

Women's Welfare  
in  
Madras State.

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WOMEN'S WELFARE  
IN  
MADRAS STATE

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## FOREWORD.

The Welfare of Women and Children is one of the important duties of a Government in a Welfare State. Our Government which are striving hard for the development of the country in various aspects have undertaken the improvement of Women's Welfare as an important task. Madras is the first State in India which created a separate department for Women. And since the Government have now taken another step in integrating the Women's Welfare Department and the extension start for women and child welfare work in the Community Development and the State Social Welfare Advisory Board into one department to look after the welfare of women and children in the country, the usefulness and service potentialities to the women and children's cause is doubly enhanced.

The Women's Welfare Department is conducting Service Homes for rehabilitating destitute women. Women's Welfare Organisers by making house-to-house visits, reconcile family ruptures, render medical aid to the sick and help the unemployed to secure employment. We hope the public would make the best use of this publication which explains the activities of Women's Welfare Department.

*Director of Information and Publicity.*

# WOMEN'S WELFARE IN MADRAS STATE

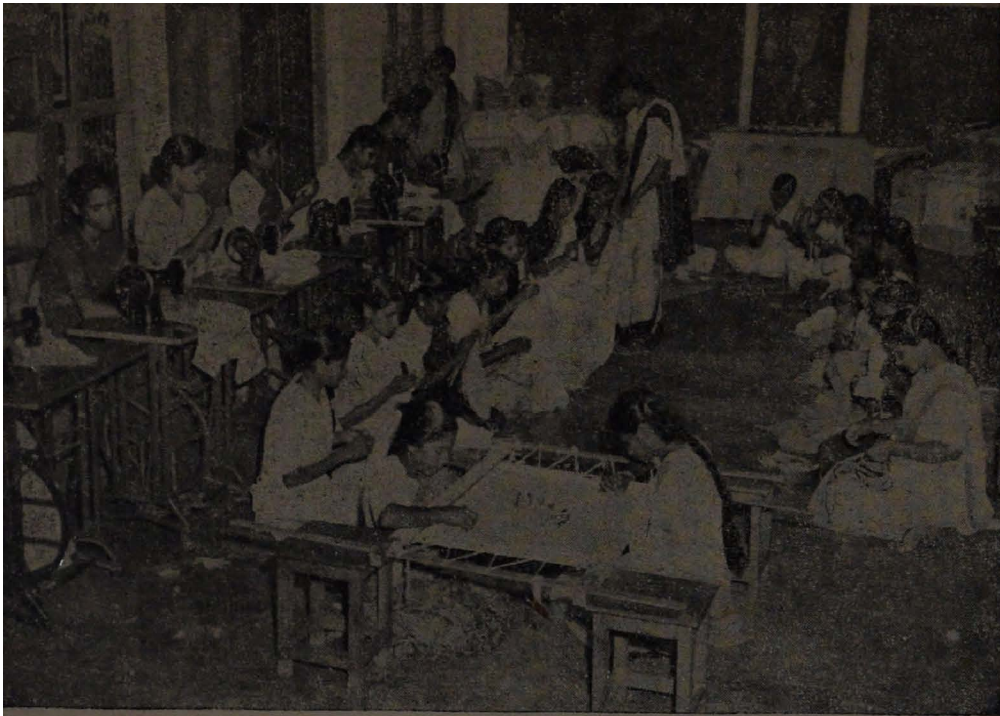
Concern over the status and welfare of women in India coincided with our national awakening. The first expression of this concern freed women from a lot of disabilities associated with tradition and superstition. Later came the suffrage. Madras can take legitimate pride in this. It was the first province, in the year 1921, to take advantage of the Montagu Reforms to recommend franchise for women, which good example was followed by all the other provinces in India in quick succession. The Constitution and the subsequent legislations however have ensured for women the status due to them as citizens of a free country and as the inheritors of an ancient civilisation. Much as these measures may mean to the status of women, the promotion of their welfare calls for something more than mere legalistic approach. It is in this context that the Women's Welfare Department of the Government of Madras plays such a vital role and here again there is room for pride in the fact that Madras was the first State in India where a separate department has been created for the promotion of Women's Welfare.

The Women's Welfare Department has been in existence for over sixteen years in Madras and the influence of this Department on the attitude of women in Madras to the social changes has been a distinct contribution not only to the State, but to the country as a whole. The Women's Welfare Department is an agency which seeks to improve the conditions of literacy, health, home life, economic activities, recreation and citizenship training in so far as they relate to women and children. The family as a whole is treated as an

unit in carrying out the programmes of the department like the Community Development Programme which seeks to converge the activities of all the Government departments on a particular area for co-ordinated development, the Women's Welfare Department is engaged in focussing the attention of all the departments in order to bring about the welfare of a segment of the population—women. To this end, the department plays the role, more of a domiciliary agency than of an institutional agency. Moreover, its 47 branches spread all over the State are required by a specific Government order to shift their headquarters once in five years and further these branches have to be located in rural areas in preference to

*Children at play.*





*Embroidery section.*

urban areas in order that the trained leadership of the department, for creating voluntary organizations and wholesome community life for women, might be available in as wide an area as possible. Besides the 47 main branches, there are 102 Mauther Sangams also conducted by the department for the education and uplift of women.

The Department owes its origin to a band of social workers who organised themselves as Women's Air Raid Precaution Corps in the year 1941 to disseminate knowledge of the Air Raid Precautions among women in the densely populated slum areas of the City and among the poorer sections of the population who had no other access to such knowledge. Very soon, it became apparent to the Women's Air Raid Precaution corps that they could do much useful work in these areas in educating the women on the more abiding ways of better life. At the end of the war came Independence and the usefulness of the work of Women's Air

Raid Precautions Corps was instantly recognised and it was decided to continue the good work directly under the auspices of the Government and that organisation was converted into the women's Welfare Department. Such being the history of the department, its devotion to serve the under-privileged areas of the State becomes understandable.

The Women's Welfare Department has till now been playing a pioneer role in organising social education of women and children on an intensive scale and in improving their outlook on life in the rural areas which to some extent is now being included in the Community Development Programme on an All-India basis.

In the initial phases of development, in any under-developed country, vast social changes are necessarily brought about. It is the purpose of welfare organisations not only to soften the impact of these changes on the disadvantage of sections which often are allergic to such changes, but also to make these changes as widely known as possible. In recent years, there have been a variety of legislative and other reforms directed towards the improvement of the status and living conditions of women in India. These important legislative changes have a long history behind them of political and social agitation, culminating in the directive principles of the Constitution and the enunciation of the fundamental rights. Though there have been a very wide measure of public support for these changes assuring women of their rightful place in the society, it has been the experience of many social workers that women of India through sheer ignorance have not availed themselves as fully of the status vouchsafed to them under these measures. A significant aspect of the work carried on by the Women's Welfare Department relates to remedying this defect.

While on the one hand, the activities of the department are directed primarily to correcting the conditions of life in the home, the scope is such that by freeing women from their social inhibitions and taboos imposed by custom, it becomes possible to make available larger and larger numbers of women to shoulder the urgent tasks facing the country. If it is true to say that our Five Year Plans are "an attempt to make simultaneous advance along pre-determined lines towards pre-conceived objectives on all fronts of the national life", the need for ensuring adequate representation for women not only in the new opportunities arising from the execution of the Plans, but also in drawing upon their active co-operation, will become apparent. Seen in this context the work of the Women's Welfare Department assumes a significant importance to the success of the Plan.

It has long been recognised that despite the reformer's zeal and the legislative props, woman is herself her own best enemy in any campaign against usage that denies her freedom or equality of opportunity to realise the purpose of her being. It is therefore necessary that the work of the Women's Welfare Department should begin in the home. The field staff of the Women's Welfare Department during the year 1959 established personal contacts with 68,759 families. These visits enabled the field staff to identify themselves with the problems and prospects of these families and by helping them in the solution of their day-to-day problems, the Department has won their confidence. Consequently these house visits form an important programme of the Department's activities. Domestic discord, family disorganisation, parental negligence and a host of other problems come to the attention of the organisers during their house visits and the number of families looking forward to counsel and help is increasing. The active interests displayed by these organisers in the problems of the families and the need for such advice will become apparent when it is realised that in

as many as 68,759 instances, follow-up visits were found necessary and that as many as 1,253 family cases were taken up for special case study work in the Department. During their house to house visits, often the Field Staff are able to rescue helpless widows, deserted wives and destitute women from a life without hope to the prospect of a decent livelihood by recommending their cases for admission into the Service Home.

Whenever the field worker comes across cases of Tuberculosis and leprosy, advice is given regarding segregation, diet, etc. Also every effort is taken to get them admitted in the nearest sanatorium. During the year 1959 through the efforts of these organisers 201 Tuberculosis and 190 leprosy investigations were made.

Other medical cases which need attention in hospital are persuaded and encouraged to get themselves admitted in the nearest hospital. In this way the benefit of hospitalisation was made available to 2,169 cases. Thus these visits not

*Recreation hour for the inmates of the Service Home.*





*Bee-hive unit.*

only help to solve the various problems of the families but also assist the other departments indirectly, for example, hospitalisation was secured for as many as 2,169 persons, medical aid was furnished to 28,396 persons, employment was found for 302 and finally these visits were responsible for enrolling 965 children in schools. Moreover, 106 women were found fit to be admitted for the teacher's training and 56 for midwifery training.

While the 47 branches of the Women's Welfare Department serve as feeder points from which the services of the Department are rendered, the Community centres organised by the Department in selected localities for specific purposes serve as focal points, where women can gather and learn, through expositions, discussions and even by the mere influence of getting together, the pointers for æsthetic living. There are 98 Community centres functioning in the State,

out of which 47 cater to the poor and middle class women, 45 centres are located in Harijan colonies and 6 centres exclusively for ex-criminal and hill tribes. The three-fold programme of social education, health and cottage industries represents the main activity in the Community service centres. The organisers give talks on nutrition, child care, maternity, home remedies, home economy and first aid during centre time. The standard of living in any community depends ultimately on what the women make of the family resources. By means of these talks, these women belonging as they do to a class of people who have never known leisure or the nobler aspects of life, are slowly educated as to how they should run their homes in the best manner possible and also how they can spend their leisure hours profitably and most important of all, how and in what manner they can effect savings. Several aspects of nutrition are taught by means of cooking demonstrations and they are enabled to balance their diet within their resources by indicating the food value of all their articles of daily consumption. The villagers have now realised the importance of these centres and the benefits accruing from attending the centres during centre time and more than anything else, the total number of people who regularly attend these centres is an indication of their utility. During 1959 on an average, about 2,005 women attended the centres during the centre time and about 22,395 women attended outside the centre hours. In the 98 centres, 8,402 meetings were held during the year which works out to an average of 86 meetings per month. Apart from these, monthly meetings are held in the centres devoted entirely to cultural activities. At least one of the two meetings held every week in the centre, is devoted to cooking demonstration. An important activity of these centres is the teaching of cottage industries. Government have provided Rs. 300 as rolling capital for each district for the purchase of raw materials and this

working capital is replenished as and when sales are effected. After training, members are encouraged to undertake production at home and the centre provides the marketing facilities for the products, if necessary

Hand spinning is the most popular industry successfully carried out in most of the branches as it assures ready cash for the hanks turned out. This could be improved still further if more charkas and slivers are made available in Khadi Centres.

Pre-basic classes conducted by these centres attract on an average 2,243 children while the literacy classes attract on an average 4,870 women. Pre-basic classes are conducted in these centres for children between the ages of three and seven in the mornings. The children are being encouraged to move with each other without any caste distinction. Special attention is paid to their personal cleanliness and care is taken to remove all sorts of inhibitions. Moral stories and rhymes are taught and the organisers spare no pains to inculcate good habits in the children. A remarkable difference in the discipline of these children has been noticed and it has been possible to develop new talents in many of them.

With a view to enlisting the co-operation of the women to the maximum extent possible in the activities of the Women's Welfare Department, 102 Mauther Sangams have been opened in the State. The organisers visit the Sangam once a week while the voluntary workers conduct the Sangam on other days. Here the members are taught important home crafts like spinning, tailoring, knitting, lace-making, embroidery, kitchen gardening and practical demonstrations in first-aid and nursing are also held. Literacy classes form the main feature as members here are mostly illiterates. The other activities achieved during the calendar year 1959 are given in the statistics as Annexure I.

In addition to all these, they have recreational activities like Kolattam, Kummi and indoor games. At the Sangam

meetings, important news on politics, social activities and national development are read and explained to the members. Talks on Child Care, Maternity and Health aspects are given. These Sangams are attached to the regular branches and the Women's Welfare Organiser is expected to conduct these Sangams. Specific funds have not been placed at the disposal of the Women's Welfare Department to run these Sangams. Materials, etc., available in the branches are used in the Sangams and the activities carried out in regular branches are carried on in these Sangams. Mauther Sangams have also been organised by the Women's Welfare Department in the Police Lines for the benefit of the wives of low paid constables. Government have sanctioned the opening of a Mauther Sangam in each district and also in Madras City in the Police Lines and these have been opened.

Special branches are run for ex-criminal tribes at Aziznagar in South Arcot district, Pammal in Chingleput district and Brisleenagar Centre in the City. As most of the ex-criminal

*Tiffin time for the Children.*







*Prayer time at the Service Home*

tribes are settled in these settlements, these centres have been started to promote the welfare of these women, who are very backward. The ex-criminals were made to understand that this Department is not only interested in their economic rehabilitation but also in their social status. They have been made to feel that they are no more the branded outcasts of society but free citizens like others. Many improvements are now noticed among the settlers. A considerable percentage of these settlers were taught adult literacy and they are now able to read and understand Tamil fairly well. The attendance during the centre meetings has increased and they learn the various crafts taught to them with great interest. During the house visits made in the Settlement, the Organisers now observe that they are keeping their houses and surroundings much cleaner than before. The Organisers are now received with all love and respect and ready response is accorded to their advice. A change for the better is also noticed among

the pre-basic children in their outlook, their habits and manners since they attend the classes regularly now and cleanly dressed. By attending the cooking demonstrations conducted in the centres regularly they are now able to cook their own food properly and in a hygienic manner. Good progress is noticed as the members are very enthusiastic and are very eager to learn various crafts and improve themselves.

Special centres are also conducted for the hill tribes in Ootacamund. As these hill tribes live in Munds, the centres are being conducted in Munds specially constructed for the purpose at Arranmore, Garden and Lovedale Munds. These centres are also conducted in the same manner in which the other Community Service Centres are run. Monthly meetings are conducted and talks on useful subjects like diet, health and how to maintain the family within the income, etc., are given to these Toda women apart from teaching them simple cottage industries. Instructions are also given on cleanliness, preservation of food, dress, sanitation and they are encouraged to have their own kitchen garden. It is good to note that some of the Toda women have now begun to wear sarees and blouses and a few have started their own kitchen garden. During the Toda Cattle and Welfare show held in recent times, the Toda women also took part in sports and won many prizes for various items. The cattle are sacred to Todas and traditionally their women were excluded from all ceremonies woven round this precious animal. The Toda members were taken to non-Toda families to see not only their conditions of living but also for making social contacts. Though the sanction is for the Todas only, work is also carried on at Kokal which is a Kota village. The aims and advantages of the Centre were explained to the members. Pre-basic classes are also being held for the children.

*Service Homes.*—Deserted wives, destitute women, widows and orphans are the bane of our society and a blot on our social consciousness. The rehabilitation of these helpless victims of circumstances is another main aspect of work undertaken by the Women's Welfare Department. It tries to achieve this by running Service Homes where such unfortunate women are taken in and given the necessary training to start life anew. A model Service Home which is entirely financed by Government is run at Tambaram where there is provision for admission of 200 adults and 100 children.

The Service Home at Tambaram is located at 'Nirmala Gardens' very near the Tambaram Sanatorium Railway Station, in seven-acre plot and it is intended for educating and re-habilitating young widows, deserted wives and orphans between the ages of 18 and 30 years. The sanctioned strength of the Home is 200 adult women and 100 children. Admission is made only after careful investigation by the field staff of this Department, namely, the Assistant Women's Welfare Officers and the Women's Welfare Organisers. The period of their stay in the Home is restricted to three years during which time they are given general education up to Elementary School-Leaving Certificate as well as training in crafts such as spinning, cloth weaving, tailoring, embroidery, mat weaving, etc. Those interested in music are coached up and sent for the Government Examinations in Music. After completing VIII Standard, those who wish to take up midwifery or teacher's training are helped to get admissions to these courses. Some exceptionally good students who are keen on continuing their studies are sent up for higher studies with the special sanction of Government. Every effort is made to rehabilitate these inmates suitably before their discharge from the Home.

During the period of their stay in the Home, a stipend of Rs. 25 per inmate per mensem and Rs. 15 per child per

mensem is given by the State Government. The mess and other incidental expenses are met from the stipend amount.

The Home is in charge of a Superintendent and other necessary staff. There is also a part-time Honorary Lady Doctor who visits the Home five times a week to attend on the sick inmates.

An important part of the training is the Community work in which each inmate is expected to take part. Turn duties are assigned for all work within the insittution, i.e., cooking serving, washing, stores, games, etc. No one is exempted and every one is expected to cheerfully and willingly take part in Community work.

As on 31st December 1959, there were 150 adults and 59 children in the Home. Among adults, 46 were widows without support, 56 deserted wives and 48 destitutes. Twenty-two inmates appeared for the Elementary School-Leaving Certificate Examination out of whom 19 came out successful. Besides,

*Some of the garments made by the inmates of the Service Homes.*





*The Children at play.*

two inmates passed the dress-making examination, one in music (Higher) examination, three in Hindi Prathamik, one in Madhyama and five in Rashtrabasha. Spinning is compulsory for all the inmates for which each is expected to devote a minimum of one hour daily while those who are exceptionally proficient take to it as an occupation later on.

Though it has not been possible to run more such Homes in the districts which are necessary, Government have been pleased to sanction certain grants to such Homes, which have been started by private organisations, out of the funds of the Women's Welfare Department. At present such grants are being given to the Institutions mentioned below.

*Service Home, Gandhigram.*—The Home which is run by the Agent, Kasturba Trust, with Government aid is functioning with a total strength of 101 out of which 93 are paid sti-

pends at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem per head from the funds of this Department. The students are coached for Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and given training in spinning, weaving, tailoring, toy-making, gardening and Ambar Charkha. They are also given training in Village Work.

The Government have sanctioned the starting of an Industrial Section in this Service Home to impart training in cutting, tailoring, weaving, dolls and toys-making and fancy leather works and this has started functioning from 1st April 1959.

*Tiruchirappalli Seva Sangam.*—The total strength of the Sangam is 87 out of which 50 inmates are paid stipends from the funds of this Department at Rs. 15 per month per head besides six children for whom stipends at Rs. 10 per mensem per head are paid. Eleven girls have passed the Elementary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and 67 girls in the Hindi examination in 1959. In this Sangam all the inmates are trained in one or two crafts according to their aptitude and ability. Besides coaching the inmates for Elementary School-Leaving Certificate and in Hindi, training is also given in embroidery and dress-making, composing, printing and binding, spinning, doll-making, agarbathi and sandal pastegarland making.

*Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam.*—The total strength of the Ashram is 42 out of which 40 stipends are paid from the funds of this Department at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per head. In addition to the education given up to Elementary School-Leaving Certificate the students are trained in spinning, tailoring and doll-making. One girl was appointed as Grama Sevika in the Welfare Extension Project Centre.

*Madurai Sevashramam, Madurai.*—The strength of this Ashramam is 28 out of which 15 are paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem per head from the funds of this Department Department.

The inmates are coached for the Elementary School Leaving Certificate examination with a view to get them admitted in the training Classes either for Teacher's course or for Midwifery training. The classes are conducted in the mornings and in the afternoons they are taught handicrafts like spinning, knitting, tailoring, music, etc.

*Kamala Nehru Nilayam, Kozhikalnatham, Salem.*—Government have sanctioned the payment of 12 stipends at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per head for the five year period from 1st April 1956 till 31st March 1961 from the budget of the Women's Welfare Department to this institution.

Here the inmates are coached up to Elementary School Leaving Certificate and then sent for Teacher's Training or Midwifery Training or as Gramasevikas according to the aptitude of the individual. They are also taught handicrafts such as tailoring, carpet, towel and saree weaving and spinning.

#### *Second Five-Year Plan Scheme.*

The following are the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes which are being carried out by the Women's Welfare Department :—

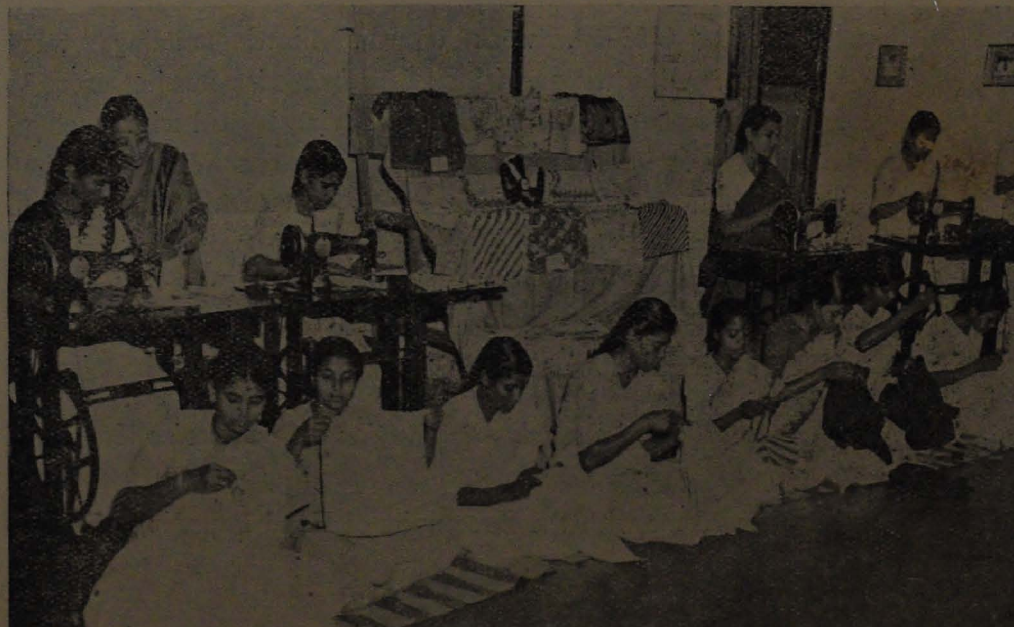
##### 1. *Construction of buildings for the Service Home, Madras.*

As the rented buildings in Royapuram in which the Service Home of this Department at Madras was accommodated were quite inadequate, it was not possible to carry out the objectives of the Home fully. It was therefore proposed

to construct a building for the Service Home at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Later as suitable buildings were available at Tambaram for purchase, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,25,500 for the purchase of a building for the Service Home (including registration charges) and Rs. 45,450 for the construction of class rooms, etc., during 1956-57. Accordingly the building was purchased and the Service Home located at Tambaram.

In December 1957, Government sanctioned the construction of an overhead tank, installation of a pump set and electrification of the Service Home, Tambaram. As it was considered necessary to construct hostel buildings and provide barbed wire fencing around the Home, suitable proposals were sent to Government and a sum of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was provided for this purpose in the budget for 1958-59. In July 1958, a sum of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was sanctioned by Government for this purpose, i.e., Rs. 95,000 for the construction of hostel building and Rs. 7,000 for the provision of barbed wire fencing.

*A view of the Tailoring section.*





*The inmates of the Service Home are being taught embroidery and sewing.*

During 1958-59, work on the hostel buildings was started besides the provision of barbed wire fencing around the Service Home. The latter work, viz., barbed wire fencing was completed during 1958-59. The work relating to the construction of hostel buildings continued during 1959-60 and was completed in December 1959. Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education declared open the new Hostel building on 16th December 1959 when the Service Home celebrated its 11th Anniversary.

## *2. Starting of an Industrial Section in the Service Home.*

This scheme for starting an Industrial Section in the Service Home with the three units of Hand Pounding of rice,

Bee-keeping and Tailoring was sanctioned by Government in August 1957. A provision of Rs. 27,000 was made for this scheme for 1957-58 including the construction of a rat-proof godown for storing paddy and the pounded rice. The construction of a rat-proof godown was completed and the construction of a drying yard has now to be taken up.

In the Hand Pounding Unit, fifteen women are employed and they are paid wages of Rs. 25 per mensem each. This Unit provides hand pounded rice for consumption in the Service Home and also for sale to the other Government Institutions such as the Government T. B. Sanatorium, etc. Therefore the amount spent on the purchase of paddy is realised by way of sales of hand pounded rice, broken rice, etc.

About Rs. 4,000 worth of paddy is required per month to provide continuous work to fifteen women throughout the month and Government have sanctioned the purchase of this.

During 1957-58, 5,888 Madras Measures of paddy were converted into rice and during 1958-59, 25,619 Madras Measures of paddy were converted into rice. During 1959-60 upto end of December 1959, 32,735 Madras Measures of paddy were converted into rice and Rs. 10,731-89 was realised as sale proceeds and credited to Government account.

As the women workers demanded higher wages, Government sanctioned the payment of wages at Re. 1 per day per head in the place of Rs. 25 per mensem which they were previously getting in this Unit and the attendance has since improved due to the higher wages paid now.

This Unit has benefited the Service Home and other institutions by providing them with nutritive hand pounded rice.

In the Tailoring Unit, fifteen inmates are trained and are given a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem to meet their boarding charges and other miscellaneous expenditure in the Home. The ex-inmates of the Home, who could not be rehabilitated suitably, are also selected for admission in this Unit. The finished articles turned out in this Unit are sold and the sale proceeds realised are credited to Government as receipts of the Department.

During 1957-58, 26 candidates were trained in this unit out of whom 18 were ex-inmates. Articles worth Rs. 820.84 np. were turned out. During 1958-59, 15 candidates were given training out of whom, 11 were ex-inmates. Articles worth Rs. 1,720.41 were turned out, while orders for Rs. 168.02 were obtained and executed.

During 1959-60 upto end of December 1959 articles worth Rs. 471.70 were turned out. Rs. 183.89 was realised by way of sales and Rs. 606.42 by way of executing orders received from outside.

*Bee-keeping Unit.*—This Unit is intended to give training in Bee-keeping to the inmates of the Service Home so that when the inmates leave the Home, they may have their own Bee hives in their village. It was started late during the year 1957-58 for want of necessary equipments and is now functioning with ten Bee colonies. The honey extracted in this Unit is sold to Institutions and the general public.

During 1958-59, Rs. 12.32 was realised towards the sale of honey. 24 inmates of the Service Home were given training in Bee-keeping. During 1959-60 upto end of December 1959, 10½ lb. of honey were extracted and Rs. 33.69 was realised towards the sale of honey. Progress has been noticed after the appointment of the Bee Maistry.

The Bee-Keeping Unit is intended to give training to the inmates of the Home. This Unit is functioning with three Bee colonies only at present. Arrangements are being made to purchase more bee colonies to improve this Unit. At the suggestion of the Bee Keeping Development Officer, Government were addressed to sanction the post of a Bee Maistry to locate and hive natural colonies and Government have sanctioned this post recently.

It is proposed to continue all the three Units in 1959-60. An expenditure of Rs. 0.622 lakhs is anticipated and receipts for Rs. 0.444 lakhs are expected. Hence there will be a net expenditure of Rs. 0.178 lakhs during 1959-60 on this scheme.

### 3. *Starting of Work Centres in the districts.*

The objective of the scheme is to train women in simple cottage industries to enable them to supplement their meagre family income. These Work Centres will be formed into Industrial Co-operatives later on after the training is completed.

*Charka spinning and Mat weaving.*





*Music Class.*

During 1958-59, five Work Centres were sanctioned by Government, i.e., one at Ammaigaram in South Arcot district, one at Nagercoil in Kanyakumari district, one at Pandaravadai in Thanjavur district, one at Tirukoharnam in Tiruchirappalli district and one at Palayamcottai in Tirunelveli district.

The Work Centre at Ammaigaram is intended to give training to 10 women at a time for a period of three months in Cumbly weaving. During the training period they will be paid a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem per head. Though staff, building, selection of candidates, etc., were all ready for starting the Work Centre, the Centre could not function for want of raw materials and equipments like looms, etc. The difficulties were overcome only by the end of December 1958 after consulting the Industries Department. The first batch of 10 women was admitted in the Work Centre on 7th January 1959. They completed their training by 7th July

1959. Training for the second batch was started on 13th July 1959. At the suggestion of the Industries Department the period of training was extended to six months from three months for each batch. The Industrial Co-operative for the first batch is not formed for want of finance, building, equipments, etc. The matter has been taken up and arrangements are being made. Upto 31st December 1959, Rs. 285.94 was realised as sale proceeds. 207 cumbles were woven.

The Centre at Nagercoil is intended to give training to 12 women on a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem in the craft of making utility and fancy articles out of aloe fibre and silver fish scales. The first batch started their training on 1st July 1958 and completed their course by 31st March 1959. The second batch was admitted on 11th May 1959 and completed the course by 11th November 1959. With these two batches of women and Industrial Co-operative has been formed and the Director of Women's Welfare, Madras, opened this Society on 13th December 1959, during her inspection tour in Kanyakumari district.

The candidates have learnt the craft well and they have shown great interest in their work. During 1958-59, articles worth Rs. 327 were turned out and Rs. 152.87 was realised as receipts. Upto 31st December 1959, articles worth Rs. 300.04 were turned out. The third batch was recruited and training was started from 11th November 1959.

The Centre at Pandaravadai for making articles out of bamboo and coconut thatches is intended to give training to 15 women on a daily wage of Rs. 0.75 per head. This Work Centre was opened on 25th March 1959. Upto 31st December 1959, articles worth Rs. 515.48 were turned out. Rs. 660.87 was realised as sale proceeds. The women show keen interest in learning the work.

The Work Centre at Thirukoharnam in Tiruchirappalli district is for training 15 women on a daily wage of Rs. 0.75 np. per day per head, in making fancy and utility articles out of bamboo. The centre could be started late in March 1959 only as the tools, equipments, raw materials, etc., were, not easily available. Upto end of December 1959, articles worth Rs. 341.71 were turned out and Rs. 335.83 was realised as sale proceeds.

The Work Centre at Palayamcottai provides for training in printing and dyeing. Here women are trained in batches of 10 on a stipend of Rs. 15 per month per head. The period of training which was originally fixed at four months has been extended to six months as advised by the Industries Department.

During the current year 1959-60, seven more Work Centres have been sanctioned.

Two Work Centres for training 10 Women in lace and embroidery have been opened at Gopalapuram in Nilgiris district in November 1959 and at Thohamalai in Tiruchirappalli district at the end of December 1959.

Another Work Centre has been started at Nagercoil in Kanyakumari district for training 10 women in carpet weaving on a stipend of Rs. 15 each per mensem. This was opened on 16-11-1959.

In Chingleput district the Work Centre for mat weaving is to be located at Sriperambathur and 15 women will be trained on a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem each. Due to difficulty in accommodation, etc., this Centre has not been started. Regular work will be started soon after making all the arrangements for opening the Centre for which steps are being taken.

In February 1960 Government sanctioned the opening of 3 Work Centres, one at Mudukulathur in Ramanathapuram district for training 15 women on a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem (of which Rs. 10 is to be paid in cash and the

*A pith-doll made by one of the inmates of the Service Home.*





balance in the form of finished articles) in Tailoring, one Centre in Ramanathapuram town for training 8 women in palm leaf products on a daily wage of Rs. 0.75 np. each and the other Centre at Alangium in Coimbatore district for training 15 women in mat weaving on a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem each. These Centres have not been opened yet and all possible arrangements are being made to open the Centres soon.

During the year 1960-61, 4 more Work Centres will be opened besides continuing the 12 Work Centres mentioned already.

#### 4. Increasing the strength of the Service, Home Tambaram.

The original strength of the women and children of the Service Home located at Tambaram was 150 and 75 respectively. As there was a long waiting list of women who deserved admission but who could not be taken in for want of vacancies, it was necessary to increase the strength of the Service Home. The scheme envisages the increase in the strength of the women and children to 200 and 100 respectively. This has been sanctioned during December 1959 and arrangements have been made to fill up the vacancies.

#### 5. Starting of eight Cottage Industries Work Centres in the Districts for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes Women.

*Details.*—In November 1957, this scheme for starting eight Cottage Industries Work Centres for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes women at the rate of one in each of the districts of Chingleput and Nilgiris and two in each of the districts of North Arcot, Madurai and Coimbatore was sanctioned by Government from the funds of the Harijan Welfare Department.

The scheme is meant to give training to fifteen Scheduled Tribes women in each centre in suitable cottage industries to enable them to earn wages and thus supplement their family income. The women are paid a wage of Rs.0.75 np. per day per head.

This is a grant-in-aid scheme and is therefore eligible for half grant from the Government of India. The budget provision for 1958-59 is Rs. 0.46 lakhs of which the State's share of expenditure is Rs. 0.23 lakhs.

The finished articles turned out in these Centres are sold and the sale proceeds are credited to Government as receipts of the Harijan Welfare Department.

The eight Cottage Industries Work Centres as sanctioned by Government have been opened at the following places and the crafts taught at these centres are noted against each of them.

District.	Name of the place where the centre is located.	Name of the craft.
1. Chingleput ..	Manimangalam. ..	.. Making of plaster clay and composition toys by slip moulding and baking process.
2. North Arcot ..	1. Polur. ..	.. Basket making.
	2. Thenpallipatti ..	.. Mat weaving.
3. Madurai ..	1. Thandikudi ..	.. Cane work.
	2. Mangalamkombu ..	.. Blanket weaving.
4. Coimbatore ..	1. Hasanur ..	.. Making of utility articles from bamboo.
	2. Anaikatti	Do.
5. Nilgiris ..	Thiruchigadi	Making of wooden toys and animals (fret work).

*Chingleput district.*—Fifteen Korava women are attending the Work Centre regularly for doll making at Manimangalam. They have learnt the craft and are now able to do it independently without the help of the Skilled Assistant. Orders for the supply of hundies in connection with the National Savings Scheme were executed by the trainees quite efficiently. During 1958-59 (April 1958 to March 1959) dolls worth Rupees 395.83 were made and in 1959-60 up to the end of December 1959 the value of the turnover was Rs. 369.34.

*North Arcot district.*—The Work Centre at Polur for basket making is functioning well. The Kuruvikara women have learnt the craft with enthusiasm and have turned out a good number of articles. As the funds allotted for the purchase of raw materials had been exhausted, the work in the Centre had to be stopped in the middle of February 1959. The Director of Harijan Welfare was addressed for funds and no reply was received before 31st March 1959. The work was revived during 1959-60 when sufficient funds were made available.

In the other Work Centre for mat weaving at Thenpallipatti, the women were not regular in attendance. The Nari-korava women who attended the Centre left the Centre now and then for field work and they were not interested in the beginning. Moreover these women had small babies and so they found it difficult to work. The Assistant Women's Welfare Officer contacted the Panchayat President and sought his co-operation for starting a creche to look after the babies while the mothers underwent the training.

The value of the articles turned out in both the Work Centres during 1958-59 was Rs. 2,369.40. In 1959-60 for the period up to the end of December 1959, the value of the articles turned out was Rs. 2,351.09.

*Madurai district.*—The Work Centre in this district caters to the Adivasi women. The Work Centre for cane work at Thandikudi is functioning well. The women are regular in their attendance and are very much interested in their work. Therefore there has been good progress in this Work Centre.

In the other Work Centre for blanket making at Mangalamkombu, the work is progressing well and the women attend the Centre regularly.

As the Adivasi tribes women were new to the craft, it was found difficult in the beginning to make them attend the Centre and learn the craft. Great efforts were taken to create interest in them and to make them attend the training regularly. As a result they have learnt the craft well enough to take orders from the local people and execute them. Besides providing these scheduled tribes with regular work, adult literacy classes are also conducted for them after the Work Centre hours. Free milk is also distributed to their children, etc., with the aid of the 'Care' milk powder. The Assistant Women's Welfare Officer conducted cooking demonstrations also to show them how the nutrients in the diet could be preserved. The women showed keen interest in these demonstrations. They were also taught songs, kummi, etc.

During 1958-59, the value of the finished articles turned out in both these Work Centres was Rs. 2,008.03. During 1959-60 up to end of December 1959, the turnover was worth Rs. 2,215.11.

*Coimbatore district.*—The two Work Centres at Hasanur and Anaikatti for bamboo work functioned with an attendance of 15 Irula women in each of the Centres.

The tribes women are very shy by nature and great difficulty was experienced in dealing with them and the main problem was to collect them together for the training. As

these women considered the welfare and development programme as a sort of disturbance to their traditional habits and belief, they had to be brought round slowly only. Efforts were taken to make them understand the nature and usefulness of the scheme. Adult literacy classes were also conducted for them and improvement has been noticed in both their outlook and habits.

During 1958-59, the value of the finished articles turned out was Rs. 183.26. For the period ending 31st December 1959, the value of the turnover was Rs. 234.45. The figure is low as the cost of the bamboo articles turned out are cheap.

*Nilgiris district.*—In the Work Centre at Tiruchikadi, 15 Kota tribes women are given training in making wooden toys. Though these women are keenly interested in the craft, the finished articles turned out by these women are not up to the mark as they are only trainees, and are learning the craft slowly. During 1958-59 articles worth Rs. 164.95 were made.

On the whole a sum of Rs. 2,869.15 was realized as receipts during 1958-59 from these Work Centres. During the year 1959-60 the receipts up to the end of 31st December 1959 were Rs. 4,365.72.

The sale of finished articles turned out in the Work Centres is a problem and the Assistant Women's Welfare Officers are trying their best to dispose of the finished articles accumulated in the Work Centres with the help of the local people and the other Government Departments. The articles are exhibited in the show rooms of the Sales Emporia started by the Industries Department.

The turnover cannot be improved in a short period as the tribes women who are new to the crafts are illiterates and take a lot of time to make the articles, especially those which

require some calculations. The departmental staff are trying their best to sell the articles with the help of the local leaders. It is pleasing to note that the tribes women are now beginning to realise the importance of the Work Centres and appreciate the service done to them. They evince interest in learning the crafts and some of them have already shown good progress. They are very happy as they are able to earn wages daily which supplement their family income to a certain extent.

#### 6. *Starting of Work Centres for Denotified Tribes Women.*

Government have sanctioned the opening of two Work Centres at Veppanthattai in Tiruchirappalli district and at Sarabojirapuram in Tanjore district for the welfare of the Denotified Tribes women from the funds of the Harijan Welfare Department. This is a grant-in-aid scheme and is eligible for full grant from the Government of India. In the Work Centre at Veppanthattai the craft of aloe and palm fibre works is taught while in the Work Centre at Sarabojipuram the craft of making bamboo articles and coconut thatches has been taken up. Fifteen women are undergoing training in each Work Centre and they are paid a wage of 0.75 np. each per day. This enables them to supplement their family income.

Due to initial difficulties, the Work Centres could be opened late in March 1959 only. In the Work Centre at Sarabojirapuram for the period 1st April 1959 to 31st December 1959 articles worth Rs. 1,453.49 were turned out and Rs. 1,384.61 was realised by the sale of the finished articles. In the Work Centre at Veppanthattai Rs. 285.75 worth of articles were turned out and Rs. 86 was realised as sale proceeds. The sale proceeds are credited to Government as receipts of the Harijan Welfare Department. Both these Work Centres are progressing well.

Throughout the above narrative it will be apparent that the Women's Welfare Department has been concentrating its attention and devoting its activities to a certain strata of society and to certain sections of the community that may be described rightly as dis-advantaged sections of the population. The conditions of the female part of the society in any nation, it has been emphasised will furnish the chief criterion of the degree of civilization to which that nation has arrived. The social history of India bears ample testimony to the initiative and competence, of women in all fields of human endeavour and this can be asserted even today. But one swallow does not make a summer and competence in the few cannot atone for or redeem the parlous condition of the multitude. Just as we aim at equality of opportunities in the economic sphere, so too in the cultural sphere we have to ensure that there are reasonable opportunities for all

sections to march in step. Anthropologists and sociologists are all agreed that the first symptom of the attainment of a higher cultural level is reflected in the status accorded to the women in the home, in the Social group and in the Community. Mahatma Gandhi has also said that "without the advancement of women, there will be no progress in our National life." As has already been said in the foregoing chapters, during the past few years we have sought through Legislative and Constitutional means, to confer certain rights on women. Mere absence of these rights does not indicate subservience, just as the existence of these rights does not warrant their exercise. The approach of the Women's Welfare Department to the task of promoting the welfare of women is therefore imbued with a zeal to bring out the best in our civilization through harmony in the home, the society, community and in the nation.

ANNEXURE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1919.

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Number of branches.	Name of the branches.	Location of branch (Whether in C.D./N.E.S. area or outside C.D./N.E.S. area).	Name of the block.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Chingleput .. ..	8	* Sriperambudur, Chingleput, Koratur, Isoor, Athoor, Pammal, Madras (City) and Brisleenagar.	* In N.E.S. area	.. Sriperambudur.
2	North Arcot .. ..	5	Vellore, Pallikonda, Odugathur, Chengam and Wandiwash.	Outside C.D./N.E.S. area.	....
3	South Arcot .. ..	4	* Melmalayanur, * Mariamangalam, * Ananthapuram and Aziznagar.	* In N.E.S. area	.. Melmalayanur and Gingee.
4	Thanjavur .. ..	3	Tanjavur, Tirupugalore and Tirkattupalli.	Do. *	.. Budalur.
5	Tiruchirappall .. ..	3	* Tirumanoor, Viralimalai and Tiruverambur.	Do. *	.. Tirumanoor.
6	Salem .. ..	4	* Kaveripatnam, Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and *Bargur.	Do. *	.. Kaveripatnam and Bargur.
7	Coimbatore .. ..	4	Coimbatore, Mettupalayam, * Avanasashi and Udamalpet.	Do. *	.. Avanasashi.
8	Nilgiris .. ..	2	Ootacamund and Coonoor .. ..	Outside C.D./N.E.S. area.	....
9	Madurai .. ..	4	Madurai, Chinnamanoor, Devadhanampatti and * Ammachiapuram.	* In N.E.S. area	.. Andipatty.
10	Ramanathapuram .. ..	4	Srivilliputhur, * Chokkanathapuram * Andichoorani and *Tiruvadana.	Do. *	.. Devakottai, Kaliarcoil, and Tiruvadana.
11	Tirunelveli .. ..	3	Surandai, Eral and Mukuperi .. ..	Outside C.D./N.E.S. area.	....
12	Kanyakumari .. ..	3	Nagercoil, Eraniel and Marthandam.	Do.	....
	Total .. ..	47			

## CENTRES.

## FAMILY SURVEY.

Serial number.	Name of the district.	CENTRES.			FAMILY SURVEY.								
		Number of Slum Centres.	Number of poor and middle class centres.	Number of special centres for Denotified and Hill Tribes.	Total number of centres.	Number of voluntary helpers.	Number of families contacted during house visits.	Number under family case study.	Number benefited by hospitalisation.	Number benefited by first aid and medical aid.	Number secured employment.	Number admitted in school.	Number admitted for Teacher's training.
		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Chingleput .. ..	6	7	2	15	504	9,246	203	762	2,902	176	224	41
2	North Arcot .. ..	5	5	..	10	882	8,816	122	163	3,756	41	97	21
3	South Arcot .. ..	6	4	1	11	42	5,597	96	80	6,129	9	87	..
4	Thanjavur .. ..	3	3	..	6	42	4,927	66	..	708	2	21	..
5	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	2	3	..	5	187	6,518	145	60	1,360	2	61	1
6	Salem .. ..	4	4	..	8	19	4,586	94	76	1,574	5	59	11
7	Coimbatore .. ..	4	4	..	8	88	5,946	115	132	1,391	12	162	6
8	Nilgiris .. ..	..	3	3	6	58	3,421	93	198	395	9	16	..
9	Madurai .. ..	4	4	..	8	230	4,589	94	417	3,186	7	98	16
10	Ramanathapuram .. ..	4	4	..	8	247	5,647	130	101	2,373	6	28	1
✓ 11	Tirunelveli .. ..	3	3	..	6	21	5,621	67	94	883	10	55	..
12	Kanyakumari .. ..	4	3	..	7	17	3,845	28	86	3,739	23	57	..
	Total .. ..	45	47	6	98	2,337	68,759	1,253	2,169	28,396	302	965	106

COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRES.

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Number sent for Mid-wifery training, (19)	Number of Service Home investigations, (20)	Number of T.B. investigations done, (21)	Number of leprosy investigations done, (22)	Number of Centre meetings held, (23)	Number of monthly meetings held (24)	Total attendance in model and slum centres (Average), (25)	Number attending the centre other than centre timings, (26)	Number of cooking demonstrations held, (27)	Number attending the pre-basic classes (Average), (28)	Number attending the literacy classes, (29)
1	Chingleput .. ..	26	62	50	43	1,413	112	234	5,710	121	289	207
2	North Arcot .. ..	5	19	13	14	1,061	112	331	1,764	117	559	268
3	South Arcot .. ..	7	7	23	43	817	68	121	1,732	68	150	59
4	Thanjavur .. ..	..	9	..	..	564	51	83	510	67	68	206
5	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	..	1	2	1	408	37	121	3,512	61	144	880
6	Salem .. ..	6	17	9	5	734	55	136	132	45	86	340
7	Coimbatore .. ..	3	29	51	32	719	180	68	3,096	88	199	856
8	Nilgiris .. ..	1	9	7	18	318	81	444	695	45	375	229
9	Madurai .. ..	4	21	15	11	813	120	106	1,623	80	128	387
10	Ramanathapuram .. ..	..	28	17	12	737	61	158	1,914	74	105	913
11	Tirunelveli .. ..	..	9	6	7	473	38	35	100	47	38	46
12	Kanyakumari .. ..	4	8	8	4	345	43	168	1,607	43	102	479
	Total .. ..	56	219	201	190	8,402	958	2,005	22,395	856	2,243	4,870

MAUTHER SANGAMS.

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Total number of mauthe Sangams.	Names of places where the Mauthe Sangams are located.	Number of days the women's welfare Organiser conducted the Sangam.
		(30)	(31)	(32)
1	Chingleput .. ..	16	Tondiarpet Police Lines, Mugapai, Padi, Chrompet, St. Thomas Mount, Thirusoolan, Natham, Mariakar street, Villivakkam, Vadapadi Slum, Pattunoolchatran, Ayakolathur, Chittoor, Raj Bhavan, C.I.D. Police Lines, Mylapore.	491
2	North Arcot .. ..	10	Thottapalayam, Saidapet, Camaranpet, Vettuvanam, Periapalayam, Palayam, Thukkapet, Kayampatti, Vengundram, Police Line.	448
3	South Arcot .. ..	8	Thayanur, Koduvankuppam, Athipattu, Kodipalur, Aniyari, Thuthipattu, Neyveli, Oomangalam.	254
4	Thanjavur .. ..	6	Karanthattankudi, Pookara street, Kayathur, Tirukannapuram, Pudu-chathiram, Vishnupettai.	252
5	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	6	Kariapakkam, Thiruvenganur, Kuruchipatti, Athipallam, Thiruverambur Malai Railway Station.	256
6	Salem .. ..	7	Pallipatti, Pulugandiyur, Ramapuram, Muthalaipatti, Rajagoundanpalayam, Sathayambadi, Mathepalli.	254
7	Coimbatore .. ..	8	Perur, P.R.S. Lines, Nadur, Muslim School, Karukkampalayam, T. M. Poondi, Venkatesapuram, Chatram street.	314
8	Nilgiris .. ..	4	Raj Bhavan, Vannarpet, Mount Pleasant, Old Ooty .. .. .	143
9	Madurai .. ..	10	Madurai Reserve Lines, Ramnad Reserve Line, 8th Ward Devadanampatti, Pullakkapatty, East street, Markayankottai, Karanthattankulam, Koduvilarpatti, Karuvatnaickenpatti, Theni.	395
10	Ramanathapuram	8	Mangapuram, Sengulam, Kalloor, Kumaralingapuram, Ottanam, Mathukammai, Vellikattai, Kumaravelur.	357
✓ 11	Tirunelveli .. ..	6	Ayyankudi, Prakasapuram, Kila Surandai, Varakanthapuram, Muslim street, Lakshmpuram.	293
✓ 12	Kanyakumari .. ..	13	Kottar Police Line, Vadasseri, Suchindram, Police Line, Kodumunai, Colachel, Seynamvilai, Peyankuzhi, Perinpapuram, Viricode, Killiancode, Maruthancode, Kallukatty, Attoor.	549
	Total .. ..	<u>102</u>		<u>4,006</u>



MAUTHUE SANGAMSS—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Number of adults attending the Mauther Sangam (Average).	Number of children attending the prebasic class (Average).	Number attending the literacy classes.	Names of the handicrafts taught in the Mauther Sangams.	Wages paid.
		(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
1	Chengleput .. ..	270	211	119	Knitting, cochet, cutting, embroidery, bag making, rool wwork, spinning.	143 36
2	North Arcot.. ..	173	152	166	Making of bush bags, cord bags, lace, spinning, knitting, tailoring, embroidery.	234 72
3	South Arcot.. ..	84	80	81	Lace making, knitting, embroidery, tailoring, lace wrk, cord bag making.	560·83
4	Thanjavur .. ..	78	58	142	Knitting, crochet, cord bag making, embroidery, cutting.	146·33
5	Tiruchirappalli ..	82	95	117	Crochet, knitting, embroidery, net work, tailoring, cord bag making, towelling, spinning.	124·76
6	Salem .. ..	50	83	169	Crochet, embroidery, knitting, lace making, towelling, cord bag making, fancy bag making.	111·71
7	Coimbatore .. ..	127	144	83	Knitting, embroidery, lace work, bag making, cushion work, spinning.	810·27
8	Nilgiris .. ..	493	312	118	Knitting, embroidery, tailoring, cutting, needle work, crochet work.	495·93
9	Madurai .. ..	123	158	196	Knitting, embroidery, lace work, bag making, spinning.	765·50
10	Ramanathapuram ..	147	159	1,078	Knitting, crochet, spinning, embroidery, cord bag and towel bag making, lace work, muffier making, tailoring.	81·50
11	Tirunelveli .. ..	62	68	24	Embroidery, cutting, mall making, tailoring, towel bag making, lce making, spinning.	327·73
12	Kanyakumari .. ..	341	416	107	Knitting, crochet, plaster of Paris work, embroidery, mould making, cutting, tailoring, leather work, mall making, fancy bag making.	560·06
	Total ..	<u>2,030</u>	<u>1,936</u>	<u>2,400</u>		<u>4,362·70</u>

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES.

Serial number.	Name of the district	Names of the sub- idiary industries.	Number of participants.	Total value of raw materials and finished articles on hand at the beginning of the year.	Total value of raw materials purchased during the year.
		(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
1	Chingleput ..	Fancy work, cutting, bag making, crochet, towelling, tailoring, leaf plate making.	523	547.74	336.13
2	North Arcot ..	Cord bag making, tailoring, cutting, lace making, leaf plate making, toweld bag embroidery, mat weaving.	1,044	400.76	594.73
3	South Arcot ..	Home links industry, coir making, hand pounding of rice, leaf plate making, mat weaving.	53	89.37	1,096.87
4	Thanjavur ..	Embroidery, spinning, appalam making, mat weaving.	52	12.56	1,268.83
5	Tiruchirappalli ..	Lace making, tailoring, fancy bag making.	322	87.26	354.41
6	Salem ..	Leaf plate making, appalam making, tailoring.	23	11.14	2,598.18
7	Coimbatore ..	Tailoring and spinning .. ..	66	83.47	1,391.93
8	Nilgiris ..	Knitting .. ..	257	19.00	1,104.71
9	Madurai ..	Tailoring, varagu grinding, aval making mat making, knitting, hand pounding of rice and appalam making.	279	..	2,914.41
10	Ramanathapuram ..	Tailoring, poultry keeping, appalam making, palm leaf mat making.	82	260.12	699.04
✓ 11	Tirunelveli ..	Tailoring, basket making, mall making, appalam making, spinning.	31	57.21	664.62
12	Kanyakumari ..	Cutting, tailoring, towel bag making, embroidery.	1,183	300.00	537.58
	Total ..		3,915	1,868.63	1,361.44

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Total value of finished articles turned out during the year. (42)	Total sale proceeds. (43)	Wages paid, (44)	Value of raw materials on hand at the end of the year. (45)	Value of finished articles on hand at the end of the year. (46)
1	Chingleput .. ..	518.36	587.57	252.38	125.02	473.57
2	North Arcot .. ..	755.49	850.38	480.52	60.63	99.10
3	South Arcot .. ..	1,421.55	1,508.47	485.37	45.80	83.68
4	Thanjavur .. ..	2,041.92	2,018.46	1,098.99	54.64	23.46
5	Tiruchirappalli ..	457.95	408.92	133.27	121.66	64.38
6	Salem .. ..	4,617.25	4,617.25	2,019.07	..	..
7	Coimbatore .. ..	2,708.43	2,685.57	1,426.04	19.36	52.66
8	Nilgiris .. ..	1,109.13	882.44	284.87	75.07	6.58
9	Madurai .. ..	3,029.50	1,526.78	521.13	61.34	82.92
10	Ramanathapuram ..	1,589.03	1,853.40	1,021.53	139.68	19.36
✓ 11	Tirunelveli .. ..	1,237.60	1,096.80	644.23	20.79	77.66
12	Kanyakumari .. ..	449.89	497.45	117.03	80.28	79.60
	Total ..	19,936.10	18,533.49	8,484.43	804.27	1,062.97

## OTHER CRAFTS.

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Name of the Crafts. (47)	Number of participants. (48)	Total value of raw materials and finished articles on hand at the beginning of the year. (49)	Total value of raw materials purchased during the year. (50)
				RS.	RS.
1	Chingleput ..	Knitting, Crochet work, cutting, Tailoring, Embroidery, Towelling.	740	3,277.69	1,902.12
2	North Arcot ..	Cord bag and Bush bag making, spinning, knitting, embroidery, crochet, lace work.	1,326	969.51	1,079.06
3	South Arcot ..	Lace making, embroidery, tailoring, bag making, knitting.	90	1,022.92	899.71
4	Thanjavur ..	Cord bag making, Towelling, knitting, crochet, Embroidery, tailoring.	107	419.37	629.96
5	Tiruchirappalli ..	Stiching, knitting, Tailoring, Embroidery, needle work.	537	843.82	1,115.15
6	Salem ..	Crochet,— Embroidery, knitting Tailoring.	66	854.60	1,107.62
7	Coimbatore ..	Knitting, Embroidery, lace work, bag making, spinning, cushion work.	166	819.03	693.02
8	Nilgiris ..	Knitting, Embroidery, Cutting, Crochet, Tailoring.	401	35.58	276.90
9	Madurai ..	Knitting, bag making, lace work ..	552	320.90	1,410.87
10	Ramanathapuram ..	Tailoring, Embroidery, knitting, crochet, Towel cloth bag and cord bag making, Muffler making.	50	526.92	1,497.04
✓ 11	Tirunelveli ..	Muffler making, Embroidery, Tailoring, Lace making, Flower making, bag making.	56	465.76	1,183.58
12	Kanyakumari ..	Embroidary, knitting, cord bag making, Paraffin wax work, Tailoring, Crochet	859	386.33	745.78
Total ..			4,950	9,942.43	12,540.81

## OTHER CRAFTS—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Total value of finished articles turned out during the year. (51) RS.	Total sale-proceeds. (52) RS.	Wages paid. (53) RS.	Value of raw materials on hand at the end of year. (54) RS.	Value of finished articles on hand at the end of the year. (55) RS.
1	Chingleput .. ..	1,852.53	1,174.42	386.42	2,208.27	2,508.32
2	North Arcot .. ..	1,162.35	1,082.86	412.62	198.99	304.21
3	South Arcot .. ..	948.07	528.18	376.50	653.46	844.44
4	Thanjavur .. ..	1,014.54	842.97	120.52	225.61	339.39
5	Tiruchirappalli ..	1,288.77	670.87	178.62	369.74	344.33
6	Salem .. ..	742.15	955.99	405.32	792.16	261.02
7	Coimbatore .. ..	1,211.16	987.41	345.66	260.38	459.51
8	Nilgiris .. ..	431.84	289.22	207.34	360.93	15.60
9	Madurai .. ..	1,203.75	1,271.83	314.64	729.39	224.64
10	Ramanathapuram ..	1,300.32	978.44	254.88	718.57	828.48
✓ 11	Tirunelveli .. ..	267.94	288.92	135.80	173.78	181.30
12	Kanyakumari .. ..	510.48	446.06	176.47	190.77	303.22
	Total .. ..	<u>11,933.90</u>	<u>9,517.17</u>	<u>3,314.79</u>	<u>6,882.05</u>	<u>6,114.46</u>

Serial number.	Name of the district.	OTHER CRAFTS—cont.			SPINNING.		
		Wages earned through hospital linen stitching.	Wages saved by stitching their own garments.	Number of participants.	Number of hanks spun.	Value of hanks exchanged for.	Wages paid.
		(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)
		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
1	Chingleput .. ..	179.34	806.32	184	876	105.50	280.70
2	North Arcot .. ..	..	814.06	153	7,610	1,222.26	856.36
3	South Arcot .. ..	..	207.96	83	2,588	647.00	478.95
4	Thanjavur .. ..	..	228.65	97	9,153	2,288.25	1,483.07
5	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	..	211.13	455	4,606	881.25	609.69
6	Salem .. ..	..	737.07	35	5,569	773.53	995.78
7	Coimbatore .. ..	429.75	670.39	74	13,672	3,418.00	2,149.28
8	Nilgiris .. ..	..	211.50	291	3,043	755.00	112.50
9	Madurai .. ..	..	254.55	877	15,347	2,603.69	2,450.23
10	Ramanathapuram .. ..	..	310.00	63	5,787	1,441.75	791.63
✓ 11	Tirunelveli .. ..	178.03	253.36	220	39,790	6,571.14	6,658.26
12	Kanyakumari .. ..	167.52	227.89	302	72,895	6,008.86	5,847.39
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>954.64</b>	<b>4,932.88</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>1,80,936</b>	<b>26,716.23</b>	<b>22,713.84</b>

WORK CENTRE.

Serial number.	Name of the district.	Names of the crafts. (62)	Number of participants. (63)	Total value of raw materials purchased.	Total value of finished articles turned out.	Total sale proceeds.	Wages or stipends paid.
				(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Chingleput .. ..	Doll making at Manimangalam.	15	523.73	585.76	360.22	2,707.88
2	North Arcot .. ..	Bamboo basket making at—					
		(1) Polur and mat weaving ..	15	1,411.90	2,669.28	1,995.86	3,339.18
		(2) Thenpalli patti .. ..	15	..	..	..	..
3	South Arcot .. ..	Cumbly weaving at Ammaigaram.	20	1,047.25	549.50	285.74	1,527.15
4	Thanjavur .. ..	Making articles from Bamboo and Coconut thatches work at—					
		(1) Pandaravadai .. ..	15	1,754.05	2,239.85	2,042.48	4,528.92
		(2) Sarabojirapuram .. ..	15	..	..	..	..
5	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	Tailoring, knitting and Embroidery at—					
		(1) Tirumalapadi .. ..	24	1,858.43	1,618.99	314.97	5,294.32
		(2) Aloe and palm fibre work at Veppanthattai.	15	..	..	..	..
		(3) Making of fancy and Utility articles out of bamboo at Tirukoharnam.	15	..	..	..	..
		(4) Lace and Embroidery making at Thohamalai.	10	..	..	..	..
6	Salem .. ..	No Work Centre.					