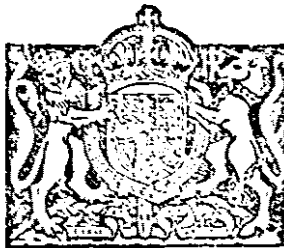


REPORT
OF THE
Indian Tariff Board
REGARDING THE
GRANT OF PROTECTION TO THE
SERICULTURAL INDUSTRY
REPRINT.



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PRELIMINARY.

The enquiry into the sericultural industry was referred to the Tariff Board under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 607-T.

Terms of Reference. (1), dated the 3rd December, 1932, which runs as follows :—

"It has been represented to the Government of India that notwithstanding the existing high revenue duty on imported raw silk the recent increase in imports of that commodity from foreign countries constitutes a grave menace to the existence of the indigenous sericultural industry. It has therefore been decided that the claims of the industry to protection should be the subject of an enquiry by the Tariff Board. The Board is requested to examine the following questions and to make recommendations :—

(a) whether, having regard to the nature and extent of the competition of raw silk from foreign countries, the claim of the sericultural industry to protection has been established; and

(b) if the claim is found to be established, in what form protection should be given and to what extent.

2. In making its recommendations the Board will take into account all relevant considerations including those stated in parts (b) and (c) of the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 16th of February, 1923. In particular, the Board is requested to consider how its recommendations will affect the handloom weaving industry.

3. Firms or persons interested who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board."

2. On receipt of this Resolution the Board issued on the 5th December, 1932, the Press Communiqué reproduced below which outlined the scope of the enquiry and invited representations from firms and persons interested who desired that their views should be considered by the Board :—

The Board's Communiqué.

"The Government of India in their Resolution No. 607-T. (1), dated the 3rd December, 1932, have directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of granting protection to the indigenous sericultural industry.

2. The Board has been instructed to examine the claim of the industry to protection and its attention has been specially drawn to the following points :—

(1) whether the three conditions laid down in paragraph 97 of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission are satisfied, and

(2) the effect upon the Customs revenue of the Government of India of any protective duties which may be recommended.

3. The Board has also been requested to consider how its recommendations will affect the handloom weaving industry.

4. Any persons or firms who desire to claim protection for the industry in India or who consider that the present rate of duty *qua* revenue duty should be maintained, are requested to submit to the Tariff Board a full statement of the grounds on which they do so. Persons or firms who claim protection should state *inter alia* the grounds on which the industry can be considered to fulfil the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission, and whether any protection which may be found necessary should be given by means of protective duties or in any other form.

5. Firms or persons interested who desire that their views should be considered by the Board should address their representations (with six spare copies) to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Old Custom House, Bombay, so as to reach the Board's office not later than the 24th December, 1932. On receipt of such representations the Board will issue, as early as possible, a questionnaire setting out the points on which detailed information is required. The dates for the public examination of witnesses will be notified in due course."

3. The sericultural industry, though its aggregate production is small, is scattered all over India from Kashmir in the north to Mysore and Madras in the south and Bengal and Assam in the east, while there is no part of India where silk handloom weaving is not carried on. The production and reeling of cocoons is carried on in remote villages away from the main highways of travel and commerce, on the other hand raw silk is woven in large and middle sized towns. We had therefore to tour in out of the way places over a wide area in order to make our enquiry thorough and complete. Again the industry is carried on in four distinct stages—silkworm rearing, cultivation of the food plants for worms, reeling cocoons to obtain the raw silk of commerce, and preparing the raw silk for use by the weaver. At no place are all these different stages integrated, except where the worm rearer grows also the food plant, but they are only linked together by a series of middlemen charging varying rates for commission and transport. So that our enquiry into the final costs of the finished products resolved itself into an enquiry into the separate costs at each stage. The complexities of our enquiry were further increased by the fact that silkworms are of different kinds; some are reared in the jungles and forests of Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces, others on the mulberry farms of Bengal and Mysore. Even the mulberry worms—the variety to which we have devoted

the greatest attention, differ from each other in racial characteristics, the number of their crops per year, the amount of silk they yield and the amount of food they consume. The mulberry is grown both as bush and tree under varying conditions of climate, soil fertility, irrigation facilities, agricultural practice and land revenue settlement. Reeling is carried on under different types of business organisation ranging from the cottage method to the factory form under individual or State control. All these different considerations have rendered the process of ascertaining costs of production anything but easy. Most of the producers at each stage being either peasants or cottage workers do not keep any accounts and the task of collating the information painfully collected by local Governments from them was beset with special snares on account of the different local weights and measures in use and the different systems of averaging adopted. Nor was the collection of information from the other side of the comparison—namely the import side—free from difficulty. The Chinese silk industry, the principal competitor of the Indian industry, is almost equally unorganised and unprovided with reliable statistics and we were greatly handicapped by an imperfect Customs classification of the Chinese imports. The prices of articles which we were investigating kept on changing with the marked fluctuations in Chinese exchange brought about by Chinese currency changes, the world speculation in silver and the American economic disturbances which occurred during the course of our enquiry. Some of these prices were further affected by the tariff changes made during the last Indian budget session. All these considerations have operated to extend the period of our enquiry beyond the limits which we had imposed on ourselves when we started on our work.

4. From the 18th to the 23rd December, 1932, we were at Bangalore and Mysore and visited the silk filatures, silk weaving and throwing factories situated in these

Tour programme. stations. We also toured in villages where sericulture is practised, had interviews with several sericulturists and studied in detail the organisation and working of the industry and the various measures adopted by the State for its benefit. We then settled at Poona where from the 25th December 1932 to 10th February 1933 we were occupied with the drafting and issue of questionnaires and the study of the replies received. During this period we visited some typical silk handloom weaving centres in Poona. On the 12th February we arrived in Delhi and recorded the evidence of representatives of the Kashmir Government. We next visited Malda, the largest centre of silk production in Bengal, where we held discussions with the Collectors of Malda and Murshidabad and recorded evidence. In Calcutta we took the evidence of the representatives of the local Government and met several persons interested in the industry including a member of the Bengal Silk Committee; we left on the 25th February for

Bombay where we examined the representative of the local Government and some silk importers and handloom weavers. Since the 8th March the Board has been in Bangalore, taking oral evidence and visiting some of the silk rearing areas which could not be visited in December owing to lack of time, and drafting the report. On the 19th March the Board visited the sericultural sections as well as the silk reeling preparation and weaving sections of the Government Textile Institute, Madras. A detailed list of the places visited and witnesses examined will be found in Appendix A.

5. We desire to acknowledge the assistance which we received from the witnesses who appeared before the Board to give oral evidence. Our special thanks are due to

Acknowledgment. those gentlemen both official and non-official who made arrangements for our comfort in various places, and particularly to the Mysore Government, for their hospitality to us during our first visit to the State and for their prompt and willing response to many requests for information.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Programms of visits made and evidence recorded by the Tariff Board.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--|
| 19th December, 1932 | . . . | Visited—
(1) Bangalore Silk Filature, Bangalore.
(2) Sri Ram weaving shed, Bangalore.
(3) Sri Ram Silk Throwing Factory, Bangalore.
(4) Some handloom silk weavers and silk merchants in their places of business in the Jumma Masjid Street, Bangalore. |
| 20th December, 1932 | . . . | (1) Inspected the working of a sericultural co-operative society at Mangalwarpet and the country charkha at Nidaghatta.
(2) Received representations at several villages on the way.
(3) Visited the Mysore Government Silk Filature and the Weaving Factory. |
| 21st December, 1932 | . . . | (1) The sericulturists and co-operative society members met the Board at Ummattur where some of the rearing houses and mulberry garden were visited.
(2) Visited Neggawadi, where a Mysore Domestic Basin Unit was inspected and the rearings of certain villagers were examined.
(3) Met the sericulturists of the neighbouring villages at Santhamarahalli and at Mugur where also the working of the country charkha was examined.
(4) Met some sericulturists at Kurubur and Alagoda. |
| 23rd December, 1932 | . . . | (1) Met some seed cocoon rearers at Bidadi.
(2) Visited a rearing house, reeling establishment and a silk twisting school at Closepet.
(3) Visited reeling establishments at Chikkamudavadi and at Thimmasandra.
(4) Met rearers at Kotahalli.
(5) Visited the Government farm at Channapatna and saw the working of its various sections—also met rearers, silk merchants and others engaged in the silk industry. |
| 16th January, 1933 | . . . | Visited weaving centres in Poona. |
| 13th February, 1933 | . . . | } Examined representatives of the Kashmir Government at Delhi. |
| 14th February, 1933 | . . . | |
| 22nd February, 1933 | . . . | Examined the Bengal Co-operative Silk Union and silk merchants—also visited the Bengal Co-operative Silk Union, Malda. |
| 23rd February, 1933 | . . . | Visited the Government sericultural farm at Piasbari, Malda. |
| 25th February, 1933 | . . . | Examined representatives of the Government of Bengal at Calcutta. |
| 1st March, 1933 | . . . | Examined representatives of the Japanese and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay. |
| 6th March, 1933 | . . . | Examined the representative of the Government of Bombay. |

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

13th March, 1933 . . .	Examined representatives of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.
14th March, 1933 . . .	Examined representatives of the Mysore Raw Silk Merchants' Association.
15th March, 1933 . . .	} Examined representatives of the Mysore Government.
16th March, 1933 . . .	
18th March, 1933 . . .	Examined the representative of the Bangalore silk filature.
19th March, 1933 . . .	Visited the Government Textile Institute, Madras, and some handloom weavers' houses.
21st March, 1933 . . .	Visited the silk filature at Kollegal and some rearing and weaving centres.
22nd March, 1933 . . .	Examined representatives of the Mysore Silk Association.
23rd March, 1933 . . .	Examined representatives of the Government of Madras.
25th March, 1933 . . .	Visited shawl rearing establishments at Vadi-gonahalli and met some representatives of the silk industry. Visited mulberry gardens at Chickballapur and a grainage and met representatives of silk dealers both of Siddla-ghatta and Chickballapur.
26th March, 1933 . . .	
26th March, 1933 . . .	Examined representatives of the Government of Mysore.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from letter from Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan, B.A., Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture, Mysore.

The Silk spinning plant of 6,000 spindles would be considered the smallest size in Japan.

1. The plant is for Mysore waste of "C" grade, "B" grade can also be used only with some reserve gained in the degumming, opening, filling process. The working hour per day should be 8 hours.
2. The amount of waste necessary when using "C" grade—1,750 lbs.
3. The amount of production of silk thread per day—Approx. 325 lbs.
4. The number of labourers—Men 65, Women 212. (Estimated according to Japanese labourers so that it would be increased when employing unskilled Indians.)
5. The number of Engineers (including the Chief Engineer)—6. (One Superintendent each for washing and degumming, opening and dressing, slubbing and roving, spinning and twisting, gassing and finishing.)
6. The number of Assistant Engineers for the above—5.
7. The number of Secretaries and Clerks—10.
8. Quantity of water (per day of 8 hours)—50,000 c. ft.
9. Quality of water—soft water.
10. Power—400 H. P.
11. Coal (for drying and humidifying) (per day)—7,500 lbs.
12. The Japanese "Kibiso" compared with Mysore waste "B" and "C" grades. "B" will be similar to "Kibiso" of ordinary grade and the price of "C" will be half of the price of "Kibiso".
13. The comparison in the prices between "B" and "C"—2:1.
14. The salary of the Superintendent per month is Yen 1,000 Gold and travelling expenses to and fro is Yen 2,500. The Superintendent cannot do everything and that one Engineer for from degumming to dressing one for from slubbing to finishing are necessary. The salary for the above-mentioned Engineer is Yen 500 Gold per head, and the travelling expenses to and fro—Yen 2,000.
15. The plan of the factory is shown in the attached drawing.

Estimate of the cost of machinery required for a waste plant of economic size.

	Yen.
1. The estimate for spinning and preparing machinery for 6,000 spindles count No. 135, waste silk plan, using Mysore "C" grade material f.o.b. Kobe	359,065-00
2. Gas generating plant	36,000-00
3. Steam boiler and steel chimney and drying apparatus	15,000-00
4. Mill gearing	10,600-00
5. Driving Motors (except motors for spinning, twisting and doubling frames)	4,000-00
6. Humidifying apparatus	8,500-00
7. Repairing shop machinery	11,150-00
8. Water tank and feed pump	7,600-00
9. Yarn testing machinery	1,175-00
10. Bobins, cans and sticks	16,640-00
Total estimate of all machinery—	
C.i.f. Madras	492,730-00
F.o.b. Kobe	472,630-00

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

The estimate for spinning and preparing machineries for 800·00 spindles (135's yarn), waste silk plant using "C" material in f.o.b. Kobe.

	Sets.	Yen.	Yen.
1. Softening tubes	18	455·00	8,180·00
2. Steam pan, 6'0" × 8' 0"	4	2,635·00	10,500·00
3. Washing machine, 12 stampers	1	....	1,470·00
4. Washing machines (water jet type)	1	....	835·00
5. Hydro-extractor, 36" cage, under-driven	2	1,100·00	2,200·00
6. Cocoon opener with fillet	3	1,350·00	4,050·00
7. Medium Filling Engine	12	640·00	7,680·00
8. Circular Dressing Frame with fillet and slider	14	1,050·00	27,300·00
9. Small filling engine	28	420·00	11,760·00
10. Intersecting screw gill spreader for medium draft	9	1,300·00	11,700·00
Intersecting screw gill spreader for short draft	9	1,280·00	14,520·00
11. Open screw gill set frame for long draft	5	980·00	4,900·00
Intersecting screw gill set frame for short draft	3	1,100·00	3,300·00
12. Intersecting screw gill drawing frame for long draft, 4 heads	4	3,500·00	14,000·00
Intersecting screw gill drawing frame for short draft, 4 heads	3	3,300·00	9,900·00
13. Screw gill roving frame for long draft, 40 spindles	4	4,000·00	10,600·00
Screw gill roving frame for short draft, 40 spindles	2	4,720·00	9,440·00
14. Double roving frame for long draft, 60 spindles	4	3,950·00	15,800·00
Double roving frame for short draft, 60 spindles	2	3,850·00	7,700·00
15. Ring spinning frame for long draft with individual motor, 300 spindles	16	5,150·00	82,400·00
Ring spinning frame for medium draft with individual motor, 300 spindles	4	5,150·00	20,600·00
16. Quick traverse winder, 120 drum, with individual motor	5	1,380·00	4,140·00
17. Ring twisting frame, 272 spindles with individual motor	10	4,100·00	41,000·00
18. Gassing and cleaning frame	12	1,850·00	10,800·00
19. Controlling machine	4	1,120·00	4,480·00
20. Reeling machine 80 hanks	4	480·00	1,920·00
21. Bundling press	1	....	380·00
22. Baling press (for 20 bales)	1	..	1,250·00
23. Experimental frame, 40 spindles, for one side spinning and the other twisting with individual motor	1	....	2,150·00
	TOTAL		359,065·00

APPENDIX C

Cost of production of various kinds of handwoven goods.

Class of cloth (Typical).	Dimensions.	Material.	Cost.										Sale price.	Produ- tion per day.	Weaver's earning per day.												
			Raw material.		Winding and Twisting.		Dyeing.		Weaving.		Other charges.					Total.											
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				Rs.	A. P.										
KASHMERE.																											
Sarees, Dupattas or shirtings.	45" x 7 yards	Spun Silk	4	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	1	1	6	0	5	0	6	9	0	7	0	0	8 yards	1	4	0
MYSORE.																											
Saree	45" x 9 yards	Mysore country silk 2½ lbs. raw silk.	18	1	0	1	10	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	2	2	0	27	3	0	30	10	0	2½ yards	0	8	6
MADRAS.																											
1. Saree, Plain	45" x 9 yards	....	9	5	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	6	0	0	..	..	..	19	4	0	21	0	0	1½ yards	1	1	10
2. Saree, figure in border.	45" x 9 yards	....	18	0	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	7	0	0	..	..	..	23	12	0	25	0	0	1½ yards	0	14	0
3. Saree, Solid border.	45" x 9 yards	....	14	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	9	0	0	..	..	..	27	4	0	30	0	0	1½ yards	0	13	4
4. Saree, Check pattern with gold thread borders.	45" x 9 yards	....	15	0	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	12	0	0	..	..	..	31	12	0	35	0	0	2 yards	1	0	0
6. Angavastram, Plain.	45" x 8 yards	....	2	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	..	..	..	4	14	0	6	12	0	1½ yards	0	11	8
6. Angavastram, with gold thread borders.	45" x 8 yards	....	2	8	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	..	..	..	6	12	0	8	12	0	1½ yards	0	12	8

APPENDIX C—contd.

Class of cloth (Typical).	Dimensions.	Material.	Cost.						Sale price.	Production per day.	Weaver's earning per day.
			Raw material.	Winding and Twisting.	Dyeing.	Weaving.	Other charges.	Total.			
MADRAS—contd.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
7. Rumals	45" x 2½ yards	.....	7 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	..	10 4 0	11 0 0	1½ yards	1 3 2
8. Dhories, Plain.	52" x 4 yards	.....	6 0 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	..	8 8 0	10 0 0	1½ yards	0 10 0
9. Dhories, Solid border.	52" x 4 yards	.....	6 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	..	10 4 0	11 0 0	1½ yards	0 13 4
10. Shirtings, Plain	45" x 25 yards	.....	15 0 0	10 0 0	..	9 12 0	..	34 12 0	37 8 0	1½ yards	0 10 5
11. Shirtings, striped.	45" x 25 yards	.....	15 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	10 12 0	..	36 12 0	40 0 0	1½ yards	0 11 6
12. Suitings	28" x 25 yards	.....	20 0 0	8 0 0	..	6 4 0	..	34 4 0	37 8 0	3 yards	0 12 0
13. Turban Cloths	45" x 4 yards	.....	5 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 10 0	..	7 14 0	9 0 0	1½ yards	0 11 11
14. Blouse materials with solid borders.	45" x 4½ yards	.....	7 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	4 8 0	..	13 10 0	15 0 0	½ yards	0 13 4
15. Silk Brocades	45" x 9 yards	.....	37 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	35 0 0	..	76 0 0	85 0 0	11½ yards	2 6 0
UNITED PROVINCES.											
1. Sarree	..	{ Silks (katan) 18 tolas Gold thread 16 tolas	5 10 0	..	0 10 0	18 0 0	3 4 0	48 8 0	..	..	..
2. Suiting	..	140 s; 2 spun silk 1 secr.	9 4 0	..	..	2 0 0	0 10 0	11 14 0	..	..	..
3. Gota	¾" to 6" x 20 yards	Badla warp and cotton weft.	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	to 1 8 0	..	..
									per tola.		

4. Dupatta . . .	50"-60" x 3 yards	Kora and organsine	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	to	150 0 0	each.	..	..
5. Handkerchiefs . . .	18" to 36" square.	Ditto . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	to	5 0 0	each.	..	..
6. Gown pieces . . .	40" to 64" x 3 to 7 yards.	Kora, organsine and spun silk.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	to	150 0 0	per piece.	..	..
7. Brocades . . .	28" to 30" x 4½ yards.	Mercerised cotton, spun silk and raw silk for warp and weft.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	to	40 0 0	per piece.	..	..

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1. Saroo-Cotton with 45" x 9 yards silk (Chinese).	40s. Cotton warp and weft and 8 ozs. of silk— Cotton Yarn 1½ lbs. Silk ½ lb.	1 0 0 2 8 0	}	0 8 0	1 8 0†	2 2 0	..	7 0 0	7 0 0	4½ yards	1 1 0
2. Saroo-Cotton with 45" x 9 yards silk (Kashmere).	40s. Cotton warp and weft and 8 ozs. of silk— Cotton Yarn 1½ lbs. Silk ½ lb.	1 0 0 3 18 0		}	0 6 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	..	7 0 0	7 0 0	4½ yards	0 8 0
3. Saroo-Cotton with 45" x 9 yards silk (Chinese).	40s. Warp 20s. Weft Silk 10 tolas— Cotton Yarn 40s-½ lb. Cotton Yarn 20s-1 lb. Cotton Yarn 60s-2 hanks. Silk 10 tolas	0 6 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 1 1 6	}		0 4 0‡	0 8 0	1 9 8§	..	2 14 9	4 8 0	4½ yards	0 11 1'6

* Includes 0-2-0 degumming charges.

† Includes also degumming charges.

‡ Includes also opening charges.

§ Includes also 0-3-0 for warping (as the weavers purchase ready made warps).

APPENDIX C—contd.

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Class of cloth (Typical).	Dimensions.	Material.	Cost.										Production per day.	Weaver's earning per day												
			Raw material.		Winding and Twisting.		Dyeing.		Weaving.		Other charges.				Total.		Sale price.									
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.								
BIHAR AND ORISSA.																										
1. Tasar silk sarree.	44" x 5 yards	....	4	8	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	5	0	..	7	8	0	1½ yards	0	12	4				
2. Spun silk sarree	45" x 5 yards	2 10/2 m/s mulberry	4	8	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	..	6	0	0	6	0	0	5 yards	0	10	0	
3. Bafta Looncl	44" x 4½ yards	....	Tasar. 0 8 0		0 10 0		0 6 0		0 10 0		..		3 2 0		3 8 0		4½ yards		0 10 0		per pair.					
4. Bafta Handkerchief.	18" x 16"	....	Tasar 0 1 6		..		..		0 1 0		..		0 3 0		0 3 0		6 yards		0 12 0		per piece.					
6. Spun silk shirting.	32" x 8 yards	140/2 m/s	..	5	13	6	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	..	7	3	6	7	5	0	7½ yards	0	8	4
PUNJAB.																										
1. Gulbadan	26" x 30 yards	Kashmir or Yarkand raw silk in warp and weft. Warp 2 lbs., weft 2½ lbs.	28	0	0	3	8	0	2	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	46	8	0	1	12	0	2 to 4 yards.	0	11 to 1 7
2. Daryal-reel	26" x 30 yards	Do.	28	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	46	0	0	1	12	0	3 to 6 yards.	1	1 7 to 2 3 2
3. Daryal-reel	22" x 64 yards	Mercerised cotton warp and artificial silk weft. Warp 6 lbs., weft 4½ lbs.	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	6	0	0	1	8	0	22	0	0	0	5	3	Do.	0	4 0 to 0 9 0

APPENDICES.

4. Daryal gola	. 26" x 54 yards	. Spun silk warp and raw silk weft. Warp 2½, weft 2½ lbs.	40	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	54	0	0	1	2	0	3 to 6 yards.	0	8	11	to	1	1	10
5. Sarree	. 45" x 5 yards	. Spun silk warp and weft 11 os. to 15 os. per sarree.	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	to 5 parraree.	2	to 8 yards on handloom.	0	6	5	to	1	2	
6. Dupattas	. 1½ x 3 yards	. Spun silk warp and weft 8 to 11 os. per piece.	1	0	0	0	3	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	3	to 5 per dupatta.	2	to 6 yards on handloom.	0	6	0	to	1	2	0			
7. Gota (20 tolas and 8 meshas).	. 2½ yards	. Lametta and art. silk for warp and real silk for weft. Warp 1 lb. 11 oz. Lametta—art. silk 3 os., real silk 3 os.	50	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	54	0	0	0	13	0	30 to 50 yards by primitive arrangement.	3	2	6	to	5	4	2
8. Loongis head	. 27" x 6 yards	. Real silk warp and weft. Warp 4 os., weft 4 os.	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	0	5	0	0	2 to 15 yards.	0	5	4	to	2	8	0
9. Loongi teth-band.	. 25" x 6 yards	. Real silk warp and weft. Warp 6 os., weft 6 os.	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	3	4	0	..	1	0	0	to	7	8	0
10. Handkerchiefs.	. 22" x 14½ yards	. Mercerised cotton warp and art. silk weft.	16	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	22	8	0	0	1	6	4 to 20 handkerchiefs.	0	0	10	to	0	4	0
11. Shirts	. 26" x 25 yards	. Spun silk warp and weft. Warp 1½ lbs., weft 1½ lbs.	11	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	4	12	0	1	8	0	18	4	0	0	10	0	5 to 15 yards on handloom.	0	15	2	to	2	13	7
12. Suitings	. 28" x 25 yards	. Spun silk warp and weft. Warp 3 lbs., weft 3 lbs.	16	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	4	12	0	1	8	0	23	12	0	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Phulkaris	. 1½ yards to 3 yards.	. Khaddar cloth embroidered with Kotha or sal silk yarn called "Pat" 12 os. to 1 lb	5	8	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	3/10th to 1/10th of a piece (needle work by ladies).	0	11	2	to	0	8	8

APPENDIX C—*concl.*

Cont.

Class of cloth (Typical).	Dimensions.	Material.	Cost.					Total.	Sale price.	Produc- tion per day.	Weaver's earning per day		
			Raw material.	Winding and Twisting.	Dyeing.	Weaving.	Other charges.						
ROMBAY.													
1. Plain Hasta Saree.	50" x 9 yards	Cotton yarn—1 lb. 40s.	Rs. 2 0 0	A. P. 0	F. 0	..	..	1 8 0	..	6 0 0	7 0 0	4½ yards	0 12 0
2. Bodice Cloth	32" x 10 yards	Silk yarn—4 oz. 210/2.	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cotton yarn—6 oz.	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	4 0 0	10 yards	1 0 0
3. Bodice Cloth	32" x 8 yards	Art. silk—6 oz.	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cotton yarn—8 oz.	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 10 0	4 8 0	8 yards	1 0 0
4. Bodice Cloth	32" x 9½ yards	Art. silk—8 oz.	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cotton yarn—8 oz.	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 12 0	4 12 0	9½ yards	1 2 0
NASIK.													
1. Silk bordered saree with squares.	42" x 8 yards	Cotton—1 lb. 2 oz.	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	3 14 0	4 8 0	4 yards on fly shuttle looms.	0 8 0
2. Mirani Saree with silk borders.	42" x 8 yards	Silk yarn—2 oz.	1 4 0	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	3 14 0	4 8 0	4 yards	0 8 0
		Art. silk—2 oz.	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Patthani	50" x 9 yards	Cotton yarn—10 oz.	24 0 0*	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	49 8 0	55 0 0	3/5 yards	0 8 8
		Silk yarn—2 lbs.	17 8 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pitambar	45" x 8 yards	Imported silk—1 lb. 4 oz.	11 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	13 0 0	15 0 0	1 1/3 yards	0 5 4
3. Silk saree with squares.	45" x 8 yards	Imported silk—1 lb. 4 oz.	11 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	13 0 0	15 0 0	1 1/3 yards	0 5 4

4. Basta Saree	45" x 8 yards	Imported silk—1 lb. 4 oz.	11 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	13 0 0	16 0 0	113 yards	0 5 4
5. Alpak—Patal	48" x 8½ yards	Cotton yarn—1 lb. 4 oz. Silk—6 oz.	0 11 0 3 8 0	} ..	..	1 8 0	..	6 11 0	7 0 0	15½ yards	0 4 0
6. Bodice Cloth with gold thread border.	36" x 2½ yards	Cotton—2 oz. Silk—5 oz.	3 0 0* 3 6 0*	} ..	..	1 4 0	..	7 12 0	8 0 0	22½ inch	0 5 0

POONA.

1. Buttadar Pal-thani.	50" x 9 yards	Cotton—1 lb. 8 oz. Silk—2 lbs.	60 0 0* 26 0 0*	} ..	..	8 0 0	..	94 0 0	95 0 0	3½ yards	0 8 6
2. Plain Palthani.	50" x 9 yards	Cotton—5 oz. Silk—2 lbs.	9 0 0* 12 0 0*	} ..	..	2 8 0	..	23 8 0	25 0 0	1½ yards	0 6 0
3. Shalu	50" x 9 yards	Cotton—5 oz. Silk—2 lbs.	9 0 0 } .. 12 0 0 }	..	..	2 8 0	..	23 8 0	25 0 0	1½ yards	0 6 0
4. Shela with gold thread palar.	54" x 4 yards	Cotton—1 lb. 8 oz. Silk—8 oz.	60 0 0 } .. 6 0 0 }	..	..	12 0 0	..	78 0 0	80 0 0	1½ yards	0 9 7
5. Pitambar kad.	48" x 5 yards	Cotton—3 oz. Silk—13 oz.	6 0 0 } .. 9 0 0 }	..	..	1 8 0	..	16 8 0	17 8 0	1½ yards	0 6 0
6. Buttodar silk Khan.	30" x 3 yards	Cotton—2 oz. Silk—8 oz.	4 12 0 } .. 6 0 0 }	..	..	4 0 0	..	14 12 0	15 8 0	¾ yards	1 0 0
7. Plain silk Bodice Cloth.	36" x 3 yards	Cotton—3 oz. Silk—5 oz.	6 0 0 } .. 3 0 0 }	..	..	1 0 0	..	10 0 0	11 0 0	¾ yards	0 4 0

TATTA.

1. Loongi	27" x 12 yards	Cotton—12 oz. Silk—1 lb.	0 12 0 } .. 8 8 0 }	..	1 8 0	4 8 0	..	13 4 0	16 0 0	2 yards	0 13 0
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ILKL.

1. Kali Chandra-kala saree plain.	50" x 9 yards	Cotton—1 lb. Silk—4 oz.	1 12 0 } .. 2 13 0 }	3 4 0	..	7 6 0	8 0 0	1½ yards	0 8 8
2. Silk Khaddi saree topa body.	50" x 9 yards	Cotton—12 oz. Silk—8 oz.	1 8 6 } .. 5 0 0 }	..	..	4 10 0	..	10 13 6	12 0 0	11/3 yards	0 9 2
3. Kali Chandra-kala topa body.	50" x 9 yards	Cotton—1 lb. Silk—5 oz.	1 10 0 } .. 3 2 0 }	..	..	3 10 0	..	8 6 0	9 4 0	12/7 yards	0 8 4

* Gold thread.

APPENDIX C—contd.

Cost.

Class of cloth (Typical).	Dimensions.	Material.	Cost.					Total.	Sale price.	Produc- tion per day.	Weaver's earning per day.
			Raw material.	Winding and Twisting.	Dyeing.	Weaving.	Other charges.				
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
ILKIL—contd.											
4. Silk Rasta Saree topa body.	50" × 9 yards	Cotton—14 oz. Silk—8 oz.	1 7 0 } 5 0 0 }	..	..	4 12 0	..	11 3 0	12 4 0	1½ yards	0 9 6
HUBLI.											
1. Kali Chandra- kala plain.	45" × 9 yards	Cotton—1 lb. Indian Silk—4 oz.	1 14 0 } 2 13 0 }	..	..	3 4 0	..	7 15 0	8 4 0	12/7 yards	0 7 5
2. Silk Rasta saree topa body.	45" × 9 yards	Cotton—12 oz. Indian Silk—8 oz.	1 6 6 } 5 10 0 }	..	..	4 14 0	..	11 14 0	12 4 0	1 yard	0 8 8
3. Silk Khaddi Saree topa body.	45" × 9 yards	Cotton—10 oz. Indian Silk—10 oz.	1 2 9 } 7 0 6 }	..	..	4 14 0	..	13 1 3	13 8 0	1 yard	0 9 8
4. Khans of silk	32" × 19½ yards	Cotton—2 lb. 6 oz. Silk imported—1 lb. 5 oz.	2 15 6 } 14 12 3 }	..	..	12 0 0	..	29 11 9	30 2 0	15-6 inch	0 4 2
5. Khans of art. silk	32" × 24½ yards	Cotton—3 lb. 9 oz. Art. Silk—2 lbs.	5 14 6 } 2 4 0 }	..	..	9 0 0	..	18 2 6	18 12 0	1 yard	0 5 11
DHARWAR.											
1. Charam silk bor- dered saree.	42" × 8 yards	Cotton—2 lbs. Silk—3 oz.	1 12 0 } 1 6 6 }	..	..	1 8 0	..	4 10 6	4 14 0	13/5 yards	0 4 10

BELGAUM.

1. Silk bordered Dodge cloth.	32" x 10 yards	Cotton—1 lb. 8 oz. . Silk—12 oz. .	2 0 0 } 7 8 0 }	..	..	9 0 0	..	19 8 0	19 8 0	16 1/4 yards	0 10 4
2. Saree Silk bordered.	50" x 9 yards	Cotton—1 lb. 4 oz. . Silk—4 oz. .	2 8 0 } 2 8 0 }	..	..	8 8 0	..	8 8 0	8 8 0	1 1/2 yards	0 9 4

SURAT.

1. King Khab No. 1	27" x 5 yards	Cotton yarn—2 lbs. . Silk yarn—1 lb. .	80 0 0 } 20 0 0 }	..	..	90 0 0	..	130 0 0	150 0 0	1/5 yard	1 3 2
2. King Khab No. 2	27" x 5 yards	Cotton yarn—1 lb. . Silk yarn—2 lbs. .	40 0 0 } 22 0 0 }	..	..	15 0 0	..	77 0 0	80 0 0	1/2 yard	1 0 0
3. Silk saree with gold thread border.	50" x 5 yards	Cotton yarn—2 oz. . Silk yarn—1 lb. .	5 0 0 } 20 0 0 }	..	..	5 0 0	..	30 0 0	32 0 0	1 yard	1 0 0
4. Silk Khan	36" x 5 yards	Cotton yarn—2 oz. . Indian silk—12 oz. .	5 0 0 } 10 0 0 }	..	..	4 0 0	..	19 0 0	20 0 0	1 1/2 yards	1 0 0
5. Silk Satin	25" x 10 yards	Indian silk—1 1/2 lbs.	10 0 0	..	..	4 0 0	..	14 0 0	15 0 0	2 1/2 yards	1 0 0
6. Silk Coating	28" x 20 yards	Imported silk yarn— 1/2 lbs.	25 0 0	..	..	5 0 0	..	30 0 0	32 0 0	4 yards	1 0 0
7. Silk Shirting	28" x 20 yards	Imported silk yarn —3 lbs. 8 oz.	17 8 0	..	..	5 0 0	..	22 8 0	25 0 0	4 yards	1 0 0
8. Muga Silk Saree	50" x 9 yards	Imported silk yarn —2 lbs.	12 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	14 0 0	15 0 0	4 1/2 yards	1 0 0
9. Silk Loongs	45" x 3 yards	Imported silk yarn —1/2 lb.	3 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 8 0	2 yards	1 0
10. King Khab No. 3 with art. silk.	27" x 5 yards	Imported silk yarn —1 lb. Art. silk yarn—1/2 lb.	20 0 0 } 2 0 0 }	..	..	8 0 0	..	30 0 0	35 0 0	5/8 yards	1 0 0

*Gold thread.

APPENDIX C—*concl.*

200

Class of cloth (Typical).	Dimensions.	Material.	Cost.						Sale price.	Produc- tion per day.	Weaver's earning per day.
			Raw material.	Winding and Twisting.	Dyeing.	Weaving.	Other charges.	Total.			
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
AHMEDABAD.											
1. King Khab	23" x 5 yards	Cotton yarn—2 lbs. Silk yarn—1 lb.	82 0 0* } 25 0 0 }	..	..	25 0 0	..	132 0 0	140 0 0	1/5 yard	1 0 0
2. Silk Piltambar	50" x 5 yards	Cotton yarn—2 oz. Silk yarn—1 lb.	6 0 0 } 20 0 0 }	..	..	5 0 0	..	31 0 0	35 0 0	1/4 yard	1 0 0
3. Silk Khan	36" x 5 yards	Cotton yarn—2 oz. Indian silk—12 oz.	6 0 0 } 11 0 0 }	..	..	4 0 0	..	21 0 0	25 0 0	1 1/2 yards	1 0 0
4. Silk Satin	28" x 10 yards	Indian silk—1 lb. 8 oz.	11 0 0	..	..	5 0 0	..	16 0 0	20 0 0	2 1/2 yards	1 4 0
5. Silk coating	28" x 20 yards	Imported silk yarn —6 lbs.	25 0 0	..	..	5 0 0	..	30 0 0	32 0 0	4 yards	1 0 0*
6. Silk Shirting	28" x 20 yards	Imported silk yarn —3 lbs. 8 oz.	18 0 0	..	..	5 0 0	..	21 0 0	24 0 0	4 yards	1 0 0
7. Silk Loongi	45" x 3 yards	Imported silk yarn —8 oz.	3 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 yards	1 0 0

* Gold thread.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX D.

*Consolidated Budget of Prefectural Governments under different headings for 1928.**

	Yen.	Yen.
I. Improvement of mulberry—		
1. Expenditure on specialists	162,027	
2. Subsidy	374,402	
3. Miscellaneous	126,096	
	<hr/>	664,325
II. Improvement of rearing—		
1. Expenditure on specialists	577,835	
2. Subsidy for specialists in villages	348,969	
3. Subsidy for encouragement of co-operative societies	312,401	
4. Miscellaneous	283,317	
	<hr/>	1,522,522
III. Improvement of seed (eggs)—		
1. Subsidies	44,028	
2. Miscellaneous	7,850	
	<hr/>	52,478
IV. Improvement of reeling—		
1. Expenditure on specialists	153,098	
2. Subsidy for specialists or equipment	37,532	
3. Miscellaneous	157,801	
	<hr/>	348,431
V. Expenditure on Experimental and Examination Stations—		
1. Torishimari Jo (Controlling stations)	2,479,832	
2. Sangyo Shikenjo (Experimental stations)	2,112,665	
3. Conditioning Houses	800,924	
4. Teachers	303,458	
5. Miscellaneous	334,741	
	<hr/>	6,121,620

National or Imperial Government's Budget for 1927.

A. For the Industry—		
1. Mulberry improvement	22,660	
2. Cocoon improvement	37,000	
3. Disease investigation	173,000	
4. Aid to the Raw Silk Association of Japan (Sanshigyo Do-gyo Kuiai Chuo-Kai)	13,000	
5. Aid to straw ware and dried cocoon trade	604,800	
6. Experimental stations (Sangyo Shikenjo)	480,000	
7. Silk examining	438,233	
	<hr/>	1,748,693
B. For education—		
1. Kyoto Sericultural College	150,000	
2. Tokyo Sericultural College	180,000	
3. Ueda Sericultural College	180,000	
4. Kogoshima Sericultural College	2,000	
	<hr/>	512,000

* The Silk Industry of Japan by C. C. Ghosh (Monograph of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research 1933).