

Educational (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 586

Dated 15th July 1895

INDEXED.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction and the Honourable Srinivasa Raghavaiyengar, the resolution of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture) stating that no -- exist in this Presidency.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[illegible]

(Reel 20—2,000)—2-9-34.

MADRAS.

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Read also c. no. 2943 of 95

Endossement N^o 718

Transferred to the
Educational Department

W. B. L. J. J. J.
Q. C. Under Secy to Govt.

Botacanthus 2
24th April 1895

No. of Enclosures. /

Proceedings, dated 18th April 1895.
No. 1935 9mo.

Subject.

Submitting to Government
with remarks abstract of
the reports received from
collectors as to the existence
of cottage industries in
the districts

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Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Dated 18th April — 1895.

No. 1985 Misc

READ The following letter from the Collector of Salem, dated 13th April 1895.
No. 1448:-

Co 2338
26 11 94
Wre Blue Pds
Wre Subm Mts

With reference to Board's Proceedings dated 7th November 1894, No. 470, calling for report on the existence of cottage industries, I have the honor to state that cottage industries do exist to some extent in all the taluhs of the District and that they consist chiefly in cleaning and spinning cotton, manufacturing coarse clothes in and kumblis, and making cord for ropes, &c. The articles manufact^{ed} are

are consumed locally and are sufficiently known in the neighbourhood, so that any very wide publication by Government is not called for. The reports of the Divisional officers on the subject are summarized below:-

2. The Subcollector reports that cottage industries exist in certain portions of each of the subdivisions Taluks. The ryots who own sheep, manufacture woollen articles known as Kamblis, three Kamblis being produced in one month in one loom and each Kamblis being valued at Rs 5. Others buy wool or cotton thread and manufacture Kamblis or coarse clothes, called in Tamil "Duppattis" which are used as covering sheets. Some sheep are produced in

in each room per month and each sheet is valued at Rs 2.

The Head Assistant Collector says that the cottage industries seem to be confined to two classes "Vellalas" and "Kusumbars"; the former betake themselves to cotton spinning and the latter to the manufacture of coarse Kamblis. Coat making is resorted to by Pariahs and Shanars. The extent to which these industries exist is limited and the demand for the articles manufactured appears to be a purely local one. The General Charge Deputy Collector says that no cottage industries, except spinning cotton and fibre-making, exist in his division.

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S. W. Quarters Deputy Collector

says that there are no cottage industries of any significance requiring the assistance of Government to improve them or to make the articles produced widely known, so as to create a demand for them from outside, that the articles named in the margin ^{(1) cleaning cotton} form the chief articles of manufacture ^{(2) Castor oil making} and that the quantity produced ^{(3) Making fibres for cord} finds sales locally. ^{(4) Making bamboo baskets & mats}

Resolution.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings No. 1935 dated 18th April 1895.

/ True Copy and Submit

M. J. ...
Secretary

The Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department

Revenue 1895. *Dist.*
Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Current Number 2943.

To

The Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department.

Recd 22 Apr
No. of Enclosures.

Proceedings, dated 18 April 1895.

No. 1985 His

Subject.

Submitting to Government
in continuation of
Boards' Proceedings
of 1935, dated 18 April/95
report from the Collector
of Salem regarding the
existence of cottage industries
in the district.

(Sett. 25-2,000-2-9-94)

A Summary of Collectors' replies on
the subject of Cottage Industries.

1. Ganjam. The collector reports that there is
no cottage industry carried on in the district.
2. Vizagapatam. The cottage industries which
exist in the district are:— 1. Cotton-
spinning. 2. Weaving. 3. Making ropes
and twines. 4. Making mats of Palmyra
leaves; and 5. Stitching leaves for
platters. But cotton spinning is the one
most commonly carried on by women of
the agricultural classes when there is no
work in the fields. The collector does not
consider that any of the industries require
special encouragement at the cost of the
state.
3. Godavari. The collector reports that the
cottage industries existing in the district
are (1) manufacture of jaggery (2) weaving
of cotton lace (3) coir and (4) thread making.
The manufacture of jaggery is known
sufficiently widely and commands a
ready market. The other articles produced
are not good enough to command any
extensive sale.
4. Krishna. The only cottage industry carried
on

on by the agricultural community (chiefly by the lower classes) is spinning and weaving, and the demand for the products is only local. At Kondapalle, (Bojavada taluk) toys are manufactured on a small scale by persons who possess lands.

5. Thurnoor No cottage industries are carried on in this district to any appreciable extent. In the rural villages, old women, and others of the agricultural class with ample leisure, spin thread or yarn which is finally woven for them into clothes for wages, but this only suffices for their own use.

6. Bellary. No cottage industries of any importance are carried on in the district.

7. Anantapur. The only cottage industries that exist in the district are the manufacture of coarse blankets by agriculturists of the Kuruba caste, and the spinning of cotton, and occasionally of wool, by women-folk.

8. Cuddapah. No cottage industries are carried on in any part of the main division, but in the subdivision spinning is carried on by Kapu and Muhamadans women

women, the thread being given to weavers for manufacture of cloth. Shepherds weave coarse blankets, and the lower orders make pots and bangles on a small scale.

9. Nellore No cottage industries worth the name are carried on by the agricultural classes of the district. Women of the above classes in parts of Kanigiri, Kondakur, Gudur and Nellore taluks spend their leisure hours in spinning while those in the Nellore taluk make ropes out of Palmyra fibres. This industry is, however, insignificant.

10. Chingleput. There are no cottage industries properly so called carried on in the district, except the making of cowdung cakes for fuel.

11. Madras. This being essentially a non-agricultural district, there is no cottage industry of any importance.

12. South Arcot. No cottage industries appear to be carried on to any appreciable extent in the district. Jain women of the Tridivanam taluk manufacture mats from the leaves of the palmyra and date palm.

13. North Arcot. There are no cottage industries properly

properly so called in the district, but cloth mat, and gunny weaving, and the manufacture of bricks and tiles, stone blasting, rope-making, wood sawing, are carried on in the firkas of Chittoor and Velli-malai, while coarse cumblies are woven in Palmanair.

5/4 Salem - Not yet received - Reminders sent.

6/5 Coimbatore - Some of the agricultural classes, who rear sheep, manufacture coarse cumblies and sell them in the nearest markets. In some taluks uncleaned cotton is bought and spun into thread which is sold at a small profit. Ropes also are made from coconut and also fibres both for private use and for sale.

16 Trichinopoly - There are no cottage industries in the district to any appreciable extent, but in some places coarse black blankets are woven by shepherds, and in cotton-growing villages, a little spinning by women during the non-cultivation season is carried on.

17 Tanjore - There are no cottage industries in the Pattukottai and Negapatnam divisions. In parts of Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Mammagudi

Mammagudi and Tiruturai-pundi rush mats are manufactured on a small scale, though it is doubtful whether the manufacturers in the first 3 taluks are always agriculturists. In the Tanjore taluk some of the agriculturists also engage in cotton cleaning and spinning by country wooden spindles, and in making baskets from creepers.

18 Madurai - The collector reports that the following industries are carried on in his district but it appears doubtful whether the manufactures in all cases (e.g. pottery) belong to the agricultural class.

Melur taluk

- (1) Pottery (2) Basket making with bamboo
- (3) mat-making from date palm leaves, and reeds (4) Rope-making from coconut fibre
- (5) blanket-weaving (6) thread twisting (7) manufacture of fancy articles with country beads of different colours (8) plaiting coconut leaves for thatching

Tirumangalam taluk

- (1) Spinning yarn (2) Coir-making (3) basket making (4) extraction of oil from oil seeds (5) manufacture of cowdung cakes for fuel

Orindigal taluk

cotton cleaning and spinning yarn.

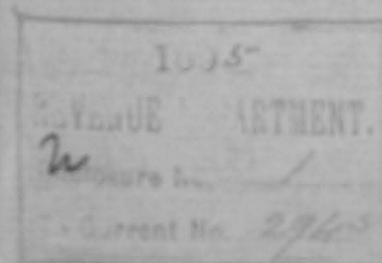
19. Tinnevely. The only cottage industries worth the name are cotton ginning and cotton spinning by means of hand machines generally worked by women in the rural parts. The yarn so spun, the cleaned cotton, and its seed, find ready sale locally.

20. Nilgiris. No cottage industries worth mentioning are carried on by the agricultural classes.

21. Malabar. Aloe and bamboo mats and baskets, and codjan umbrellas are made by the Cherumars and Palayans who are agricultural labourers. Women of the Iyars caste ground cocoanut husk and twist the fibre into coir.

22. South Canara. Some of the agricultural classes in the district make boxes, mats and baskets from rattan and reeds. Others make yarn, rope and mats from coir fibre. The Board has ascertained that the pottery and weaving referred to by the Collector is only carried on by professional potters and weavers, and not by agriculturists.

M. S. Subramanian
Secretary.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Dated 18th April 1895.

No. 1935 M.S.

Resolution

The Board begs to submit herewith an abstract of the reports received from Collectors as to the existence of cottage industries in their districts. These reports have been submitted in reply to G.O. 25th October 1894 No. 813.

2. It may be broadly stated that no cottage industries anywhere exist which can be developed, or assisted, by advertising them with a view to create a greater demand than at present for the articles produced.

Cotton clearing, the spinning of cotton or wooden thread, the weaving of coarse blankets, mat weaving from reeds or palm-leaves, basket-making, the preparation of fibre from the cocoanut husk, coir-twisting and the manufacture of cowdung cakes for fuel are the chief occupations.

occupations in which the agricultural classes engage when not employed on agriculture. A few other minor industries of small importance and smaller capacity for development also exist in a few places.

3. The Collector of Salem has not yet replied to the Board's reference, but his report will be submitted on receipt.

(True Extract)

W. J. J. J.
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

M.



E. J. J.
DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 535 of 95.

FOR ORDERS.

In G.O. of 27.10.93 no. 862 E.J., the D.P.D. was requested to report upon the observations and suggestions on the subject of technical education in para 104 of Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar's "Memorandum on the Progress of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years of British Administration". One of his remarks was "The best mode in which special industries can be encouraged is to introduce Cottage industries which can be carried on by agricultural peasants or their women-folk during the non-cultivation season in places where

page 302 of the book

"there are special facilities
 "for carrying on such
 "industries and to make
 "the articles produced
 "as widely known as
 "possible so as to create
 "a demand for them".

FOR ORDERS.

para 5 of Current 838 of 94.
 (Under, Copy of G.O. 813 Ed.
 25.10.94)

G.O. 813 Ed. (Concluding)
 25.10.94 portion.

The D.P.I. in reporting upon the
 various suggestions, said
 with reference to this point
 that the time has not come for
 the introduction of Cottage
 industries among peasants &
 that such an attempt, to be
 successful, should be
 spontaneous and not be forced
 upon an unsympathetic public.
 Govt expressed its concurrence
 with this ~~and~~ remark, but
 said that "if they ^(Cottage industries) exist in any
 "places at present (a matter
 "as to which Govt is doubtful)
 "there can be no objection to
 "making the articles produced
 "as widely ^{known} possible so as
 "to create a demand for them".
 The Board of Revenue was
 accordingly requested to
 institute enquiries with
 The

the object of ascertaining
 whether Cottage industries
 exist in any part of the
 Presidency.

Current 535 of 95

The Board, in its resolution
 no. 1935 of 18.4.95, ^{para 2,} says
 "It may be broadly stated
 "that no Cottage industries
 "anywhere exist which can be
 "developed or assisted, by
 "advertising them, with a
 "view to ~~create~~ create a
 "greater demand than at
 "present, for the articles
 "produced". This resolution
 may, it is submitted, be
 communicated to the D.P.I. &
 to Diwan Bahadur Prinsessa
 Raghavainagar with ref. to
 the concluding portion of G.O.
 no. 813 Ed. of 25.10.94. No
 further action seems necessary
 in the matter.

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Order of 15th July 1895 No 586
 Copy of the Board's Resolution will be
 communicated to the D.P.I. and to the
 Mr. Prinsessa Raghavainagar with
 the concluding portion of G.O. 813 Ed. of 25.10.94.
 D.P.I. Dept. of 11.7.95
 Mr. S.H. Dept. of 11.7.95

21.10.95

Cottage industries in the Presy

H.M.

(For orders)

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When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

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READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____
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CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DEDU.

PAYERS NOT FULFILLING, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.
 A = Copy in full.
 B = Not to be copied.
 F = Copy statement only.
 Q = Copy heading only.

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