

APPENDIX I

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA: MALDA DISTRICT

I.0 INTRODUCTION

This appendix provides an introduction to the region under study, viz. Malda district. Physical and economic aspects have been considered for discussion.

The district took its name from the town of Malda which is situated on the left bank of the river Mahananda at its junction with the river Kalindri, about four miles north from the district's present chief town English Bazar (Angrezabad or Engrezabad of the 18th century). In fact, from 19th century, the importance of town Malda was eclipsed by that of English Bazar. Up to the end of the 18th century the town Malda was a very important trading, commercial manufacturing centre but at the turn of the 19th century the town English Bazar being situated lower down the Mahananda, became the new settlement of the East India Company. Due to its increasing importance and security, it is growing faster. At present English Bazar is popularly known as Malda and the town Malda of the earlier days is now known as Old Malda.

I.1 PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF MALDA DISTRICT

I.1.1 Location

The District of Malda lies between the latitude $25^{\circ}32'08''$ and $24^{\circ}40'20''$ in the Northern Hemisphere and is situated entirely to the north of the Tropic of Cancer. The eastern most extremity of the district is marked by $88^{\circ}28'10''$ east longitudes and western most extremity by $87^{\circ}45'50''$ east longitudes. The district is bounded on the north by the Purnea District of Bihar and the Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur Districts. On the east lies the Rajsahi District of Bangladesh. On the south lies the Murshidabad District and on the west it is bounded by the Murshidabad, Santal parganas and Purnea District.

I.1.2 Area

Malda is the smallest district of West Bengal both in terms of area as well as in terms of population. Malda with its area spread over 3733 sq. km accounts for 4.07 percent of total area of West Bengal.

I.1.3 General Configuration

The general appearance of this part of the country is of a low-lying plain, sloping gently towards the south, which can be presumed by the southerly direction in which the river flows. The north eastern part of the district having the characteristic of the barind is an undulating country interspersed with ravines which are now here worthy of the name of hill. Some of these high lands have an elevation up to 1000 feet from the sea level. On the basis of topography and drainage pattern, Malda district has been divided into three parts. These are Tal, Diara and Barind. Locations of these are shown in Figure I.1.

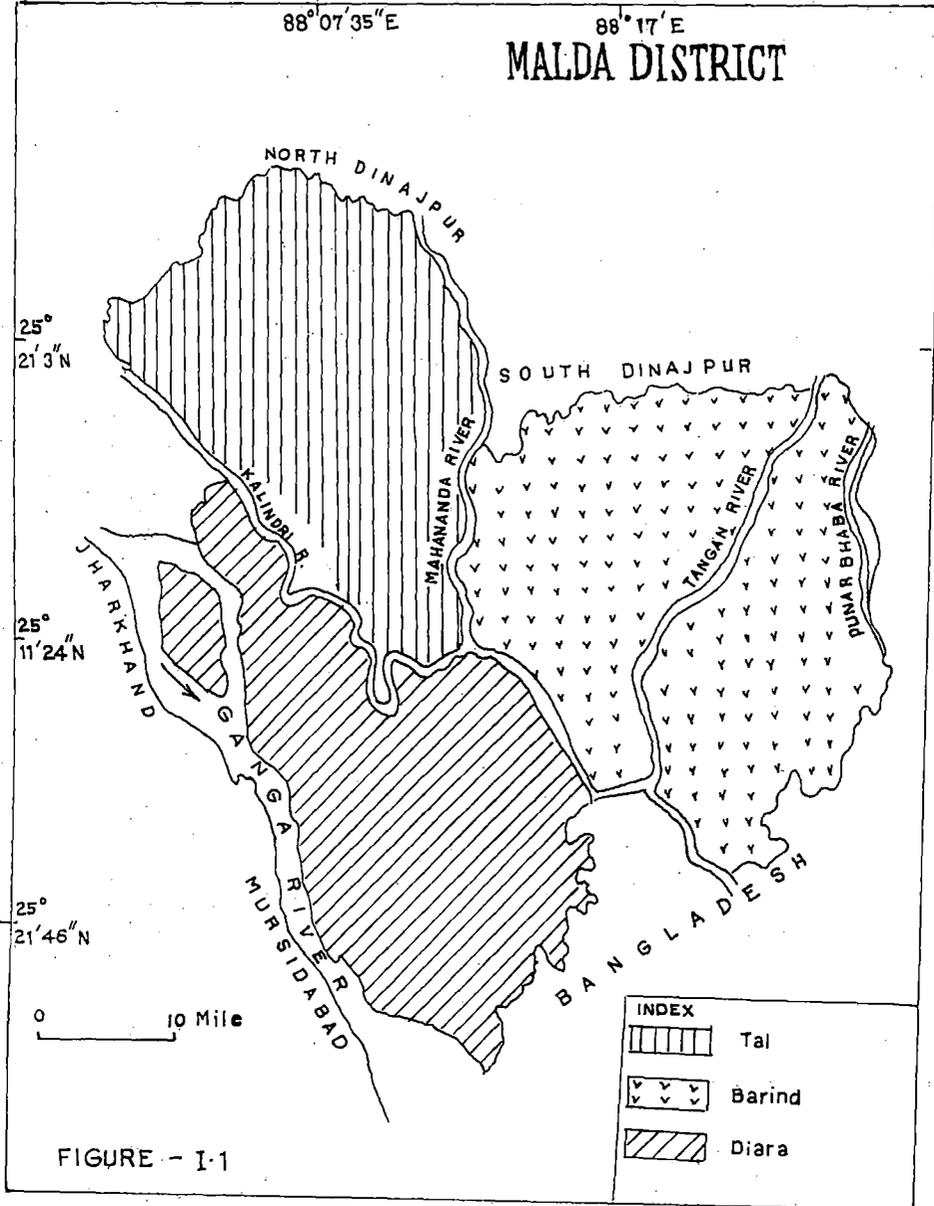
I.1.4 Geology

The district of Malda is covered by alluvium. Most of the area to the east of the Mahananda is occupied by an old alluvial formation, known as the barind, which is usually made up of massive beds of pale reddish brown, often weathered yellowish alluvium. The area is formed of kankar and pisolitic ferrelginous concretions. This old alluvial formation is considered to have been formed in pleistocene period. The barind area forms relatively higher ground and proceeds north to south the barind land surface has a slightly domicile profile. The low lying country to the West of the Mahananda is occupied by recent alluvium consisting of sandy clay and sand along the course of the rivers and fine silt consolidating into clay in the flatter parts of the plain. Tectonic framework of Bengal part of which forms this district is shown in Figure I.2

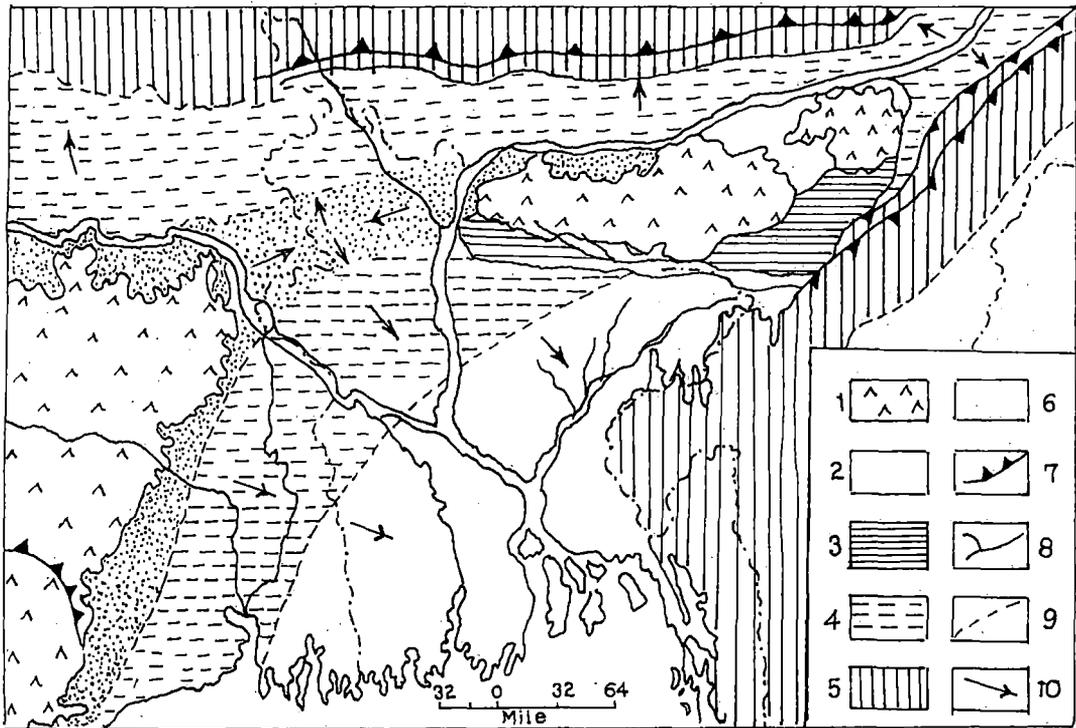
I.1.5 River System

Two important rivers, the Ganges and the Mahananda flow through out the district of Malda. All the main rivers of the district are of Himalayan or Sub-Himalayan origin and take a southerly course and flow through the district. The Ganges first touches the district as it takes a sweep to the south round the Rajmahal Hills and forms about two third of the Western boundary and whole of the South Western boundary of the district. Kalindri River is an important tributary to the Mahanda. Kalindri is the eastern branch of the Ganges taking off about the two miles North West of Ratua police station. Besides these Punarbhaba, Tangan, Pagla Bhagirath and Fihar rivers are present in the district (Figure I.3)

PHYSIOGRAPHY



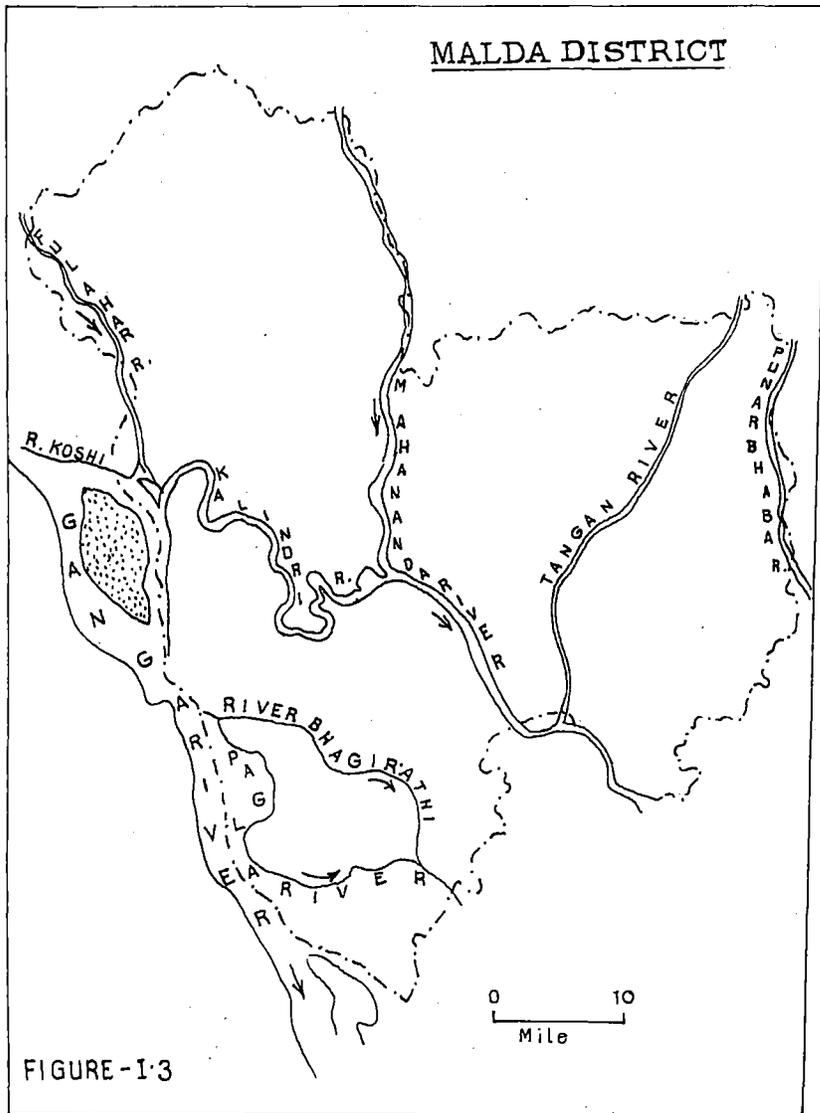
TECHTONIC FRAMEWORK OF BENGAL



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Exposed shield | 6. Deeper parts of Naga-Lushai Geosyncline |
| 2. Burried shield | 7. Thrust faults |
| 3. Uplifted segments of zone 4. | 8. Normal faults |
| 4. Transitional zone between shield and Geosyncline | 9. Hinges in the basement |
| 5. Orogenic Belts | 10. Direction of slope of basement |

FIGURE - I.2 .

DRAINAGE



I.1.6 Climate

An oppressive summer season, rains and humid atmosphere prevails in the district all through the year. The year may be divided into four seasons i.e. hot summer from March to May, South West monsoon from June to September, post-monsoon from October to first half of November and the cold season rest of the year. The average rainfall is 1760.5 mm. The rainfall is not evenly distributed through out the year. Highest precipitation is recorded in the month of August. The mean daily maximum temperature in April is 35.8°C. The mean daily minimum and maximum temperature during the coldest month i.e. January is 10.3°C and 23.8°C respectively. Relative humidity is high throughout the year, but it is low during the early part of the summer, being about 50%-60% in the morning and 30%-40% in the afternoon.

I.1.7 Soil

The southern portion of the district of Malda, which has received silt from the Ganges, is the most fertile region and next in order of importance is the northern portion of the district. Both the regions are area of double cropping. The least fertile lands are the higher portions of the barind and the poor soil of the duba and tal. Common soils of the later alluvium are clay with small mixture of sand called matiyal or metal and dorash or doasla a mixture of metal and sand. As the name implies these soils are suitable for growing crops. The mixture of the Ganges mud and thin sand is known as mashins or chama or jhenjhar sandy soil. Basta and rangamati are the masses of the clay soils of the barind that are blackish and reddish respectively.

I.1.8 Conclusion

The vital role played by geographic constituents of geology, physiographic, drainage, soil and climate in the field of economic development as a whole can never be undermined. The agro climatic situation of Malda District is particularly suited to mulberry sericulture.

I.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MALDA DISTRICT

I.2.1 Demography

(i) Population Size

The district had a small population of 161 million in 1971. The District experienced 31.98% growth over 1961's population. Decadal growth for the district

was fairly impressive and considerably above the growth rate the state (26.87%) In 1981 the district had a population of 1,934,675 and in 1991 the total population was 2,44,7565. In 2001 the same has increased to 30, 66,053 persons. Table I.1 depicts that the average density of population of the district is 847.17 persons per sq.km. Kaliachak III block posses highest position in this respect in the district of Malda, while Gozole block possess 512.73 persons per sq.km. which is the lowest position in the district.. It is also noted that Ratua II, Kaliachak II & Kaliachak III blocks have density more than 1000 persons per sq.km. (Figure I.4)

Table I.1
Distribution of Population Density in Malda District in 2001(Persons per sq.km)

Block	Area in sq.km	Male	Female	Total	Density
Harischandrapur I	171.40	83113	79293	162404	947.53
Harischandrapur II	217.22	102066	95973	198039	911.70
Chanchal I	162.08	89182	85022	174204	1074.80
Chanchal II	205.22	84175	81017	165192	304.95
Ratua I	225.17	112396	104960	217356	965.30
Ratua II	101.29	82297	78607	160904	1588.55
Gazole	512.73	150303	144412	294715	575.61
Bamamgola	206.20	65258	61944	127252	617.07
Habibpur	397.10	94945	92705	187650	472.55
Malda (old)	228.00	67587	63668	131255	575.68
English Bazar	251.85	116457	109779	226236	898.30
Manik Chak	316.39	110410	103717	214127	676.78
Kaliachak I	160.60	160064	150871	310935	1936.08
Kaliachak II	209.17	108921	102485	211406	1010.69
Kaliachk III	254.74	146876	137500	284376	1116.34
Total	3619.16	1574050	1492003	3066053	847.17

Source: District Census Hand Book 2001

(ii) Sex Ratio

The Table I.2 gives the values of sex ratios under different blocks of Malda for 2001. It can be gleaned from the table that disparity in Sex ratio among various blocks is highest for S.T population. Block wise sex ratio for total population is shown in Figure I.5

Table I.2
Block Wise Sex Ratio in Malda District (2001)

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Sex ratio(Famels per thousand Males)		
		Total	SC	ST
1	Harischandrapur I	954	950	980
2	Harischandrapur II	940	927	970
3	Chanchal I	953	966	966
4	Chanchal II	962	966	989
5	Ratua I	934	937	948
6	Ratua II	955	962	1016
7	Gasole	961	946	1017
8	Bamangola	950	934	1009
9	Habibpur	976	964	1028
10	Malda (old)	942	943	1010
11	English Bazar	943	921	996
12	Manikchak	939	931	934
13	Kahachak I	943	922	845
14	Kaliachak II	941	935	300
15	Kaliachak III	936	943	891

Source : District Census HandBook, 2001

(iii) S.C. Population

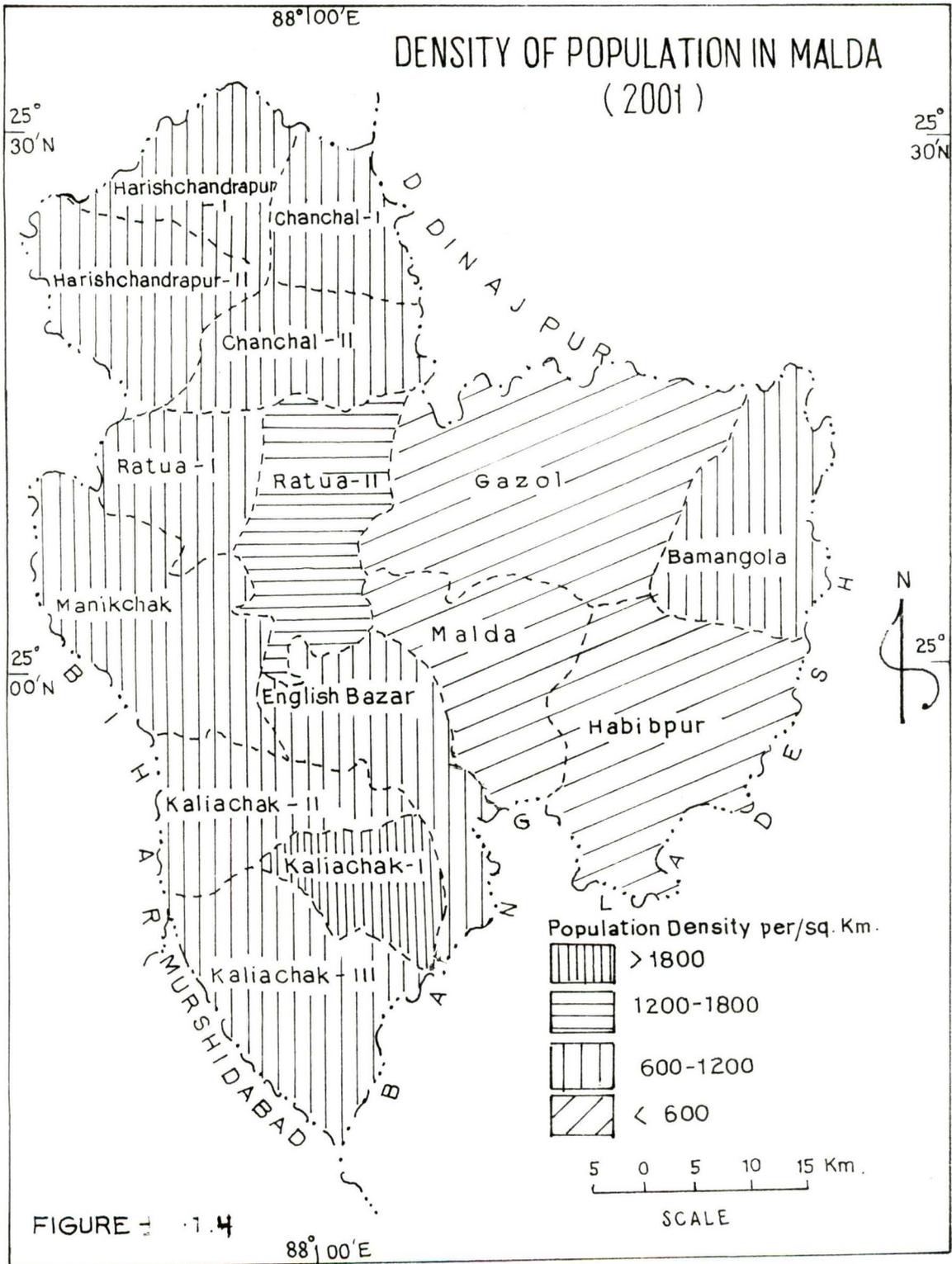
The Block wise distribution of S.C population has been shown in the Figure I.6 It is evident from the Figure that the Gazole block possess highest % of S.C population closely followed by Habibpur & Bamongola blocks.

(iv) S.T. Population

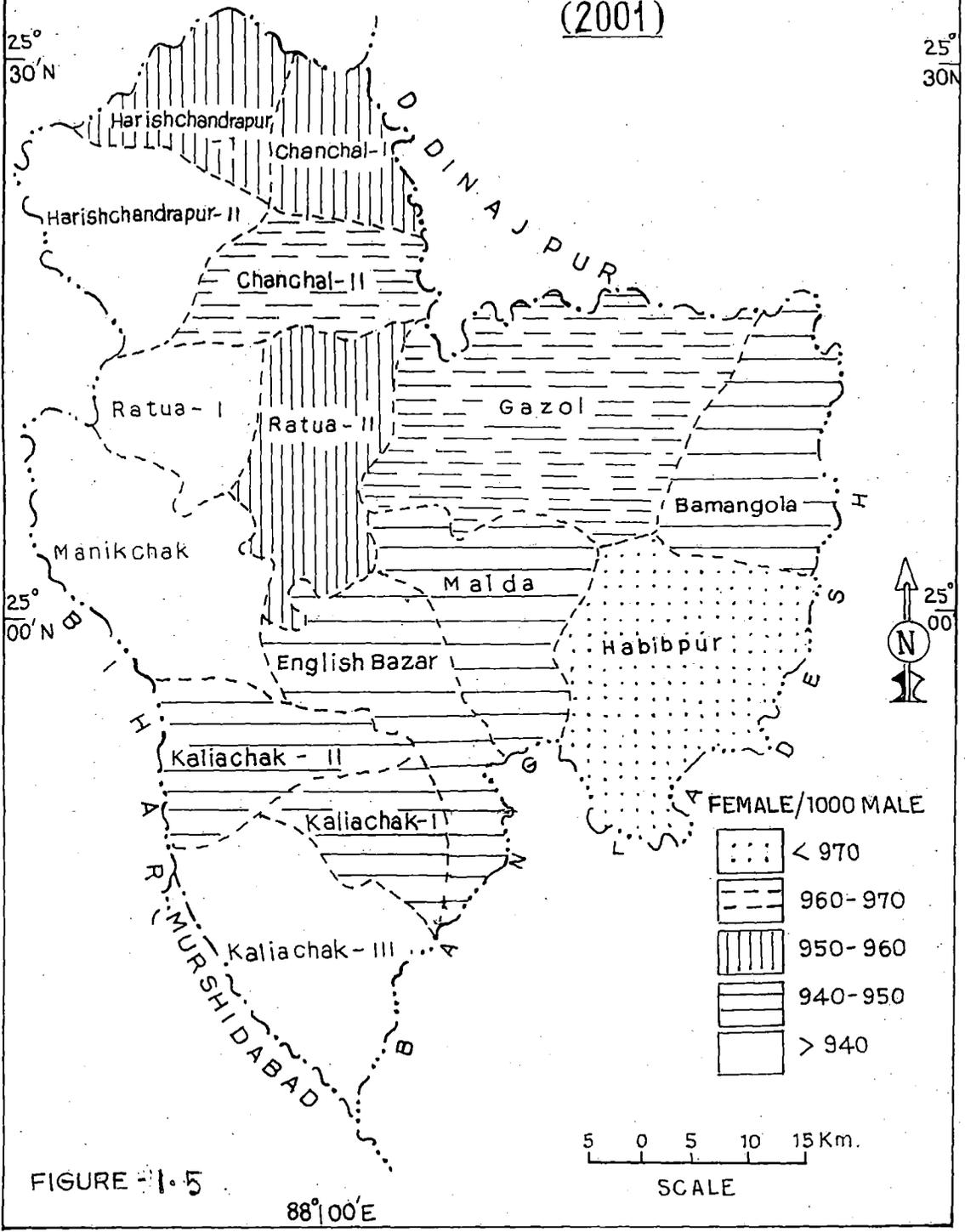
Figure I.7 gives the block wise account of percentage of S.T population to total population. The Gazole Block again accounts for the highest position having 26.03% of S.T. population. Habibpur and Bamongola Blocks are also remarkable for the concentration of ST population. Percentage of S.T population is very low in Kaliachak I, II and III Blocks

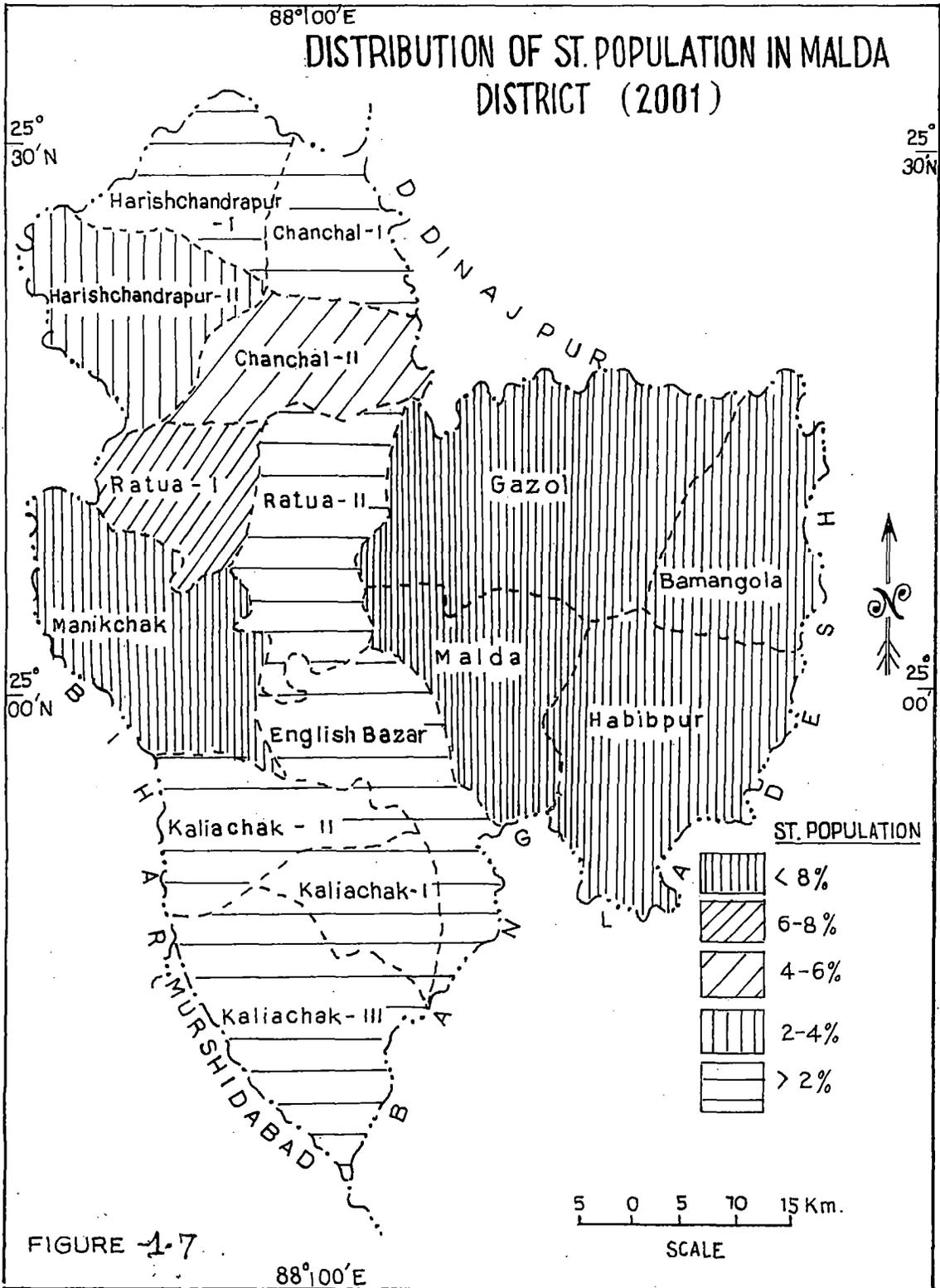
(v) Religion

As in the state as a whole, Hinduism and Islam are the two main predominant religions in Malda accounting for 99.74% of its total population. In 2001 The Hindus numbering 1602012 constituted 52.25% of the total population of the district. The Muslim formed 47.49% and rest.06% fall under different religion groups



88°100'E
BLOCKWISE SEX RATIO IN MALDA DISTRICT
 (2001)





(vi) Literacy

Malda is one of the backward districts in West Bengal from the point of view of education and literacy. Only one in every 5 persons or 20.96% of the population of the district was literate in 1971. Block wise distribution of literate population (2001) depicts that only 23.34% of males were literate while 14.98% of females were under literate group. Literacy being one of the important indicators of the quality of the human resources, the district apparently is at a disadvantageous position, so far the formal education of the people is concerned. It has to be borne in mind, however, that the district has a good stock of traditional skilled people.

I.2.2 Employment Structure

It is evident from Table I.3 that percentage of Main workers to Total workers is only 60.06 in Harischandra Pur II block which is the lowest employment figure of main workers among the blocks of Malda. In case of English Bazar block the same is as high as 81.18 (Figure I.8).

88°00' E
BLOCKWISE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS
 (2001)

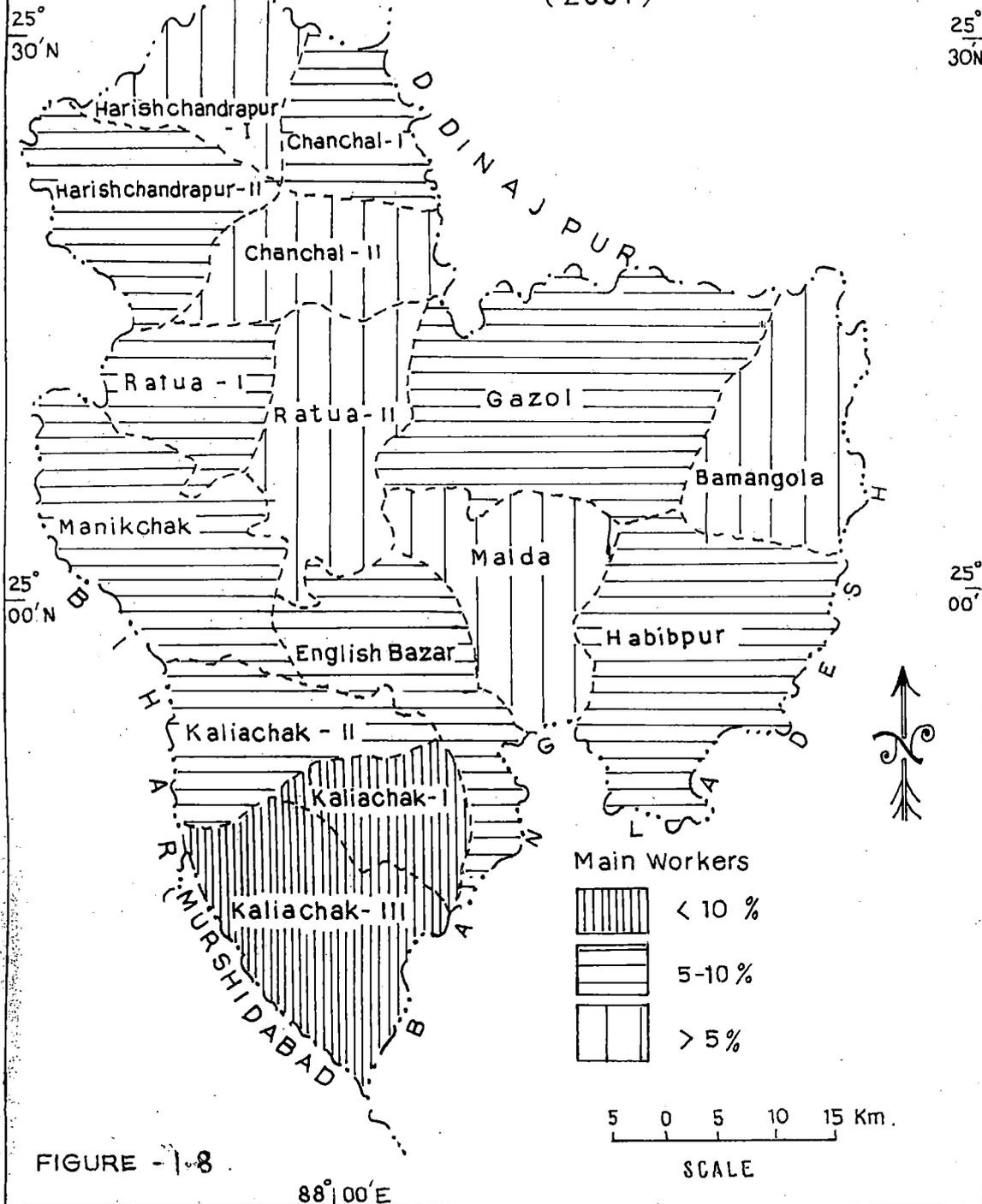


FIGURE - 1.8

Table 1.3

Distribution of Main and Marginal Workers in Malda District (2001)

	Name of the Blocks	Total Working Population	Total		Total Non worker
			Main worker	Marginal Worker	
1	Harischandra Pur I	52392 (100.00)	41067 (78.38)	11325 (21.62)	110014
2	Harischandra Pur II	82862 (100.00)	49767 (60.06)	33095 (39.940)	115177
3	Chanchal I	61599 (100.00)	47906 (77.77)	13693 (22.23)	112605
4	Chanchal II	64584 (100.00)	43258 (66.98)	21326 (33.02)	100608
5	Ratua I	74539 (100.00)	50798 (68.15)	23741 (31.85)	142817
6	Ratua II	95240 (100.00)	42654 (72.00)	16586 (28.00)	101664
7	Gazole	122374 (100.00)	86695 (70.84)	35679 (29.16)	172341
8	Bamangola	52211 (100.00)	37490 (71.80)	14721 (28.20)	75041
9	Habibpur	88103 (100.00)	62372 (70.79)	25731 (29.21)	99547
10	Malda (Old)	52455 (100.00)	40893 (77.96)	11562 (32.04)	78800 ()
11	English Bazar	75968 (100.00)	61630 (81.18)	14338 (18.82)	150268
12	Manik Chak	79791 (100.00)	52411 (65.69)	27380 (34.32)	134336
13	Kaliachak I	180285 (100.00)	125488 (69.61)	54797 (30.39)	130650
14	Kakiachak II	91145 (100.00)	65456 (71.82)	25689 (28.18)	120261
15	Kaliachak III	132670 (100.00)	93580 (70.54)	39090 (29.46)	151706

Source: District Census Hand Book, 2001

Figures in parenthesis is percentage of the total

It is evident from the Table I.4 that agricultural laborers dominate the employment structure of the main workers. However it is significant to note that Kaliachak I, Kakiachak II and Kaliachak III where sericulture and silk weaving industry is concentrated, there is very low percentage of cultivators and agricultural laborers.

Table I.4

Distribution of Workers under various Activities in Malda District (2001)

	Name of the Blocks	Percentage of Cultivators	Percentage of Agricultural workers	Percentage of workers in Householde Industries	Percentage of other workes	Total
1	Harischandrapur I	25.0	52.5	3.3	19.20	100.00
2	Harischandrapur II	31.9	39.2	3.9	25.00	100.00
3	Chanchal I	25.3	46.6	3.0	25.1	100.00
4	Chanchal II	30.1	45.4	4.8	19.7	100.00
5	Ratua I	28.5	40.1	5.3	26.1	100.00
6	Ratua II	24.7	35.8	4.5	35.0	100.00
7	Gasole	33.7	44.2	3.5	18.6	100.00
8	Bamangola	37.3	46.6	2.0	14.1	100.00
9	Habibpur	30.9	45.6	6.2	17.3	100.00
10	Malda (Old)	26.0	34.1	4.4	35.5	100.00
11	English Bazar	13.4	23.4	11.3	52.0	100.00
12	Manik Chak	17.9	40.4	10.23	31.4	100.00
13	Kaliachak I	3.6	9.4	46.2	40.8	100.00
14	Kakiachak II	15.0	23.3	7.7	54.0	100.00
15	Kaliachak III	16.7	13.5	52.4	17.4	100.00

Source: *District Census Hand Book, 2001*

I.2.3 Transport

The district is well served by the roadways. NH-34 connects Kolkata with Siliguri rooms though Malda district. There is three-state highway. Malda is served by a fairly extensive network of road which runs for 1453 km. This gives 403 km. of roads per 1000 sq km. There are several metalled and unmetalled roads connecting the villages.

I.2.4 Medical Facilities

The importance of medical facilities and public health measures in relation to the quality of human resources can hardly be over emphasised. In 1991 the district had a total 512 beds for indoor treatment in its district hospital and 17 primary and subsidiary health centers. Besides there are 18 more health centers in this District.

I.2.5 Conclusion

The Socio-economic aspects discussed in this section revealed the backwardness of the district in terms of major variables dealt with. For realizing the potentialities of development of any sector for example sericulture and silk weaving industry in the district it will be necessary to stress the need for the development of infrastructural facilities.

APPENDIX II
QUESTIONNAIRE
A SURVEY OF GRAINAGE INDUSTRIAL UNIT

I. General Characteristic :

1. Name Of the Unit :
2. Address :
3. Year of establishment :
4. Type Of organisation : Individual Proprietorship/Owner worker/Partnership/
Co-operative Society/Other.
5. Principal Occupation :
6. Year Of Experience :
7. Capacity of Production (in No's) :

II. Employment Structure:

1. Nature of Employment perennial/seasonal. Ref. Year.
If seasonal :
a) Normal season : Chitra/ Baisakhi/ Bhaduri/
Srabani/Aghrani.
b) Actual month of operation
c) Average No. of worker's employed per season :

2. Type of Labour used :

Worker's	No. of Worker (Self Labour)	No. of worker (Hired)
1. Skilled a. Male b. Female	1. Chaitra 2. Baishakhi 3. Bhaduri 4. Srabani 5. Aghrani	1. Chaitra 2. Baishakhi 3. Bhaduri 4. Srabani 5. Aghrani
2. Partly Skilled a. Male b. Female c. Child		

III. Raw Material used per season in a year :

Type of seed cocoon	Source place and distance	Unit & quantity in kg	Value in Rs	Mode of transport	Cost of transport per unit	Total
1. Nistari 2. F1/ Biovoltine/ Joirace 3. Others	1. Chaitra	2. Baishakhi	3. Bhaduri	4. Srabani	5. Aghrani	

IV. Output and Commodity Flow :

Type of DFLs	No. of DFLs	DFLs in Rs.
	Chaitra,,Baishakhi,,Bhaduri,,Srabani,Aghrani	'C' . 'B' . 'V' . 'S' . 'A'
1. Nistari 2. Bivoltine (F ₁) 3. Others		

V(i). Sale of DFLs :

	In No's	Value of Product (Rs.)
	'C' . 'B' . 'V' . 'S' . 'A'	'C' . 'B' . 'V' . 'S' . 'A'
a) Sold to rearer b) Sold to middleman c) Sold to co-operative d) Others e) Unsold		

V(ii). Sale of Pierced Cocoon :

Sold to	in K.g.	Value of Product Rs.
a) Sold to local hand spinner b) Sold to middleman. c) Sold to the co-operative d) Others e) Unsold	'C' 'B' 'V' 'S' 'A'	

VI. Schedule on Capital :

- (a) Fixed Capital : (quantity value rent if hired)
- i) Land in acre :
 - ii) Building type : (a) Pucca building (b) Kachha wall and tali roof,
(c) Pucca wall and tali roof.
 - (iii) Tools : Utensils: in Rs.
 - (iv) Repairing cost of building and tools :
- (b) Working Capital (quantity value rent if hired)
- i) Materials stocks, seed cocoon etc. in stock :
 - ii) Stock of products and by-products :
 - iii) Cash in hand and in Bank (Net amount receivable) :
 - iv) Loans in advances :
 - v) Outstanding credit :

VII(i). Sources of finances (Rs.) : Self, Partner, borrowed from different Agencies

(ii) Account of borrowed capital :

Sources	Location	Purpose Amount Capital way	Duration	Proportion actually used (%)	Rate of interest	Terms & conditions any security
a) Govt. Agencies b) Co-operative Societies c) Bank d) Others						

VIII. Miscellaneous :

1. Do you consider that there is potential for growth of your industry? Yes/No
Explain reasons :

2. Was the demand for your product adequate ?

3. Do you have excess capacity ?

If so, how much extra you are capable to produce :

4. Do you consider that "Grainage sector is profitable? Yes/No

5. What are the three most important problem you face :

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

IX. Any other remarks :

SURVEY OF SILKWORM REARING SECTOR

I. General Characteristics :

- 1) Name of the unit :
 2) Address :
 3) Year of establishment :
 4) Capacity of production : (a) No's of DFLs (b) In terms of 'Khop'/Gharah
 5) Name of season : (C) (B) (V) (S) (A)

II. General Information about Cultivated Land :

1. Mulberry cultivated area (Acre)
 2. Area : (a) Irrigated (b) Non-irrigated
 3. Area under : (a) High yielding varieties : (b) Traditional varieties :
 4. Distance from home (in km.):
 5. Year of establishing the mulberry garden :

III. Establishment cost of mulberry garden :

1. Cost of mulberry seed plant (Sapling) :
 2. Cost of labour : (i) Self labour (ii) Hired labour
 3. Cost of fertilizer : (i) Chemical (ii) Manure
 4. Irrigation cost :

IV. Maintenance of Mulberry garden seasonwise (1196-97) :

Type of cost in Rs.	Name of the season				
	(C)	(B)	(V)	(S)	(A)
1. Sapling cost					
2. Labour cost					
3. Fertilizer cost					
4. Irrigational cost					
5. Other cost					
Total					

V. Reuirements of DFLs or seed cocoon :

Type of DFLs(in No's)/ seed cocoon in Kg.	Season					Total
	(C)	(B)	(V)	(S)	(A)	
1. DFLs : (a) Nistari (b) Bivoltine (c) Others						
Value term (in Rs.)						
2. Seed cocoon (in Kg.) (a) Nistari (b) Bivoltine (c) Others						
Value term (in Rs.)						
3. Sources of DFLs/Seeds (a) Central Silk Board (b) State Sericultural Bank (c) Local Grainage (d) Others						

VI. Labour used in silkworm rearing

Labour	Season					Total Rs.
Unpaid: (a) Male ^{No's} (b) Female (c) Child	(C)	(B)	(V)	(S)	(A)	
Total ^{No's/} Rs.						
Hired Labour : (a) Male (b) Female (c) Child Total ^{No's/} Rs.						

VII. Mulberry leaves :

	Seasons					Total
Self : 1. M. leaves in quintal/in Rs.	(C)	(B)	(V)	(S)	(A)	
Total						
1. Purchase from outside in quintal/in Rs.						
Total						

VIII. Maintenance Cost of Room and Tools :

	Season					Total
	(C)	(B)	(V)	(S)	(A)	
1. Formaline						
2. Lime 3. And Others						
4. Rent on tools						
5. Labour cost						
a) Self						
b) Hired						
Total						

IX. Output and Commodity Flow :

Types of Product	Amount	Season					Total
		(C)	(B)	(V)	(S)	(A)	
1. Green cocoon in Kg.	in Kg.						
	Value of Rs. Product						
2. Cocoon waste	Rs.						
3. Fuel waste	Rs.						
4. Manure	Rs.						
Total							

X. Nature of sale of output :

	Season					Total
	(C)	(B)	(V)	(S)	(A)	
1. Sold to local reeler						
2. Sold to the samity						
3. Sold to the mahajan						
4. Self reeling						
5. Others						

XI. Schedule on capital :

1. (a) Fixed Capital

- i) Land
- ii) Tools
- iii) Other fixed capital assets
- iv) Repairing

(b) Working Capital

- Quantity value rent if hired
- i) Materials, stores fuel, if stocks
- ii) Stocks of products and by-products
- iii) Cash in hand & in Bank
- iv) Loans in advances
- v) Outstanding credit

XII. Source of Finance :

- i) Self Rs.
- ii) Partner Rs.
- iii) Borrowed from different agencies Rs.
 - a) Govt. agencies
 - b) Co-operative Societies
 - c) Central Co-op. Bank
 - d) Commercial Banks
 - e) Other

Expenditure other than inputs mentioned earlier.

XIII. Miscellaneous :

What are the five most important problem you face :

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

b) Type of labour used in production :

Worker	No. of Worker self		No. of worker hired	
	Season: Total	Rate, Total Value	Season: Total	Avg. Rate Total Value
1. Skilled				
2. Unskilled				
3. Partly skilled				
4. Child (Below 18 Years)				

III. Raw material used (in kg.):

(i)

Cocoon	Green/Dry per day	No. of day Season:	Total required cocoon per year	Value in Rs.
Green cocoon				
Dry cocoon				

B. Sources of material :

Cocoon in kg.	Source, place and distance	Unit & quantity	Value Rs.	How required a b c d e	Mode of Transport M N O P Q	Cost of Transport	Mode of Payment
Dry							
	a. From silk worm rearer				M: By Riksha van		1. By cash
	b. From Co-operative				N: By Self Cycle		2. By Credit
	c. Cocoon market				O: By Truck		(one month/
	d. Mahajan				P: By Labour		two months/
	e. Middleman				Q: By Cart		above two
	f. Others						month)

C. Fuel consumed ref. : Year

Item	Total quantity consumed per day	Total quantity consumed per annum	Total value	Source of Supply, place & distance (km.)	Mode of Transport	Cost of Transport	Total
Coal							
Coalball							
Firewood							
Water							
Other							

3. Account of borrowed amount

Source	Location	Purpose Amount for Capital Fixed/ Working	Duration Porportion actually used (%)	Rate of Interest	Terms & Conditions any security
a) Mahajan					
b) Co-op. Societies					
c) Banks					
d) Other					

Expenditure other than inputs above

VI. Miscellaneous :

1. Do you consider that there is potential growth of your industry? Yes/No

Explain Reasons :

2. What are the three most important problem you face.:

i)

ii)

iii)

3. In case you feel that your enterprise is not doing good buisness, do you think that what type of effort can improve the situation :

(a)

(b)

(c)

4. Whether any technological improvement known to you for this type of unit ?

if yes, why you are not adopting that ?

5. If you are given capital, subsidy or other facilities how you will organise your industry :

why,

VII. Any other remarks :

SURVEY OF THE TWISTING SECTOR

I. General Characteristics :

1. Name of the Unit :
2. Address :
3. Year of establishment :
4. No. of Spindle : No. of spindle running :
5. Type of production : Organzine/Tram
6. Capacity of production : Perday : Per Year
7. Name of the Principle terms : (a) Manufacturing, (b) Processing, (c) Servicing

II. Employment Structure :

1. Nature of employment :

- a) No. of labour engaged in industry in a day : i) Male : ii) Female :
- b) Monthly salary system (No's) :
- c) Daily pay system (daily labour) : No's :
- d) Contract system (per kg. of production) : No's :

2. Type of labour used:

Workers	Nos.	Previous occupation of worker Primary/Secondary/Tertiary	Payment Cash	Distance of worker Local/ outside
Skilled Male Female				
Partly Skilled Male Female				
Unskilled Male Female				

III. Raw material used per year:

Nature of raw material	Source, Place Distance	Unit & quantity in kg.	Value (Rs.)	How acquired a,b,c,d	Cash/Credit if Credit (Month) (Period)
Raw Silk (Reeling Varna) (Tana Varna)					

Expenditure other than inputs mentioned earlier :

VI. Miscellaneous :

1. Do you consider that there is potential for growth of your industry ? Yes/No

Explain reasons :

2. Was the demand for your products adequate ? Yes/No

Explain reason :

3. why you are not adopting improved machine ?

4. What are the three most important problems you face :

a)

b)

c)

5. In case you feel that your enterprise is not doing good buisness, do you think that some Cooperative effort can improved the Situation ? Yes/No

if, yes, how ?

6. What are the three most important suggestion to improve this industry you feel :

a)

b)

c)

VII. Any other remarks :

SURVEY OF POWERLOOM INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

I. General Characteristics :

1. Name of the unit :
2. Address :
3. Year of establish :
4. type of organisation : Individual Proprietorship/Owner to worker/
Partnership/Coopeative :
5. No. of powerloom : Active Inactive
6. Capacity of production :

II. Employment Structure :

1. Nature of employment :

- a) No. of labour engaged in industry : Male/Female
- b) Monthly salary paid labour :
- c) Daily wage labour :
- d) Contract system per than :

2. Type of labour :

Workers	No. of worker	Previous occupation	Distance
Skilled Male Female			
Partly Skilled Male Female			

III. 1) Raw material used per month/year :

Raw Silk	Source, Place and distance	Unit & quantity	Value Rs.	How acquired a,b,c,d,	Mode Transport	Cost of Transport	Cash/Credit
1. Local Raw Silk (in kg.)							
2. Chinese & Korean Silk (in kg.)							
a) From local reeler b) From local mahajan c) From cooperative d) From middleman							

