1963	257	...	...	...
1963–64	295	296.5	360.0	375.0
1964–65	146	439.3	540.0	565.0
1965–66	146	430.5	680.0	715.0
At the end o III Plan	844	...	...	...
IV Plan:				
IV Plan	960	1,416.0	1,130.0	1,190.0
At the end of IV Plan	1,804	...	...	...

HANDMADE PAPER INDUSTRY

DETAILS: III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Description	Units as on 31-3-1963			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of the III Plan No. of units	Outlay 1963–66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
	Functioning	To be started	Total	1963–64 No. of Units	1963–64 Outlay Rs.	1964–65 No. of Units	1964–65 Outlay Rs.	1965–66 No. of Units	1965–66 Outlay Rs.			No. of Units*	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				(Value in thousands of rupees)									
Medium-size units	8	9	17	2	200.0	3	300.0	3	300.0	25	800.0	10	1,000.0
Addl. equipment for the units.	...	...	...	...	37.5	...	18.8	...	20.0	...	76.3	10	75.0
* Home units	6	...	6	...	...	5	37.5	5	37.5	10	75.0	20	150.0
School units	...	...	...	...	...	5	12.0	5	12.0	10	24.0	25	36.0
Training programme	80/P	...	80/P	2/20 P	4.0	2/20 P	4.0	2/20 P	4.0	...	12.0	10/200 P	20.0
Seminars and Re-fresher courses.	...	...	...	...	5.0	...	5.0	...	5.0	...	15.0	...	25.0
Propaganda and Publicity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	2.0	...	4.0	...	10.0
Management Grant...		...	...	...	50.0	...	60.0	...	50.0	...	160.0	...	100·0
Total:					296.5		439.3		430.5		1,166.3		1,416.0

* These units will be attached to the existing departmental ones.
P (Persons).

HANDMADE PAPER INDUSTRY

III and IV Plan

Production and Sales

	Details	Production Rs.	Sales Rs.
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
1.	1962–63	...	...
2.	1963–64	3.60	3.75
3.	1964–65	5.40	5.65
4.	1965–66	6.80	7.15
5.	At the end of IV Plan period	11.30	11.90

GUR AND KHANDSARI

The Board arranges for demonstration to the ryots of the use of the several varieties of clarificants, the best method of preparing Gur and Khandsari and the use of the centrifugals. Loans are advanced to individuals for the purchase of crushers and equipment and to societies formed for the promotion of the industry. Agriculturists are generally interested in the manufacture of gur only. Only when the price of gur goes down, they turn to the manufacture of Khandsari. They are guided by market trends and the co-operatives help them to arrange for storage if the market develops an unfavourable trend for them.

There are 1.86 lakh acres under sugar cane crop in this State which give 6.29 lakh tons of sugar cane (in terms of gur). The existing sugar factories (6 Nos.) crush 0.79 lakh tons of cane (in terms of gur) to produce 0.68 lakh tons of white sugar. The rest of the cane is crushed to produce 5.5 lakh tons of gur.

At the end of the third Plan 14 sugar factories will produce 1.25 lakh tons of white sugar crushing 1.44 lakh tons of cane (in terms of gur) which leaves 4.75 lakh tons of cane (in terms of gur) for the manufacture of Gur and Khandsari.

The accompanying statements will show the number of societies to be started and the type of assistance to be given. Production is expected to reach Rs. 1,97,85,000 by the end of the fourth Plan.

GUR AND KHANDSARI INDUSTRY

Details : III and IV Plan (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of III Plan No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
				1963-64		1964-65		1965-66					
	Functioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(Value in thousands of rupees)													
Demonstration Centres	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equipment & implements	...	...	...	...	47.3	2	40.0	2	40.0	...	127.3	...	...
* Training schemes	...	...	...	20/C	2.0	100/C	10.0	100/C	10.0	220/C	22.0	100/C	10.0
Production Units	...	...	...	4	66.0	4	66.0	4	66.0	12	198.0	5	82.5
Co-operatives	8	...	8	1	...	4	...	5	...	18	...	...	...
Working capital	...	...	...	...	10.0	...	40.0	...	50.0	...	100.0	...	100.0
Share capital	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	4.0	...	5.0	...	10.0	...	10.0
Godowns	...	...	...	1	14.0	4	56.0	5	70.0	10	140.0	10	140.0
			Total :		140.3		216.0		241.0		597.3		342.5

* C–Candidates to be trained.

GUR AND KHANDSARI INDUSTRY

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION

Details		Production Rs.
(Rupees in lakhs)		
1. 1962–63	...	20.50
2. 1963–64	...	46.10
3. 1964–65	...	71.70
4. 1965–66	...	97.30
5. At the end of IV Plan	...	197.85

COTTAGE MATCH

This is one of the village industries which faces keen competition from big match factories and therefore, requires liberal aid from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

The demand for softwood for veneers and splints has been on the increase, while the supply position is not very encouraging. Therefore, bamboo is being gradually substituted for softwood. One unit is functioning at Valliyoor in Tirunelveli District. The quality of matches produced here is also improving. Three more units are to be started in Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Salem Districts. In selecting these areas, due consideration has been given to factors like dry cultivation in the area, cheap labour etc.

The programme for the rest of the third Plan period and the fourth Plan are detailed in the accompanying statement. At the end of the fourth Plan, 760 artisans will have been covered and production may touch Rs. 9,00,000.

COTTAGE MATCH INDUSTRY

III & IV PLAN – AT A GLANCE

Details	Board Units		
	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Production Rs.
	(Rupees in thousands)		
III Plan:			
Coverage upto 31-3-1963	28	...	...
1963–64	124	...	90.0*
1964–65	114	117.9	315.0
1965–66	114	117.9	450.0
At the end of III Plan	...	...	...
IV Plan:			
IV Plan	380	393.0	900.0
At the end of IV Plan	760	...	...

* Production in 3 units from October 1963 onwards only.

COTTAGE MATCH INDUSTRY

DETAILS: III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of III Plan. No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
				1963-64		1964-65		1965-66					
	Func-tioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(Value in thousands of rupees)													
Cottage Match Industry	1	3	4	...	...	3	117.9	3	117.9	10	235.8	10	393.0

MATCH INDUSTRY

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION

Details		Production Rs.
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1. 1962–63	...	14,700
2. 1963–64	...	90,000
3. 1964–65	...	3,15,000
4. 1965–66	...	4,50,000
5. At the end of IV Plan	...	9,00,000

SOAP

The collection of non-edible oil seeds is not new to the Madras State. The soap units using non-edible oils were first started in 1957. The soap manufactured answers to Indian Standards Grade II washing soap. The selling price is also comparatively cheap.

The main object of opening soap units in rural parts is to bring about self-sufficiency in respect of all necessaries of life in those parts. Also, this will induce the villagers to collect all available non-edible oil seeds in the neighbourhood of the soap centres and thus provide them with maximum part-time employment to the villagers. In order to make available the required technical personnel for the industry, training sections are attached to the soap units at Thuraiyur and Doddambatti in Tiruchirappalli District and at Thirukalikundram in Chingleput District. This section is open to all villagers desirous of joining the course.

At the end of the fourth Plan, 587 artisans will have been covered, the coverage during the fourth Plan being 300. Production and sales are expected to reach 20 lakhs of rupees by then. Other details can be found in the accompanying statements.

SOAP INDUSTRY

III & IV PLAN – AT A GLANCE

(Value in thousands of rupees)

Details	Board Units			
	Artisans covered	Outlay Rs.	Production Rs.	Sales Rs.
III Plan:				
Coverage upto 31–3–1963	99	...	...	...
1963–64	71	130.0	558.0	590.0
1964–65	53	299.5	771.0	780.0
1965–66	64	347.9	969.0	990.0
At the end of III Plan	287	...	...	...
IV Plan:				
IV Plan	300	...	1,938.0	1,980.0
At the end of IV Plan	587	...	...	...

SOAP INDUSTRY

DETAILS: III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of III Plan No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
				1963-64		1964-65		1965-66					
	Functioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(Value in thousands of rupees)													
Soap Units	24	5	29	3	66.0	8	176.0	10	220.0	50	462.0	50	1,100.0
Oil Pressing Units	4	4	8	...	...	2	18.0	2	18.0	12	36.0	10	90.0
Sales Promotion Units	4	...	4	25	30.0	11	13.0	10	12.0	50	55.0	50	60.0
Seed Godown	1	...	1	1	15.0	5	75.0	5	75.0	12	165.0	20	300.0
Training Programme	2	...	2	3	11.0	2	7.0	3	11.0	10	29.0	10	72.0
Seminar and Refresher course	3	...	3	1	4.0	1	4.0	1	5.0	...	13.0	...	25.0
Publicity and Propaganda	...	...	...	...	5.0	...	6.0	...	7.0	...	18.0	...	25.0
Total:					131.0		299.0		348.0		778.0		1,672.0

SOAP INDUSTRY

III and IV Plan

PRODUCTION AND SALES

	Details		Production Rs.	Sales Rs.
	(Rupees in lakhs)			
1.	1962–63	...	4.50	4.25
2.	1963–64	...	5.58	5.90
3.	1964–65	...	7.71	7.80
4.	1965–66	...	9.69	9.90
5.	At the end of IV Plan	...	19.38	19.80

FIBRE

Fibre is a new addition to the list of industries coming within the purview of the State Board. There are more than 9,000 fibre workers in this State. There are 15 fibre centres established in the Blocks. Fibre extraction is very popular in Kanyakumari District. Though the development of other fibres is not prohibited, the concentration now is on plantain fibre only. The Board contemplates the opening of a Pilot Centre for extraction of plantain fibre and preparation of paper pulp and starch as bye-products in Tirunelveli District. A Pilot Centre for extracting plantain fibre will be started soon at Valliyoor in Tirunelveli District. At the end of the third Plan period the outlay on this industry will have been Rs. 12,14,000. No provision has been made in the fourth Plan for the reason that this is a new industry mainly doing extraction work.

The industry, however, has got great possibilities and can easily develop on the lines of the Khadi programme.

FIBRE INDUSTRY

DETAILS: III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Description	Units as on 31-3-63: Func-tioning	To be started	Total	Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan: 1963-64: No. of units	1963-64: Outlay Rs.	1964-65: No. of units	1964-65: Outlay Rs.	1965-66: No. of units	1965-66: Outlay Rs.	At the close of III Plan No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme: No. of units	Fourth Plan programme: Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
					(Value in thousands of rupees)								
Pilot Centre	3	16	19 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
† Training-cum-Demonstration Centre	...	...	...	3	48.3	...	...	...	...	3	48.3	...	...
‡ Fibre starch and paper pulp production centre	...	...	...	...	...	1	121.4	...	...	1	121.4	...	...
Total:					48.3		121.4				169.7		

* These will be continued for the current year 1963-64.

† No provision made for the IV Plan since this is a new industry mainly doing extraction of plantain fibre.

‡ A Pilot scheme for extraction of plantain fibre, starch and paper manufacturing centre will be started in 64-65. The Commission has promised to finance the entire scheme. The future of the Fibre Industry depends on the results of the Pilot centre opened. Wherever plantain fibre is not successful, instructions have been issued to take to other fibres also.

GOBAR GAS

Gobar Gas Industry is one of the industries taken up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for development since 1962-63. The Commission gives grants and loans on a 50:50 basis for the erection of Gobar Gas plants as designed by the Commission itself to co-operative societies, registered institutions and panchayats for collective benefit of the community. During 1962-63 the State Board did not obtain any funds from the Commission. As regards schemes for 1963-64 it has been decided to obtain funds from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and place the same at the disposal of the Government of Madras for utilisation by the Chief Project Officer, Fuels and Gas Project, Madras. The proposals of the Chief Project Officer for erecting 10 Gobar Gas plants in Rural Extension Training Centres and certain registered institutions have been recommended to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Some more plants are likely to be erected during the financial year 1963-64.

Gobar Gas being a new industry taken up by the State Board, a beginning has been made. Since the State Government have taken up a separate Fuels and Gas Project, it is believed that the industry will gain momentum and develop at a much faster pace during the rest of the third Plan period and in the fourth Plan.

GRAMODYOG SALES DEPOTS

There are now 54 Gramodyog Sales Depots - 34 run by co-operative societies and 20 run departmentally. 15 more are proposed for the rest of the third Plan and another 15 under the fourth Plan. Leather and hand-pounded rice have their own sales promotion units.

GRAMODYOG SALES DEPOT

DETAILS: III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Description	Units as on 31-3-63			Distribution for the remaining period of Third Plan						At the close of III Plan. No. of units	Outlay for 1963-66 Rs.	Fourth Plan programme	
				1963-64		1964-65		1965-66					
	Func-tioning	To be started	Total	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.	No. of units	Outlay Rs.			No. of units	Outlay Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				(Value in thousands of rupees)									
Depots													
Departmental	16	4	20	5*	65.0	5*	65.0	5*	65.0	69	195.0	15*	195.0
Institutions and co-operatives	34	...	34	...	25.0†	...	25.0†	...	25.0†	...	75.0†	...	75.0†
Recurring expenditure grant for 2nd and subsequent years	...	...	...	...	55.0	...	65.0	...	70.0	...	190.0	...	150.0
Total :					145.0		155.0		160.0		460.0		420.0

* (b) class depots.
† Working capital.

AN ABSTRACT

In the foregoing pages, the approach to the future development of Village Industries, the problems faced by the various industries at present and the future programme industry-wise have been discussed. In the following pages, an abstract of the programme for the rest of the third Plan period and under the fourth Plan is given under the following headings :

I. Financial outlay

II. Production targets

III. Plan at a glance

IV. Physical targets

V. Artisans – coverage

FINANCIAL OUTLAY

Name of Industry and Details	Board funds: Expenditure for III Plan (1963–66): On Deptt. Coops. or institutions	Board funds: Expenditure for III Plan (1963–66): Other forms of aid either individual or collective	Board funds: Expenditure for IV Plan period: On Deptt. Coops. or institutions	Board funds: Expenditure for IV Plan period: Other forms of aid either individual or collective	Block funds: Expenditure for III Plan (1963–66): On Deptt. Coops. or institutions	Block funds: Expenditure for III Plan (1963–66): Other forms of aid either individual or collective	Block funds: Expenditure for IV Plan period: On Deptt. Coops. or institutions	Block funds: Expenditure for IV Plan period: Other forms of aid either individual or collective
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			(Rupees in lakhs)					
Palmgur	108.35	4.14	156.33	6.90	...	...	...	...
Pottery, Brick and Tile	16.49	1.49	29.14	2.75	4.50	3.61	6.00	2.70
Carpentry and Blacksmithy	3.05	2.60	5.00	4.00	22.61	19.33	25.23	25.58
Leather	17.95	5.05	17.72	13.50	1.02	2.01	2.48	4.50
Oil	30.45	...	45.90	38.00	...	...	...	...
Handpounding of Paddy	18.49	...	24.47	...	...	...	...	...
Bee-keeping	6.63	4.36	5.36	4.42	...	16.48	...	15.00
Lime	2.10	...	3.00	...	5.22	...	0.87	...
Handmade Paper	11.54	0.12	13.96	0.20	...	...	...	...
Gur and Khandsari	5.75	0.22	3.33	0.10	...	...	...	...
Cottage Match	2.36	...	3.93	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	7.78	...	16.72	...	...	...	...	...
Fibre	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gramodyog Sales Depot	4.60	...	4.20	...	...	...	...	...
Total:	237.24	17.98	329.06	69.87	33.35	41.43	34.58	47.78
	255.22		398.93		74.78		82.36	

IV PLAN OUTLAY

Name of Industry	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
Board Funds:			
1. Non-edible Oils & Soap Industry ...	9,12,000	7,60,000	16,72,000
2. Gur & Khandsari Industry ...	90,000	2,52,500	3,42,500
3. Cottage Match Industry ...	3,11,500	81,500	3,93,000
4. Lime Stone Industry for Industrial Co-operatives ...	50,000	2,50,000	3,00,000
5. Gramodyog Sales Depots ...	3,45,000	75,000	4,20,000
6. Fibre Industry ...	...	...	...
7. Handmade Paper ...	4,98,500	9,17,500	14,16,000
8. Palmgur Industry ...	47,44,600	1,15,78,400	1,63,23,000
9. Leather Industry ...	19,74,660	11,47,700	31,22,360
10. Carpentry & Blacksmithy ...	2,50,000	6,50,000	9,00,000
11. Bee-keeping Industry ...	8,47,500	1,30,000	9,77,500
12. Village Oil Industry ...	18,15,000	65,75,000	83,90,000
13. Village Pottery Industry ...	8,98,600	22,90,975	31,89,575
14. Handpounding of Paddy ...	8,89,200	15,57,500	24,46,700
Total:	1,36,26,560	2,62,66,075	3,98,92,635
Community Development Programme:			
Carpentry and Blacksmithy ...	44,81,000	6,00,000	50,81,000
Lime ...	37,000	50,000	87,000
Pottery (including Brick & Tile) ...	8,70,000	...	8,70,000
Bee-keeping ...	15,00,000	...	15,00,000
Leather ...	6,98,000	...	6,98,000
Total:	75,86,000	6,50,000	82,36,000
Abstract:			
Khadi & Village Industries Commission ...	1,36,26,560	2,62,66,075	3,98,92,635
Community Development Programme ...	75,86,000	6,50,000	82,36,000
Total:	2,12,12,560	2,69,16,075	4,81,28,635

PRODUCTION TARGETS

III and IV Plan

Name of the Industry		At the end of III Plan Rs.	At the end of IV Plan Rs.
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
1. Palmgur	...	246.35	315.03
2. Pottery including brick & tile	...	11.51	24.21
3. Carpentry and Blacksmithy	...	(a)	(a)
4. Leather:			
Flaying	...	4.32	7.62
Tanning	...	(b)	(b)
5. Oil	...	137.00	241.01
6. Handpounding of Paddy	...	91.00	250.00
7. Lime	...	88.80	117.60
8. Handmade Paper	...	6.80	11.30
9. Bee-keeping	...	7.04	11.53
10. Soap	...	9.69	19.38
11. Gur and Khandsari	...	97.30	197.85
12. Cottage Match	...	4.50	9.00
	Total:	704.31	1,204.53

NOTE: (a) Many of the units in the Blocks are training centres and each centre is estimated to produce finished goods to the value of Rs. 10,000 per year. For individual grants given as subsidies for tools etc., production statistics could not be given since it will depend on the artisans' capacity, availability of work and other factors. The Board's programme also is to distribute improved tools and to provide worksheds etc. Here also correct assessment of production cannot be given.

(b) The model tanneries and common worksheds provided in the Plan are in the nature of servicing centres and artisans can bring their own hides and skins for tanning. They pay only for the chemicals used. The earnings or turnover of the tanned hides and skins could not be forecast with precision since they depend on the capacity of the worker himself. One thing that can be easily predicted is that the artisan is assured of his living wage if he avails of the opportunity ready at hand.

PLAN AT A GLANCE

III and IV Plan

(FINANCIAL OUTLAY)

Details		III Plan 1963–66 Rs.	IV Plan 1966–71 Rs.	Total Rs.
		(Rupees in lakhs)		
Board Funds	...	255.22	398.93	654.15
Block Funds	...	74.78	82.36	157.14
	Total:	330.00	481.29	811.29

NOTE: The provision of Rs. 82.36 lakhs in Block Funds for the fourth Plan relates only to such industries as come under the Schedule to the All-India Khadi & Village Industries Board Act. The Block will, however, have a larger provision for the Industries Programme during the fourth Plan period. The size of this provision is yet to be decided. What has been attempted as far as the State Board is concerned is to coordinate the provision made in the Block with that obtainable from the Commission as also the State Government, so as to present an integrated picture. The normal provision, even according to the third Plan targets, for the 375 Blocks in the State for the fourth Plan will have necessarily to be more than Rs. 180 lakhs. A Plan in this regard is being drawn up separately, after taking into account the needs of the scheduled village industries, by the State Board in consultation with the Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Details: III and IV Plan (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Name of Industry	As on 31-3-1963 No. of Departmental Units	Cooperatives or institutions	Total	Part of III Plan No. of Units targeted 1963–66	Total at the end of III Plan	Proposals for IV Plan-Departmental, co-operative and institutional units	At the end of IV Plan-Departmental, co-operative and institutional units	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Palmgur	...	1,422	1,422	58	1,480	20	1,500	...
2. Pottery, Brick & Tile	4	150	154	95	249	65	314	...
3. Leather :								
Flaying Centres	60	...	60	26	86	40	126	...
Intensive Flaying Centres	2	...	2	8	10	5	15	...
Model Tanneries	23	22	45	27	72	20	92	...
Tanning Demonstration Party	2	...	2	2	4	4	8	...
Chrome tanning	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	...
Central Leather Marketing Depot	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...
Small Marketing Depots	4	...	4	6	10	5	15	...
Tanneries — Block funds	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4. Oil	...	148	148	30	178	60	238	Separate figures of departmental, co-operative & institutional units for 1963–66 and in IV Plan could not be given now since their formation depends on several factors.
5. Handpounding of Paddy	...	109	109	41	150	100	250	
Marketing Depots	...	...	...	6	6	6	12	
6. Bee-keeping :								
Nursery	6	...	6	11	17	...	17	
Model Apiary	1	...	1	7	8	10	18	
Sub-stations	35	...	35	25	60	50	110	
School Units	10	...	10	80	90	100	190	
Societies	...	19	19	11	30	...	30	
7. Lime	...	18	18	70	88	100	188	
Block Funds	...	81	81	60	141	10	151	
8. Handmade Paper :								
Medium Units	7*	10	17	8	25	10	35	* Six home units are now attached to departmental units.
Home Units	...	...	...	10	10	20	30	
School Units	...	...	...	10	10	25	35	
9. Gur & Khandsari	7	8	15	14	29	10	39	...
10. Cottage Match	4	...	4	6	10	10	20	...
11. Soap :								...
Units	26	3	29	21	50	50	100	...
Oil Pressing Units	8	...	8	4	12	10	22	...
SalesPromotionUnits	4	...	4	46	50	50	100	...
12. Fibre	19	2	21	4	25	...	25	...
13. Saranjam Karyalaya	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
14. Gramodyog Sales Depots	20	34	54	15	69	15	84	...
15. Carpentry & Blacksmithy	1	...	1	60	61	100	161	...
Block Funds	162	...	162	110	272	115	387	...

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES – ARTISANS COVERAGE

DETAILS : III AND IV PLAN (1963 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971)

Serial No.	Name of Industry	No. of artisans	Coverage III Plan	Coverage Percentage	At the end of III Plan Coverage	At the end of III Plan Percentage	Coverage IV Plan	Coverage Percentage	At the end of IV Plan Coverage	At the end of IV Plan Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	(Value in thousands of rupees)									
1.	Palmgur	1,82,600*	1,200	...	1,82,200	...	400	...	1,82,600	...
2.	Pottery, Brick and Tile	92,639	10,200	11.01	17,000	18.35	11,500	12.41	28,500	30.76
3.	Carpentry & Blacksmithy	84,332	6,900	8.18	16,900	20.04	10,000	11.85	26,900	31.89
4.	Leather	37,758	9,200	24.36	16,500	43.69	16,500	43.69	33,000	87.39
5.	Oil	14,425	600	4.15	4,300	29.80	2,700	18.71	7,000	48.53
6.	Handpounding of Paddy	11,178	1,700	15.20	5,300	47.41	3,500	31.31	8,800	78.72
7.	Lime	9,225	3,000	32.52	6,000	65.04	1,900	20.59	7,900	85.63
8.	Fibre	12,049	300	2.48	300	2.48	...	...	300	2.48
9.	Handmade Paper	255	500	...	800	...	1,000	...	1,800	...
10.	Soap	...	200	...	300	...	300	...	600	...
11.	Cottage Match	...	400	...	400	...	400	...	800	...
12.	Gramodyog Sales Depots	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200	...

Items 6 to 12 — The figures above show the employment provided by the industrial units. There are no artisans as such.

* 1,80,168 on rolls.

Administrative Set-up to implement the Plan

The Secretary to the Board is now the head of the Village Industries Wing. The following is the present set-up of the Village Industries Wing under him:

Gazetted :

(1) One Deputy Director (Village Industries)
(2) One Deputy Director (Industrial Co-operatives)
(3) One Technical Officer
(4) One State Gur Development Officer
(5) One Bee-keeping Development Officer
(6) One Personal Assistant
(7) One State Palmgur Organiser

Non-Gazetted (Technical) :

(1) One Instructor for Blacksmithy and Carpentry
(2) One Instructor for Tanning and Leather Goods
(3) One Instructor for Bamboo and Cane Industry
(4) One Ceramic Supervisor
(5) One Statistical Assistant
(6) Two Bee-boys

Non-Gazetted (Ministerial) Accounts :

(1) One Accounts Assistant
(2) Two Superintendents
(3) Two Auditors
(4) One Commercial Accountant
(5) Eight Upper Division Clerks
(6) One Lower Division Clerk

Non-Gazetted (Ministerial) Administration:

(1) Four Superintendents
(2) Fifteen Upper Division Clerks
(3) Five Lower Division Clerks
(4) Nine Steno-typists and Typists
(5) Two Attenders
(6) Seventeen Peons

Industrial Co-operatives:

(1) Two Co-operative Sub-Registrars and
One Co-operative Sub-Registrar (Auditor)
(2) Two Superintendents
(3) Seven Senior Inspectors
(4) Two Junior Inspectors
(5) One Upper Division Clerk

The Village Industries Officers are at the helm of affairs in the districts. The schemes implemented fall under two categories: (1) schemes implemented directly and (2) schemes technically supervised. Village industrial units that are not located in Panchayat Unions are being looked after by the Village Industries Officers themselves. Centres that are located in Panchayat Unions are under the control of the Panchayat Union Commissioners or the Block Development Officers but all technical guidance and other assistance in implementing the programme are provided by the Village Industries Officers. In short, the Village Industries Officers are responsible to the Board for planning and development of village industries in the districts. Each Village Industries Officer is assisted by the following staff:

Administration:

(1) Two Upper Division Clerks
(2) Two Lower Division Clerks
(3) One Typist
(4) Two Peons

Technical:

(1) One District Cottage Industries Inspector

Co-operation:

(1) One Co-operative Sub-Registrar
(2) Two Senior Inspectors

Apart from the above general staff, special staff is also available in each unit. The services of Co-operative Inspectors are also lent to individual co-operative societies either free of cost or on proportionate cost based on the financial resources of the institutions. These Inspectors serve as departmental secretaries and are responsible to the Village Industries Officers for the proper administration of co-operative societies.

At the Block level apart from the staff sanctioned for the individual centres permissible under the pattern approved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the State Government have made available the services of one Extension Officer (Industries) for each Block to organise and supervise village industrial units. Though the Extension Officers (Industries) are subordinates of the State Government and are paid from Block funds, they are placed under the supervisory control of the Village Industries Officers in order to ensure an effective co-ordination of rural industrialisation work at the district level.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Auditor for all Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State.

The following is an abstract of the officers and staff employed in the Village Industries Wing at the headquarters and the districts - including training centres:

		Headquarters	*Districts*
Gazetted Officers	...	9	10
Non-Gazetted (Technical)	...	12	13
Non-Gazetted (Accounts)	...	4	...
Non-Gazetted (Ministerial)	...	50	61
Co-operative staff	...	14	37

The total expenditure on the above set-up is Rs. 6.9 lakhs for 1962–63, exclusive of contingent expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for running their offices. The expenditure includes the pay of the officers, pay of establishment, dearness allowance and other compensatory allowances. Of this a sum of Rs. 95,940 (for 1961–62) is received from the Khadi and Village Industrial Commission by way of grant. Besides, under F. R. 127, the industrial co-operatives to whom the services of co-operative staff have been lent by the Board are expected to pay a contribution of Rs. 40,000 to the Board for 1962–63. The percentage of cost of staff to production under Village Industries works out to 6 to 7 (18/290 lakhs for all industries x 100).

If the cost of supervisory staff alone is related to production, the percentage will be about 3 to 4. In working out this percentage the various industries started in Block-*cum*-Panchayat areas under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries, have not been taken into account, the present cost of which is about Rs. 35 lakhs non-recurring and recurring for about 650 units, producing goods worth about Rs. 15 lakhs. If these units are also added on under the supervising head the percentage of cost of establishment to production will be still less.

The future administrative set-up for implementing the Plan will have to be based on certain pre-determined norms. The following norms decided upon in connection with the programme for intensive development of rural industries in Tiruchirapalli district may be adopted here also.

Executive staff:

(1) One Village Industries Officer for each Development District

(2) One Co-operative Sub-Registrar for every 100 societies for supervision and administration

(3) One Senior Inspector for every 25 societies for inspection and supervision

(4) One Cottage Industries Inspector for every 50 departmental units for supervision (including Block units)

Technical staff:

(1) One Technician for Village Leather Industry

(2) One Technician for Blacksmithy Industry

(3) One Technician for Carpentry Industry

(4) One Technician for Pottery Industry

Clerical staff for Village Industries Officer's office:

(1) One Office Superintendent

(2) One Accountant for every 100 units like industrial co-operatives and centres

(3) One Senior Inspector (Co-op.) for every 50 industrial co-operatives for attending to correspondence work

(4) One Upper Division Clerk for every 100 units

(5) One Lower Division Clerk for every 2 Upper Division Clerks

(6) One Typist for every 5 clerks

(7) One Attender for distribution and despatch of tapals and for maintenance of records.

As may be seen, the above staff is for one district only. It may have to be proportionately multiplied so as to cover all the districts in the State where the Plan is to be implemented.

In keeping with the size of the staff in the districts, the headquarters organisation (Village Industries Wing) has to be proportionately strengthened. The total cost can be worked out only after the details are finalised.

The additional staff contemplated above cannot be recruited from the open market if the large-scale programme outlined for the rest of the third Plan period and under the fourth Plan is to be implemented effectively. A big training programme has to be undertaken even now. For this purpose, some intermediate posts, just below the status of the District Officer and a little above the Co-operative Sub-Registrar should be created and the future incumbent trained. Such a training programme may cover Commercial Accountants and others also. The cost of this training should not be included in the normal establishment costs. A total provision of Rs. 2 lakhs may perhaps have to be made per year.

Finances for the Plan

The following is the quantum of financial assistance received from the Khadi and Village Industries Commisson to the end of the Second Five Year Plan 1960—61 for the various village industries:

Funds paid by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission during the Second Plan period

Year		Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.
1956-57	...	2,80,375	4,44,150
1957-58	...	8,13,744	16,84,425
1958-59	...	11,55,835	16,38,250
1959-60	...	10,62,554	21,79,202
1990-61 (Govt. period upto 14—9—60)	...	5,22,664	9,41,350
1960-61 (Board period from 15—9—60 to 31—3—61)	...	14,97,599	23,27,120
Total:		53,32,771	92,14,497

During the third Plan, the Commission is likely to provide assistance as indicated below:

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (Receipts)

GRANTS

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Receipts during 1961-62 (Grants) Rs.	Receipts during 1962-63 (Grants) Rs.	Probable receipts 1963-66 (Grants) Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Village Oil	1,56,000	4,47,560	6,78,550
2.	Handpounding of Paddy	2,25,860	2,83,390	11,36,238
3.	Village Leather	5,89,900	19,500	3,48,609
4.	Handmade Paper	3,750	35,470	3,39,275
5.	Village Pottery	2,11,865	28,935	6,51,855
6.	Non-edible Oils & Soap	42,610	18,050	1,11,713
7.	Cottage Match	...	18,450	...
8.	Bee-keeping	70,710	1,11,370	2,72,413
9.	Gur and Khandsari	1,05,100	95,900	4,93,521
10.	Palmgur	8,14,379	6,37,970	20,52,000
11.	Gramodyog Sales Depots	19,550	...	...
12.	Blacksmithy and Carpentry	11,500	17,500	57,925
13.	Fibre	...	73,290	...
14.	Lime	1,000	6,500	51,305
15.	Grant towards staff	...	79,305	3,17,230
16.	Training of Junior Officers	...	28,000	...
17.	Gobar Gas	...	...	52,960
	Total:	22,52,224	19,01,190	65,63,594

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (Receipts)

LOANS

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Receipts during 1961–62 (Loans) Rs.	Receipts during 1962–63 (Loans) Rs.	Probable receipts 1963–66 (Loans) Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Village Oil	4,00,000	14,09,250	68,68,250
2.	Handpounding of Paddy	4,60,000	9,26,500	26,47,172
3.	Village Leather	7,88,875	1,21,562	5,21,656
4.	Handmade Paper	38,750	1,63,750	5,97,455
5.	Village Pottery	3,69,455	32,615	9,40,314
6.	Non-edible Oils & Soap	2,64,750	1,30,050	13,66,202
7.	Cottage Match	...	56,450	...
8.	Bee-keeping	22,500	30,000	1,02,610
9.	Gur and Khandsari	79,200	24,800	4,48,174
10.	Palmgur	1,09,300	18,89,160	39,72,000
11.	Gramodyog Sales Depots	23,000	...	...
12.	Blacksmithy and Carpentry	21,000	12,500	41,375
13.	Fibre	1,000	63,180	...
14.	Lime	5,000	32,500	2,56,525
15.	Gobar Gas	...	...	49,650
	Total:	25,82,830	48,92,317	1,78,11,383

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (Receipts)

GRANTS

Name of Industry	Agreed programme for 1963–64 Rs.	Tentative programme for 64–65 Rs.	Tentative programme for 65–66 Rs.	Total of columns 2, 3 & 4 Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Village Oil	2,05,000	2,25,500	2,48,050	6,78,550
Village Pottery	1,96,935	2,16,629	2,38,291	6,51,855
Bee-keeping	82,300	90,530	99,583	2,72,413
Handpounding of Paddy	3,42,640	3,77,904	4,15,694	11,36,238
Gobar Gas	16,000	17,600	19,360	52,960
Non-edible Oils & Soap	33,750	37,125	40,838	1,11,713
Gur and Khandsari	1,49,100	1,64,010	1,80,411	4,93,521
Lime	15,500	17,050	18,755	51,305
Blacksmithy and Carpentry	17,500	19,250	21,175	57,925
Palmgur	6,20,000	6,82,000	7,50,000	20,52,000
Handmade Paper	1,02,500	1,12,750	1,24,025	3,39,275
Leather	1,05,320	1,15,852	1,27,437	3,48,609
Grant towards staff	95,840	1,05,424	1,15,966	3,17,230
Total:	19,82,385	21,81,624	23,99,585	65,63,594

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (Receipts)

LOANS

Name of Industry (1)	Agreed programme for 63–64 Rs. (2)	Tentative programme for 64–65 Rs. (3)	Tentative programme for 65–66 Rs. (4)	Total of columns 2, 3 & 4 Rs. (5)
Village Oil	20,75,000	22,82,500	25,10,750	68,68,250
Village Pottery	2,84,085	3,12,490	3,43,739	9,40,314
Handpounding of Paddy	7,99,750	8,79,725	9,67,697	26,47,172
Bee-keeping	31,000	34,100	37,510	1,02,610
Gobar Gas	15,000	16,500	18,150	49,650
Non-edible Oils & Soap	4,12,750	4,54,025	4,99,427	13,66,202
Gur and Khandsari	1,35,400	1,48,940	1,63,834	4,48,174
Lime	77,500	85,250	93,775	2,56,525
Blacksmithy and Carpentry	12,500	13,750	15,125	41,375
Palmgur	12,00,000	13,20,000	14,52,000	39,72,000
Handmade Paper	1,80,500	1,98,550	2,18,405	5,97,455
Village Leather	1,57,600	1,73,360	1,90,696	5,21,656
Total :	53,81,085	59,19,190	65,11,108	178,11,383

Assuming that the anticipated receipts from the Commission during the rest of the third Plan period will materialise in full, the Board may expect Rs. 360 lakhs (Grant Rs. 107 lakhs and Loan Rs. 253 lakhs) from the Commission alone. Besides, the State Government outlay for the entire third Plan period for each Block under 'Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries' is Rs. 50,000 making a total of Rs. 186 lakhs (i. e. Rs. 50,000 x 373 Blocks). Of this a sum of Rs. 33.63 lakhs has so far been expended and therefore, a balance of Rs. 152 lakhs will be available for the rest of the third Plan. The rest will have to be met from the State Funds. Roughly, the following may be the break-up for the third, fourth and fifth years of the third Plan.

	Grant (Rupees in lakhs)	Loan	Total
Khadi & Village Industries Commission	66	178	244
Block Funds	152	...	152

The expenditure on schemes under the fourth Plan will be met in the same proportion as obtains under the third Plan.

Training

Training has already been dealt with in a general way under 'Administrative set-up'. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs per year is proposed for training. The following are the schemes to be taken up under this head:

(1) Scheme for training Junior Officers of Industrial Co-operatives

At present the Junior Officers Training Centre is training 40 candidates per batch. This strength is proposed to be increased to 80 per course in view of the need for having trained staff for the large number of industrial co-operatives already in existence and those that may come into existence. A course of six months to train 80 candidates will, on the basis of existing figures of expenditure, cost Rs. 48,050. For two courses a sum of Rs. 96,100 will be required.

(2) Training of technical personnel

The training envisaged in the fourth Plan for the development of Village Industries relates only to the training of artisans in the various departmental units. The technical staff required to run the production, demonstration and training units contemplated under the different Village Industries should be commensurate with the strength of technical personnel required. A programme for training such staff has to be initiated. It will fall under two main categories :

(i) Supervisory technical personnel; and

(ii) Regular technical personnel

The former category of personnel will require advance training and a basic academic qualification will be very necessary in their case. The latter will largely be made up of persons with adequate experience in the respective fields of training. Having regard to the number of units proposed to be started during the third and fourth Plan period it is estimated that the number of persons to be trained will be as indicated below :

I. Advance training

Industry		No. of persons to be trained
Carpentry & Blacksmithy	...	10
Pottery	...	10
Soap	...	5
Paper	...	5
Leather	...	15
Gur and Khandsari	...	2

II. Ordinary training

Industry		No. of persons to be trained
Carpentry & Blacksmithy	...	25
Pottery	...	25
Soap	...	15
Paper	...	10
Leather	...	50
Gur and Khandsari	...	5

The cost of the above training is estimated to be Rs. 1,04,240.

ABSTRACT

Junior Officers Training	...	Rs.	96,100
Advance Training	...	,,	36,840
Ordinary training	...	,,	67,400
			2,00,340 or
		Rs.	2,00,000

Marketing

At present, sales are organised by the departmental units and the industrial co-operatives themselves, besides the Gramodyog sales depots. There are now 34 departmental sales depots and 20 run by co-operatives. During the rest of the third Plan period, 15 new Gramodyog sales depots will be opened. Under the fourth Plan, 15 more will be added. But still the marketing organisation cannot be said to be very strong. The Khadi sales depots must be made to take up the sales of village industries products also.

The marketing organisation requires additional equipment and accommodation, more than staff. This must receive immediate attention. Training in sales promotion is also necessary. Propaganda and Publicity are equally important. In order to build up a sound marketing organisation Regional Offices controlled by a Central Agency at State level may have to be established. The State level organisation which may include not only the required marketing and other staff but also establishment of a regular Bhandar will cost Rs. 21,900 (recurring) and Rs. 1,00,000 (non-recurring). The Regional Offices required will be 4 in number and the staff etc. will correspond more or less to the set-up at the State level. The total cost of these offices will be Rs. 60,800 (recurring) and Rs. 3,00,000 (non-recurring).

Conclusion

The Working Group was constituted to draw up a detailed programme for the rest of the third Plan period and under the fourth Plan, at the suggestion of 5000 or thereabouts, the consideration being the compactness of area that will help foster feelings of neighbourliness in a social unit. The Integrated Development Programme will include schemes pertaining to agriculture, animal husbandry, health, education and other social activities besides those of Khadi and Village Industries. By the end of the third Plan, it is expected that the organisational work in all selected ekais will be completed, that is, preparing the people to undertake the responsibility for implementing the Integrated Development Programme in the ekai, which is, as pointed out earlier, the basic component of the programme of rural development. Integration will first be attempted in respect of Khadi and Village Industries programmes with which the Board is directly concerned. Ultimately, all other branches of rural development have to be integrated with these.

The Board has already decided to introduce new schemes relating to Khadi and Village Industries only in ekais in future. That is, any scheme will not be one thrust on the people but will be one for which there is a conscious need. The entire Khadi and Village Industries Programme has to be thoroughly reorientated, as is being done now, so that it might be implemented on the lines of "Naya Morh". The provision of universal weaving facilities in the place of the rebate on retail sales of Khadi is but a step in this direction and it may help to bring about self-sufficiency in clothing in villages. Thus by the end of the third Plan, the ekai scheme will become an accepted one, necessary for bringing about rural self-sufficiency.

The Gram Ekai scheme is Commission-sponsored and the State Board cannot say how many ekais may be coming up in this State during the fourth Plan period. But suffice it to say, all schemes pertaininig to Khadi and Village Industries covered by the fourth Plan should be implemented only in ekais where there is immediate and felt need for such industries. In other words, ekais must be organised in all places where there is great promise of Khadi and Village Industries providing for a substantial improvment in the standard of living of the people and promoting local self-sufficiency.

of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Even before the Working Group was constituted, the Board decided to work out a detailed Plan for the Tiruchirapalli District and a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri K. Arunachalam, Vice-Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Member of the State Board was constituted with the Collector of Tiruchirapalli, the Joint Secretary, Finance Department and others as members. The Tiruchirapalli District Plan is also being finalised. The present Plan for the State is largely based on the discussions of the Committee constituted for drawing up that Plan. All the Village Industries Officers have also been instructed to work out details for their respective districts for the rest of the third Plan period and the fourth Plan and the present draft is largely a consolidation of such District Plans pruning them to the extent financial assistance will be available from the different sources. This Plan does not cover matters like coordination between Government Deparments, Panchayat Unions, State Boards, Institutions and the Commission. Similarly, the need for research to develop an intermediate technology for the future development of Village Industries, using the large availability of power in the State has also not been covered.

The total income in Madras State in 1955—56 (there is not likely to be much of a variation now) was Rs. 732.37 crores of which 16.94 per cent came from the manufacturing sector, that is Rs. 124 crores. The total production at the end of the third Plan under Village Industries is expected to be Rs. 704.31 lakhs, covering as many as 2,50,200 artisans, at a total outlay of Rs. 330 lakhs. The percentage of production to investment is 213.

The outlay at the end of the fourth Plan will be Rs. 481.3 lakhs, production reaching Rs. 1204.53 lakhs.

GRAM EKAI

Integrated Development Programme

"Naya Morh" or the Integrated Development Programme is the inevitable outcome of the recognition of the fact that planning, to be effective, must begin from the bottom. It also conforms to Gandhiji's conception of "every village, a republic". Democratic decentralisation has no meaning, if the people in whose interest or for whose benefit it is brought about, do not identify themselves with the process. For, the fundamental prerequisite to the success of any scheme of development is community participation in all aspects of planning, from preparation to execution. The term 'execution' in relation to the Integrated Development Programme covers a wider field and includes consumption or marketing of the articles produced in the area of operation of the Programme in that area itself. This is so because, the principle underlying the Programme is the creation of self-reliant village communities who will be able to plan their needs, produce what they require and arrange for the local consumption of the products. That is, the programme emphasises the need for local production for local consumption. To the extent, the villagers are able to produce what they require, their dependence on towns and cities ceases and to the same extent, they do not have to 'minister' to the needs of the urban people. Such self-reliance engenders a new spirit, which may help to promote not only the economic, but also the social, educational and cultural well-being of the entire community. In short, the objective of the Integrated Development Programme is to guarantee the community's minimum basic needs and to ensure social justice.

The "Gram Ekai" is the unit for the implementation of the Integrated Development Programme, just as a District is the unit for purposes of revenue administration and a Block, the unit for the Community Development Programme. An ekai comprises a few panchayats, with a total population

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

இச எண் : ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
9/6/89			
1/6/8			
25-x-90			
5.11.90	13.11.90		
[illegible]	[illegible].90		
3-5-91			
27/6/[illegible]			

S.F. 259A-6—1,00,000—30-1-84.