

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Annual Report of the
Director of Industries,
Bihar and Orissa, for
the year 1935-36.

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SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR, PATNA.
1937.

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Annual Report of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, for the year 1935-36.

CHAPTER I.

Organization, Staff and Tours.

I.—ESTABLISHMENT.

1. Mr. Y. A. Godbole, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, who had temporarily taken over charge of this department from Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., was relieved by me on the 16th April 1935. I was thus in charge of the department for practically the whole of the year under review.

II.—TOURS.

2. Mr. Godbole was on tour for a day, and I spent 144 days on tour including 63 days at Ranchi during the camp season. Mr. K. S. Rao, Textile Expert, Babu Dharendra Nath Sen, Superintendent of Fisheries, and Maulavi Muhammad Yasin, Intelligence Officer, were on tour for 163, 65 and 42 days respectively. The circle officers of North Bihar, South Bihar, and Orissa and Chota Nagpur circles toured for 102, 200 and 198 days respectively.

CHAPTER II.

Technical Education and Industrial Training.

I.—REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 1935-36.

3. The demand for admission into the technical and industrial institutions of the province continued to exceed their capacities as in the previous year. There was, however, a decline in the quality and number of applications for admission to the degree classes in civil engineering at the Bihar College of Engineering. The number of

Government and aided institutions remained the same as in the preceding year viz., 12 and 11 respectively (vide appendix B). Owing to the growing demand for training in cottage and small industries, a scheme to expand the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, was drawn up and submitted to Government.

4. Mr. Coueslant, Principal of the Bihar College of Engineering, continued to work as the Inspector of Technical Schools.

5. As the proposal of granting certificates to practising wiremen after an examination, as per Government notification no. 3011-Misc., dated the 8th February 1933, issued by the Public Works Department, was not enforced, the electrical wiring and fitting class opened in the buildings of Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, was discontinued during the year.

6. The number of pupils attending the various industrial schools increased to 2,327 from 2,066 in the previous year.

7. The grants made to different institutions amounted to Rs. 28,838-6-0 as shown in appendix C. A sum of Rs. 150 was also paid to St. Rita's Knitting School, Bettiah, for repairing its buildings. The total expenditure on technical and industrial institutes, both Government and aided, amounted to Rs. 5,33,594 as against Rs. 5,24,473 in 1934-35.

II.—PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.

8. *The Bihar College of Engineering.*—A small electrical workshop was added to this college during the year and power supply line was laid out from the workshop to the laboratory building. The total strength of the college on the 31st March 1936, was 248 against 244 in the previous year.

(i) *Civil Engineering Degree Course.*—(a) *Admission.*—There was a further fall from 41 to 32 in the number of applications for admission. Apart from the limited prospects for civil engineers, there are very few posts for which civil engineering degree is an exclusive qualification, with the result that graduates and subordinate engineers have to compete for the same posts on the same low rates of pay. Guardians and boys are, therefore, naturally inclined to

choose the cheaper course or some other career. Very few applications were received from candidates belonging to this province or domiciled therein. Including ten candidates from outside, only 23 candidates (with one repeater) were admitted during the year. This brings out the necessity of introducing a degree course in mechanical and electrical engineering, for which there is a great demand in the industries of the province. The local Government have provisionally decided that on the separation of Orissa from this province, a minimum of 12 seats should be reserved for Oriya students in all the four classes of the college.

(b) *Examination results.*—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1st year	17	17
2nd year	28	25
3rd year	12	10
4th year	14	10

The Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship was awarded to Mr. S. S. Mukherjee, who proceeded to England for practical training in September 1935. It is gratifying to note that out of 11 appointments of assistant engineers made in the Public Works Department, ten were graduates of this college.

(ii) *Civil Engineering Subordinate Course.*—The number of applications for admission increased from 61 in the previous year to 76 in the year under review. Of these only 47 students were admitted.

Examination results.—

1st year—34 appeared and 31 passed.
 2nd year—25 appeared and 19 passed.
 3rd year—39 appeared and 32 passed.

The joint examination of the subordinate engineering students of both the Bihar College of Engineering and the Orissa School of Engineering, now conducted by the Governing Body of the Bihar College of Engineering, is proposed to be continued until the Government of Orissa appoint their own examining body.

Of the four posts in the Subordinate Engineering Service of the Public Works Department, reserved for the students of the Bihar College of Engineering and the Orissa

School of Engineering, 3 are to be allocated to the former and 1 to the latter on the separation of Orissa from Bihar. Owing to the heavy reconstruction work necessitated by the last earthquake almost all the passed students of this college are reported to be employed for the present.

(iii) *Industrial Diploma Course.*—The Industrial Diploma Course continued to be popular and there were as many as 134 applications for admission as against 110 of the previous year. Of these, only 22 candidates could be admitted.

Examination results.—

	Practical.		Theory.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1st year	20	18	13	12
2nd year	15	13	8	8
3rd year	16	14	7	6
4th year	16	16	5	5
5th year	11	11	8	8

(iv) The Pleaders' Survey class with 32 students was held as usual in January and February, and the Munsifs' training class with 7 students in October-December. Only 12 of the pleaders passed in the examination. Proposals for improving both these classes in consultation with the High Court are under consideration.

9. *Orissa School of Engineering.*—

(i) *Civil Engineering Subordinate Course.*—(a) *Admission.*—During the year 42 candidates offered themselves for admission, of whom 22, including one repeater, were admitted. The equipment of the school was increased by the addition of a cement testing machine and an emery polishing machine. The D. C. switch board in the electrical laboratory was also assembled.

(b) *Examination results.*—

1st year	...	18 appeared and all passed.
2nd "	...	21 appeared and 14 passed.
3rd "	...	19 appeared and 11 passed.

In the combined Board Examinations in Subordinate Civil Engineering, the 3rd and 4th places were secured by the students of this school. All the 19 students who passed

out in 1933-34, and completed their practical training for a year, secured employment—one having taken up business.

(ii) *Industrial Diploma Course.*—Seventeen out of the 38 applicants were admitted into the school, the total strength of which, on the 31st March 1936, was 116 against 107 in the previous year.

Examination results.—

	Practical.		Theory.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1st year	15	15	8	7
2nd year	13	13	6	6
3rd year	12	12	8	6
4th year	11	11	4	4
5th year	7	7	3	3

10. *Ranchi Technical School.*—As many as 171 applications were received for admission during the year under review and 48 candidates were admitted as against 45 in the previous year. Of these, 33 joined the Industrial Diploma class, 2 the Metal Working class, 3 the Improvers' class and 10 the Leather Working class. The total number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1936 was 165 as against the same number in the previous year, while their maximum number in the course of the year was 211 against 212 in the preceding year. In 1935-36, 40 students completed their course of training.

11. *Tirhut Technical Institute.*—One hundred and seventy-nine applications were received for admission as against 166 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were admitted to the Industrial Diploma class, 10 to the Leather class and 10 to the Oil Engine Driving class. The total number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1935 was 88 as against 87 in the previous year.

Examination results.—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.	
		Practical.	Theory.
1st year	.. 16	15	14
2nd year	.. 16	16	11
3rd year	.. 11	11	7
4th year	.. 10	10	6
5th year	.. 5	5	2

Of the eleven students of the Leather class who appeared at the final examination, 9 were successful. All the 7 students of the Oil Engine Driving class passed their final test.

The receipts on account of private works undertaken by the institute amounted to Rs. 4,665 in 1935-36 as against Rs. 4,263 in the preceding year.

The boarders continued to be accommodated in the temporary grass huts till the 15th December 1935, when a pucca house was rented on Rs. 75 per month to be used as a hostel.

12. *Printing and Book-binding classes in Government Press, Gulzarbagh.*—During the year under review 16 candidates were admitted into these classes. The total number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 35. These received training in different branches as shown below :—

	1st year.	2nd year.
Composing	8	7
Printing	2	8
Book-binding	6	4
	—	—
Total	16	19
	—	—

Nineteen students of the 2nd year class appeared at the final examination of whom only 11 were successful.

13. *Dehri Workshop Industrial classes.*—Twenty-eight applications were received for admission of which only 12 could be admitted. The total number of boys on the roll in the two classes at the end of the year was 14 (9 and 5). These boys received practical training in the workshops and were taught machine drawing, applied mechanics, geometrical drawing and mensuration. Seven students sat for the final examination all of whom were successful. Of these, one was employed in the Dehri Workshop, three in the Rohtas Sugar Mill and one in the Dehri Rohtas Light Railway.

14. *Evening Mining classes.*—These classes opened as usual on the 3rd June 1935, and lectures were delivered both at Jharia and Sijua. In addition to the 1st, 2nd and

3rd year classes in mining, a special survey class was held for preparing boys for the Colliery Surveyor's Certificate examination. Two courses of Hindi lectures in gas testing, with practical demonstrations, were also delivered during the year. Five mining and geological excursions were arranged for the benefit of the students.

Thirty-nine students were enrolled at Jharia and 17 at Sijua against 36 and 11 respectively in the previous year. Thirteen students sat for the 1st year examination of whom 11 passed, 8 appeared at the 2nd year examination of whom 7 passed, and 15 sat for the 3rd year examination of whom 8 were successful. The results of the students in the different examinations conducted by the Indian Mines Department during the year under report are given below :—

First Class Certificate of Competency ..	4
Second Class Certificate of Competency ..	2
Surveyors' Certificate examination	1

Vernacular lectures on practical coal mining were delivered at six important mining centres against five of the previous year. The centre at Kirkend, which was discontinued for sometime, was reopened on the recommendation of the Mining Education Advisory Board. The number of students attending these classes further increased to 316 from 220 in the previous year.

15. *Phulbani Industrial School.*—The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1936 was 24. Six new students were admitted during the year, viz., 3 in weaving, 2 in carpentry and one in smithy section. Six students passed the examination at the end of the course. The amount paid into the treasury on account of sale proceeds of students' work was Rs. 1,418 against a sum of Rs. 1,733 credited in the previous year.

16. *Cottage Industries Institute.*—During the year under report, Government were pleased to make this institute permanent in consideration of its increasing popularity and of the satisfactory results obtained in its working in the past.

A new building for office and sale of finished goods was constructed during the year, thus providing a suitable show-room and additional accommodation for the institute.

The local Government have also recently sanctioned the expansion of the institute and the addition of three new sections to teach tailoring, pottery and basket-making. The course of training in the weaving and dyeing sections will be extended from one year to two years and the number of stipends in the various sections will be increased from 66 to 134 (including 42 stipends sanctioned for the three new sections). The construction of a hostel has also been sanctioned to accommodate the increasing number of outside boys.

The Advisory Committee of the institute met twice under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail. Thanks are due to him and other members of the committee for their valuable suggestions and advice which helped to enhance the usefulness of this institution.

(a) In January 1936 as many as 890 students sought admission into this institute, but only 78 of them could be taken in as very few were prepared to join without stipend. Of the 62 students who completed their course of training in December 1935, 61 passed in the final examination and were awarded certificates. These students in the course of their training turned out goods worth Rs. 17,351. It is satisfactory to note that on account of the practical character of the training given in this institute, most of the passed boys were able to start earning immediately after they left the institute. The different activities of the various departments of the institute are briefly summarised below :—

(i) *Cotton weaving section.*—Of the 19 boys admitted into the weaving section, including two stipendiaries of the district boards of Patna and Palamau, 16 appeared in the annual examination in which all of them passed. The efficiency of training in this section showed further improvement and the boys in the course of their training wove goods worth Rs. 2,273 against an output of Rs. 1,686 in the previous year. Some old boys were allowed to attend the institute for short periods to learn the weaving of special designs while others were given necessary technical assistance for starting their work outside. The advantage of using warp drum in the place of ordinary weaver's beam was demonstrated and the experiments with the dobbie and take-up motion, referred to in the last year's report, were continued.

Twenty-five pieces of cloth and 12 samples of yarn were tested on the requisition of the Police and the Prisons Departments and some other parties. Improved looms and appliances of the weavers' stores were also examined and tested before they were sold to weavers.

(ii) *Dyeing and calico-printing section.*—Of the 13 students in the dyeing section, including one from Patna State, 12 completed their course and passed in the final examination. These students dyed 33,354 lbs. of yarn and 685 pairs of socks and stockings, and printed 125 pieces and 5 thans of cloth in the course of their practical training. The total dyeing and printing charges amounted to Rs. 10,667, the output per student being as much as Rs. 820 for the year. The institute thereby got back not only the entire cost of raw materials, wages, stipends, etc., but also a part of the salary of the Dyeing Instructor. The ex-students of the institute received technical advice and assistance and the Bihar Dyers' Association of Patna, referred to in the last year's report, continued to receive orders from the handloom marketing organisation.

(iii) *Knitting section.*—Twelve students were admitted into this section but only 8 completed their course successfully. The boys knitted socks, stockings, *izarbands*, mufflers, etc. of a total value of Rs. 1,840 against an output of Rs. 1,337 in the year 1934-35. It is proposed to improve the training given in this section by adding a couple of machines for knitting cotton vests and woollen jumpers. In the knitting competition held at the last Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition, 3 of the ex-students won prizes.

(iv) *Carpet and durrie section.*—Of the 16 students in this section belonging mostly to the working classes, 14 came out successful in the examination. A student from Assam also received training for a few months. In the course of their practical training, they produced carpets and *durries* worth Rs. 2,016 against an output of Rs. 1,635 in 1934-35. Twelve of these students on completing their course found employment in local factories, one was employed as a weaving *mistri* in a middle school and the other started his own factory at Cuttack.

(v) *Toy-making.*—Of the 11 students admitted into this section, five specialised in the making of wooden toys, one in that of lacquered toys and five in painting and

card-board toy-making. These boys produced toys worth Rs. 552 against a production of Rs. 466 in the previous year. The staff and students of this section rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of signboards and decorations required for the Exhibition at Patna, and thereby gained additional experience at the same time. With a view to explore the possibility of securing foreign markets for Indian toys, some samples of toys were prepared in the institute and sent for examination to our London agent.

(b) *Weavers' stores.*—Receipts on account of sale of looms, weaving accessories, dyes and chemicals to the artisans of the province amounted to Rs. 3,180. The sale of these articles effected by the Cottage Industries Institute is gradually decreasing for the reason that the local carpenters have begun to manufacture our improved appliances and private dealers to stock loom parts, dyes and chemicals for sale.

(c) *Exhibitions and fairs.*—The Cottage Industries Institute participated in as many as 13 small exhibitions and *melas* held in the province and also took a prominent part in the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition and the All-India Hand-weaving Exhibition and Competition held at Patna in February last. In these two exhibitions it secured several medals and certificates for the exhibits of students' work in the various sections, as shown below :—

	Silver medals.	Bronze medals.	Certificates of merit.
Weaving section ..	..	3	1
Dyeing section ..	1	..	1
Carpet and durrie section ..	..	1	1
Toy-making section ..	..	1	..
Total ..	1	5	3

The award of the above prizes for students' work, which had to compete with the products of skilled artisans from all over India, testifies to the high standard of training imparted in this institute.

(d) *Visitors.*—As in the past, several important personages visited this institute and recorded in the visitors' book their appreciation of the work done here. Of these, special mention may be made of the Textile Experts and their assistants of the various provinces and states who attended the last All-India Hand-weaving Exhibition and Competition and the delegates of the Indian Co-operative Conference which was held at Patna in August last.

(e) *Financial results.*—While the total expenditure incurred by this institute amounted to Rs. 46,126 and the receipts to Rs. 19,907, the net cost of maintaining this institute was Rs. 25,761 as against Rs. 25,785 in 1934-35 (vide profit and loss statement shown in appendix E).

17. *Silk Institute, Bhagalpur.*—The Government Silk Institute at Bhagalpur continued to play an important part in the development of the silk industry of the province and trained 42 educated boys, including 25 stipendiaries, in the different branches of the industry. Besides these regular students, 56 boys of the artisan class were employed and trained in the various processes of silk manufacture such as reeling, spinning, winding, twisting, dyeing, warping and weaving. Twenty students passed out from the institute in December 1935 and another batch of 20 was admitted in January 1936. It is reported that 8 passed students of the 1935 batch obtained employment in local factories and one started his own business. The number of applications for training in this institute was so large that 75 per cent of the candidates had to be disappointed.

The Advisory Committee of the institute met four times during the year. It helped the institute with valuable suggestions and advice for which this department is grateful to the members.

(a) The following is a brief account of the work done in the various departments of the institutes :—

(i) *Rearing.*—Eight students were trained in ericulture and four in sericulture. 15 broods of eri, 12 broods of mulberry, four broods of *tasar* and one brood of *muga* silk worms were reared in the institute for the practical training of the boys and the supply of seed eggs to the rearers in the province. In all 10,532 layings of eri, 2,556 layings of mulberry and 1,292 layings of *tasar* eggs were supplied to 264 rearers, including 64 in Orissa.

(ii) *Reeling and spinning*.—All the students of the rearing section and four artisan boys were trained in spinning "eri" silk. Experiments to spin "eri" yarn of finer counts were continued and 34 lbs. of yarn was spun in the institute and 439 lbs. by the spinners outside. A few lbs. of this yarn was supplied to the London agent against his indents.

(iii) Seven students were trained in the dyeing and printing of silk yarn and fabrics. In the course of their training they dyed 482 lbs. of silk. Experiments with vegetable dyes were continued, and demonstrations in dyeing silk with barks of common trees were conducted in the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition at Patna.

(iv) *Weaving*.—Six students received training in this section and produced silk fabrics worth Rs. 3,310. In addition to this output, silk goods worth Rs. 4,891 were woven by a couple of artisans for the execution of foreign orders. Demonstrations in weaving floral designs with the help of jacquard machines and the use of reeled mulberry silk in place of waste spun silk were continued. A few more designs in scarves and mufflers were produced during the year, and one of them approved by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was named after her when she visited the exhibition of Bihar art textiles held in Delhi in connection with the Industries Conference in October last.

(b) The Bhagalpur weavers failed to appreciate the advantages of the improved loom recommended for weaving solid bordered *saris*. The printers continued to use cheap basic colours for printing cotton *saris* of Japanese "markin" cloth. It is, however, gratifying to note that the use of reeled mulberry and handspun "eri" in the weaving of shirtings, coatings, *chaddars*, etc., is gradually increasing and that during the year about 20 jacquard machines were working outside the institute. The owners of some of these obtained new designs and cards from the institute. Power loom weaving made further progress and 71 power looms were worked in three factories.

(c) *Exhibitions*.—The institute participated in the exhibitions held at Sonapore, Delhi, Bolangir, Mysore City and at Bhagalpur. It had an interesting stall in the Bihar

and Orissa Provincial Exhibition at Patna in which demonstrations in eri rearing and spinning and in dyeing with vegetable colours were conducted. Orders for embroidery work on fabrics, supplied by the visitors, were also executed during this exhibition. In the All-India Hand-weaving Exhibition the Silk Institute won two silver medals.

Exhibits were also sent to continental fairs through the Trade Commissioner at Hamburg and to Toronto Exhibition and British Industries Fair as in the past. As a result of the publicity given to Bhagalpur silk, a couple of large orders for silk scarves were received from two New York firms.

(d) *Financial results*.—The statement of receipts and expenditure given in appendix G will show that the total expenditure incurred by this institute amounted to Rs. 24,033 and that it remitted to the treasury a sum of Rs. 9,764. The net cost of maintaining the institute during 1935-36 was Rs. 17,136 as against Rs. 20,729 for the preceding year.

18. *Wool Weaving Institute*.—During the year under report twelve students were trained in the improved methods of wool weaving. These students in the course of their training produced blankets, *lohis*, druggets, etc., of a total value of Rs. 2,261. All the twelve students passed out in the final examination, of whom five are reported to be weaving in their homes and four to be employed in factories in different places.

The institute failed to secure from the weaving demonstration parties such assistance in disposing of its output as it used to get in previous years. The sales therefore amounted to only Rs. 2,296. While the gross expenditure on the institute was Rs. 4,956, the net cost of its working amounted to Rs. 3,503 as against Rs. 3,336 in 1934-35 (vide appendix H).

Demonstrations in improved technique of wool spinning and weaving were conducted and the students' work was displayed at the exhibition held at Patna, in which two certificates of merit were won by the institute. Rugs, blankets and *lohis* of this institute were also exhibited in various exhibitions and *melas* through the Bihar Cottage Industries (Handloom Marketing Organisation).

The number of applications for admission in January 1936 increased to 100. Of these only eighteen could be admitted. The increasing popularity of the institute is a sufficient justification for its extension and for the construction of a suitable school building and a hostel to accommodate boys coming from different parts of the province.

19. *Half-time Weaving School, Bihar.*—The Half-time Weaving School at Bihar continued to demonstrate the usefulness of imparting vocational training along with general education. Altogether fifty-three boys sat for the annual examinations in December. Thirty-one were promoted to the higher classes and eight left the institute after completing the course. The students were also given a few lessons in dyeing, eri-rearing and finishing of cloth with hand appliances. The school participated in the All-India Hand-weaving Exhibition held at Patna in February 1936, in which two bronze medals were awarded for the work of the students. One of the ex-students of this school won the first prize of a gold medal in weaving and also the second prize in drafting in the All-India Hand-weaving Competition. Another carried away the first prize in the provincial competition in weaving *saris* with figured borders. Some of the old boys of this school formed themselves into an association to weave staple goods for the Bihar Cottage Industries and also for local sale. This school is located in a rented house which is not very suitable and has not sufficient open space for a play-ground.

The new Managing Committee met three times during the year under the chairmanship of the Subdivisional Officer of Bihar, who took keen interest in the working of this model school.

III.—PROGRESS OF AIDED TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS.

20. *Jamalpur Technical School.*—Admissions to apprentice mechanics' class were made as usual in June. There were 722 applications, of which 120 were from local candidates. Only 21 candidates were selected for admission, and of these 4, including one Bihari Muslim, were from Bihar and Orissa. The total number of apprentice mechanics in this school on the 31st March 1936 was 158, of whom 32 were from Bihar and Orissa. The school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 13,594-6 being the amount of contribution for the

period of 15 months ending the 31st December 1935. 35 apprentice mechanics appeared at the final examination and only 14 passed. Of the latter nine belonged to this province.

Out of 233 trade apprentices on the roll, all the 39 that completed their apprenticeship were local men. Most of these secured employment as second class *mistris*.

There were also 17 special grade apprentices, of whom only one belonged to this province.

21. *Jamshedpur Technical Night School.*—When the last batch of students admitted under the old scheme passed out in December 1935, the senior school together with its staff was abolished. The Trade Course in "Boilers" together with the post of the instructor was also abolished at the same time owing to the falling off in the number of students. Three new courses in General Science, Basic English and Practical Electrical Engineering were introduced in the Trade School during the year and 4 instructors were appointed. In all 312 students applied for admission and 262 were admitted. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1936 was 378. Five students completed the course from the Senior School, all of whom passed the final test. Out of 140 students that appeared at the various examinations from the Trade School, 90 were successful. Of the successful students 69 were the employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and its subsidiary companies. Three of the remaining students were given suitable jobs in the Steel Company.

22. *Balasore Technical School.*—There were 51 students on the roll on the 31st March 1935 and 18 new students were admitted during the year. Of the 8 students who completed their five-years' course in 1935 and appeared at the final examinations 7 passed, 2 in the higher technical course and 5 as artisans. Six of the successful students managed to secure employment. In the commercial department, opened in January 1936, 5 students were enrolled.

23. *Benagaria Industrial School.*—The school continued to grow in popularity. More than 100 candidates applied for admission but only 16 of them could be

admitted, 5 in the carpentry and 11 in the weaving section. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1936, was 57. Seven students completed their course in the carpentry section and 6 in the weaving section. The quality of the work turned out by the students was good. The total expenditure of this school during the year amounted to Rs. 8,822 of which Rs. 2,800 was contributed by Government.

24. *St. Rita's Knitting School, Bettiah.*—The school continued to provide useful industrial training for girls. The making of palm leaf baskets was discontinued as the work and sales did not prove satisfactory. Ten girls were admitted during the year, and the total strength of the school on the 31st March 1936 was 42. The total expenditure of the school during the year was Rs. 8,329 of which Government contributed Rs. 1,050 (Rs. 900 recurring and Rs. 150 non-recurring). This included the repair of the school building, which was badly damaged by the earthquake, at a cost of Rs. 1,015, of which Rs. 150 was donated by Government.

25. *Shelter Industrial School, Cuttack.*—The work in the weaving section was carried on on a smaller scale as the services of most of the girls were required for the basketry section. Weaving of rugs was introduced in the school during the year.

As in the last two years, special attention was paid to the basketry section and the work of improving the designs. The baskets found a ready sale both in local and foreign markets. The school gave demonstration in basket work in the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition held at Patna in February last. This proved to be very popular and the school was awarded medals for basket work and embroidery.

Two girls were admitted during the year as against 3 in the previous year. The number of girls on the 31st March 1936 was 16. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,901 of which Rs. 1,440 was contributed by Government.

26. *Khunti Co-operative Home Industries Association Limited, Weaving School.*—Eight boys were admitted into the school during the year under report and the total

number of boys on the roll on the 31st March 1936 was 8. Seven boys passed the final examination, of whom four started weaving at home on their own looms. The total expenditure of the school during the year was Rs. 1,422, of which Government contributed Rs. 600.

27. *Technical School, Katkahi.*—Fourteen boys were admitted during the year and the total strength of the school on the 31st March 1936 was 30. Fifteen boys, viz., 2 from the carpentry section and 13 from the weaving section, passed the final examination. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 2,188, while the grant-in-aid amounted to Rs. 600.

28. *Orissa Poor Industry Cottage, Cuttack.*—The students in this school are trained in eri-rearing and spinning, and the manufacture of *newars*, *durries*, carpets, mats, baskets, toys and relief maps. During the year under review 28 boys were trained. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,254, of which Rs. 960 was contributed by Government.

29. *Private institutions.*—A list of institutions which provide training in various handicrafts without any grant-in-aid from Government will be found in appendix D.

30. *Scholarships and stipends.*—The department continued to award a number of scholarships and stipends for the training of students outside the province in subjects for which adequate facilities do not exist within the province. During the year fourteen such scholarships, of a value ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month, were awarded, viz., 1 in sugar technology, 3 in tanning, 1 in hosiery and knitting, 1 in tailoring, 2 in textile manufacture, 2 in ceramics, 1 in cinematography, 1 in linotype printing, 1 in pottery and brass and bell-metal work and 1 in mining and geology. No scholarship was awarded for training abroad.

31. *Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore.*—One more scholarship of a value of Rs. 50 a month, plus cost of books not exceeding Rs. 100, was awarded this year for the study of sugar technology at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore. There were thus two scholars from the province studying in the institute. Of these, one having completed the course and passed the examination during the year, obtained the Associateship of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute.

32. *Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta.*—During the year under report three scholarships were awarded for training in leather tanning at the above institute. Of the 7 apprentices from Bihar and Orissa, 3 left the institute before completing the course, and one completed his course. The remaining three continued to attend the institute.

33. *Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.*—Two scholarships of Rs. 30 a month each, with tuition and examination fees, are offered every year to students of this province for training in textile manufacture at this institute, but during the year only one scholarship was awarded in the absence of other suitable applicants. Five scholars were under training in this institute during the year and their progress was reported to be satisfactory.

34. *Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.*—During the year under report only one scholarship of Rs. 60 a month was awarded for training in this school. There were altogether 8 scholars of this province studying in the school, of whom two passed the final examination securing the Diploma of Associateship of the Indian School of Mines and Geology, and one passed the certificate examination in coal mining. The progress of the remaining 5 was reported to be satisfactory.

35. *Miscellaneous.*—The value of technical and industrial education under present economic conditions is being increasingly realised by the young men of the province and their guardians. Numerous enquiries were received by this department for advice in respect of facilities for technical and industrial training available in the country and abroad. These were attended to and assistance rendered as far as practicable.

CHAPTER III.

Development of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries.

I.—DEMONSTRATION PARTIES.

36. *Weaving Demonstration.*—During the year under report, the hand-weaving industry of this province received more than the usual attention of the department as it had to organise, with a grant from the Government of India, the

All-India Hand-weaving Exhibition and Competition held at Patna in February last. This was the second of its kind, the first one being held also at Patna in 1921. Several weavers from different parts of the province visited this exhibition and a few of them took part in the competitions in hand-weaving. In this competition, the first prize of a gold medal and also the third prize in weaving *dhotis* were carried away by the weavers of Bihar. Sixteen silver and 29 bronze medals (out of a total of 59 silver and 89 bronze medals) were also won by Bihar textiles in this All-India Exhibition in which all the provinces (excepting Burma, Madras, Delhi and North-Western Frontier Provinces) and most of the important Indian States took part.

37. In spite of the continuance of general trade depression and the severity of mill competition, handloom weavers in Bihar and Orissa maintained their output of previous years as indicated by the internal trade statistics for 1935-36 which show that the net import of mill yarn (both foreign and Indian) for the use of handloom weavers of the province amounted to 30.5 million lbs. It is also reported that the weavers used yarns of finer counts in increasing quantities and wove fabrics of better designs.

38. The seven weaving demonstration parties continued to help the handloom weavers of Bihar and Orissa in solving their technical problems and in the production of better class of textiles. The progress in popularising the use of improved appliances among these weavers was maintained during the year under report and as many as 2,250 fly shuttle looms, 184 dobbies, and 117 improved warping drums were introduced. These parties also sold to the weavers looms and loom-parts, dyes, etc., worth Rs. 3,019. In as many as 299 new villages the use of fly-shuttle looms was demonstrated. As the number of villages in which the weavers are being helped by the department has now increased to 6,163, the present staff is found to be inadequate to cope with the increasing work. The two parties recently sanctioned, one for the Santal Parganas and the other for Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, are however expected to relieve the situation to some extent.

39. The weaving supervisors and their *mistris* besides rendering assistance to the weavers in improving the technique of weaving, dyeing and printing, participated in

all the important local exhibitions and *melas* held in the districts and took a prominent part in the All-India Hand-weaving Exhibition and Competition. They also tried to popularise the use of handwoven fabrics and to interest selected youngmen in marketing the same. A brief account of the work done by each of the demonstration parties is given in the following paragraphs :—

(a) *Bhagalpur party*.—As in the previous year, the work of this party under Babu B. B. Mukharji was most successful. Besides introducing 484 improved looms, 12 dobbies and 2 warping sets, this party fitted up 6 jacquard looms in the houses of weavers. It also offered technical advice to 9 weaving and 32 dyeing and printing factories and 4 teaching institutions, and participated in the Purnea and Hijla *melas*.

(b) *Sambalpur party*.—The Sambalpur party maintained its second place, having introduced 351 looms, 52 dobbies and 10 warping drums. Much of the time of the weaving supervisor was taken up in re-starting the looms in Singhbhum district that had stopped working. He also rendered help in the manufacture of a few new patterns of Sambalpur *pardahs*.

(c) *Darbhanga party*.—The Darbhanga party had to its credit the introduction of 384 looms, 7 dobbies and 14 warping drums. A few weavers of this centre were trained to weave fabrics of 60s. counts of yarn besides turning out new designs. The Industrial School, the Hindu Orphanage and the Pioneer Weaving Factory of Darbhanga received necessary assistance from the weaving supervisor, who also fitted up and worked a solid-border loom in the Khadi Bhandar at Madhubani. This party participated in the Silver Jubilee Exhibition held at Madhubani in May last.

(d) *Ranchi party*.—The Ranchi party showed some progress in its work during the year having introduced 333 looms, 15 dobbies and one warping drum. The weaving supervisor continued to help the weavers who had taken up the weaving of new types of fabrics such as mosquito nets, *shawls*, woollen blankets, etc., and also helped a couple of young men in marketing these goods. The *tasur* leno-net woven under his supervision has met with satisfactory response from the market and opened out the possibility of a new line of development in art textiles. The products of

the weavers of Ranchi and Manbhum districts won as many as five silver and five bronze medals, besides four certificates of merit, in the All-India Hand-weaving Exhibition and also one silver medal in the Industrial Exhibition at Dhanbad. In the weaving competition open to the weavers of this province only, the first prize was won by a weaver from Chota Nagpur.

(e) *Patna party*.—The Patna party introduced as many as 66 warping drums, besides 285 looms (including 13 for blanket weaving) and 8 dobbies. The weaving supervisor helped the Bihar Cottage Industries in organizing the manufacture of palm leaf baskets, examined the students of the Cottage Industries Institute, Patna, and the Half-time Weaving School, Bihar, and participated in seven exhibitions and *melas* held in his area. This party rendered valuable assistance in conducting weaving competitions in the Patna exhibition.

(f) *Cuttack party*.—Some improvement was noticeable in the work of the Cuttack party which succeeded in introducing 225 looms, 73 dobbies and 10 warping drums during the year under report. The weaving supervisor served on the managing committees of the Shelter Industrial School and the Poor Cottage Industry at Cuttack and offered technical advice to as many as 25 industrial institutions of different types. He also continued to introduce eri rearing and spinning and to supervise the work of the dyeing *mistri*. This party participated in a small exhibition held on the Silver Jubilee celebration day at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and collected Orissa exhibits for the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition at Patna.

(g) *Gaya party*.—The work of the Gaya party was the least satisfactory of all. It introduced only 188 looms, 17 dobbies and 14 warping drums. The weaving supervisor failed to supervise efficiently the work of the *mistris* posted in Hazaribagh and Palamau districts. He, however, sold looms and loom parts worth Rs. 835 and rendered some assistance to the reformatory school and the central jail at Hazaribagh.

40. *Dyeing Demonstrations*.—The 7 dyeing *mistris* attached to the 7 weaving demonstration parties, referred to above, continued to train weavers and printers of their respective areas, in the use of fast dyes. They paid

279 visits to different villages and trained 629 persons. The total sale of fast dyes effected by these *mistris* amounted to only Rs. 682 as against Rs. 1,153 in the previous year. The demand for the services of these *mistris*, except in Bhagalpur, was not satisfactory as the bulk of the weavers in Bihar weave grey cloth and those in Orissa prefer to use cheap yarn dyed with fugitive colours. Although 10 new dyeing and printing factories were started during the year at Bhagalpur, an equal number of old ones ceased to work. These Bhagalpur factories continued to dye and print *saris* from cheap Japanese "markin" cloth and the keen competition among them reduced the dyeing and printing charges to a couple of annas per piece. The two factories started by two yarn dealers in Pakaur subdivision were closed as the latter found it cheaper to get their yarn dyed in Calcutta. It is, however, reported that 31 new shops for the sale of dyes were started in different parts of the province and that the five dyeing factories of Cuttack district did satisfactory business.

II.—PURDAH MANUFACTURE.

41. The total sale of Bihar textiles through the new Handloom Marketing Organisation (Bihar Cottage Industries) was the same as in the previous year. While the sales by the London agent decreased from £ 7,508 in 1934-35 to £ 5,555 in 1935-36, the Indian and New Zealand sales increased by about the same figure. During the year, the London agent booked large orders for *durries* but these could not be executed promptly. The Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society at Obra, which was expected to supply on an average 200 *durries* per month, failed to secure a sufficient number of members to weave these goods. Its monthly output was only 30 *durries* on the average.

Twelve new designs of *purdahs* and *durries* were prepared during the year and folding waste paper baskets to match our *purdah* patterns were designed and placed on the market. The new *tasar* silk netting of leno weave, referred to before, was manufactured in different shades of colour and offered for sale.

The total receipts on account of sale of both art textiles and staple goods amounted to Rs. 1,47,022 as against Rs. 1,59,433 in 1934-35 (the latter also included the sale

proceeds of the London agent for the months of February and March of 1933-34). Owing to the addition of a large range of patterns in staple goods numbering 80 and the opening of sales depots at Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bhagalpur, Patna and Delhi-Simla during the year, the budget grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for the manufacture and purchase of hand-woven textiles had to be increased to Rs. 1,44,200. For the same reason, the stock of raw materials and finished goods both in Patna warehouse and with agents also increased by about Rs. 32,000. The gross profit in this business of Bihar textiles amounted to Rs. 29,587 as against Rs. 25,072 in the year 1934-35 (vide appendix F).

III.—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GRANT-IN-AID FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

42. (i) A reference was made in the last year's report to a grant made by the Government of India for the improvement of handloom industry. With this grant, a handloom marketing organisation under the name of "Bihar Cottage Industries" was started and worked from the 1st April 1935, and the *purdah* manufacturing section referred to above was merged in this new organisation. While the establishment charges of the *purdah* manufacturing section and necessary funds for the purchase of raw materials, and finished goods were provided by the local Government, the grant received from the Government of India was utilised in payment of salaries of the additional staff required for the new marketing organisation and those employed for organising and working the weavers' co-operative societies, in paying the rent of sales depots and the price of the finishing plant, and to meet the cost of participation in exhibitions and fairs, advertisements and other propaganda work undertaken to popularise hand-woven textiles.

(ii) *Manufacturing*.—The various textile goods required for the marketing organisation were manufactured by 6 weavers' co-operative societies and 20 manufacturing agents or master weavers, of whom 12 were ex-students of our textile institutes, and their total output (at purchase prices) amounted to Rs. 97,217, which included staple goods valued at Rs. 18,108. In addition to the various patterns of cotton *purdahs*, *durries*, etc., in which the *purdah* section had been dealing in the past, 48 different patterns of popular cotton fabrics were designed and standardised. Twenty-five types of silk materials and seven

patterns of woollen goods were also selected and included in the list of standard patterns. Detailed specification of each of these articles was drawn up for the guidance of the weavers and supervisors. Special care was taken in working out the costing of these goods so as to allow a sufficient margin as wages for the weaver while the prices compared favourably with those of mill-made fabrics of similar quality. The profit of the weavers' societies and master weavers was fixed at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the cost of yarn and weaving charges in the case of cotton and woollen goods, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, subsequently raised to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, in the case of silk goods.

For the organisation and supervision of the weavers' societies, an organiser and four weaving supervisors were appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, at whose disposal a sum of Rs. 6,000 had been placed at the beginning of the year. The organiser of weavers' societies appointed in March 1935, started three new societies in Darbhanga district and devoted the rest of his time in starting similar societies in Gaya district and in Orissa. These three societies with the Bihar Weavers' Co-operative Society at Bihar, the Weavers' Co-operative Stores at Ranchi and the Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society at Obra, manufactured and supplied goods of a total value of Rs. 33,276 to the marketing organisation. All these societies, excepting that at Bihar which had its own supervisor, were managed by three of the weaving supervisors mentioned above. The fourth weaving supervisor appointed for Orissa towards the end of the year, spent his time in helping the organiser to start new societies in that area.

(iii) *Finishing plant.*—An order for the finishing plant consisting of a starch mangle with a set of drying cylinders, a damping machine and a five-bowl calender was placed in June 1935, and the erection of these machines, with necessary electric motors, was completed by the end of January 1936. As arrangements for the supply of water for washing and bleaching and of electric current for driving the machinery were not complete, the finishing plant could not be worked during the year under review.

(iv) *Marketing.*—The sale of goods through foreign and Indian agents was continued as in previous years. The starting of all the sales depots was purposely delayed as the

finishing plant was not ready and the staple goods could not be finished in the form required for the market. However, the depots at Jamshedpur and Ranchi were started in October while that at Bhagalpur in November 1935. A depot was also started at Delhi-Simla about the same time with the help of the Young Women's Christian Association, who agreed to work as our agents. The Patna depot commenced its business in January 1936. The business done in the sales depots, excepting that at Delhi-Simla, has not been up to our expectations. It is hoped that when the staple goods are properly finished by machinery, better sales will be effected.

(v) *Publicity.*—Bihar handloom textiles were advertised in 12 exhibitions held in different parts of India, namely, Delhi (2), Allahabad, Mysore, Srinagar, Baroda, Madhubani, Sonapur, Bihta, Purnea and Patna (2). As in the previous years, Bihar textiles were also exhibited in the British Industries Fair in London, the Poznan International Industries Fair in Poland, the Prague Fair in Austria, the Leipzig International Spring Fair in Germany and the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

(vi) *Expenditure.*—The expenditure out of the grant received from the Government of India during the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 61,792. This amount included Rs. 32,028 being the value of the finishing plant, the cost of furniture and equipment required for the sales depots, and a sum of Rs. 4,040 spent by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the organisation and management of the weavers' co-operative societies.

IV. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GRANT-IN-AID FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SERICULTURE.

43. The Eri-seed Supply Station (referred to in the last year's report), for which the Government of India had allotted a sum of Rs. 6,158, was started at Ranchi in July 1935. The Sericulture Supervisor was appointed in October 1935 and sent for two months' training at the Silk Institute, Bhagalpur before he took over charge of the station at Ranchi. This station is located in a rented bungalow near the polo ground at Ranchi and has about 10 acres of land for castor and mulberry plantation. During the year, 17 broods of "eri" worms were reared in the station and

13,596 laying of seed eggs were produced and examined for disease. These were supplied to 155 rearers in Bihar and Orissa. About 20 lbs. of pierced cocoons were also obtained. The total expenditure on this station in 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 4,660-7-0.

44. On the recommendation of the Imperial Sericulture Committee in their second meeting held at Delhi on the 29th October 1935, the Government of India were also pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 5,484 for the year 1936-37 for the starting of a *tasar* seed supply and research station at Chaibasa. Preliminary arrangements for starting the station were made during the year in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum.

CHAPTER IV.

Industrial Engineering and Chemical Service.

I. INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING SERVICE.

45. The circle officers continued to attend to the work of systematic inspection and maintenance of the mills compounded with the department, erection of new factories and rendering general assistance and advice to those interested in industrial pursuits. The department, through its circle officers, kept itself in touch with the industrial development of the province. The practical help given by the department was much appreciated by the mill owners. Technical assistance was also rendered to the Jails Department concerning jail industries. A few typical cases of assistance and advice rendered to some of the industrialists are noted below :—

(1) *Shree Gauri Shankar Rice Mills, Saharsa, District Bhagalpur (North).*—The erection of the boiler, engine and other machinery of this mill had been carried out by a *mistri* at a contract rate, which was cheaper than the fees which the department would have charged for such work. It was subsequently discovered that the engine was not able to run more than 5 rice hullers and the paddy-husk obtained was not sufficient even to serve as fuel for the boiler, with the result that the owners had to buy paddy-husk from outside. Also the boiler could not be worked continuously for more than 16 to 18 hours on account of the choking up of the air

passages. The owners approached the department for advice and the defects were promptly remedied by the circle officer. The same engine now drives 8 rice hullers at a time and about one-third of the paddy-husk produced is saved after feeding the boiler. The boiler can now be worked continuously for a week or more without being stopped for cleaning. The lighting arrangement of the same mill was also improved by installing an electric dynamo, and a screw conveyor was installed for the removal of husk.

(2) *Hanuman Rice Mills, P. O. Bhattiaki, District Bhagalpur (North).*—The proprietor of this mill was also advised to instal a dynamo and a screw conveyor for lighting and for removal of husk respectively. The installation of the above improved the efficiency of the mill considerably and reduced its working expenses.

(3) *Shree Lakshmi Mills, P. O. Jogbani, District Purnea.*—Advice was given to the owner in respect of the erection of a second-hand steam engine of about 150 B. H. P.

(4) *Saundick Oil Mill, Arrah.*—The main bearing of the Roly's steam engine was getting heated. It was found on inspection that several brass-bearings of the main line shafting and some worn out parts of the donkey pump required renewal. These defects being pointed out, the owner was able to carry out the necessary repairs.

(5) *Shree Gurdeo Mills, Silao.*—The oil engine of this factory was dismantled and examined internally and externally. The cylinder had been slightly worn out and both the suction and delivery valves had to be ground. The brasses of the centre bearing also required turning and facing. When all these defects were rectified, the consumption of oil was reduced and the efficiency of the engine improved considerably.

(6) *Dinapore Rice Mill, Dinapore.*—The leakage of steam through the cylinder cover of the engine was stopped after necessary repairs. The steam cocks of the Cornish boiler were also set right and the brasses of some of the bearings on the main-line shafting were replaced. As a result of these repairs the fuel consumption was reduced and the working of the engine improved.

46. The circle officers paid 401 visits to mills during the year under review. The number of compounded mills decreased from 24 to 22. A list of compounded mills will be found in appendix J. The receipts on account of services rendered by the departmental staff amounted to Rs. 2,950-9-0 as against Rs. 2,904-8-9 in the previous year. The reason for the fall in the number of mills compounded is given below :—

(a) Owing to the partial failure of crops due to floods in North Bihar, trade depression and uncertain conditions of the market, many rice, oil and flour mills failed to get sufficient raw materials for their work. Many of the mills in the Tirhut division remained closed for a considerably long period during the year. They were, therefore, anxious to cut down their expenses as far as possible.

(b) The owners of most of the factories and mills in North Bihar had to spend large sums of money on repairs and reconstruction of buildings as a result of the damage caused by the last earthquake.

(c) The services of the circle officers were utilised in organising the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition and also in collecting certain information required for the Bihar and Orissa Unemployment Committee.

47. The Engineering section undertook the erection of the following machines :—

(1) Hullers and a screw conveyor at Shree Gauri Shankar Rice Mills, Saharsa, District Bhagalpur.

(2) Boiler, engine, pump, chimney, flues, line shaft and complete rice milling plant at Shree Chiranjew Mill, Gho-ghardiha, Darbhanga.

(3) One overhead transmission gear at Bhagalpur Central Jail.

(4) One crude-oil engine, *chanti* mills, *atta* mills, sifters, line shaft, etc., at Shree Shankar Dal Mill, Barhiya, District Monghyr. The work was in progress when the year closed.

(5) Vertical steam boiler at the Bani Press Patna.

(6) A lime factory at Cuttack.

II. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL SERVICE.

48. There was an appreciable increase in the work of the Chemical Adviser to the Director of Industries. As both the stipendiaries admitted in the previous year were still under factory training, no fresh stipendiary was admitted this year for training in applied chemistry but one student from Orissa was taken in without stipend.

Regular demonstrations in soap making as a cottage industry were arranged as in previous years. Seventeen students completed their training, and two were under training at the end of the year.

In addition to the above, 16 students were given demonstrations in the following processes :—

Mirroring, electro-plating, preparation of articles of toilet, boot-polish, ink, phenyle, lozenges and purification of oils.

49. As usual the Chemical Adviser continued to receive numerous enquiries from small industrialists regarding the manufacture or otherwise of chemical articles. He was also called upon to carry out minor experiments and analyses. A few examples are given below to illustrate the nature of the work done :—

(1) Samples of oil received from different parties were analysed and the results communicated to them.

(2) Advice was given to a private party regarding the utilisation of tobacco leaves.

(3) At the request of a firm, water was analysed as to its suitability for industrial purposes.

(4) Advice was given to a private party on the manufacture of glass.

(5) Advice was given to the firm which started the Bihar Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.

(6) Advice regarding manufacture of *loban* was given to a private party in Bihar.

(7) Advice regarding converting of silver residue of the silvering solution into silver and silver nitrate was given to the headmaster of a school.

(8) Samples of ores, waterproof cloth, electrochlorine, phenyle and acids received from private parties were analysed and the results communicated to them.

(9) Advice was also given to a private party on the preparation of tartaric acid, antimonious tartarate and citric acid.

50. The Chemical Adviser has been empowered by Government to determine the sucrose content of sugar manufactured by the sugar factories in Bihar in the event of dispute. He carried out the analysis of 4 samples of sugar sent by the Excise Department, while the analysis of 14 samples received was still in progress when the year closed.

CHAPTER V.

Financial Assistance to Industries.

51. (a) *Working of the Bihar and Orissa State Aid to Industries Act, 1923.*—This is the 5th successive year since the passing of the Act that no provision was made in the budget for financial assistance to industries. A few applications for State aid were received during the year but they could not be entertained.

The statement below shows the progress made during the year in the realisation of outstanding dues under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Nature of State aid.	No. of cases pending.	Amount of outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due to be realised during the year.	Amount actually realised during the year.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Loan ...	1	Principal ... Rs. a. p. 15,340 10 2 Interest* ... nil	Rs. a. p. 3,009 14 10	Rs. a. p. 3,009 14 10	Rs. a. p. 12,279 11 4
Hire purchase ...	8	Principal ... 51,977 12 5 Interest ... 6,820 8 10	nil 49,205 8 1 7,135 11 0	nil 8,631 3 9 2,109 11 4	nil 43,143 8 0 5,026 0 8
Total ...	9	Principal ... 67,327 6 7 Interest ... 6,820 8 10	52,275 9 11 7,135 11 0	11,001 2 7 2,109 11 4	55,326 4 0 5,026 0 8
Cash credit ...	1	Principal ... 2,000 0 0 Interest ...	7,135 11 0 500 0 0 18 2 1	2,109 11 4 500 0 0 18 2 1	55,326 4 0 5,026 0 8 1,500 0 0 nil.

* Remitted by Government.

Out of Rs. 59,429-4-9 due for realisation during the year, only Rs. 14,029 could be realised. The arrear dues include a sum of Rs. 40,639-4-2 outstanding on account of the Tehta Mill, Mehshi button factory and Sason Mill. A further sum of Rs. 1,950-0-1 was paid by the official liquidator of the Vishwakarma Mills, Ltd., being the second dividend declared by the Patna High Court.

(b) *Progress of State-aided industrial enterprises.*—The position in regard to existing grants is given below:—

(1) *Loan to a fruit canning industry.*—The loanee duly paid the 4th instalment of Rs. 3,069-14-10.

(2) *Tehta Mill.*—Rs. 820 only could be realised during the year from one of the certificate debtors. The title suit was decided in favour of Government with some modification. An appeal to the High Court against this decision was in contemplation when the year closed. On account of the litigious attitude of the certificate debtors Government are involved in several civil suits arising out of the certificate proceedings.

(3) *Machinery for button making.*—The button-making machinery remained still unsold as no suitable offer was forthcoming.

(4) *Self-contained rice mill including power plant at Bairagnia.*—Government dues were realised in full in this case by certificate proceedings.

(5) *Nickel-plating outfit for a cutlery industry at Purulia.*—The sixth and last instalment was realised from the hire-purchaser.

(6) *Rice mill and power plant at Sason.*—The civil suit for the realisation of Government dues was decided in favour of Government. The hire-purchaser has filed an appeal before the Cuttack Circuit Court against the judgment of the Civil Court.

(7) *Power and milling machinery at Nirmali.*—The party failed to pay the 5th and last instalment in spite of the extension of time by one year. He applied for a further extension of time which was disallowed.

(8) *Dal mill and power plant at Hilsa.*—The balance of the 3rd instalment, for the realisation of which certificate

proceedings were started last year, was realised in the beginning of the year. The 4th instalment also fell into arrears and was realised by certificate procedure.

(9) *Dal mill at Barhiya.*—The party has been regular in payment of instalments.

(10) *Vishwakarma Mills, Ltd. (under liquidation).*—Rs. 1,950-0-1 was received from the official liquidator as remarked above.

(11) *Cash credit to a rice milling industry at Bersol.*—The party paid the instalment in time.

(c) *Activities of the Board of Industries.*—As the Bihar and Orissa State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, has been in a state of suspended animation, there was very little work for the Board of Industries and consequently no meeting was held during the year. On other matters the Board was consulted by correspondence.

CHAPTER VI.

Fisheries.

I. CARP-FRY DISTRIBUTION AND PISCICULTURE.

52. During the year under report, 331,500 fry were distributed, against 326,000 in the previous year, from the fry distribution centres of Patna, Cuttack and Sambalpur, as shown below :—

Centre.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Patna	123,000	164,500
Cuttack	203,000	124,000
Sambalpur	Nil	43,000
Total	326,000	331,500

While the supply of fry increased by 34 per cent at Patna, the same decreased by 63 per cent at Cuttack. The reduced demand for fry in Orissa was due to insufficient rain fall in some parts as a result of which there was not sufficient water in tanks to be stocked with fry. Also Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., of Jamshedpur

which used to purchase large quantities of fry from the Cuttack centre in previous years made other arrangements to get their supply. The Sambalpur centre, which was reopened during the year, did satisfactory work and showed better result than in 1933-34 when it gave a supply of only 29,000 fry. A sum of Rs. 1,214-11-0 was realised from the sale of fry at the various centres against a receipt of Rs. 1,170-0-6 in the preceding year. Some experiments were carried out with a view to start a fry distribution centre at Ranchi which at present imports carp fry from Bengal at a heavy cost. The absence of facilities for the supply of fry at reasonable rates to the rearers of Chota Nagpur is a great handicap to the development of pisciculture in this part of the province. Attempts were made to supply fry after rearing at Ranchi the spawn sent from Patna. The first experiment succeeded while the second failed as the climatic conditions became unfavourable. These experiments will be continued during the year 1936-37.

Eighty-seven of the tanks stocked with fry supplied by this department were inspected and their owners were given instructions in rational methods of rearing fish. Similar tanks in Sambalpur district could not be inspected and advice given in the absence of a permanent local officer. The Fishery Superintendent and his assistant carried on propaganda for the spread of pisciculture and inspected 252 private tanks. With a view to institute propaganda in pisciculture through the agencies of the Co-operative Department, two inspecting clerks and two *kamdars* of Ranchi circle, recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, were trained for a month and a half at the Patna fry distribution centre. The starting of co-operative societies for the profitable marketing of fish was also suggested to some of the co-operative banks with a view to improve the fish trade and also to find employment for some middle class young men.

For the purpose of demonstration, the district board tank at Banpur in Puri district was deweeded, cleared of all predatory fishes, manured and stocked with departmental carp fry. Similarly some fry and 1,000 larvicidal fish were supplied free of cost for rearing in a tank at Kurthaul in Patna district under the supervision of the local *Gram-sudhar Samity*.

In order to interest the district board schools in rearing fish in their tanks, a lecture was delivered to the sub-inspectors and headmasters of schools who attended the educational conference at Cuttack in January last. The advice of the Fishery Superintendent was also availed of by some district officers in connection with the settlement of fisheries. To educate the public in the high food value of fish, charts showing the vitamin contents of a dozen varieties of common edible fish of Bihar were printed and displayed in the exhibitions held at Patna, Buxar and Purnea.

II. EXPORT OF FISH.

53. In all 100,112 mds. of fish were exported from Bihar and Orissa during the year as against 77,110 mds. in the preceding year. About half of this quantity, viz., 50,687 mds., was booked from stations bordering on the Chilka lake, 10,440 mds. from stations on the East Indian Railway and 35,741 mds. from North Bihar, as against 50,299 mds., 13,499 mds., and 13,312 mds. respectively in the previous year. The increase in the export of fish from North Bihar is remarkable as the quantity far exceeded the figures of the pre-earthquake years.

III. FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

54. The number of these societies, working mostly in Puri district, decreased by one from 53 to 52 and their membership from 1,192 to 1,069. The financial condition of these societies was unsatisfactory and it was reported that a sum of Rs. 38,142 was overdue out of the outstanding loan of Rs. 4,34,791. The present trade depression has adversely affected these societies particularly those of dry fish traders under Khurda Central Bank.

CHAPTER VII.

Labour.

I. REVIEW OF LABOUR CONDITIONS IN BIHAR AND ORISSA IN 1935-36.

55. Reliable information relating to labour employed in rural and unorganised industries of the province not being available, a comparative review is possible chiefly of the labour employed in organised industries.

56. In the year under report, the reconstruction work necessitated by the last earthquake and the development of sugar industry of the province continued to give employment to the labourers in Bihar proper, particularly in North Bihar. There was, thus, no dearth of employment for the labourers in Bihar proper. Among the organised industries of the province, mining continued to be the most important industry, the most valuable products of which are iron, coal and mica, chiefly found in the Chota Nagpur division. The table below shows that there has been a steady increase of employment of labour in these mines :—

Nature of mines in Bihar and Orissa.	Number employed.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.
1. Coal mines ..	86,211	90,679	92,419
2. Mica mines ..	10,629	12,853	20,171
3. Iron ore mines ..	3,191	5,214	7,594

After these come the copper ore mines which found employment for 2,784 labourers.

57. The next in importance in the matter of employment of labour are the metallurgical industries of which the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., at Jamshedpur continued to be the largest single establishment in this province. During the year under report the average number of persons employed daily by this company was 27,513 as against 27,001 in 1934 and 20,848 in 1933. The Tinplate Company of India, Ltd., at Golmuri near Jamshedpur showed a further increase in the labour force in their employment from 2,785 in 1934 to 2,895 in 1935, but the number of men employed by the East Indian Railway Workshops at Jamalpur continued to decline from 7,739 in 1934 to 7,007 in 1935-36.

58. The wages of the industrial workers were generally higher than those of the agricultural labourers. During the year under report the wages were more or less stationary. In Singhbhum the daily labourers were reported to be earning a bare living wage, and in Manbhum the system of weekly payment of wages was continued but the payments were generally made regularly.

59. The general health of the labourers in both Manbhum and Singhbhum districts was reported to be fair, although cholera, small-pox and influenza broke out in an

epidemic form in the former and malaria and cholera in the latter. In other districts the general health of the working classes was reported to be good.

60. The average price of commodities consumed by the mining classes was almost normal, though the prices of food-stuffs were slightly higher than those in the previous year. The Maternity and Child Welfare scheme in the Jharia coalfields made satisfactory progress during the year under review and the moral condition of the labourers was reported to be fairly satisfactory.

61. The relations between the employers and employees in Bihar and Orissa during 1935-36 was reported to be satisfactory, and the only strike, which occurred on the 12th March 1936, was in the Digha Workshop of the I. G. N. and R. S. N. Company. The number of operatives involved in this strike was about 375. Although they had no particular grievance against the local manager, they struck work in sympathy with their co-workers in Calcutta. The strikers, who remained peaceful, continued to be away from work till the end of the year.

II. REVIEW OF COST OF LIVING OF WORKING CLASSES DURING 1935-36.

62. The cost of living of the working classes in the first month of the year 1935-36, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, was higher by 9 points at Monghyr, 8 points at Jharia, 3 points at Muzaffarpur and Jamshedpur, 2 points at Patna and Ranchi and 1 point at Cuttack. As in the preceding years, the seasonal rise and fall in all the centres was not marked. In the last month of the year, i.e., in March 1936, the percentage of fall in the cost of living below the pre-war level was 13 at Cuttack and Ranchi, 9 at Muzaffarpur, 3 at Patna and 2 at Monghyr and Jharia, while there was no variation at Jamshedpur. The average cost of living for the whole year under report showed a further rise in all the centres, excepting Ranchi where it was almost stationary. This increase varied between 2 and 4 points and was mainly due to the rise in the prices of food-grains.

63. Throughout the year under report, Cuttack continued to be the cheapest place for a workman to live in while Jamshedpur continued to be the dearest.

CHAPTER VIII.

Commercial and Industrial Intelligence.

64. The work of furnishing information to Government departments and the public in all matters relating to commerce, trade, industries and other economic and industrial problems continued to be carried on by this section of the department. The number of enquiries has increased to a marked extent in recent years. Many industrialists came personally to my office and obtained necessary information.

As in the previous years, the department continued to work in close co-operation with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and other provincial Directors of Industries. The former was supplied, as in the past, with monthly statement of wholesale prices of important commodities in the local market.

65. An idea of the varied nature of enquiries received and dealt with may be formed from the following:—

1. A local firm was supplied with a list of dealers in essential oils.
2. A firm at Muzaffarpur was supplied with information regarding the consumption of ferro prussiate paper in Bihar.
3. Information was given to a private party regarding the prospects of starting a paper mill in Bihar.
4. The names and addresses of suppliers of celery seed were supplied to a local firm.
5. At the request of a local firm, a list of names and addresses of manufacturers of tin-boxes was furnished.
6. A firm at Bhagalpur was supplied with a list of dealers in chemical materials required for a match factory.
7. Information on the process of preservation of fruits was furnished to an interested party.
8. H. M. Trade Commissioner in Calcutta was supplied with information regarding installation of certain machines in Bihar and Orissa.

9. A Government department was supplied with statistics relating to the production of school-slates for 5 official years.

10. Information regarding the names and addresses of manufacturers of *kali-salt*, high-boiling tar, acid obtained from blast furnaces, horn and pearl buttons, vulcanite rods and tubes, prickles, Turkish red oil, zinc oxide, and wire rope and cable was furnished to a department of the Government of India.

11. Financial standing and business reputation of a local firm were ascertained and reported to a department of the Government of India.

12. Suggestions for the disposal of old parts of machine were given to a Government department.

13. Information about the present position of cutlery industry in Bihar was furnished to a Consul-General in Calcutta.

14. A list of names and addresses of wholesale dealers in dried fruits in the province was supplied to the Military Department.

15. A department of Government was supplied with the names of places in which china ware, glass, pottery, stone-ware, etc., were manufactured.

16. Information about the export of salt from Madras to Central Provinces was furnished to a Ruling Chief of Orissa.

66. *Library.*—The library attached to the department is well equipped with books and publications dealing in engineering, science, industries, trade, commerce, and other allied subjects for the use of persons interested in industries. The library is used alike by businessmen, industrialists and Government officials. 20 new books were added to the library bringing their number to 1,850. This number does not include the bulletins, reports and other journals purchased or received by the department. In 1935-36 about 1,000 persons visited the library and about 400 books were issued to some of them for reference.

CHAPTER IX.

Review of the economic position of the principal industries of Bihar and Orissa in 1935-36.

67. *Coal.*—In spite of the continued depression in coal trade, the output of coal rose further from 12,322,161 tons in 1931-35 to 12,436,828 tons in the year under report. There was a slight decrease in the average price of coal, viz., from Rs. 2-11-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 per ton. The amount of soft coke despatched from the Bihar and Orissa coalfields increased from 847,540 tons in 1934-35 to 875,226 tons in 1935-36, while its average price remained stationary.

68. *Manganese.*—47,557 tons of manganese ore of various grades were despatched from the mines in Keonjhar State during 1935-36 as against 70,521 tons exported in the preceding year. This decrease was due to a smaller demand from Japan.

69. *Iron and steel industry.*—Excepting for a short period in March 1936 when the plate mills had to close down owing to a shortage of orders, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, worked their plant to its full capacity throughout the year 1935-36. The development work was also kept going. The average number of persons employed daily increased from 27,001 to 27,513 during the year.

70. *Tinplate industry.*—In 1935, the output of the Tinplate Company of India, Limited, Golmuri increased to 55,157 tons from 53,053 tons in 1934 and 51,647 tons in 1933. The total quantity of steel used during the year was about 67,911 tons, and the number of labourers employed were 2,895 as against 2,785 in 1934.

71. *Wire nail industry.*—It is reported that in spite of the best efforts of the Indian Steel and Wire Products, Limited, the conditions of the industry did not show any substantial improvement. Japan and some continental countries, who are the chief competitors, are said to be dumping their goods to the detriment of the local industry.

72. *Electric cable industry.*—The Indian Cable Company, Limited, made further progress during the year 1935-36 and manufactured the most improved types of cables. They

succeeded in introducing in the Indian markets their "Paramite" cables which are now being used for house wiring where a high grade installation is insisted upon. As Japan and Germany are also the principal competitors in this case, the future of this infant industry is viewed with some concern.

73. *Engineering works.*—The engineering firms specialising in structural work were reported to have had a dull year while the iron foundries were busy and kept their machine shops fully employed.

74. *Lac industry.*—In 1935, the *baisakhi* crop maintained the improvement that was noted in 1934. The *katki* crop was also approximately the same. A notable feature of the period under report was the big *kusmi* crop which was almost double that of last year. It is hoped that the cultivation of *kusmi* lac will continue to expand to meet the growing demand for high quality shellac. The failure of certain firms of repute, who were speculating in shellac, led to a crisis from which the industry has not yet recovered. Throughout the year, the price of T. N. shellac remained fairly steady at a low level. The large stocks of shellac in London, which were purchased in the previous year, resulted in a decreased demand for fresh supplies and led to the anomalous position that London was a cheaper market than Calcutta. As a consequence, the large consumers of shellac like America made their purchases in London. While this was all to the good in that the London stocks were reduced, it has led to the increase in stocks in India. On the whole, the outlook of the industry is not so discouraging as it was a few years ago.

75. *Milling industry.*—The milling industry did not make much progress during the year. Owing to the partial failure of the rice crop, some of the rice mills had to import paddy from outside. Their business, however, showed a slight improvement after the rains. The oil milling industry made some progress at the beginning of the year but its condition was not so favourable later on. The oil mills of Bihar experienced difficulty in disposing of their oil in Bengal on account of the standard prescribed in that province under the Food Adulteration Act. As the standard has since been somewhat modified, it is hoped that the local mill owners will experience less difficulty in selling their oil in the Bengal markets.

76. *Silk industry.*—The condition of the silk industry was fairly good and the progress made though not marked was steady. The value of silk goods produced at Bhagalpur, the main centre of the silk industry in Bihar, was reported to be nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. The silk weavers found enough work but their income dropped to Rs. 12 to 15 per month owing to increasing competition from Japan.

CHAPTER X.

Working of the Sugarcane Act and the Rules.

77. *Control of sugar industry.*—In addition to the four districts of the Tirhut division and the district of Purnea and parts of the Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts lying north of the river Ganges, the local Government in the beginning of the sugarcane crushing season of 1935-36 declared the whole of the Patna division consisting of the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad to be a controlled area under section 3(1) of the Sugarcane Act, 1934 (XV of 1934).

78. *Staff and organisation.*—Partly owing to the extension of the controlled area and partly owing to the fact that one Inspector was unable to cope with the heavy work in Saran and Champaran districts, 8 posts of Inspectors were sanctioned by Government in their order no. 559-D, dated the 3rd February 1936. Actually, however, only seven Inspectors were appointed during the season due to shortage of hands. These consisted of six deputy collectors and one sub-deputy collector. Two of them were posted in the district of Saran and one in each of the remaining controlled areas, except the Bhagalpur division which had only one Inspector working in the three districts of Purnea, Bhagalpur and Monghyr. The post of an additional Inspector which was sanctioned for Champaran district remained vacant. The new recruits had to undergo a short course of training in the Bihar College of Engineering to learn the mechanism and testing of weigh-bridges.

79. *Factories and their operation.*—There were 34 vacuum pan sugar factories working in the province during the year under report. The number of such factories having also *gur*

refining plants was 17 as in the previous year. All these factories, besides a few open pan factories, were situated within the controlled area. The number of purchasing agents for sugarcane and the number of weigh-bridges at different places were 310 and about 600 respectively, which were in excess of the numbers of the previous year. Most of the sugar factories in the Patna division got their supply of cane largely through their own men and did not fully utilise the agency system. A large quantity of sugarcane grown in the district of Saran found its way to factories in the United Provinces and nearly 86 thousand maunds of cane from Purnea district went to a factory in Bengal. Most of the sugar factories started crushing sugarcane about the middle of November and stopped working sometime in April, owing to the available supply of cane being exhausted. On the whole the factories had a bright season and crushed a larger quantity of cane than in the previous year and generally obtained a better percentage of extraction. The amount of sugarcane crushed by the mills is estimated at 760 lakhs of maunds. The cane-growers were benefited by the healthy competition among sugar factories for the purchase of cane.

A large quantity of sugarcane continued to be crushed by indigenous process by the cultivators themselves. This was mainly due to the fact that the cultivators residing in the interior did not find it profitable on account of the distance and bad communication to carry their cane to the weigh-bridges maintained by the factories. With a view to prolong the crushing season, sugar factories in some localities, particularly in the district of Champaran, were contemplating the planting of early and late ripening varieties of sugarcane on their *zirat* lands.

80. *Purchasing agents.*—Purchasing agents were licensed mostly on the recommendations of the managers of sugar factories. Although in most cases the purchasing agents were men of respect and substance, it transpired that in a few cases the managers did not exercise proper vigilance in nominating them. Big men who have to depend on low-paid servants and do not themselves come into direct touch with the growers, are not always the best purchasing agents. On the other hand, petty purchasing agents of insufficient means should be definitely discouraged as instances have been reported of such agents failing to pay the dues of the

cane-growers. Experience shows that purchasing agents of average means are generally the best agents from the point of view of the small cultivator. It is hoped that with experience the factories will exercise proper care in employing the best types of purchasing agents in the interest of the growers, and the increasing number of purchasing agents will ensure a fair competition in the market for cane.

81. *Transportation.*—Difficulties in transport of sugarcane both by road and rail continued to be felt almost everywhere. Bad roads stood in the way of quick transport of sugarcane particularly in the districts of Purnea, Bhagalpur, Shahabad and Gaya. Transport of cane by boats, launches and aerial ropeways was arranged by one factory in the district of Shahabad, but the system was found to be expensive and it is apprehended that the arrangement may have to be discontinued in future. In some areas in the Tirhut division the use of tram cars for carrying sugarcane has been extended. There was considerable improvement in the supply of wagons by the Bengal and North-Western Railway and complaints of inadequate supply of wagons were received only from the district of Saran. This railway is prepared to supply any number of wagons if indented for for the whole season, but the factories require a smaller number of wagons in the first part of the season when an abundant supply of "gate-cane" is available and want an increased supply of wagons in the last three months only. This demand the railway is not able to meet sufficiently as during these months the traffic in all the railways is at its peak and it is not possible even to borrow wagons from other railways. The difficulty is also aggravated by the fact that the factories are inclined to concentrate on certain stations where cane is plentiful so that there is not sufficient accommodation in the railway sidings. It is hoped that by a proper forecasting of the requirements and better co-ordination between the factories, as in other districts, it may be possible to reduce the difficulties to a minimum. Complaint was also received from the Saran district of want of siding arrangements at some stations on the Benares line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. This railway desires the sugar mills to defray half the cost of providing new loading ramps or extending old ones. In the alternative it is suggested that the factories should use portable staging instead of masonry loading ramps.

There was also some trouble over the Eastern Bengal Railway, when it raised the freight on wagons. The matter was taken up with the railway authorities who reduced the rate appreciably. This saved the cultivators from the disastrous effect of closing the purchase of sugarcane from certain stations on that line. The Bengal and North-Western Railway levied an extra charge of Rs. 8 for each wagon transported from the Eastern Bengal Railway by the Semapur Sugar Factory of Purnea. The result of this was that the cane purchased by the factory from North Bhagalpur and Monghyr was cheaper than the cane purchased in Purnea district itself at stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway. This is considered to be detrimental to the interests of the growers of that area. Some difficulty was also felt by the sugar factories in the Patna division on account of the increase of railway freight by the East Indian Railway. The parking arrangements of carts at weighment centres both at the railway stations and factory gates were better than in the previous year.

82. *Weighment of cane and prices.*—Owing to competition among rival purchasing agents, strict control and supervision by the inspectorate, and the suppliers and carters getting more familiar with the rules and the reading of scales, the malpractices in the weighment of cane have been steadily on the decrease. No complaint of cutting of weight on account of dryage, improper stripping, etc., was reported during the year. Through some misunderstanding in the beginning of the season, some factories purchased sugarcane at 5 annas per maund against the minimum price of 5 annas and 6 pies fixed by Government. Steps were taken immediately to see that the suppliers were paid the difference in price. One sugar factory in Saran was purchasing diseased cane at a reduced rate but this was detected and put a stop to. A factory in Champaran represented that some sugarcane in that area having got burnt accidentally, it would not be to its interest to purchase the cane at scheduled rates. The District Sugarcane Advisory Committee decided that the factory should buy the accidentally burnt cane within 24 hours from the time of burning, so that the growers' loss would be minimised and the mill's interest would not be seriously affected.

In the beginning of the season, the factories and their agents generally purchased sugarcane at the minimum price

fixed by Government, but as the season advanced competition between rival mills raised the price of cane above the minimum in many areas.

83. *Advisory Committees.*—A Divisional Sugarcane Advisory Committee for the new controlled area of the Patna division was formed during the year under report. The Divisional and District Advisory Committees met regularly during the season and discussed all important matters concerning the administration of the Sugarcane Act and the Rules.

84. *Miscellaneous.*—A complaint was received during the year of piracy of bonded cane through unauthorised cane-brokers whose *modus operandi* was to purchase cane in villages from the *raiyats* while the cane was on the field by offering a fixed price for the same, which was always less than the minimum price. In most cases these cane brokers were the *mahajans* of the *raiyats* and could easily force them to part with the cane at a bargain price and then sell it through any purchasing agent or dispose of them in driblets in their own names. The local District Advisory Committees, which discussed this question, were in favour of enforcing a rule to deal with these unauthorised intermediaries. They decided that pending any modification of the rules, the managers and purchasing agents might be requested to discourage the activities of such unauthorised cane-brokers.

In the districts of Saran and Muzaffarpur, there were complaints of factories making a deduction from the weight of cane despatched by wagons after re-weighment at the mill-head. Such heavy shortages could not be ascribed to usual dryage or pilferage in transit. In Champaran, the Inspector suspected some underhand dealing and advised the purchasing agents to attend to the re-weighments, after which the position improved. As such arbitrary deduction at the mill-head may induce the purchasing agents to underweigh the grower's cane to meet the probable shortage, it seems very necessary for the Inspectors to exercise special supervision in such cases.

In Saran, in the beginning of January, some persons in the mofussil started propaganda against supplying sugarcane to factories at the current prices then prevailing and advised the cultivators to make *gur*. This propaganda affected the

working of a mill for a few days only. The Sugarcane Inspector impressed upon the growers that the minimum price fixed by Government was based on the market rates of sugar and any attempt to withhold cane from the factories would only bring about unhappy relations between them and neither party would be a gainer in the long run.

Last year, a purchasing agent of Narkatiaganj factory defaulted in paying the price of sugarcane to the *raiyats*, for which he was prosecuted under section 14 of the Sugarcane Rules and fined Rs. 500 by the trying magistrate. On appeal, the District and Sessions Judge reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 100. The poor *raiyats* who had supplied the cane through this purchasing agent did not get the price as he turned out to be a person of little means. The factory authorities, on the other hand, refused to pay as the agent had taken the commission and the price of cane from them. It is for consideration if the rule should not be amended to make the owner or the manager of a sugar factory responsible for making good any amount due by a licensed purchasing agent for the price of cane purchased on his behalf by such purchasing agent.

In Kishanganj subdivision in Purnea district, the land is fertile and suitable for sugarcane cultivation, but as there was no mill the cultivators had to turn their sugarcane into *gur* by indigenous process. The demand of the only sugar mill in Purnea district is limited while cane cultivation is on the increase, with the result that the cane-growers did not get more than the minimum price fixed by Government. This appears to be a suitable area for the starting of a new sugar factory.

85. *Conclusion.*—The season closed with healthy relationship between the growers and the mills. The fixation of minimum price and supervision by the inspectorate were generally welcomed by the *raiyats*. There was no difficulty in enforcing the Sugarcane Act and the Rules, which worked satisfactorily. The Inspectors and the Rules, which possible, to adopt a conciliatory policy continued, as far as non-interference with the factories of friendliness and prepared to extend their co-operation. Only serious breaches of the rules were dealt with by prosecution; minor irregularities were either brought to the notice of the mills for departmental action or let off with a warning.

CHAPTER XI.

Information Bureau.

86. The Information Bureau, which was started on the 1st March 1935, has now completed the first year of its working. In the course of the year, the Bureau was in correspondence with 701 industrial concerns situated in Bihar and Orissa and outside. In all 3,425 letters were issued and 2,567 letters were received by the Bureau. During the year it registered the names of 675 candidates and received requisitions for 205 posts mainly from the factories and mines within the province. One hundred and eleven persons were provided with employments on salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 350 per month. Although the Bureau was formed primarily to help candidates with scientific and technical training in securing employment, it succeeded during the year in providing for a few young men with general qualifications also in the industries of the province. In a few cases, the recommendations of the Bureau were not accepted and in some candidates with requisite qualifications were not available. The Bureau also gave wide publicity to notices of vacancies advertised by the Public Service Commission and various departments of the local Government. The result so far achieved has been encouraging, and it is hoped that the Bureau will prove to be of great benefit to the unemployed young men of the province. The small staff sanctioned for the Bureau was unable to cope with its increasing work which could only be managed with the help of the general staff of my office. The Intelligence Officer, who is in charge of the Bureau, had to work hard for its success after attending to his other duties.

CHAPTER XII.**Conclusion.**

87. I along with the Hon'ble Minister for Education attended the Seventh Industries Conference held in Delhi in October 1935. The meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee, which was held in Delhi at the same time, was also attended by me with the Textile Expert. The Handloom Marketing Organisation made further progress with the help of the Government of India grant and useful work was done by the Eri Seed Supply Station at Ranchi, which was also financed by the Government of India. The Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition and the All-India Handweaving Exhibition and Competition, which were held at Patna on a very large scale, were other special features of the year under report. The latter was financed by a grant from the Government of India and both the exhibitions were organised by a committee appointed by the local Board of Industries with myself as the Chairman and my Textile Expert, Mr. K. S. Rao, as the Secretary. My thanks are due to the members of the committee and subcommittees and particularly to Mr. Rao for the immense help that I received in shouldering this heavy responsibility.

It is gratifying to note that the new Information Bureau attached to this department made a very good start and managed to secure employment for a number of boys with technical and scientific qualifications in the industries of the province. Besides the working of the Sugarcane Act and the Rules which was placed under the control of the Director of Industries, the compilation of materials for the Unemployment Committee of this province, of which I was a member and Secretary, was also entrusted to this department. In spite of the additional work thrown on the headquarters staff by these increased activities of the department, the general standard of efficiency was maintained. Thanks are due to the officers and assistants both permanent and temporary who have done their duties well.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Table showing the net expenditure of the department for the year 1935-36.

I. DIRECTION :—

	Rs.
(a) Director of Industries, Textile Expert and Intelligence Officer	38,606
(b) Office Establishment	30,525
(c) Travelling allowance	7,554
(d) Other allowance	174
(e) Contingencies—Non-contract	4,740
Total	81,599

II. TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION :—

(i) Technical Education :—

(a) Bihar College of Engineering	2,18,399
(b) Orissa School of Engineering	64,475
(c) Ranchi Technical School	60,180
(d) Tirhut Technical Institute	45,609
(e) Evening Mining Classes	15,156
(f) Dehri apprentice class	1,686
(g) Grant-in-aid to Technical Institutes	20,794
(h) Stipends and cost of seat reservation for Bihar and Orissa	5,631
Total	4,31,930

(ii) Industrial Education :—

(a) Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh	46,125
(b) Silk Institute, Bhagalpur	23,895
(c) Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya	4,953
(d) Phulbani Industrial School, Angul	6,652
(e) Half-time Weaving School, Bihar	3,653
(f) Printing and Book-binding Classes, Gulzarbagh	6,871
(g) Grant-in-aid to Industrial Institutes	8,044
(h) Grant-in-aid to Weaving Schools in Angul	1,471
Total	1,01,664

Total of Technical Education	1,01,664
Total of Technical and Industrial Education	4,31,930
Total	5,33,594

III. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT :—

	Rs.
(1) Engineering Service	22,515
(2) Industrial Chemical Advice	2,488
(3) Fishery	11,627
(4) Textile Demonstration :—	
(a) Weaving Demonstration	32,736
(b) Dyeing Demonstration	4,935
(c) Sericulture	4,909
(5) Manufacture of cotton goods for foreign market	1,50,678
(6) Marketing organisation	57,013
(7) Industrial Exhibition and Fairs	22,000
(8) Expenditure in connection with Sugarcane Act, 1934	27,416
Total	3,36,317
Grand total	9,51,510
Less receipts	2,31,626
Net expenditure	7,19,884

APPENDIX B.
(Vide paragraph 3 of the report.)
Statistics of Technical and Industrial Education during 1935-36.

Serial no.	Name of Institutions.	Place.	Courses taught.	Capacity.	Average attendance.		Examinations.					Total expenditure from provincial revenue.	Cost per pupil on roll.
					On roll.	Present.	Appeared.	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed final year.	Pass percentage.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Government Technical Institutes.</i>													Rs.
1	Bihar College of Engineering.	Patna ...	Civil Engineering (Degree), Civil Engineering Subordinate, Industrial Diploma, Pleaders' Survey class, Munsifs' training.	335	248	227	170	145	85	42	79	2,18,399	880.6
2	Orissa School of Engineering.	Cuttack ...	Civil Engineering Subordinate, Industrial Diploma.	180	122	106	116	101	87.0	18	69.2	64,475	528.4
3	Tirhut Technical Institute.	Muzaffarpur.	Industrial Diploma, Leather working, Oil engine and Tractor driving.	140	93	70	81	78	96.3	21	91.3	45,609	490.4
4	Ranchi Technical School	Ranchi ...	Industrial Diploma, Improvers' class, Leather working class.	173	165	148	128	94	73	36	76	60,180	364.7
5	Dehri Workshop Industrial School.	Dehri ...	Mechanical Trades apprenticeship.	24	14	13	13	13	100	7	100	1,686	120.4
6	Evening Mining Class ...	Dhanbad...	Mining and Mines Surveying, Gas testing.	180	56	37	36	26	72.2	8	53.3	15,156	270.6
7	Vernacular Classes ...	Do. ...	Mining ...	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Aided Technical Institutes.</i>													
8	Jamalpur Technical School, E. I. R.	Jamalpur	Apprentice Mechanics, Trade Apprenticeship.	...	410	...	362	345	95.3	97	...	13,594	33.1
9	Balasure Technical School.	Balasure.	Wood working, Metallworking, Motor car repairing, Electric work and Water-supply.	70	51	44	41	37	72	7	87	...	105.9
10	Technical Night School...	Jamshedpur	Mechanical and Metallurgical Trade Apprenticeship.	400	238	168	145	95	65.5	95	65.5	1,800	7.5
1	Government Industrial (Handicraft) Institutes. Cottage Industries Institute.	Gulzarbagh	Weaving, Dyeing, Calico printing, Knitting, Durrie weaving, Carpet, Tape and Newar making, Toy making and Lacquer work, Toy painting, Electric Wiremen's course.	88	75	58	61	61	100	61	100	46,125	615.0
2	Government Silk Institute.	Bhagalpur	Silk Weaving, Dyeing, Rearing, Sericulture.	54	42	18	24	20	83	20	83	22,895	568.9
3	Wool Weaving Institute	Gaya ...	Woollen goods manufacture	16	14	12	12	12	100	12	100	4,953	353.7
4	Phulbani Industrial School.	Phulbani	Weaving, Dyeing, Carpentry and Smithy.	24	24	23	6	6	100	6	100	6,652	277.1
5	Half-time Weaving School	Bihar ...	Weaving ...	72	63	47	53	39	75.5	8	72.7	3,653	57.9
6	Printing and Book-binding classes.	Galzarbagh	Composing, Printing and Book-binding.	35	35	36	35	27	77.1	11	57.9	6,871	196.3
7	Aided Industrial (Handicraft) Institutions.	Benagaria	Carpentry and Weaving ...	50	60	54	...	...	...	13	24	2,800	46.6
8	St. Rita's Knitting School.	Bettiah ...	Knitting and Sewing ...	...	35	34	...	...	...	...	...	100	25.7
9	Shelter Industrial School	Cuttack ...	Weaving, Basketry, Spinning and Sewing.	25	19	17	16	13	81.4	2	100	1,440	75.7
10	Khunti Co-operative Home Industries Association, Ltd., Weaving School.	Khunti ...	Weaving ...	8	8	6	7	7	100	7	100	600	75.0
11	Katkahi Technical school	Katkahi ...	Weaving and Carpentry ...	...	30	30	15	15	100.0	15	100.0	600	20.0
12	Orissa Poor Industry Cottage.	Cuttack ...	Ericulture, Toy making, Durrie, Carpet and Newar Weaving.	30	23	24	6	5	84	5	43.3	960	35.5
13	Noatoli Weaving School	Noatoli ...	Weaving ...	...	17	14	11	11	100.0	...	...	144	8.4
14	Basant Kumari Bidhabasram Industrial class.	Puri ...	Weaving, Cutting, Embroidery and Sewing.	...	43	17	100	600	13.9

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APPENDIX C.

(Vide paragraph 7 of the report)

List of institutions which received grant-in-aid in 1935-36.

Recurring :—

Rs. a. P.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS :—

1. Jamalpur Technical school, Jamalpur ..	13,594	6	0
2. Jamshedpur Technical Night school ..	1,800	0	0
3. Balasore Technical school ..	5,400	0	0

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS :—

4. Benagaria Industrial school, Benagaria, S. P. ..	2,800	0	0
5. Shelter Industrial school, Cuttack ..	1,440	0	0
6. St. Rita's Knitting school, Bettiah ..	900	0	0
7. Katkahi Technical school, Katkahi ..	600	0	0
8. Khunti Co-operative Home Industries Association, Ltd., Weaving school ..	600	0	0
9. Orissa Poor Industry Cottage, Cuttack ..	960	0	0
10. Noatoli Weaving school, Noatoli, Ranchi ..	144	0	0
11. Basant Kumari Bidhawasram Industrial school, Puri ..	600	0	0

Total ..	28,838	6	0
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Total ..	1,471	1	0
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..	30,309	7	0
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..	150	0	0
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Non-recurring :—

St. Rita's Knitting school, Bettiah ..

APPENDIX D.

(Vide paragraph 29 of the report.)

List of private industrial institutions :—

1. Chowdwar Industrial school, Cuttack.
2. Wahidya Madrasa, Arrah.
3. Mission school, Arrah, Shahabad.
4. Shahpur Middle English school Industrial classes, Shahpur.
5. Ranchi Brahmcharya school, Ranchi.
6. Anatha Ashram, Cuttack.
7. The Leper Asylum, Cuttack.
8. The Salvation Army Industrial school, Angul.
9. The Co-operative Weaving class, Angul.
10. The Gopabandhu Daridranarayan Sewasadan.
11. The Teheri Industrial school, Bhadrak.
12. Panch Training class, Bhadrak.
13. Industrial class at Ramna (Balasore).
14. The Weaving and Printing class, Rausapatna.
15. Siwan Weaving school, Siwan, Saran.
16. Siwan Mission school, Siwan, Saran.
17. Monghyr Technical school, Monghyr.
18. B. N. Surveying and Technical school, Dighra.
19. Girls' School Industrial classes, Bargarh, Sambalpur.
20. Ditto ditto Padampur, do.
21. Ditto ditto Sambalpur, do.
22. Ditto ditto Rampella, do.
23. Bihar Mahila Vidyapith, Darbhanga.
24. The Industrial school, Darbhanga.
25. The Art Model Middle English School, Maharajganj, Saran.
26. The Shilpa Karyalaya, Sainapat, Darbhanga.
27. The Govind Silk Factory, Cuttack.
28. The Weaving School at Sirauna, Dhaka, Champaran.

APPENDIX C.

(Vide paragraph 7 of the report)

List of institutions which received grant-in-aid in 1935-36.

Recurring:—

	Rs.	a.	P.
TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS:—			
1. Jamalpur Technical school, Jamalpur ..	13,594	6	0
2. Jamshedpur Technical Night school ..	1,800	0	0
3. Balasore Technical school ..	5,400	0	0
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS:—			
4. Benagaria Industrial school, Benagaria, S. P. ..	2,800	0	0
5. Shelter Industrial school, Cuttack ..	1,440	0	0
6. St. Rita's Knitting school, Bettiah ..	900	0	0
7. Katkahi Technical school, Katkahi ..	600	0	0
8. Khunti Co-operative Home Industries Association, Ltd., Weaving school ..	600	0	0
9. Orissa Poor Industry Cottage, Cuttack ..	960	0	0
10. Noatoli Weaving school, Noatoli, Ranchi ..	144	0	0
11. Basant Kumari Bidhawasram Industrial school, Puri ..	600	0	0
Total ..	28,838	6	0
12. Angul Weaving school ..	1,471	1	0
Total ..	30,309	7	0
Non-recurring:—			
St. Rita's Knitting school, Bettiah ..	150	0	0

APPENDIX D.

(Vide paragraph 29 of the report.)

List of private industrial institutions:—

1. Chowdwar Industrial school, Cuttack.
2. Wahidya Madrasa, Arrah.
3. Mission school, Arrah, Shahabad.
4. Shahpur Middle English school Industrial classes, Shahpur
5. Ranchi Brahmcharya school, Ranchi.
6. Anatha Ashram, Cuttack.
7. The Leper Asylum, Cuttack.
8. The Salvation Army Industrial school, Angul.
9. The Co-operative Weaving class, Angul.
10. The Gopabaudhu Daridranarayan Sewasadan.
11. The Teheri Industrial school, Bhadrak.
12. Panch Training class, Bhadrak.
13. Industrial class at Ramna (Balasore).
14. The Weaving and Printing class, Rausapatna.
15. Siwan Weaving school, Siwan, Saran.
16. Siwan Mission school, Siwan, Saran.
17. Monghyr Technical school, Monghyr.
18. B. N. Surveying and Technical school, Dighra.
19. Girls' School Industrial classes, Bargarh, Sambalpur.
20. Ditto ditto Padampur, do.
21. Ditto ditto Sambalpur, do.
22. Ditto ditto Rampella, do.
23. Bihar Mahila Vidyapith, Darbhanga.
24. The Industrial school, Darbhanga.
25. The Art Model Middle English School, Maharajganj, S.
26. The Shilpa Karyalaya, Sainapat, Darbhanga.
27. The Govind Silk Factory, S.
28. The Weaving ..

APPENDIX E.

(Vide paragraph 16 of the report.)

Financial Review of the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh for the year ending 31st March 1936.

The financial results of the working of this Institute during the year 1935-36 are stated below :—

I. Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure during the last three years for the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, are shown below :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34	38,227	15,133
1934-35	41,951	20,843
1935-36	46,128	19,007

There is an increase of Rs. 4,175 in the expenditure during the year under review on account of increased output of the students impart practical training to the boys in calico printing. As the emergency cut of 5 per cent in salaries was restored, the establishment charges were more, and an additional sum of about Rs. 200 was paid as stipends to students whose number increased during the year. One typewriting machine costing Rs. 385 had also been purchased during the year.

There is a fall in the receipts to the extent of Rs. 936 as sales of finished goods and of looms and loom parts through the demonstration parties were also less than those of the previous year.

II. Net cost of the institute.—The net cost of the Institute (Sales Depot included) during three years was :—

Year.	Amount.	
	Rs.	
1933-34	20,812	Without indirect charges and pensionary charges of Rs. 288.
1934-35	25,785	Ditto.
1935-36	25,761	Without indirect charges and pensionary charges of Rs. 816.

The net cost for the year 1935-36 remained the same as it was in the previous year in spite of increased output for the reason that heavy expenditure had to be incurred for participation in exhibitions.

III. Production.—The following figures will show the value of raw materials consumed and finished goods produced during the last three years.

Year.	Raw materials consumed.		Production.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34	7,196	...	12,116
1934-35	9,113	...	15,320
1935-36	11,370	...	17,351

The increase in production and also in consumption of yarn was due to the fact that 75 boys were under training against 60 boys in 1934-35.

IV. Losses on account of depreciation, bad debts, etc.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation in dead stock ..	Nil	1,837	1,609
„ sealed pattern	38	74	67
„ bad debts	1,498	145	130
Shortage in stock	157	60	19

(p to 31st December 1935)

The high figure for bad debts in 1933-34 represents the losses of the Sales Depot written off during that year.

V. Closing stock.—The closing balances of stocks of raw materials and finished goods at the Cottage Industries Institute and with agents are given below :—

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1933-34	15,495
1934-35	13,382
1935-36	14,044

An increase of Rs. 1,562 in the value of the closing stocks of 1935-36 is due to larger stocks of goods remaining with the agents whose number increased with the opening of sales depots under the handloom marketing organisation scheme.

VI. Training of students.—The following statement will show the number of applications for admission, the number of students admitted and the number of students passed out, etc., during the last three years.

Year.	Number of applications for admission	Number of candidates admitted.	Number of students on roll during the year.	Number of passes.
1933	590	80	60	53
1934	537	79	60	50
1935	588	96	75	61

Statement of affairs of the Cottage Industries Institute for the year ending 31st March 1936.

DEBITS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	CREDITS.	
			194 1 6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.				1. Remittance to treasury ...	19,908 9 1
2. Opening stock—				2. Bills due by the Institute at the beginning of the year—	
(1) Raw materials ...		3,013 14 11		(a) Salaries and wages, etc.	2,909 4 0
(2) Finished goods—				(b) Sundry creditors and credit balance.	65 5 0
(a) In the Institute ...	5,250 6 0			(c) Purdah manufacturing section.	494 5 6
(b) With Inland agents ...	4,874 8 0				2,868 14 6
Total ...	10,124 14 0			3. Closing stock—	
Less 10 per cent ...	1,012 7 9	9,112 6 3		(1) Raw materials ...	2,472 8 5
In the process of manufacture		1,255 10 5		(2) Finished goods in the Institute.	5,447 12 11
3. Bills due to the Institute at the beginning of the year—				With Indian agents ...	6,324 15 0
Sundry debtors ...		707 8 6			11,772 11 11
4. Amount drawn from treasury—				Less 10 per cent ...	1,177 4 5
Raw materials ...	12,928 4 9				10,595 7 6
Finished goods...	1,604 12 0			In process of manufacture...	1,876 0 7
Dead stock ...	463 5 0			4. Bills due to the Institute at the end of the year—	
Refund to customers ...	11 1 6			(a) Departmental supplies unadjusted (B. C. I.)	4 10 3
Wages—				(b) Sundry debtors ...	1,140 2 6
Productive	1,648 1 9				

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Unproductive	3,519 7 6	5,167 9 3		Less bad debts written off during the year.	130 5 6
Miscellaneous contingencies		2,781 7 6			1,009 13 0
		22,956 8 0		Less reserve for bad and doubtful debts.	586 2 9
Salaries and establishment...	17,955 6 0				423 10 3
Travelling allowance ...	95 12 0			5. Dead stock, etc., at the beginning of the year.	16,535 14 0
Stipends ...	5,118 5 0			Add additions during the year	558 8 0
		46,125 15 0			17,094 6 0
5. Dead stock at the beginning of the year.		16,535 14 0		Less sold off ...	100 0 0
Sealed patterns ...		666 6 6			16,994 6 0
6. Bills due by the Institute at the end of the year—				Less 10 per cent depreciation	1,699 7 0
(a) Salaries, wages, etc. ...	2,257 1 6				15,294 15 0
(b) Sundry creditors ...	11 8 0			Sealed pattern at the beginning.	666 6 6
(c) Purdah manufacturing...	10 9 0			Less 10 per cent	66 10 3
	2,279 2 6	2,279 2 6			599 12 3
Total ...		79,890 15 7		6. Cash in hand ...	87 12 0
N. B.—Pensionary charges ...		814 8 0		7. Net cost ...	25,760 11 9
					79,890 15 7

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C. S. JAIN,
Accountant.

G. PUJARI,
Superintendent.

S. M. DHAR,
Director of Industries, Bihar.

APPENDIX F.

(Vide paragraph 41 of the report.)

Financial Review of the Purdah Manufacturing section for the year 1935-36.

I. Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure during the last three years are shown below :—

Year.	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1933-34 ...	1,13,641	1,02,073
1934-35 ...	1,59,434	1,04,284
1935-36 ...	1,47,023	1,50,97

The increase of Rs. 46,313 in expenditure is due to increased purchases of yarn and to the production of a large variety of staple goods required for sale in the 5 sales depots opened in different places and in the central warehouse.

The decrease in receipts is due to the fact that the receipts for 1934-35 included a sum of Rs. 16,204, the sale proceeds relating to the year 1933-34. Thus while the receipts of 1935-36 are for the 12 months, the same for 1934-35 were for 14 months.

II. Net profit.—The profit of the section for the last three years is shown below :—

Year.	Gross profit. Rs.	Indirect charges. Rs.	Net profit. Rs.
1933-34 ...	25,825	4,025	21,800
1934-35 ...	36,351*	4,25	32,326
1935-36 ...	29,587	2,100	27,487

* This figure was subsequently corrected to Rs. 25,072 by the auditor.

The increase in profit is due to the fact that the charges for advertisement, exhibitions and such other contingent expenditure were met from the grant from the Government of India.

III. Production.—(1) The value of raw materials consumed and finished goods produced on the looms of the Purdah section during the last three years are shown below :—

Year.	Raw materials consumed. Rs.	Finished goods produced. Rs.
1933-34 ...	4,553	13,08
1934-35 ...	3,206	8,984
1935-36 ...	64	127

During the year under review the production was limited to the weaving of only samples and patterns.

(2) Goods manufactured and obtained from agents and weavers societies :—

Year.	Amount. Rs.
1933-34 ...	67,871
1934-35 ...	6,273
1935-36 ...	97,217 (This includes a sum of Rs. 18,108 being the value of staple goods purchased.)

IV. The following figures show the sales of finished goods effected in India, Europe and New Zealand for the last three years :—

Year.	India. Rs.	Europe. Rs.	New Zealand. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1933-34 ...	16,751	82,939	9,737	1,09,427
1934-35 ...	18,357	1,22,574	15,894	1,56,825(a)
1935-36 ...	43,156*	75,353	13,664	1,32,173

(a) Includes Rs. 19,405 on account of sales of the London Agent for February and March 1934.
* This figure does not include the sum of Rs. 41,751 representing the value of raw materials sold to manufacturing agents and societies during the year under review.

While there had been an increase in Indian sales, the sales in Europe were considerably less, partly due to the fact that the goods against the large orders for *pardahs* and *durries* received in November and December 1935 did not reach the London agent before the end of the year.

V. Loss on account of depreciation, bad debts, etc., during the last three years :—

	1933-34. Rs.	1934-35. Rs.	1935-36. Rs.
(a) Depreciation ...	432	129	119
(b) Bad debts ...	19	22	...
(c) Shortage in stock written off (up to 31st December 1933).	829(1)	2	195(2)

(1) Government sanctioned in their letter no. 1245-D., dated the 7th June 1934, the write off of Rs. 985-10-5½, out of which Rs. 156-14-11½ related to Cottage Industries Institute and the balance of Rs. 828-11-6 to Purdah Manufacturing section.

(2) The figure is under investigation and hence not yet final.

[VI. Closing balances of stocks of raw materials and finished goods at cost prices at the warehouse at Patna and with agents are given below :—

Year.	Stock of raw materials and finished goods in the warehouse at Patna.		Stock with agents, Inland and Foreign.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1933-34	32,493	56,682	89,180
1934-35	27,288	31,159	58,447
1935-36	46,316	44,199	90,515

The increase in the value of stock in hand is due to the addition of a large number of patterns in staple goods and to the stocking of a larger quantity of yarn required for the same and also of finished goods in the 5 sales depots referred to above.

Handloom marketing organisation, Gulzarbagh.

Statement of affairs of Purdah Manufacturing Section as on the 31st March 1936.

DEBITS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	CREDITS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.		..	303 6 6	1. (a) Remittance to treasury :—			
2. Opening stock—				Cash	...	71,155 5 3	
(a) Raw materials:—				By chalan	...	2,202 9 3	
In hand	...	4,938 15 3		By book transfer...	...	387 5 6	
With Dyeing Section	...	1,003 8 3	5,842 7 6	(b) Sale proceeds in London	...	65,107 0 11	
(b) Finished goods:—				(c) Sale proceeds in New Zealand	...	8,169 14 7	1,47,022 3 6
In hand	...	21,425 2 10		2. Bills due at the beginning of the year:—			
With Indian agents	...	852 13 10		Salaries and wages...	...	455 0 6	
With London agents	...	47,717 5 4		Sundry creditors	...	137 6 6	592 7 0
With New Zealand agents	...	3,618 7 3		3. Closing stock:—			
		73,613 13 3		(a) Raw Materials in hand (at cost)	18,330 8 5		
Less reserve	...	21,029 14 10	52,583 14 5	With Dyeing section (at cost)	896 11 9		
In process of manufacture			20 9 8	With contractors (at cost) for dyeing and printing.	190 7 0		19,417 11 2
3. Bills due to the section at the beginning of the year:—				(b) Finished goods in hand (at cost)	2,088 5 2		
Sundry debtors	...	1,639 13 3		Rs. a. p.			
Less credit balance	...	212 3 6	1,427 9 9	With Inland agents	10,101 2 7		
4. Amount drawn from Treasury— (including book transfers):—				Deduct 32 per cent to arrive at cost.	3,232 5 0		
(a) Raw materials	...	62,234 3 6		With New Zealand agent.	5,849 13 4	6,968 13 7	
(b) Finished goods	...	78,881 11 3		Deduct 45.7 per cent to arrive at cost.	2,673 7 2	3,176 6 2	
(c) Miscellaneous Contingencies	...	4,560 8 0		With London agent	60,112 3 7		
				Deduct 43.5 per cent to arrive at cost.	26,148 13 0	33,963 6 7	71,096 15 6

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(d) Refund to customers	...	595 11 6		In process of manufacture	...	59 10 6	
(e) Salaries and Establishment	...	4,220 10 0		4. Bills due to the section at the end of the year:—			
(f) Travelling allowance	...	104 7 0	1,50,597 3 3	Sundry debtors	...	3,159 10 1	
			488 5 3	Less credit balance	...	338 4 0	2,821 6 1
5. Dead stock, etc., at the beginning of the year.			710 10 7	5. Dead stock at the end of the year:—			
Sealed pattern at the beginning of the year at Indian selling rate.				Do. in the beginning of the year.	488 5 3		
6. Bills due by the section at the end of the year:—				Less 10 per cent depreciation	48 13 3	439 8 0	
(a) Salaries, Wages, etc.	...	375 14 0		6. Sealed pattern at the end of the year:—			
(b) Paid from Imprest, but not recouped.	...	15 11 0		Sealed pattern at the beginning of the year.	710 10 7		
(c) Commission due to the Business Manager.	...	272 15 0	664 8 0	Less sold	...	9 4 0	
7. Excess credit over debit	...	29,587 7 8		Less 10 per cent depreciation in value.	701 6 7	631 4 4	
Total	...	2,42,226 2 7		7. Cash in hand:—			
Indirect charges:—				Sale proceeds	...	95 0 6	
1. Audit fee	...	1,160 0 0 as in last year.		Permanent advance	...	50 0 0	145 0 6
2. Supervision	...			Total	...	2,42,226 2 7	
3. Rent	...	600 0 0 ditto.					
4. Printing and Stationery.	...	340 0 0 ditto.					
Total	...	2,100 0 0					

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S. N. HAQ,
Accountant.

Checked.
M. C. CHATTARJI,
Auditor.

S. M. HAQUE,
Business Manager,
Bihar Cottage Industries,
Gulzarbagh.

S. M. DHAR,
Director of Industries,
Bihar.

APPENDIX G.

(Vide paragraph 17 of the report.)

Financial Review of the Government Silk Institute, Bhagalpur, for the year 1935-36.

I. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The receipts and expenditure on account of the sale of woven goods, yarns, cocoons, etc., for the last three years are given below :—

Year.	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1933-34	12,896	20,164
1934-35	9,760	21,810
1935-36	9,764	24,033

Increase in expenditure is due to larger output and purchase of raw materials and wages. The establishment charges also increased by Rs. 567.

II. *Net cost of the institute.*—The net cost of the institute during the last three years was as follows :—

Year.	Rs.
1933-34	17,218
1934-35	20,729
1935-36	17,186

III. *Training of students.*—The statement below gives the number of students and apprentices admitted and the number of students passed out successfully in the course of last three years :—

Year.	Admission.		Passed out.	
	Students and apprentices.	Artisans.	Students and apprentices.	Artisans.
1933
1934	...	38	26	...
1935	...	40	39	29
	...	42	58	19
	...			20
Total	...	120	123	53
				50

Out of 58 students who passed out from the institute during the last three years, 19 students secured employment in different factories and concerns and 16 are reported to have started work independently. Out of 50 passed artisans boys 32 were engaged in local factories and 18 are undergoing further training.

IV. *Productions.*—The following figures give the value of raw materials consumed and finished goods produced for the last three years :—

Year.	Raw materials consumed. Rs.	Production. Rs.
1933-34	4,005	5,459
1934-35	4,264	5,739
1935-36	5,705	8,201

The increase both in raw materials consumed and in production is due to larger orders executed during the year.

V. *Loss on account of depreciation, bad debts, etc.*—The following figures will show the loss in detail on account of depreciation, bad debts, etc. :—

Particulars.	1933-34. Rs.	1934-35. Rs.	1935-36. Rs.
(a) Depreciation on dead stock and sealed patterns.	790	792	745
(b) Bad debts	1,923	372	Nil
(c) Shortage at the time of stock taking.	68	46	24

VI. The closing balances of stock of raw materials and finished goods including that of raw materials in process at the silk institute and the stock with the agents are given below :—

Year.	Raw materials and finished goods. Rs.	Stock with agents, foreign and inland.
		Rs.
1933-34	15,382	7,773
1934-35	11,203	4,918
1935-36	9,053	5,120

The above figures show that the capital locked up in stock is gradually being reduced.

1. Certified that balance of cash shown in the cash book on the 31st March 1936 actually represents the amount held.
2. Certified that the stores and stock on hand as at the close of the business on the 31st March 1936 have been valued at cost or market price, whichever is lower, and that they consist of serviceable stores required for use.
3. Certified that the list of sundry debtors correctly represents to the best of my knowledge, the actual position.
4. Certified that the value placed on work in progress on the 31st March 1936 does not include any sum representing profit.
5. Certified that, to the best of my knowledge, all liabilities have been included in the accounts for the period.
6. Certified that, to the best of my knowledge, there are no contingent liabilities as at the end of the trading period.

DEBITS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.	...	100 13 0
2. Opening Stocks:—		
(I) Raw Materials:—		
(a) Yarns and Miscellaneous stores.	3,862 11 7	
(b) Cocoons	6 0 11	
(c) Dyes and Chemicals	805 6 7	
		4,674 3 1
(II) Finished Goods:—		
(a) In the Institute	6,363 12 6	
(b) With Indian Agents	740 8 0	
(c) With Mr. Ryland	4,725 3 7	
Total	11,829 8 1	
Less Depreciation 10 per cent.	1,182 15 2	
(d) In the process of manufacture.		10,646 8 11
		800 15 5
(III) Bulletins:—		
(a) English (3114 nos.)	1,557 0 0	
(b) Hindi (1750 nos.)	437 8 0	
		1,994 8 0
3. Bill due to the Institute at the beginning of the year.		546 3 9
4. Amount drawn from Treasury:—		
(v) Yarns and Miscellaneous Stores.		3,790 5 0

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Remittance to treasury	...	3,764 2 11
2. Bills due by the Institute at the beginning of the year.		Nil
3. Closing Stocks:—		
Raw Materials (Actual)—		
(i) Yarn and miscellaneous stores	3,171 12 6	
(ii) Cocoons	65 2 0	
(iii) Dyes and Chemicals	679 2 11	
		3,916 1 5
(iv) Finished Goods (Actual)		
(a) In the Institute	5,323 10 6	
(b) With Indian Agents	1,885 11 8	
(c) With Mr. Ryland (London Agent).	4,303 12 11	
		11,012 2 8
Less 10 per cent Depreciation	1,101 3 6	
		9,910 15 2
(v) Bulletins:—		
(a) English (3033 nos.)	1,516 8 0	
(b) Hindi (1711 nos.)	427 12 0	
		1,944 4 0
(vi) In the process of manufacture		345 9 7
4. Bill due to the Institute at the end of the year.		664 13 3
5. (i) Dead Stock, tools and plants at the beginning of the year.	5,679 1 8	
Sold by auction	264 5 0	
		5,414 12 8

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(ii) Dyes and Chemicals	297 5 6
(iii) Finished goods	47 10 0
(iv) Cocoons	687 13 9
(v) Miscellaneous Contingencies.	2,176 6 6
(vi) Wages Productive	2,158 8 9
Unproductive	1,376 6 9
(vii) Salary of Establishment	11,693 10 0
(viii) Travelling allowance	203 3 0
(ix) Stipends	3,463 7 0
(x) Refund to Customers	138 6 6
5. (i) Dead Stock Tools and Plants at the beginning of the year.	5,679 1 8
(ii) Sealed Patterns	1,112 12 3
6. Bills due by the Institute on the 31st March 1936.	89 1 0
7. Excess of credit over debit	Nil
Grand total	49,677 5 10

Less Depreciation	634 3 1
Addition during the year	4,780 9 7
	75 1 9
Total	4,855 11 4
(ii) Sealed Patterns	1,112 12 3
Less 10 per cent Depreciation	111 4 5
	1,001 7 10
Addition during the year	31 12 0
	1,033 3 10
6. Cash in hand including imprest	106 10 0
7. Net cost	17,135 14 4
Grand total	49,677 5 10

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Note:—The pension contribution of the staff amounted to Rs. 813-14-0.

APPENDIX H.

(Vide paragraph 18 of the report.)

Financial review of the Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya, for the year 1935-36.

1. The receipts and expenditure during the last three years are as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
	Rs.		
1933-34	Rs.
1934-35	...	2,559	5,535
1935-36	...	2,673	5,589
	...	2,296	4,956

The small decrease in receipts during the year under review is proportionate to the decrease in expenditure.

2. The net cost of the Institute is as follows :—

Year.	Net cost.		
	Rs.		
1933-34
1934-35	3,544
1935-36	3,336
	3,503

The small increase in the net cost is partly due to the fact that dead-stock to the value of Rs. 91 was purchased during the year under review.

3. *Training of students.*—The statement below gives the number of students admitted and the number of students who passed out during the last three years.

Year.	Admission.		Passed out.
1933-34	14
1934-35	12
1935-36	18

4. *Production.*—All the finished goods were manufactured by the students in course of their training.

The following figures give the value of raw materials consumed and finished goods produced during the last three years :—

Year.	Raw materials consumed.		Finished goods produced.
	Rs.		
1933-34	...	1,365	Rs.
1934-35	...	1,321	2,649
1935-36	...	1,257	2,307
			2,261

The value of raw materials consumed in 1934-35 has been corrected in this review. The value of output was low for the reason that the selling prices of finished goods had to be revised during the year on account of lower prices of yarn.

5. Loss on account of depreciation and bad debts is given below :—

Year.	Bad debts written off.		Shortage in stock written off.
	Rs.		
1933-34	Rs.
1934-35	...	21	34
1935-36	...	28	31
	...	4	19

DEBITS.			TOTAL AMOUNTS.		CREDITS.			TOTAL AMOUNTS.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1. Cash balance at the beginning of the year.	...	...	36	7 0	1. Remittance to treasury ...	...	...	2,296	7 0
2. Opening stock—					2. Closing stock—				
(a) Raw materials ...	749	8 7½			(a) Raw materials ...	508	0 7		
(b) Dyes and Chemicals ...	230	5 3			(b) Dyes and Chemicals ...	216	6 5		
			979	13 10½				724	7 0
Finished goods—					Finished goods—				
(a) In stock ...	1,366	12 0			(a) In the institute ...	1,274	12 9		
(b) Stock on consignment ...	764	13 1½			(b) In process ...	179	0 10		
			2,131	9 1½				1,453	13 7
Work in progress ...	...	...	139	8 1½	3. Bill due to the Institute at the end of the year:			666	14 3
3. Bill due to the Institute at the beginning of the year.	...	...	770	14 9	Stock on consignment ...	...	...	623	2 3
4. Amount drawn from treasury—					4. Dead Stock—				
Raw Materials ...	666	7 3			Tools and plant at the end of the year, sold by auction under less depreciation.			450	0 0
Dyes and Chemicals ...	110	15 10			5. Cash in hand ...	...	...	36	8 1½
Wages productive ...	1,379	12 3			6. Net cost ...	...	...	3,503	0 4½
Miscellaneous cost ...	709	11 3							
Dead stock ...	91	3 0							
Salaries of establishment ...	1,898	3 0							
Travelling allowance of establishment ...	99	11 0							
			4,955	15 10					
5. Adjustment allowed on account of discount, commission and write off.	...	...	25	15 10½					
6. Dead Stock—Tools and plant at the beginning of the year.	...	...	450	0 0					
7. Bill due by the Institute at the end of the year.	...	...	264	0 0					
			9,754	4 7				9,754	4 7

APPENDIX I.

(VIDE PARAGRAPH 39 OF THE REPORT.)

Statement showing the work done by the weaving and dyeing demonstration parties during 1935-36.

Weaving Demonstration parties.	Number of looms introduced.	Number of dobbies introduced.	Number of warping mills introduced.	Value of appliances sold.	Number of visits paid to villages by dyeing mixtures.	Amount of dyes sold.	Sales of the products of Government institutes.	Number of new villages in which improved looms were introduced or demonstration conducted.	Number of villages in which finer counts and new designs were introduced for the first time.	Total number of villages in which improved looms were introduced till 1935-36.	Total number of looms introduced till 1935-36.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Bhagalpur ...	481	12	2	272 7 6	60	24 7 6	83 3 0	50	48	841	7,372	Introduced 6 Jacquard looms.
2. Sambalpur ...	351	62	10	552 8 3	22	110 6 6	110 15 2	66	23	624	3,030	
3. Darbhanga ...	384	7	14	15 10 0	30	165 13 3	331 0 6	6	47	650	7,616	
4. Ranchi ...	333	15	1	401 9 6	25	166 7 6	26 12 0	23	25	1,321	7,063	
5. Patna ...	285*	8	66	318 15 9	35	50 0 3	19 0 0	51	124	939	3,740	*Includes 13 blanket looms.
6. Cuttack ...	225	73	10	632 12 0	20	82 13 0	145 0 6	25	20	1,062	5,531	
7. Gaya ...	188†	17	14	635 6 6	67	115 12 0	Nil	50	12	626	3,998	†Includes 13 blanket looms.
Total ...	2,259	184	117	3,019 6 3	279	682 5 0	694 14 2	299	290	6,133	38,419	

APPENDIX J.

(Vide paragraph 46 of the report.)

List of mills compounded in Bihar and Orissa during 1935-36.

North Bihar Circle.

1. Shri Gauri Shankar Rice Mills, Saharsa, district Bhagalpur.
2. Shri Lakshmi Rice Mill, Nirmali, district Bhagalpur.
3. Shri Sitaram Mills, Nirmali, District Bhagalpur.

South Bihar Circle.

1. Messrs. Dinapore Rice Mill, Dinapore, Patna.
2. Messrs. Sree Surya Mill, Fatwa, Patna.
3. Messrs. Mahadeo Flour Mill, Khusrupur, Patna.
4. Messrs. Ghanshyam Das Oil and Flour Mill, Gaya.
5. Messrs. Sree Shanker Dal Mill, Buxar, district Shahabad.
6. Messrs. Patna Iron Foundry, Patna City, Patna.
7. Messrs. Oil and Flour Mill, Patna City, Patna.

Orissa and Chota Nagpur Circle.

1. Messrs. Victoria Oil Mill, Bhagalpur.
2. Messrs. Shree Shew Shakti Rice, Dal and Oil Mills, Sultanganj, district Bhagalpur.
3. The Central Jail Blanket Factory, Bhagalpur.
4. Messrs. Sri Jagadamba Dal Mill, Barhiya, district Monghyr.
5. Messrs. Sri Ramkrishna Oil Mill, Dhanbad, district Manbhum.
6. Messrs. Dhanraj Sagarmal Oil Mill, Sahebganj, district Santal Parganas.
7. Messrs. Himmatram Kanhaiyalal Dalkal, Lakhisarai, district Monghyr.
8. Messrs. Hardhayandass Ramkissen, Lakhisarai, district Monghyr.
9. Messrs. Rambansi Silk Factory, Bhagalpur.
10. Messrs. Pakaur Oil Mill and Shellac Factory, district Santal Parganas.
11. Messrs. Kunjalal Ganpatlal Silk Factory, Bhagalpur.
12. Messrs. Matrumal Dhannalal Oil Mills, Sahebganj, Santal Parganas.

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No. 289-D.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.
(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.)

RESOLUTION.

Dated the 20th February 1937.

READ—

The report of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, for the year 1935-36.

MR. S. M. DHAR, I.C.S., was in charge of the department throughout the year under review except for about two weeks in the beginning of April 1935 when Mr. Y. A. Godbole, I.C.S., held temporary charge of the department. There was no change in the superior staff and the post of Industrial Engineer continued to be held in abeyance.

2. The industrial outlook showed signs of improvement, but the depression has not altogether lifted. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur, worked their plant to full capacity practically throughout the year. The output of the tin-plate industry showed a further increase over the preceding year and there was also a further increase in the number of labourers employed in this industry. The position of the electric cable industry showed some improvement, while the prospects of the lac industry are now not so discouraging as they were a few years ago. The progress of the silk industry, though slow, was steady, but owing to increasing competition from Japan there was during the year a marked fall in the earnings of silk weavers at Bhagalpur which is the main centre of the industry in Bihar. The sugar industry which has grown enormously in the last few years had on the whole a bright season and crushed more cane than in the previous year. On the other hand, the manganese industry appears to have fared badly as there was a considerable drop in export owing to a smaller demand

from Japan. The depression in the coal and milling industries continued during the year and engineering firms are also reported to have had a comparatively dull time.

3. The outstanding feature of the year under review was the organisation by the Department of Industries of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition which was held at Patna in February 1936. The exhibition which was the second of its kind (the first one being held at Patna in 1921) proved to be a great success. With the help of a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Government of India, an All-India Weaving Exhibition and Competition was also held with the exhibition in which most of the provinces and important Indian States took part. It is gratifying to note that in this All-India competition Bihar textiles won 16 silver and 29 bronze medals out of a total of 59 silver and 89 bronze medals, while the first prize of a gold medal and the third prize in weaving were awarded to Bihar weavers. The gate and other receipts show that the exhibition was well patronized. There can be no doubt that it has created a wide interest in Indian industries and has helped to bring consumers into contact with manufacturers. Another useful feature was the publicity given to the activities of the development and nation-building departments of the local Government.

4. Apart from the financial assistance given in running the All-India Hand-Weaving Exhibition and competition along with the provincial exhibition, the department obtained three separate grants from the Government of India. By far the most important of these grants was for the development of the handloom industry with which a marketing organisation under the name of "Bihar Cottage Industries" was opened during the year. The *purdah* manufacturing section of the Cottage Industries Institute, which has been so successful in the marketing of Bihar art textiles in India and abroad, was merged in this organisation. The total expenditure during the year out of this grant was Rs. 61,792 which included the cost of a new finishing plant, the furniture and equipment of sales depots and the organisation and management of weavers' co-operative societies. The second grant was for an eri-seed supply station at Ranchi on which the actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,660-7-0. Disease free seed eggs were supplied from this station to 155 weavers in Bihar and Orissa. The third grant amounting to

Rs. 5,484 was sanctioned towards the end of October 1935 for a *tasar* seed-supply and research station at Chaibasa. Preliminary arrangements have been made for starting this station and expenditure will be incurred in 1936-37. The local Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the generous assistance which has been given by the Government of India to this province.

5. The total number of Government and aided institutions for technical and industrial education remained the same as in the preceding year, but the total number of pupils increased from 2,066 to 2,327. As in the previous year, the demand for admission into the technical and industrial institutions continued to exceed their capacities. The industrial diploma courses at the Bihar College of Engineering, the Ranchi Technical School and the Tirhut Technical Institute are becoming increasingly popular, while the Cottage Industries Institute, which was made permanent during the year, was able to admit only 78 out of the 890 applicants. Three new sections, viz., tailoring, pottery and basket-making were added during the year and the number of stipends has now been raised from 66 to 134. In the Bihar College of Engineering there has been an unfortunate decline in the quality and number of applicants for admission to the degree course in civil engineering. The aided institutions continued to do well. The old course in the Jamshedpur Technical Night School was abolished and three new courses in general science, Basic English and practical electrical engineering were introduced during the year. Government are satisfied that the standard of instruction has been fully maintained in all the technical institutions and they are pleased to note the improvement effected in the working of the wool weaving institute at Gaya.

6. The All-India hand-weaving exhibition and competition organised by the department revived interest in the hand-weaving industry which is by far the most important cottage industry of the province. Several weavers from different parts of the province visited this exhibition and a few of them took part in the competition in hand-weaving. The weaving demonstration parties continued to help the handloom weavers of the province in solving their technical problems and in the production of improved textiles. It is, however, unfortunate that the

demand for the services of dyeing mistries was not quite satisfactory, except in Bhagalpur, as the bulk of the weavers weave grey cloth or continue to use fugitive colours. The sales of the *purdah* section, now merged in the handloom marketing organisation (Bihar Cottage Industries), decreased during the year from Rs. 1,56,825 to Rs. 1,32,173. There was a satisfactory increase in Indian sales, but a considerable fall in the sales in Europe which was, however, largely due to the fact that large orders for *purdahs* and *durries* received in November and December 1935 could not reach the London agent before the end of the year. The net profit of the *purdah* section was Rs. 27,487 as against Rs. 32,326 in the previous year.

7. No provision could be made in the budget for financial aid to industries under the Provincial State Aid to Industries Act. The progress of realisations of outstanding loans was again unsatisfactory. The total amount realised during the year amounted to Rs. 11,901 on account of principal and Rs. 2,128 on account of interest leaving outstanding overdues at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 40 on account of principal and Rs. 5 on account of interest. The total amount still outstanding on account of principal alone is Rs. 55. The poor recoveries were again due to the continued depression in the milling industries to which most of the loans were given under the Act.

8. The fry supplied by the Fisheries Section amounted to 331,500 as against 326,000 in the previous year. The receipt from the sale of fry also showed an increase from Rs. 1,170 in the previous year to Rs. 1,215 in 1935-36. Two inspecting clerks and two kamdars of the Ranchi circle deputed by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, were trained for a month and a half at the Patna fry distribution centre with a view to carry on propaganda in pisciculture through the agency of the Co-operative Department. In order to interest district board schools in the rearing of fish, a lecture was delivered to the sub-inspectors and headmasters of schools who attended the educational conference at Cuttack. Charts showing the vitamin contents of a dozen varieties of common edible fish of Bihar were printed and displayed in the exhibition held at Patna, Buxar and Purnea. The export of fish from the province increased from 77,110 maunds to 100,112 maunds during the year under report.

9. The Information Bureau of the Industries Department, which was started as an experiment to assist suitably qualified candidates of the province in securing employment in industrial concerns, completed the first year of its working. The local Government are pleased to note that the results achieved have fully justified the experiment. The Bureau registered the names of 675 candidates and received requisitions for 205 posts mainly from factories and mines within the province. It helped to secure employment to 111 persons on salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 350 a month. This is very encouraging. The Bureau was intended to deal only with candidates possessing technical qualifications or a science degree. In view of its success, it is proposed to extend its scope to all posts in industry including those which require a general qualification. The local Government are grateful to industrial concerns for the co-operation extended to the Bureau which, it is hoped, will prove to be of very considerable benefit to the unemployed young men of the province.

10. The working of the Sugarcane Act and the Rules framed thereunder continued to be satisfactory and healthy relations were maintained between growers and millers. The whole of the Patna Division was declared to be a controlled area during the year. From all accounts the fixation of a minimum price for cane and the supervision exercised by the inspectorate were welcomed by the cultivators. The inspectors continued to adopt a conciliatory attitude, only serious breaches of the rules being dealt with by prosecution. This policy has succeeded in securing the co-operation of the industry. The Advisory Committees constituted in the different controlled areas worked satisfactorily and the thanks of Government are due to the members of these committees for their efforts to secure harmony within the industry.

11. In conclusion, the Government of Bihar (Ministry of Education) are pleased to record their appreciation of the services of Mr. ~~Bar~~ for his efficient administration of the department. The year under review was one of heavy strain. Apart from the provincial exhibition and the expansion of the activities of the Department, the Director of Industries worked as Member-Secretary of the Provincial Unemployment Committee. The thanks of Government are also due to the members of exhibition committees and to Mr. K. S. Rao,

the Textile Expert of the Department of Industries, for their valuable assistance in running the provincial exhibition and the All-India handweaving exhibition and competition.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution, with a copy of the report, be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Bihar Gazette* and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Government of Bihar
(Ministry of Education),

S. LALL,

Secretary to Government.

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