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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE**  
**(HANDLOOM AND MILLS)**



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Secretary . . . Mr. B. P. Adarkar, M.A. (Cantab.).





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## APPENDIX I.

*Press communique issued by the Fact-Finding Committee on the 27th January 1941.*

The Government of India in the Commerce Department Resolution No. 110-Ind.(16)/40, dated the 25th January, 1941, have constituted a Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom & Mills) to investigate certain facts relating to the handloom and mill industries. The Committee consists of Dr. P. J. Thomas (Chairman), Rai Bahadur H. Mookerjee (Member) and Mr. B. P. Adarkar (Secretary). The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows :—

- (1) To make a survey, with the assistance of Provincial and State Governments, of the extent of the handloom industry in each province and state and of the kinds of handloom products produced and the number of persons engaged in the industry ;
- (2) To make a report on the marketing organisations both for the purchase of yarn by the handloom weavers and for the sale of the handloom products ;
- (3) To compare the nature of the products of the handloom industry in each area surveyed with the corresponding mill products and to find the nature of the competition between the two ;
- (4) To investigate the kinds of yarn used in the handloom industry and types of production for which different kinds of yarn are used ; and
- (5) In particular, to investigate how far an enactment prohibiting the mills from using yarns of low counts would help the handloom industry in maintaining its production.

2. Firms or persons interested who desire their views should be considered by the Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom & Mills) should address their representations (with five spare copies) to the Secretary to the Committee, New Delhi, by the 20th February 1941.

## APPENDIX II.

*Preliminary letter addressed to all Provincial Governments and States, on the 7th February 1941.*

With reference to letter No. 110-Ind. (16)/40, Government of India, Department of Commerce, dated New Delhi the 29th January 1941, I am directed to state that the Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom & Mills) will be commencing their preliminary tour early this month. A copy of their tour programme is enclosed.

2. The Committee desire to invite your attention at this stage to the request of the Government of India in regard to the information pertinent to their enquiry already available with you. It would greatly help the Committee if the available information can be analysed under the following main headings, and given to the Committee in person when they visit your headquarters.

3. (i) The total number of handlooms, and of weavers and workers actually engaged on the looms.

(ii) The total production on the handlooms.

(iii) Kinds of yarns used — Cotton (Indian, or foreign mill-made yarn or hand-spun), silk, artificial silk, wool, or mixture, and the approximate number of looms engaged in each.

(iv) The methods (including finance) by which the weaver is supplied with yarn; the methods (including finance) by which he markets his products.

(v) The various classes of handloom cloth manufactured in the Province, specifying the localities where each is manufactured.

(vi) Whether there is any competition between the mill-made and handloom cloth, and if so, in which classes — grey, bleached, dyed, or coloured — and in which counts, such competition directly or indirectly exists.

(vii) Whether it is feasible to prohibit mill production of cloth below say counts of 12s (both in the warp and in the weft), and, if so, what would be the extent of benefit derived by the handlooms as a result of such prohibition.

(viii) Any other material relevant to the terms of reference.

4. The Committee will be glad if you will inform me at your earliest convenience which areas or centres of handloom industry in your Province the Committee could visit with advantage during their preliminary tour. The Committee will be interested during such visits to gather on the spot as much information as is possible regarding the classes of weavers and the categories of their production, and to acquaint themselves generally with the principal markets or fairs which supply the raw materials to the handloom weavers and sell side by side the products of the handlooms as well as the mills.

*P. S.*—The Committee request that the Tables in the enclosed sheets (special instructions) be filled in, following the instructions given therein.

*Special Instructions.*

NOTE :—(i) The term “ handloom ” excludes “ powerlooms ”. In each table or elsewhere information regarding powerlooms may be supplied separately, if possible.

(ii) Underneath each table please explain briefly how the figures have been computed.

(iii) The references to paragraphs below are to the paragraphs in the main letter.

(iv) If accurate figures cannot be supplied approximate estimates may be given.

Para. 3 (i). Information may kindly be supplied in the form of a table as follows :—

TABLE I.—*Number of weavers.*

Number of regular weavers.	Number of weavers (as subsidiary occupation).	Total number of weavers.	Number of Assistants.		Total number of weavers and assistants.
			paid.	unpaid.	

TABLE II.—*Number of handlooms.*

	Cotton weaving looms.		Wool weaving looms.		Silk weaving looms.		Total looms.	
	working.	idle.	working.	idle.	working.	idle.	working.	idle.
Throw-shuttle . . .								
Fly-shuttle . . .								

TABLE III.—*Consumption of yarn by handlooms.*

	(in lbs.)	
	(in lbs.)	(in lbs.)
Cotton yarn . . .	..	{ Indian mill yarn. Foreign mill yarn Handspun.
Art. silk yarn . . .	..	..
Silk yarn . . .	..	..
Woollen yarn . . .	..	..

TABLE IV.—Percentage consumption of different counts of cotton yarn consumed by handlooms.

Counts.	Total number of yards produced.
1s—10s . . . . .	
11s—20s . . . . .	
21s—30s . . . . .	
31s—40s . . . . .	
41s and above. . . . .	

TABLE V.—Total production of cloth on handlooms.

	Yards.	Value (in Rs.).
Cotton . . . . .		
Silk and artificial silk . . . . .		
Wollens . . . . .		

NOTE :—In addition, the average daily production per loom and per weaver, in yards and value may kindly be supplied. With regard to cotton, further details for types of Fabrics such as grey, dyed, etc.), designs, counts of yarn, the part played by dyes in the handloom industry may be stated.

The above tables refer to paragraph 3, clauses i, ii, iii, v only. For the other queries written information, notes and memoranda will be welcome. Attention is, also, drawn to the terms of reference of the Committee, which have been already supplied.

## APPENDIX III.

*List of Governments, associations individuals, etc., from whom replies to our questionnaire\* or representations or memoranda were received.*

## (a) Provincial and State Governments.

1. Director of Industries, Assam.
2. Director of Industries, Bengal.
3. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.
4. Director of Industries, Bihar.
5. Director of Industries, Bombay.
6. Government of the Central Provinces and Berar.
7. Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.
8. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
9. Director of Development, Orissa.
10. Secretary to Government, Electricity and Industries Department, the Punjab.
11. Director of Industries, Sind.
12. Director of Industries and Commerce, United Provinces.
13. Director of Industries and Labour, Baroda.
14. Director of Industries and Commerce, Cochin.
15. Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Gwalior.
16. Director of Industries and Commerce, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad
17. Commissioner of Customs, Commerce and Industries, Holkar State, Indore.
18. Director of Industries and Commerce, Jammu and Kashmir.
19. Kolhapur and Deccan States :—
  - Kolhapur
  - Kurundwad (Sr.)
  - Ramdurg
  - Mudhol
  - Janjira
  - Jamkhandi
  - Savanur
  - Sangli
  - Ichalkaranji
  - Miraj
  - Phaltan
  - Akalkot
  - Aundh
  - Jath
  - Bhor.
20. Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore.
21. Director of Industries, Travancore.

## (b) Mills, Millowners' Associations and Chambers of Commerce.

22. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
23. Aaron Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pappinisserri, Malabar.
24. Bengal Millowner's Association, Calcutta.
25. The Kanara Chamber of Commerce, Mangalore.
26. Silk and Artificial Silk Mills Association, Bombay.
27. Surat Chamber of Commerce and Surat Weaving Association.
28. The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce, Orissa.
29. The Vishnu Weaving Works, Chovva, Malabar.

\* For the questionnaire, see Appendix XXXII.

(b) Mills, Millowners' Associations and Chambers of Commerce—*contd.*

30. Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.
31. The Elgin Mills Co., Cawnpore.
32. The Cawnpore Textiles, Cawnpore.
33. The Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills, Moradabad.
34. The Bihar Chamber of Commerce, Patna.
35. The Millowners' Association, Bombay.
36. Madura Mills Co., Madura.
37. Delhi Factory Owners' Federation, New Delhi.
38. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
39. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.
40. The South India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore.
41. The Salem District Chamber of Commerce, Salem.
42. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
43. The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore.
44. The Binny and Co., Madras.
45. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi.
46. The Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore.
47. The Malabar Handloom Factory Owners' Association, Cannanore.
48. The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Kallai, Malabar.
49. The Commonwealth Trust Ltd., Calicut.
50. The Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.

(c) Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

MADRAS.

51. Turaiyur Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
52. Woraiyur Devanga Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
53. Jayangondam Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
54. The Koyamballi Weavers' Co-operative Society.
55. Thathayyanagarpet Weavers' Co-operative Society.
56. Manamedu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society. ✓
57. Kottayam Taluk Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
58. Badagara Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
59. Taliparamba Weavers' Co-operative Society.
60. Kalavai Weavers' Co-operative Society.
1. Mekkalathur Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
2. Kunagampudi Pudur Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
3. Mansurabad Weavers' Co-operative Society.
4. Kilkodungalur Weavers' Co-operative Society.
5. Gudiyatham Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
6. Devikapuram Weavers' Co-operative Society.
7. Mullipathu Weavers' Co-operative Society.
8. Gurusvarajpet Weavers' Co-operative Society.
9. Pallikonda Weavers' Co-operative Society.
10. Adoni Swakula Sali Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society.
11. The Ellore Weavers' Co-operative Society.
12. The Uravakonda Weavers' Co-operative Society.
13. The Tadpatri Weavers' Co-operative Society.
14. Dharmavaram Weavers' Co-operative Society.
15. Addepalli Weavers' Co-operative Society.
16. Kanagala Weavers' Co-operative Society.
17. Cherukkupalli Weavers' Co-operative Society.
18. Kathur Handloom Weavers' Sale Society.
19. Kannargudi Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(c) Weavers' Co-operative Societies—*concl'd.*MADRAS—*concl'd.*

80. The Koranad Weavers' Co-operative Society.
81. The Udipi Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
82. The Kasargod Weavers' Co-operative Society.
83. South Kanara Handloom Weavers' District Co-operative Society.
84. Ujre Weavers' Co-operative Society, Puthur Taluk.
85. Perla Satyanarayana Weavers' Sale Society.
86. The Nileshwa Weavers' Co-operative Society.
87. Puttur Co-operative Weavers' Sale Society.
88. Pullampet Weavers' Society. ✓
89. The Chinnasalem Weavers' Sale Society. ✓
90. Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
91. Rajapuram Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.
92. Vizianagaram Weavers' Co-operative Society.
93. Pedathamrapalli Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.
94. Kollengode Weavers' Co-operative Society.
95. Palakonda Weavers' Co-operative Society.
96. Ekkadu Weavers' Co-operative Society.
97. Reddipettai Silk Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
98. Arni Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
99. Munnal Weavers' Co-operative Society.
100. The real Madras Handkerchiefs and Sarams Co-operative Production and Sale Society, Washermanpet, Madras. ✓
101. Rajam Weavers' Co-operative Society.
102. Bobbili Weavers' Co-operative Society.
103. Bonthalakoduru Weavers' Co-operative Society.
104. Kovvur Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
105. Bhimavaram Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.
106. Narsapur Weavers' Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society.
107. Papanaidupeta Weavers' Co-operative Society.
108. Maddur Weavers' Co-operative Society.
109. Kolathur Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
110. Sathravada Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
111. Puthur Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
112. Narayanavaram Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
113. Kuppam Seamless quilt Weavers' Sale Society.
114. Buchireddipalem Weavers' Co-operative Society.
115. Kumaresha Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.
116. The Calicut Weavers, Co-operative Sale Society.
117. Bamanattukara Weavers' Co-operative Society.
118. Tanur Weavers' Co-operative Society.
119. Tiruvegapura Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
120. Madura Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.
121. Melapalayam Weavers' Co-operative Society.
122. Jalakantapuram Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society. ✓
123. Tiruchengode Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society. ✓
124. Ballurpet Paupparapalli Weavers' Co-operative Society.
125. Vanavasi Weavers' Co-operative Society.
126. Annasagaram Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
127. Salem Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
128. Veppampoondi Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
129. Ammapet Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
130. Rasipuram Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓

(c) Weavers' Co-operative Societies—*concl'd.*MADRAS—*concl'd.*

131. Namakkal Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
132. Ambasamudram Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
133. Kallidaikurchi Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
134. Tenkasi Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
135. Aruppukottai Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
136. Puliampatti Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
137. Ayakudi Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society. ✓
138. Parameswaram Weavers' Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society. ✓
139. Vadugapatti and Sedapatti Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society. ✓
140. Chinnalpatti Weavers' Co-operative Society. ✓
141. Maniyar Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society. ✓
142. Pantalayam Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society.
143. The Guntur District Handloom Weavers and the Guntur District Weavers' Co-operative Societies.
144. Bhavani Weavers' Co-operative Society, Coimabto. ✓
145. The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society.
146. Chimakurthi Weavers' Co-operative Society.
147. Tenali Weavers' Co-operative Society.
148. Chirala Weavers' Co-operative Society.
149. Elapally Weavers' Co-operative Society.
150. Palamkottah Sourashtra Weavers' Purchase and Sale Society.

## BOMBAY.

151. The Bijapur Industrial Co-operative Association, Bagalkot.
152. The Industrial Co-operative Association, Yeola.
153. The Industrial Co-operative Association, Belgaum.
154. The Khandesh District Industrial Co-operative Association, Dhulia.

## BENGAL.

155. Bengal Provincial Co-operative and Industrial Society.

## (d) Weavers' Associations.

## MADRAS.

156. Handloom Weavers' Association, Salem.
157. Thogamalai Weavers' Society.
158. The Guntur Weavers' Society.
159. Tanguturu Adi-Andhra Spinners' and Weavers' Society.
160. Sourashtra Sabha, Madura.

## MYSORE.

161. The Mysore State Handloom Weavers' Association, Bangalore.

## BENGAL.

162. All-Bengal Weavers' Association, Calcutta.

## BOMBAY.

163. The Bombay Presidency Handloom Weavers' Association, Poona.
164. The Karnatak Weavers' Association, Bagalkot.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES &amp; BERAR.

165. Koshti Hitakarini Mandal, Nagpur.



## (e) Other Associations.

## MADRAS.

- 166. Valliba Sangam, Potharakkan Villai.
- 167. Artificial Silk Weaving Industry, Onnupuram.
- 168. The Madras Yarn Merchants' Association, Madras.
- 169. The South Indian Senguntha Mahajan Sangha, Madras.

## BENGAL.

- 170. All India Spinners' Association, Bengal Branch.
- 171. The Calcutta Yarn Merchants' Association, Calcutta.
- 172. All Bengal Jamiatul Momenin.
- 173. Silpa Bhavana, Sriniketan, Bolpur.
- 174. The Marwari Association, Calcutta.

## BOMBAY.

- 175. East India Cotton Association, Bombay.
- 176. Handloom Industrialists' Association, Banhatti.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

- 177. The Burhanpur Electric Supply and Training Co., Burhanpur.

## SIND.

- 178. The Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi.

## PUNJAB.

- 179. Textile Manufacturers' Association, Amritsar.

## BIHAR.

- 180. Bihar Sub-divisional Jamiatul Momenin, Bihar Sharif.

## (f) Individuals.

## MADRAS.

- 181. Mr. C. Nataraja Mudaliar, Madras.
- 182. Mr. W. Subbarayudu, Kurnool.
- 183. Mr. U. P. Venkatraju, Rajahmundry.
- 184. Mr. K. Nagendrudu, Ongole.
- 185. The Sub-Collector, Dindigul.
- 186. The Collector, Guntur.
- 187. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Melur.
- 188. The Collector of Kistna.
- 189. The Tahsildar, Coanada.
- 190. The Tahsildar, Ramechandrapur.
- 191. The Tahsildar, Razole.
- 192. The Tahsildar, Amalapuram.
- 193. The Tahsildar, Peddapuram.
- 194. The Tahsildar, Rajahmundry.
- 195. The Deputy Tahsildar, Pittapur.
- 196. The Deputy Tahsildar, Tuni.
- 197. Deputy Registrar, Calicut.
- 198. Deputy Registrar, Trichinopoly.
- 199. Deputy Registrar, Chittoor.
- 200. Deputy Registrar, Guntur.
- 201. Deputy Registrar, Vizagapatam.
- 202. Deputy Registrar, East Godavati.

*(f) Individuals—contd.*MADRAS—*contd.*

- 203. Deputy Registrar, Madura.
- 204. Deputy Registrar, Mangalore.
- 205. Deputy Registrar, Tanjore.
- 206. Deputy Registrar, Tinnevely.
- 207. Deputy Registrar, South Arcot.
- 208. Deputy Registrar, Coimbatore.
- 209. Deputy Registrar, Chingleput.
- 210. Deputy Registrar, Annantapur.
- 211. Deputy Registrar, Cuddapah.
- 212. Deputy Registrar, Bezwada.
- 213. Deputy Registrar, Vellore.
- 214. Assistant Registrar, Ellore.
- 215. Assistant Registrar, Nellore.
- 216. Assistant Registrar, Kurnool.
- 217. Assistant Registrar, Bellary.
- 218. The Collector, East Godavari.
- 219. The Collector, Salem.
- 220. The Collector, Tanjore.
- 221. Rev. H. A. Popley, Erode.
- 222. Mr. M. S. Venkaba Sa, Kanetpuram.
- 223. Mr. Kishinchand Chellaram, Madras.
- 224. Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramachandra Chettiar, Madras.
- 225. The Collector, Coimbatore.
- 226. The Collector, Malabar.
- 227. Messrs. Brunnschweiler and Co., Madras.
- 228. Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Madras.
- 229. Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan, Madras.
- 230. Dr. A. Krishnaswami, Madras.
- 231. Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Annamalainagar.
- 232. Mr. N. S. Sundararama Sastri, Madras.
- 233. T. Satyanarayana Rao, Waltair.
- 234. Mr. Ch. Sitarama Sastri, Waltair.
- 235. Professor (Sri) M. Lakshmi Ammal, Queen Mary's College, Madras.

## ORISSA.

- 236. Mr. A. Suryanarayana Murti, Berhampur.

## BENGAL.

- 237. President, Rajbalhat Union Board.
- 238. Sub-Divisional Officer, Jangipore.
- 239. The Collector, Bankura.
- 240. The Collector, Pabna.
- 241. The Collector, Chittagong.
- 242. The Collector, Hooghly.
- 243. The Collector, Dacca.
- 244. The Collector, Howrah.
- 245. Mr. A. P. Choudhury, Calcutta.
- 246. Sub-Divisional Officer, Madaripur.
- 247. Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore.
- 248. Sub-Divisional Officer, Gopalganj.
- 249. The District Magistrate, Nadia.

(f) Individuals—*contd.*BENGAL—*conid.*

- 250. The District Magistrate, Tippera.
- 251. The Collector, Malda.
- 252. The Collector, Birbhum.
- 253. Managing Director, Nath Bank, Calcutta.
- 254. Additional Collector, 24-Parganas.
- 255. The Collector, Burdwan.
- 256. Professor J. C. Sinha, Calcutta.
- 257. Dr. H. L. Dey, Dacca.
- 258. Dr. Sudhir Sen, Viswa Bharati Economic Research, Bolepur.
- 259. Mr. L. M. Mukherji, Secretary, Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta.
- 260. Mr. Ganesh dass Bahl, Calcutta..

## BOMBAY.

- 261. Mr. S. A. Vantagudi, Rabkavi.
- 262. Professor C. N. Vakil, Bombay.
- 263. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Ahmedabad.
- 264. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Poona.
- 265. The Mamlatdar, Yeola.
- 266. The Mamlatdar, Malegaon.
- 267. The Mamlatdar, Chorasi.
- 268. The Mamlatdar, Olfad.
- 269. The Mamlatdar, Jalalpur.
- 270. The Mamlatdar, Bardoli.
- 271. The Mamlatdar, Pardi Mahal.
- 272. The Mamlatdar, Mandir.
- 273. The Mamlatdar, Valod Mahal.
- 274. The Collector, Poona.
- 275. The Collector, Surat.
- 276. The Collector, Belgaum.
- 277. Mr. Manu Subedar, M. L. A.
- 278. Rao Bahadur C. K. Chitale, Ahmednagar.
- 279. Rao Sahib M. S. Sinhasan, Bijapur.
- 280. Mr. Gulsarilal Nanda, M. L. A., Ahmedabad.
- 281. Mr. Kakade, Poona.
- 282. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Bombay.
- 283. Mrs. D. N. Siruri President, Seva Sadan, Gandevis, Bombay.
- 284. Mrs. Sabibai Moolji Dayal, Hony. Secretary, Bhatia Stree Mandal, Bombay.
- 285. Mr. S. L. Dikonda, President, All-India Padmashalee Conference, Ahmednagar.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

- 286. Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur.
- 287. Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur.

## BIHAR.

- 288. Deputy Collector, Patna.
- 289. The Collector, Bhagalpur.
- 290. The Collector, Muzaffarpur.
- 291. District Magistrate, Gaya.
- 292. Weaving Supervisor, Department of Industries, Ranchi.
- 293. Mr. S. N. Mazumdar, I. C. S., Ranchi.
- 294. Rao Bahadur K. S. Rao, Patna.
- 295. Dr. Gyan Chand, Patna.

*(f) Individuals—concl'd.*

## UNITED PROVINCES.

- 296. Principal, Central Weaving Institute, Benares.
- 297. Textile Expert, U. P. Government, Cawnpore.
- 298. The Deputy Commissioner, Barabanki.
- 299. The Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow.
- 300. The District Magistrate, Meerut.
- 301. The District Magistrate, Gorakpur.
- 302. Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Barabanki.
- 303. The Collector, Benares.
- 304. The Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur.
- 305. Professor Radhakamal Mukherji, Lucknow.
- 306. Professor S. P. Saksena, Lucknow.

## SIND.

- 307. The Superintendent of Census Operation, Sind.

## PUNJAB.

- 308. Mr. P. N. Chopra, Lahore.
- 309. Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.

## TRAVANCORE.

- 310. Mr. V. Lakshmanan, Trivandrum.
- 311. Mr. E. I. Chacko, President, Srimulam Shastyaabdapurthy Memorial Technical Institute Co-operative Weavers' Society, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX IV.

*List of centres visited and persons interviewed.*

Date. (1)	Place. (2)	Centres visited or persons interviewed. (3)
7-2-41	Lucknow . . .	Discussions with Dr. Panna Lal, C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor, U. P., Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., Secretary for Industries, the Director of Industries, Assistant Director of Industries, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Principal, Technical School, Cawnpore, Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee and others. Visited the U. P. Arts and Crafts Emporium.
9-2-41	Patna . . .	Discussions with the Secretary, Development Department, the Director of Industries, the Textile Expert, Mr. Tara Prasanna Ghosh, Managing Director, Ranchi Weavers' Stores and others. Visited Bihar Cottage Industries, Gulzaribagh.
11-2-41	Calcutta . . .	Discussions with the Hon'ble Mr. Tamiz-ud-din Minister in charge of the Industries Dept. Govt. of Bengal, Mr. S. C. Das Gupta, Sodepur and the representatives of Bengal Millowners' Association.  Conference with the Secretary to Government (Agriculture and Industries), the Director of Industries, Industrial Intelligence Officer and others.
20-2-41	Nagpur . . .	Had discussions with the Adviser to H. E. the Governor (Industries). Conference with the Director of Industries, the Registrar or Co-operative Societies, the Textile Expert, Mr. Batliwala, Managing Director, Empress Mills, Mr. R. B. Kumbarahe, President, Mr. N. L. Belekar, Secretary, Koshti Hithakarini Mandal, Nagpur, and others.  Visited the Empress Mills, Koshti Hithakarini Mandal and weavers' quarters.
22-2-41	Hyderabad . . .	Conference with Officials, Millowners and others, presided over by Nawab Sir Akil Jung Bahadur, Member for Industries and Commerce.  Discussions with the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari P. C., the Director of Industries and Commerce, Textile Expert and others.  Visited the Osman Shahi Mills.
26-2-41	Madras . . .	Conference with the Secretary, Development Department, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Registrar, the Director of Industries and the Textile Expert.  Discussions with Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, President, Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society.  Met representatives of Real Madras Handkerchiefs' Association, and Lungi Merchants' Association.  Visited Weavers' quarters in Washera anpet.

APPENDIX IV—*contd.**List of centres visited and persons interviewed.*

Date. (1)	Place. (2)	Centres visited or persons interviewed. (3)
3-3-41	Madura . . .	Discussions with Mr. A. S. Lakshmanier, President, Madura Weavers' Co-operative Society, Mr. L. K. Tulsiram Mr. P. S. A. Krishna Iyer and others.  Visited Madura Mills and had discussions with Mr. J. M. Doak, Managing Director. Visited Sree Minikshi Mills, weavers' quarters and dyeing factories.
4-3-41 5-3-41	Coimbatore . . .	Conference at Collector's office with representatives of weavers from different parts of the district.  Discussions with Representatives of the Southern India-Millowners' Association.  Visited weavers' quarters, piecegoods market and Spinning Mills.
6-3-41	Salem . . .	Discussions with Salem District Chamber of Commerce and the representatives of Weavers' Co-operative Societies and others.  Visited Ammapet and other weavers' quarters and the piecegoods market.
7-3-41	Calicut . . .	Conference at Collectors' office with representatives of Mills and Handloom factories.  Visited Kannancheri Theruvu, the handloom factories of the Commonwealth Trust Ltd., and St. Vincent Industries.
8-3-41 10-3-41	Cannanore . . .	Conference with representatives of the Textile Manufacturers' Association.  Visited Aaron Spinning and Weaving Mills, Thunoli Mills, the handloom and powerloom factories of the Commonwealth Trust Ltd., and the Hosiery Factory of the Commercial Textile Corporation.
11-3-41 12-3-41	Bangalore . . .	Conference with the Director of Industries and representatives of handloom weavers.  Discussions with Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.  Visited Jamgamkota and Dodballapur.
13-3-41	Dharmavaram . . .	Discussions with weavers' representatives and cloth merchants.
19-3-41 25-3-41	Bombay . . .	Conference with the representatives of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. Discussions with Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to H. E. the Governor, the Director of Industries, representatives of the handloom weavers from Dhulia, Belgaum and Malegaon and others. Visited Government Sales Depot, Mills and weavers' quarters, handlooms and powerloom factories at Bhiwandi.

APPENDIX IV—*contd.**List of centres visited and persons interviewed.*

Date. (1)	Place. (2)	Centres visited or persons interviewed. (3)
26-3-41	Surat . . . .	Conference with Rao Bahadur I. J. Shastri, and other representatives of the Surat Chamber of Commerce. Visited handloom and powerloom weaving quarters, gold thread manufacturing centres, piecegoods market, etc.
28-3-41 29-3-41	Ahmedabad . . . .	Conference with Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. Discussions with Mr. Ahmbalal Sarabhai, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and others. Discussions at the Industrial Co-operative Association.
4-4-41	Delhi . . . .	Visited Delhi Cloth Mills.
9-4-41	Amritsar . . . .	Discussions with representatives of the Textile Manufacturers' Association, Amritsar. Visited handloom and powerloom factories, the Government Emporium and Tarsika, a weavers' village.
12-4-41	Lahore . . . .	Discussions with the Hon'ble Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Hon'ble Sir Manohar Lal, the Director of Industries, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and others.
15-4-41	Multan . . . .	Weaving centres. SECOND TOUR.
25-5-41	Cannanore . . . .	Conference with the Textile Manufacturers' Association. Discussions with Mr. Samuel Aaron and others.
27-5-41	Tellicherry . . . .	Visited Kottayam Taluk Weavers' Co-operative Society.
28-5-41	Trichur (Cochin State).	Visited Sitaram Mills Ltd., and Cochin Textiles Ltd., Kuthanpilly, a weaving centre. Discussions with Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty (Dewan) and the Director of Industries, Cochin State.
29-5-41	Alwaye . . . .	Visited the Sri Chittra Mills (E. D. Sassoon Ltd.), handloom factories at Athirampuzha and the Industrial School at Kozhuvanal.
31-5-41	Trivandrum . . . .	Discussions with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Director of Industries, the Principal of the Central Technological Institute and Mr. E. I. Chacko. Visited Sri M. S. M. Institute and Central Weavers' Co-operative Society and attended Conference with the Executive Committee. Visited Sri Krishnaraj Weaving Factory and the Hindu Mission Weaving School.
2-6-41	Balaramapuram . . . .	Visited Balaramapuram, Amaravilla, and Palliady; Embroidery School at the Mulakumudu Convent; Mr. Elangath's Weaving and Rural Reconstruction Centre, Eraniel; Neyyoor Weaving Institute, Neyyoor; Marthandam Rural Reconstruction Centre.

APPENDIX IV—*contd.**List of centres visited and persons interviewed.*

Date. (1)	Place. (2)	Centres visited or persons interviewed. (3)
3-6-41	Nagercoil . . .	Conference with representatives of weavers at Municipal Office.  Visited the weavers' quarters in Vatassari, Kottar and Edalakudi, S. M. R. V. Technical Institute.
4-6-41	Tinnevely . . .	Discussions with Rao Bahadur M. D. T. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, the Deputy Director of Co-operation, Subbiah Mudaliar, Dharamalinga Mudaliar, Gulam Shahib and others.  Visited weavers' quarters at Palamcottah, Kalladakurichi, Malapalayam, Veeravanalloor, and held discussions at the offices of the weavers' co-operative societies.
6-6-41	Madura . . .	Discussions with Sourashtra Weavers' Co-operative Society, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and others.
8-6-41	Uppada . . .	Visited weavers' quarters and discussions with weavers at the Co-operative Society.
9-6-41	Vizagapatam . . .	Discussions with the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and representatives of weavers from neighbouring areas.
10-6-41 11-6-41	Cuttack . . .	Discussions with the Director of Development, the Textile Expert, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. A. P. Choudhury (Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Bengal Branch), A. S. N. Murti (Secretary, Millowners' Association), Rai Bahadur Bhikaryeheran Patniak V. R. Rama Rao (Secretary, Berhanpur Chamber of Commerce).  Visited Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Nawabpatna and Raushpatna weaving centres.
19-6-41	Bankura . . .	Visited Bankura District Co-operative Industrial Union and held discussions with the Principal C. F. Ball, Secretary, Professor J. C. Banerjee, Joint Secretary, Babu Mohanlal Gupta, cloth merchants, and others, visited weavers' quarters.
20-6-41	Bishnupur . . .	Discussions with the representatives of weavers and visited weavers' quarters.
22-6-41	Autpur . . .	Discussions with the representatives of weavers at Bishnupur, Autpur and Rajbalhat.
24-6-41	Gauhati . . .	Visited Soalkuchi, Rampur, and Pallasbari.  Visited Endi Weaving at Rampur.  Visited the Government Weaving Institute.
26-6-41	Pabna . . .	Conference with the representatives of Hosiery Manufacturers. Visited the Weaving School and Hosiery Works.



APPENDIX IV—*contd.**List of centres visited and persons interviewed.*

Date. (1)	Place. (2)	Centres visited or persons interviewed. (3)
27-6-41	Narayanganj . . .	Visited the Dhakeshwari Mills, Kachpur, Demra and Shivaramapore, and other handloom centres.
28-6-41	Dacca . . .	Visited the weavers' quarters and Government Weaving School.
30-6-41	Narasinghdi . . .	Discussions with Mr. Surdar Khan the Sub-divisional Officer. Visited Madhobdi village and Babur Hat.
1-7-41	Comilla . . .	Visited Barkhamta and Mainamati Hat.
2-7-41	Bhagyakul . . .	Visited Narisa village and Malikandi Abhoya Ashram Spinning centre.
3-7-41	Santipur . . .	Discussions with Mr. Mohamed Menu Mandal (Municipal Commissioner) Mr. Afzal Huq, Chairman of Municipality and Rai Bahadur Gopal Chandra Ganguly. Visited karkhanas and weavers' quarters.
7-7-41	Calcutta . . .	Discussions with the Director of Industries, Mr. A. P. Choudhury, Mr. Sukumar Datta, M. L. A. and others.  Visited Bengal Provincial Government Weavers' Societies Emporium and Kamalalaya Stores.
8-7-41	Ranchi . . .	Discussions with Mr. S. M. Dhar, I. C. S. (Secretary to Government), the Director of Industries, the Textile Expert, and Mr. S. N. Mozumdar, I. C. S. Visited Irba, a weaving village and the Ranchi Handloom Cloth Stores.
10-7-41	Gaya . . .	Visited the Government Wool Emporium and the Weavers' cottages in Manpur, Bihar Sharif and had discussions at the Co-operative Society with Mr. Safar Ahmed, M.L.A. and other.
11-7-41	Benares . . .	Visited Government Weaving Institute and Weavers' quarters in and around Benares, and cloth market.
13-7-41	Mau . . .	Visited Government Handloom Emporium and had discussions with the representatives of weavers and visited weavers' quarters.
14-7-41	Lucknow . . .	Visited Barabanki, Industrial Corporation's emporium and weavers' quarters. Discussions with the Director of Industries and the Assistant Director of Industries, and Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the Lucknow Arts and Crafts Emporium.
15-7-41	Cawnpore . . .	Conference with representatives of Upper India Chamber of Commerce and U. P. Merchants' Chamber. Visited Mills and Government Technical Institute.
17-7-41	Aurangabad . . .	Visited Aurangabad Industrial Emporium, Basir Silk Factory and other handloom factories.
18-7-41	Paithan . . .	Visited the Government Weaving Institute and weavers' quarters.

APPENDIX IV—*contd.**List of places centres visited and persons interviewed.*

Date. (1)	Place. (2)	Centres visited or persons interviewed. (3)
20-7-41	Malegaon . . .	Conference with Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Hakim and others and representatives of handloom and powerloom weavers.  Visited Malegaon Industrial Association and the cloth market.
24-7-41	Poona . . . .	Visited Government hand-weaving Institute and weavers' quarters.  Discussions with Professor V. G. Kale and Mr. D. R. Gadgil.
28-7-41	Sholapur . . . .	Conference with the representatives of Industrial Co-operative Association.  Discussions with the representatives of weavers.  Visited Tickerawadi Textile Mills, Ltd.
29-7-41	Baghalkot . . .	Visited Ilkal, Guladgad and Kamatgi and had discussions with Rao Sahib Sinhasan and other representatives of weavers.
30-7-41	Hubli . . . .	Visited the District Weavers' Association.
31-7-41	Belgaum . . . .	Conference with Mr. P. Chikodi and other representative of weavers in the Municipal Hall.  Visited Shahpur and the District Industrial Co-operative Association, Belgaum.
1-8-41	Banhatti (Jamkandi State).  Rabkavi . . . .  Mahalingpur (Mudhol State).	Discussions with weavers.  Discussions with weavers.  Conference with representatives of weavers.
3-8-41	Gadag-Betigeri . . .	Conference with Mr. Bharadwaj and representatives of weavers at the Municipal Hall.
5-8-41	Bangalore . . . .	Conference with Mr. A. V. Ramanathan (Minister), the Secretary for Development, the Director of Industries and representatives of handloom weavers.
7-8-41	Coimbatore . . . .	Visited Tiruppur, Chennimalai and Oondiputhur.  Conference with Members of the Southern India Mill-owners' Association.
10-8-41	Erode . . . .	Visited Chittode, Bhavani, and the handloom establishment of Mr. Kuppaswami Mudaliar.  Discussions with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Popley.
11-8-41	Salem . . . .	Conference with the representatives of handloom weavers from all over the District.

APPENDIX IV—*contd.**List of places centres visited and persons interviewed.*

Date. (1)	Place. (2)	Centres visited or persons interviewed. (3)
		Discussions with Mr. S. C. Venkatappa Chettiar, M.L.A., and representatives of cloth merchants.
		Visited Ammapet, Paparapatty and Tiruchengode.
12-8-41	Rasipuram . . .	Visited Handloom weavers' Co-operative Society and had discussions with the representatives of weavers.
23-8-41	Conjeevaram . . .	Conference with representatives of weavers at the Municipal Hall.
25-8-41	Arni . . . . .	Visited Lungi and Sarong weavers' quarters.
30-8-41	Chirala . . . . .	Visited weavers' quarters in Perala and Chirala Nidubrolu Weavers' Co-operative Society.
31-8-41	Mangalagiri . . .	Conference with Mr. D. Ramakanta Rao and other representatives of weavers.
1-9-41	Masulipatam . . .	Visited Pedana, and had discussions with the representatives of Pedana Weavers' Co-operative Society, and Weavers' Co-operative Society of Masulipatam.
		Had discussions with Mr. Narayana Murti, Secretary, A.I.S.A., Andhra Branch.
		Inspected the Kalamkari technical methods.
6-9-41	Madras . . . . .	Had discussions with—
12-9-41		Sir G. T. Boag, K.C.I. E. and Mr. H. M. Hood, C.I.E., Advisors to H. E. the Governor, Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, I.C.S., Chief Secretary, Rao Bahadur C. P. K. Menon, Secretary of Development, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, Dewan Bahadur C. S. Retnasabapathy Mudaliar, Mr. J. M. Doak (Madura Mills), Mr. Arunachala Mudaliar, Rao Sahib C. M. Ramachandran Chettiar, Mr. P. V. Krishniah Chowdhury, Mr. C. Nataraja Mudaliar, Secretary, South Indian Sengunthan Mahajana Sabha, Mr. S. Kallappa Mudaliar and Mr. K. Suryaprakash Rao.
		Conferences with the representatives of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and representatives of Messrs. Binny & Co. (Mr. J. Nuttall and Mr. R. E. Castel).
		Had discussions with the representatives of Madras piecegoods merchants.
		Conference with representatives of the Madras Economic Association (Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Dr. A. KrishnaSwami and Mr. N. S. R. Sastry).
18-9-41	Guntakal . . . . .	Discussions with the President, Handloom Weavers' Association, Yezmiganur.
19-9-41	Kolhapur . . . . .	Visited Mills and handloom centres, and powerloom factories at lehalkaranji.

APPENDIX IV—*contd.**List of places centres visited and persons interviewed.*

Date. (1)	Place. (2)	Centres visited or persons interviewed. (3)
20-9-41	Sangli . .	Conference with representatives of mills and handloom weavers.
22-9-41	Bombay . .	Conference with representatives of Millowners' Association, Bombay.  Discussions with Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas (President, East India Cotton Association), the Director of Industries, Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah (President and yarn merchant, Silk Association).
25-9-41	Ahmedabad . .	Conference with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.  Discussions with the weavers from Dholka, Nadiad, Malmadabad.  Visited the Industrial Co-operative Association.
27-9-41	Baroda . .	Visited the Cottage Industries Institute, the Kalabhavar, the Calico printing factories, the weavers' quarters.  Discussions with Sir. V. T. Krishnamachari (Dewan), the Director of Industries, and the Officer in charge of cottage industries.
30-9-41	Burhanpur . .	Visited a powerloom factory and handloom centres. Visited the Burhanpur Electric Supply Co., and had discussions with Mr. Pugalai, Manager.  Conference with representatives of handloom and powerloom interests at the Town Hall.
2-10-41	Nagpur . .	Conference with representatives of the Empress Mills, the Secretary of the Koshti Mandal, and representatives of Madhya Prant and Verhat Vinkar Pariahad. Visited weaver's quarters at Umred and cloth market.
4-10-41	Bilaspur . .	Discussions with the Deputy Commissioner. Visited cloth market.
13-10-41	Calcutta . .	Visited hand loom weavers' cottages at Begumpur.
5-10-41	Sohagpur . .	Visited the Hat and weavers' quarters, and had discussions with representatives of weavers.
17-10-41	Tangail . .	Visited Mymensingh Central Co-operative Society, Puthiagani Hut (weavers' quarters) at Bajitpur Gharinda and other places.
31-10-41	Calcutta . .	Visited the Women's Co-operative Industrial Home, Dum Dum and had discussions with Lady Abala Bose.
2-11-41	Bagerhat . .	Visited Bagerhat Co-operative Weaving Union, Ltd., and had discussions with Mr. Ukiluddin Khandakar and Mr. S. N. Ghosh, Chairman, District Board.

## APPENDIX IV—concl'd.

*List of places centres visited and persons interviewed.*

Date. (1)	Place. (2)	Centres visited or persons interviewed. (3)
5-11-41	Panchkura . . .	Visited Radhamani Hat at Tamluk. Discussions with Mr. I. A. Ali, I.C.S.
6-11-41	Mahisadal . . .	Conference with the representatives of weavers and Mr. U. N. Banerjee, Manager, Mahisadal Estate.
11-11-41	Chaumuhani . . .	Visited the hat and the Nath Samity and had discussions with the representatives of weavers.
12-11-41	Chittagong . . .	Visited the weavers' quarters and had discussions with weavers' representatives.  Discussions with Mr. Abdul Khadir, Khan Bahadur Fazlul Khadir and others.
25-11-41	Calcutta . . .	Visited the Howrah Hat.
13-12-41		Discussions with the Secretary for Industries Mr P. G. Sen, Assistant Registrar and other officers of the Industries and Co-operative Departments, Mr. L. M. Mukherjee (Vice-President, Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers Association), Professor J. C. Banerjee, Bankura, Khan Bahadur Fazlul Khadir, M.L.A.
2-2-42	Poona . . .	Discussions with Mr. Sayanna Dikonda (Ahmednagar) the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Inspector of Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

## APPENDIX V.

### *Information regarding handloom surveys and enquiries conducted in various Provinces and States during recent years.*

*Assam.*—In Assam, a survey of handloom weaving was conducted along with the census operations in 1921. A similar and possibly more detailed survey was made along with the 1941 census and although the data have not been tabulated, some of the results were placed in our hands. A departmental survey of a detailed character in selected areas was also undertaken lately.

*Bengal.*—In Bengal, a detailed survey of cottage industries was made by the Department of Industries in 1924 and included handloom weaving along with other small-scale industries. In 1936, the Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry conducted a sample survey of hand-weaving centres with the help of the technical staff of the Co-operative Department. In 1941, a more detailed survey of cotton hand-weaving of the entire Province was carried out under the auspices of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee by Mr. D. N. Ghose, Industrial Intelligence Officer of the Department of Industries. This was both an extensive and an intensive survey; while trained investigators collected detailed facts from a few selected centres, information about the whole Province was gathered through the Presidents of Union Boards. 4,350 copies of the questionnaire were issued and 1,789 replies were received.

*Madras.*—In Madras, the Board of Revenue maintained statistics of looms and weavers even a hundred years ago. An extensive survey of cottage industries was conducted by the Government in 1928-29 with the help of a special officer, Mr. D. Narayana Rao. Reports of this survey for each district were published separately, and finally a comprehensive report was issued. In 1934-35, statistics relating to the number of looms were collected by the Revenue Department at the instance of the Department of Industries and Commerce. In 1938, the staff of the Department of Co-operation undertook a survey of the hand-weaving industry on the basis of a questionnaire prepared by the Director of Industries and Commerce, and a report of this was published in 1939. In 1940-41, the Co-operative Department again made a special survey of 102 important weaving centres as also a general survey of hand-weaving in the whole Province.

*Bombay.*—A comprehensive survey of the handloom industry in Bombay was carried out in 1923 by the Department of Industries through its Weaving Assistant, Mr. Telang and the results were published in the form of a bulletin. Hand-weaving was also included in a report on Arts and Crafts by Mr. J. P. Fernandez, published in 1930. Since Mr. Telang's survey, the peripatetic weaving staff of the Department of Industries have been keeping the statistics of looms and weavers up-to-date. Handloom weaving also formed part of the extensive survey conducted by the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, whose report was published in 1940. This Committee worked with the help of investigators and had also the assistance of the District Officers' staff.

*Central Provinces.*—Enquiries into handloom weaving in the Central Provinces began in 1908 with Mr. C. E. Low's general survey of industries. In 1935, a special investigation of handloom weaving was conducted in all districts of the Province on a village to village basis. In 1938, an industrial survey of the Province was carried out by a Government Committee presided over by Mr. J. C. Kumarappa. Lately the staff of the Industries Department conducted a survey of important weaving centres in the Province. It is worthy of special mention that this is the only Province in British India which tabulated the occupational tables of the 1941 census with a view to finding out how handloom weaving has fared since 1931.

*Bihar.*—In Bihar, a census of looms was made in 1921 along with the decennial census. Later in 1935, the number of fly-shuttle looms was counted up. In 1941, a detailed survey was undertaken by the Department of Industries with the help of its district staff.

*United Provinces.*—In the United Provinces, an elaborate survey of the hand-weaving industry was carried out in 1935 by two special investigators working under the Director of Industries.

*Punjab.*—In 1926-27, the Department of Industries of the Punjab, conducted a survey of the textile industry in the Province through its Textile Inspector, Mr. Mul Raj, and this was published in the form of a bulletin in 1929. Lately under the Industrial Survey Scheme, a comprehensive survey has been carried out and the results have been utilized in filling the tables applied by the Director of Industries to this Committee.

*The States.*—Similarly the leading States have also undertaken surveys. Hyderabad had survey ten years ago and the report was published. In connection with the 1931 census, the number of handlooms and weavers was counted. A more comprehensive survey was made by the Textile Expert in 1937. In Mysore a survey was lately carried out by the Department of Industries and the results were made available to the Committee. Baroda conducted sample surveys in three centres and reports were published. In Travancore a special survey was conducted in 1940 and the results were utilized in drawing up the replies to the questionnaire. The hand-weaving of Cochin was surveyed in 1935-36.

## APPENDIX VI.

### *A select glossary of terms relating to hand-made cotton fabrics.*

**Abrawan.**—A slightly inferior quality of Muslin the production of which, once a thriving industry in Dacca, is now practically extinct. The fabric owes its name (lit. "running water") to its texture which is believed to have been so fine as to render the material invisible, if immersed in flowing water. See also *Sangati, Shabnam*.

**Alwan.**—Wrapper or chaddar.

**Anarasi Sari.**—A fine cotton and silk fabric made at Tangail in Bengal.

**Anchal.**—The end piece of a sari ornamented with coloured silk or cotton yarn.

**Andras.**—A fine cloth of close texture.

**Angarkha, Ungurkha, Angrakha, etc.**—A short calico vest with sleeves resembling the *Angra* which descends only to the haunches, instead of being fastened on both sides, it is tied on one side only, viz., on the right by the Hindus, and on the left by the Mahomedan. This name is also used for a long-skirted gown with long sleeves and closed or covered breasts.

**Angavastram.**—Fine type of upper cloth.

**Angochha.**—A towel of light texture.

**Anguchia.**—Towel.

**Arekhal.**—See *Muri*.

**Aran.**—A pileless cotton prayer mat.

**Ashni.**—A small square carpet or *Dari*.

**Athar.**—A coarse cloth made in pieces of 30 yards by 12 inches. It is used for spreading on country carts intended for the conveyance of grains. It is also used as a floor-covering.

**Athua.**—Mosquito net.

**Bafta.**—1. (in the United Provinces).—These are lower grades of "Kimkhwab"—(silk brocades) with raw silk warp and cotton weft in which the figures are produced from silk instead of gold thread.

2. The term also denotes a cloth made from cotton mixed with silk. It is manufactured in *Bankura, Dacca* and *Bhagalpur*.

**Bali.**—A silk-bordered white lugada, more generally known as *Patal*, which is worn by women in the Central Provinces.

**Begum Behar Sari.**—A beautiful check sari of cotton and silk manufactured at Tangail in Bengal.

**Bhagalpuri.**—A cloth similar to long cloth, woven on handloom from machine-spun yarn.

**Bhagwa.**—A small waist cloth worn between the legs and tied round the waist.

**Binni Cloth.**—A kind of cloth made from cotton of a natural brown colour. Made in the Chittagong district of Bengal.

**Boota.**—A figured cloth with spots either printed or woven with extra warp or weft.

**Chaddar.**—Used as a bed sheet or as a wrapper made from single yarn with plain, twill, diamond and honey-comb weaves.

**Chandaha.**—Very similar to *Garha* or *Gazi* (q.v.) but very much thicker. Woven in pieces of 7 yards by 32 to 33 inches, one piece weighing about 3 lbs.

↓ **Chandni.**—Cloth used for ceilings.

**Charkhana.**—Any checked cloth, whether from single or folded cotton, silk, art silk or woollen yarn. Generally used for ladies' garments.

**Chheent.**—Printed cotton cloth.

**Chikan Work.**—A form of embroidery done with white thread on a white washing fabric. The fabrics commonly used for the purpose are *Muslin, Malmal* and *Nainsook*.

**Chofals.**—24" / 27" × 3 yards, used as wrapper.

**Chupkan.**—A long-skirted gown a male garment resembling the *Ungurkha*.

**Chutki.**—The design is knotted in the warp and weft and then dyed.

**Dabba Khes.**—A variety of *Khes* (q.v.) also known as *Majnu* or *Mullani Khes*. They are made in the Punjab in various colours and geometrical designs on 8 to 16 shafts by skilled weavers on double-cloth principle. The coarse variety is woven from hand-spun and the finer variety from mill-spun yarn. Yarns of colour, from two to four different shades are used, the principal colours employed being grey, blue, yellow and red.

*Dasuti or Dosuti*.—Cloth woven in plain texture with two threads running as one in both warp and weft.

*Dhavani*.—Same as sari for girls about 4 to 5 yards in length.

*Dhotar*.—A coarse fabric similar to, but more loosely woven, than Garha or Gazi (q.v.) with 20 end and 20 to 32 picks per inch. May sometimes have a red warp stripe on one side.

*Dhoti*.—A piece of cloth with a thin border used as loin cloth by men in India. Usually 5 yards long and 44 inches wide.

*Dhurries*.—Pileless cotton carpets or rugs. The yarns used are hand-spun and are very stout and coarse. Those used in the warp are formed by twisting together, on the spinning wheel, four strands of ordinary, undyed yarn. Those used in the weft are formed by merely winding together the same number of yarns on the "tori" (a long piece of wood on which the weft thread is wound lengthwise and which serves the purpose of the shuttle). Dhurries are manufactured in many designs, colours and sizes particularly in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Delhi Province, the Madras Presidency, Bihar, the Bombay Presidency and the Bahawalpur State. It is also a popular jail industry in nearly every Province in India.

*Dopatta*.—A kind of scarf generally worn by women.

*Doria*.—A cloth with stripes in warp arranged by cramming the ends or by using thicker ends at uniform intervals.

*Doridar Dosuti*.—A corded check in which the cord is formed by the insertion every quarter of an inch of a thick cord of 10 to 12 strands of yarn both in the warp and in the weft. Used for counterpanes.

*Dorya*.—A thin fabric of loose texture requiring 40s yarn. Made in the United Provinces.

*Duglee, Duglo*.—Coat worn by Hindu, Parsee, and Mahomedan males of Western India.

*Dupatta*.—A kind of scarf worn loosely round the neck or over the shoulders.

*Falka*.—Head-dress of men, woven of fine cotton yarn or silk. A piece generally measures 9 yards by 24 inches.

*Gamcha, Gamchha or Gamocha*.—Coarse cloth of open texture, with or without border, coloured, checked or striped. Ordinarily 5 to 6 feet long, 2 to 2½ feet wide. Used both for cleaning and drying the body.

*Garha*.—Same as Gazi (q.v.).

*Gazi*.—A coarse, plain fabric manufactured in certain areas in the United Provinces, Bihar, etc. Being a strong thick material as closely woven as the yarn used will permit, it is used largely by the poorer classes, specially in the cold weather, for clothing, shirts, quilts, etc. It is also used as a ceiling cloth. Same as Motia.

*Ghati*.—A variety of plain cloth, loosely woven from inferior yarn. The width does not usually exceed 22".

*Himru*.—Brocade with cotton warp and cotton weft with figures, with silk and gold threads.

*Ilkal border*.—A peculiar red colour with white gomeis (thin arrow like designs) and Bugris (saw) pattern.

*Jaguli*.—A *Jama* reaching to the knees.

*Jali*.—A kind of *Chikan work* so called because it looks like a "jal" or a fishing net. It is mostly based on drawn thread work, includes several varieties.

*Jamakalam*.—A pileless cotton carpet manufactured in parts of Madras Presidency. Dimensions vary but the usual sizes are 6' x 3' and 4' x 2'. The dyes used are mostly from vegetable ingredients.

*Jamdani*.—A figured Muslin cloth hand-embroidered in the loom. Manufactured in parts of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the United Provinces.

*Jharan*.—A coarse cloth with borders on all sides, sometimes in check. Used for dusters.

*Jora*.—The Mahomedan dress suit, comprising—1. The *Dustar* or *Turban*, 2. The *Nimah*, 3. The *Jamah*, 4. The *Kummerbund*, 5. The *Izar*.

*Kaba*.—Probably same as the Kuba. Described as having very wide sleeves and reaching to the knees. Worn by Mahomedans in place of the *Jama*.

*Kasties*.—A class of coloured check goods, made in Madras. They are generally 45 inches in width.

*Kamarband*.—A piece of cloth tied round the waist.

*Kambayams*.—A class of coloured check goods, made in Madras. They are generally 43 inches in width.

*Kamblies*.—Woollen or cotton blankets.

*Kamdani*.—A fine cloth ornamented with gold and silver threads. The ground material is a fine *Muslin* generally an *Addhi* and the gilt thread used is of hollow silver wire. A very fine thread is passed through the hollow of the wire and when a sufficiently long piece of wire



has thus been passed on the thread, so much is stitched on to the fabric which is kept stretched horizontally on a frame work. The two processes of work are sometimes combined.

*Kapata*.—A piece of cloth, generally known as *Khan*, used for women's "cholis" or bodices.

*Katau*.—A variety of Chikan work so called from 'Katna', to cut because the fabric is cut away in course of the operation.

*Khaddar*.—The commonest variety of cloth produced on the handloom in India. It is interwoven in plain order with single warp and weft. In the rural areas it is mostly woven out of hand or charkha-spun yarn.

*Khadi*.—Same as *Khaddar*.

*Khan*.—See *Kapata*.

*Khandala*.—A fancy coloured fabric with solid border and small designs in stripe form, made of cotton, silk and artificial silk. Used for ladies' petticoats or jackets.

*Khasida*.—Muga and gold thread embroidered scarf.

*Khes*.—Generally used for bed-sheets. Made in plain, striped and checked designs with plain, twill, herringbone and diamond weaves from double warp and weft. Is an article of every day use for all classes of people in the Punjab and is therefore woven almost everywhere in that Province. Manufactured in single and double widths in lengths of 12 and 6 yards respectively. Coarse qualities are woven from hand-spun yarn and the finer ones from 10s to 40s mill yarn.

*Kholia*.—Cotton coarse cloths used for quilts or bags.

*Koorta*.—This is a loose shirt or under gown worn both by Hindus and Mahomedans.

*Kuba*.—A long close sort of gown worn by Mahomedans and Hindus. It differs from the *Ungurkha* in being open-breasted, and is worn over the *Mirzaee* or *Koorta*.

*Kufcha*.—An open jacket, differing from the *Mirzaee* in having tight sleeves.

*Kumees*.—(from the Arabic word *Gumees*, a shirt), a kind of muslin formerly manufactured at Dacca, and used for making fine *Koortas*.

*Kuppadam*.—Solid borders.

*Langoti*.—Same as *Bhagwa*.

✓*Langhas*.—A cotton fabric used for skirts. Generally striped or checked, coloured, seldom white. Produced in the United Provinces.

*Logri*.—A *sari* used by lower class women in Bihar and Orissa.

*Lugdas, Lugdes* or *Lugadas*.—*Saris* worn by women.

*Lungi*.—(1) A loin cloth generally in check from two to two and a half yards long by 29 to 44" wide woven from ordinary as well as mercerised cotton and sometimes from an admixture of cotton yarn with silk, artificial silk and mercerised cotton yarn.

(2) Also a favourite head-dress with a large class of population in the Punjab as well as the North-West Frontier Province. It is woven in plain white, or in check and "chini" designs mostly on primitive looms from mill-made yarn of 20s to 40s counts. The first two varieties are used by almost all classes, especially among the Hindus, while the latter called "chini" (woven with blue and white ends in alternate order) is preferred by the Mohomedans. The chief districts of production are Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Sialkot and Amritsar.

*Madras Handkerchiefs*.—These so-called handkerchiefs are made of grey and coloured yarns in warp and weft. Their peculiarity is that certain warp yarns are caused to "bleed" during weaving and to tint the grey weft with the colour of the warp, thus producing solid effects in those colours. The yarns employed are usually 60s warp and 40s weft. A piece of cloth of 8 yards in length and 36 inches in width weighs 26 ounces.

*Mahmudi*.—Very similar to *Garha* but slightly better in quality.

*Majnu Khes*.—See *Dabba Khes*.

*Malmal*.—A generic term for the finest fabrics of Dacca (Bengal).

*Mandil*.—A long red cloth with a gold border on one side and gold heading used for turbans.

*Matka*.—Cloth made of hand-spun silk yarn used for *dhotis*, *saris*, *chaddars*, *cuttings*, *shirtings*, etc. Manufactured in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad.

*Mekhala*.—A piece of cloth with the ends sewn together which is used by women as dress or petticoat (Assam).

*Minah and Angga*.—The *Minah* is made of muslin, has sleeves, and is tied across the breast. It descends to below the calf of the leg, and is worn by male Mahomedans in hot weather. The *Angga* is not so long, reaching only to the haunches, and is worn in place of the *Minah*.

✓*Mirani Rasta*.—Red and black striped *saris*.

*Mirzaee*.—An under jacket with long loose sleeves and open cuffs, worn under the *Kuba*.

*Motia*.—A coarse cotton cloth woven in parts of Bihar and Orissa on handlooms. Used for wrappers and quilts and also for *dhotis*, jackets, etc., for men and *saris*, *lungis* and bodices for women. Also used as a ceiling cloth, especially for "shamianas".

✓ *Muktas, Madipanchama*.—Silk dhotis with roiphul (cotton flower designed) border, 44/45" × 3½/5 yards.

*Mundani*.—Heading.

*Mundu*.—A dhoti, 54" × 2 yards (normally).

*Muri*.—Raised needle work in *Chikans*.

*Mushru*.—(1) A fine fabric, in which silk yarn is used in the warp and cotton yarn in the weft (Bombay).

(2) A variety of *Soft* (q.v.) with black cotton warp of 30s and red cotton weft of 40s (Punjab).

*Muslin*.—A cotton fabric of exquisite fineness of texture and light weight produced at Dacca in former times. Some idea of the fineness of the cloth may be gathered from the fact that a whole piece, 20 yards long by 1 yard wide, could be passed through the aperture of an ordinary sized finger ring. The industry is now practically defunct but an inferior material is produced in some places from fine yarns and marked under this name.

*Nakli Daryai*.—A fine plain cloth supposed to be in imitation of the true *Daryai* which is of silk. Generally in yellow and light green colour.

*Navar*.—A kind of webbing generally manufactured from country yarns, used for cots.

*Neryathu*.—Same as *Uparna* used by the men in the Malabar coast.

*Newar*.—See *Navar*.

*Paddar*.—Headings.

*Pag*.—A turban dyed in various colours, 8 to 9 yards long by 1 yard or less.

*Pagote*.—A coloured *pagri* having both ends ornamented with gold threads.

*Pagri*.—A piece of cloth tied round the head. See *Lungi* (para. 2).

*Paguri*.—Same as *Pag*.

*Palangposh*.—Bed-spread.

*Palempore*.—Originally derived from the Hindustani "Palangposh" (a bed cover). Now used indiscriminately for Indian printed or hand-printed cotton cloths such as canopies, prayer cloths, mats, handkerchiefs, etc.

*Panchas*.—Small *Dhotars* (q.v.).

*Pasodis*.—Sheets.

*Patal*.—See *Bali*. Also a plain sari (Bombay).

*Palka*.—A double-bordered turban cloth woven by hand.

*Patti*.—(1) A variety of carpets produced in the Madras Presidency. These carpets are not of elaborate designs, the patterns consisting of blue and white, blue and red and two shades of blue.

(2) Long strip of cotton or woollen cloth wound spirally round leg from ankle to knee for protection and support.

(3) Also a narrow piece of cloth stitched together breadthwise to make *pardahs* (screens), pedlars' bags or tents. Width 9 to 12 inches. Produced in parts of the Madras Presidency.

*Pheta*.—A turban.

*Pitambar*.—Costly dining robe for the use of Hindus both males and females.

*Pullos*.—Headings.

*Purdah*.—Curtain or screen cloth.

*Renda*.—See *Jali*.

*Rika*.—A cloth worn by women on the upper part of the body.

*Roomals*.—Handkerchiefs.

*Rumal*.—A kind of cotton handkerchief, generally of check effect, sometimes used as head-cloth or worn about the neck. Size varies from 18" to 36" square. In parts of the Madras Presidency is manufactured a special kind of rumal for use as head-wear, measuring from 80 to 104 inches square and having lace-embroidered borders.

*Sadlas*.—Coarse saris.

*Sajfas*.—Same as *Pagri* cloth.

*Salla*.—A coarse sari cloth. It is woven with coloured weft, white portions of warp meeting white portions of weft and coloured portions of warp meeting with coloured portions of weft. Yarn used is about 20s counts.

*Salu*.—Red cloth (Turkey red shade).

*Salwa*.—Narrow band used as a badge. Term used in Burma.

*Sangati*.—Literally "for presentation". One of the finest varieties of plain Muslins. See also *Abrawan*, *Shabnam* and *Sharbati*.

*Saree*.—Plain or dyed cloth of from 5 to 11 yards a pair in length worn by women in India. They are in various qualities and are sometimes interwoven with silk or artificial silk yarn.

- ✓ *Satranji*.—A large-sized cotton floor mat without pile.
- Susai*.—A specialised fabric made from coloured yarn in Madras. They are largely used by Mohammedan women.
- Talia*.—Same as *Chulki*.
- Tehband*.—A loin cloth made on primitive looms in the Punjab and generally used by Mohammedans, both men and women. It is of plain, striped or checked design with solid borders on both sides, and is made from ordinary as well as mercerised cotton. Important centres of production are Amritsar, Multan, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur.
- Teni Tope Paddar*.—Figured, solid coloured heading.
- Tortu, Pancha*.—Coarse Napkins.
- Tubada*.—A wide great coat worn by male Hindus.
- Turban*.—See *lungi*, para. 2.
- Tuwal*.—A towel; also called *Anguchia*.
- Ulba Joobba*.—The Arabian and Persian cloak worn over all other garments. Open in front, and much resembling the English boat-cloak.
- Uparni or Uparna*.—A garment half the size of a *Dhotar* worn by men over the shoulders.
- Vastram*.—A fabric of about 40" × 1½ yards used as upper cloth.
- Veshii*.—A dhoti, 45" × 7 yards (normally).
- ✓ *Zora*. A coarse cotton floor-mat.

## APPENDIX VII.

### *Consumption of Yarn by Hosiery Factories.*

Of the different branches of cotton manufacture specified in our computations, hosiery forms a very important branch. (It is very difficult, however, to obtain reliable figures regarding the total production of the hosiery industry in India.) The industry is scattered all over the country, in British India as well as States, and is both a large-scale and a small-scale industry. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics publishes figures for hosiery production in the *Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills*. The figures, however, are far from being complete or accurate, as only large factories are required to make returns, and numerous small factories in each Province or State are not accounted for.) Thus, in the year 1938-39, the total production of hosiery was represented to be 7-532 million lbs. in weight. We are informed, however, that the Madura Mills alone supplied nearly 8-52 million lbs. of cone yarn to hosiery factories in India. If we take into consideration cone yarn supplied by other mills as well as yarn in bundles as also imported hosiery yarn, we are driven to the conclusion that the official figures are inadequate. It is probable that a large proportion of the gap in statistics is due to the exclusion of small factories, but it is no less probable that the large-scale section of the industry has failed to make accurate returns to the Government.

That the gap is serious can be inferred from the following figures supplied by some of the Provincial and State Governments. These figures also are not all complete but refer to the position as it exists in some of the important centres in each case.

*Cotton hosiery production (1938-39).*

Province or State.	Respective Government's figure (in lbs.).	D. G. C. I.'s figures (in lbs.).
Mysore . . . .	139,463	....
Gwalior . . . .	232,629	569,856
Indore . . . .	103,000	(Indian States including Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior, Cambay, Rajkot, Porbandar, Kolhapur, Cochin, Sangli, Ratlam Travancore, Wankaner, Cutch, Kishangarh, Mewar and French Settlements at Pondicherry).
Hyderabad . . . .	16,700	
Madras . . . .	1,394,744+88,000 (for small factories).	1,394,744
Bihar . . . .	33,000	Nil.
C. P. and Berar . . . .	127,000	Nil.
Punjab . . . .	2,452,500 (cotton goods only).	88,568
U. P. . . . .	1,486,600	984,587

From the above figures it is apparent that the D. G. C. I.'s figures omit certain Provinces such as Bihar and C. P. and Berar altogether while in the case of the Punjab, they account for only a fraction of the production. The figures for the Indian States also seem to err on the side of under-statement. In this connection a reference to the Tariff Board Report, 1932, on the Cotton Textile Industry (para. 186) is invited. It will be seen that the position in this regard still remains the same. Bulletin No. 87 issued by the Industries Department of the Government of Bengal also indicates in the same direction. It appears that only 36 out of 125 factories

in Bengal come under the operation of the Factories Act. We have been favoured with a detailed statement of the number of bales of 400 lbs. each of cotton yarn issued by the Madura Mills from year 1930 onwards. The figures are given below :—

*Madura Mills' supply of hosiery yarn.*

Year.	Bales.	In Million lbs.	Year.	Bales.	In Million lbs.
1930 . . .	1,506	0.60	1936 . . .	14,791	5.91
1931 . . .	871	0.35	1937 . . .	20,288	8.11
1932 . . .	1,318	0.53	1938 . . .	19,642	7.85
1933 . . .	1,683	0.67	1939 . . .	26,246	10.49
1934 . . .	4,814	1.67	1940 . . .	26,277	10.51
1935 . . .	7,851	3.14			

Mr. J. M. Doak, of the Madura Mills, in a letter to us, states that (75 per cent., if not more, of the total yarn consumed by hosiery factories in India is supplied by the Madura Mills). We are not in a position to verify this statement, but can roughly say that it may be true of one or two years but cannot apply to all the years covered by our tables. For example, in 1930, Madura Mills supplied 0.6 million lbs. and in 1931 0.35 million lbs. Converting these figures for the official year 1930-31, we get 0.54 million lbs. as an approximate estimate of their supply. During the same year, the reporting factories alone, according to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, produced 1.67 million lbs. of hosiery. If we add the non-reporting factories to this, the Madura supply will be even smaller than 35 per cent. Thus the Madura percentage cannot be taken to apply to all years equally. The D. G. C. I.'s figures, on the other hand, provide a stable basis for computation and for a longer period. It may not be incorrect to assume that the reported production over a series of years has grown to the same extent as the non-reported production, in which case there must be a steady ratio between the two. The U. P. Textile Expert, Mr. Shroff, is of the opinion that in the case of the United Provinces at least the ratio of reported to non-reported hosiery production may be 40 : 60, i.e., 1 : 1½. In view of the serious gap in the Punjab figures and the importance of that Province in regard to the hosiery industry, we are inclined to assume the ratio of the reported to the non-reported production for India as a whole as 1 : 2, mainly because in Madras the smaller factories produce very little.

*Estimated hosiery production.*

Year.	D.G.C.I.'s figure.	Total estimated production.	Year.	D.G.C.I.'s figure	Total estimated production
1900-01 . . .	0.39	1.17	1920-21 . . .	0.41	1.23
1901-02 . . .	0.46	1.38	1921-22 . . .	0.36	1.08
1902-03 . . .	0.61	1.83	1922-23 . . .	0.44	1.32
1903-04 . . .	0.82	2.46	1923-24 . . .	0.55	1.65
1904-05 . . .	0.76	2.28	1924-25 . . .	0.67	2.01
1905-06 . . .	0.76	2.28	1925-26 . . .	0.87	2.61
1906-07 . . .	0.80	2.40	1926-27 . . .	0.98	2.94
1907-08 . . .	0.73	2.19	1927-28 . . .	1.21	3.63
1908-09 . . .	0.60	1.80	1928-29 . . .	1.48	4.44
1909-10 . . .	0.62	1.86	1929-30 . . .	1.92	5.76
1910-11 . . .	0.62	1.86	1930-31 . . .	1.67	5.01
1911-12 . . .	0.50	1.50	1931-32 . . .	1.97	5.91
1912-13 . . .	0.50	1.50	1932-33 . . .	2.54	7.62
1913-14 . . .	0.47	1.41	1933-34 . . .	2.34	7.02
1914-15 . . .	0.29	0.87	1934-35 . . .	4.72	14.16
1915-16 . . .	0.36	1.08	1935-36 . . .	5.30	15.90
1916-17 . . .	0.41	1.23	1936-37 . . .	6.50	19.50
1917-18 . . .	0.35	1.05	1937-38 . . .	7.50	22.50
1918-19 . . .	0.26	0.78	1938-39 . . .	7.53	22.59
1919-20 . . .	0.29	0.87	1939-40 . . .	7.89	23.67

## APPENDIX VIII.

### *A Note on the Consumption of Cotton Yarn by Powerlooms.*

The estimate of consumption of yarn by powerlooms has presented considerable difficulty. (The small-scale powerloom factories are not required to supply figures of their production under the Cotton Statistics Act.) Thus their production is not covered by the figures supplied by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The Madura Mills have kindly furnished to the Committee figures for cotton yarn supplied by them to weaving factories. It appears, however, that these figures include consumption of their yarn by large-scale factories also to some extent. Although the large-scale weaving mills in India have their own supply of yarn, when they run short of stocks, they buy from the general market. The powerlooms, no doubt, buy their yarn to a considerable extent from Madura, but their consumption of foreign yarn, especially mercerised and two-folds is equally large. Moreover, a large number of powerlooms in the Punjab, in Surat, in Mysore and elsewhere, consume silk and artificial silk yarns. To arrive at an approximate estimate of the cotton yarn consumption of powerlooms, therefore, we have had to take the total number of powerlooms devoted to production of cotton goods. Fortunately, the majority of Provinces and States have furnished statements regarding powerlooms classified according to the kind of textile used by them. These statements are pooled in the table below.

*✓ Powerlooms classified according to textile used.*

Province or State.	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Artificial silk.	Jute or any other fibre.	Mixture.	Total.
Assam . . . . .	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
Bengal . . . . .	16	..	..	..	..	..	16
Bihar . . . . .	..	..	..	104	..	..	104
Bombay . . . . .	4,225	..	1,000	1,025	..	100	6,350
C. P. and Berar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	745
Madras . . . . .	210	..	45	..	..	15	270
Orissa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab . . . . .	109	330	..	430	..	300	1,169
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. P. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda . . . . .	3	..	..	25	6	75	109
Cochin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	240	240
Indore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolhapur and the Deccan States.	1,189	..	..	..	..	122	1,311
Mysore* . . . . .	600	..	500	200	..	..	1,300
Travancore . . . . .	17	..	..	..	..	..	17
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>6,378</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>11,640</b>

\* Cotton and artificial silk combined . . . . . 800 looms.  
 Assuming  $\frac{1}{2}$  artificial silk . . . . . 200 looms.

It will appear that out of a total of 11,640 powerlooms, 6,378 powerlooms are devoted to production of cotton piecegoods. The Government of Central Provinces and Berar have not

given separate figures for each textile; also the Bombay Figures appear to be somewhat underestimated, while a number of States have not given any figures at all. For all these, therefore, we make an addition of 1,622 powerlooms so as to round off the original figure, thus bringing the total to 8,000. In addition to these, we must consider the powerlooms producing mixtures. The mixtures concerned are cloths for which the mixture is either in the warp or weft. We assume that on the average such powerlooms use 90 per cent. cotton and 10 per cent. mixture, or in other words, so far as cotton yarn consumption is concerned, 100 such looms are equivalent to 90 looms consuming cotton only. From the table above it will be seen that there are at present 852 powerlooms using mixtures. We round off this figure to 1,000 so as to account for the possible omissions. Thus using the above ratio, the equivalent of this in terms of cotton-using powerlooms would be 900 powerlooms. Thus we can say that the total of powerlooms using cotton yarn is approximately 8,900.

The next question to decide is the consumption of cotton yarn per loom per annum. The estimates of cotton cloth production by powerlooms have been supplied by the Governments of certain Provinces and States. From these we get the following averages of annual consumption of cotton yarn per loom :—

*Consumption of cotton yarn per annum per powerloom.*

	Lbs.
Punjab . . . . .	566.3
C. P. and Berar . . . . .	695.8
Ichalkaranji . . . . .	1,080.0
Mysore . . . . .	3,780.0

The Mysore figure appears to be an impossibility, while as regards the first two Provinces it is not known whether the production is a full-time, annual consumption. The Ichalkaranji figure, however, seems to be nearer the mark. In the course of evidence, 1,000 lbs. per annum was considered to be a good average by some witnesses. We, therefore, take this as the basic average. Accordingly, for the year 1938-39, the total powerloom consumption may be estimated at 8,900,000 lbs.

The next question to be decided is regarding the approximate consumption of yarn by powerlooms in the years prior to the year of our estimate, *viz.*, 1938-39. It appears that the small-scale powerloom factory, devoted to the production of cotton piecegoods, is more or less a recent phenomenon dating from the years of the last depression. In the depression, when the cotton mills curtailed production and, in some cases, went into liquidation, small capitaliste in the neighbourhood of important mill centres purchased discarded looms second-hand and commenced weaving operations. Their growth from then onwards was phenomenal, because they combined the advantages of the handloom as well as of the large-scale machine. Thus, it would not be wrong to assume that prior to 1930-31, the consumption of cotton yarn by powerlooms was negligible. We, therefore, have to calculate figures backwards from 1938-39 up to 1930-31. In this connection the Madura Mills have kindly supplied to us certain figures for cotton yarn sold by them to weaving factories. This yarn is no doubt sold by them largely to powerloom factories; it is not possible, however, to say how much of it goes to powerlooms and how much to the mills, nor is it necessary for our purpose to do so. We feel that the rate of the progress of the small-scale powerloom industry can be fairly gauged by the rate of the growth of sales of cotton yarn by the above-mentioned group of mills to weaving factories. Madura Mills' figures are for calendar years. We, therefore, have converted them into figures for official years, adding one-fourth of the figure for each succeeding year to three-fourths of that of the preceding one. On that basis, we compute the figures for powerloom consumption of cotton yarn as follows :—

*Cotton yarn consumption by powerlooms.*

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Madura yarn supplied to weaving mills (in bales).	127	439	936	1,965	2,384	2,848	3,141	3,281	3,906
Cotton yarn consumption by powerlooms (in million lbs.).	0.8	1.0	2.1	4.5	5.4	6.5	7.2	7.6	8.9

In the above table, we have calculated backwards the probable consumption of cotton yarn by powerlooms, taking 8.9 million lbs. in 1938-39 as the starting-point, and assuming that the rate of growth was commensurate with that of sales of yarn by Madura mills. It will appear also that prior to 1930-31, the consumption of yarn by powerlooms was almost negligible.

## APPENDIX IX.

*Cotton Yarn Consumption by Jute Mills.*

This is a small item, but nonetheless one of growing importance lately. The jute mills require cotton yarn for various purposes which they get mainly from the Madura Mills. The Madura Mills have kindly supplied to us the figure for yarn sold by them to jute mills during the period 1930-40. The figures supplied were for calendar years, and it has been necessary to convert them into figures for official years. (We have also added another 25 per cent. for cotton yarn supplied to jute mills by other spinning mills in the country.)

*Cotton Yarn Consumption by Jute Mills.*

(In million lbs.).

Year.	Madura Mills' sales to Jute mills.	Additional 25 per cent. for other spinning mills.	Total.	Year.	Madura Mills' sales to Jute mills.	Additional 25 per cent. for other spinning mills.	Total.
1930-31	0-0967	0-0242	0-1209	1935-36	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
1931-32	0-1380	0-0345	0-1725	1936-37	0-2003	0-0501	0-2504
1932-33	0-1189	0-0297	0-1486	1937-38	0-5517	0-1379	0-6896
1933-34	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	1938-39	0-6185	0-1546	0-7731
1934-35	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	1939-40	0-9028	0-2257	1-1285

It will be seen that the years 1933-34 to 1935-36 show little or no consumption. This has been due to the fact that during these years the jute industry was going through a period of depression.



## APPENDIX X.

*Cotton Yarn used in the production of Fishing Nets.*

No figures are available for the total quantity of yarn consumed in the production of fishing nets. A reference on this point was made to the Provincial and State Governments and we have received the following estimates from some of them :—

*Some Estimates of the quantity of cotton yarn used in fishing nets.*

	(In million lbs.)
Assam .. .	0·009
Bengal . . .	1·020
Bihar . . .	0·001
Madras . . .	1·459
Punjab . . .	0·002
Cochin . . .	0·200
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>2·691</b>

It may not be incorrect to assume that 75 per cent. of the above quantity of cotton yarn is consumed in other maritime and inland areas, which would bring our total estimate to 4·7 million lbs. We have also made enquiries from the fishing trade and we have been told that on the average a fisherman makes three nets of cotton yarn per year, two of which require about 2½ lbs. of cotton yarn of 22s or 24s each and one of the same counts, a little bigger than the other two, would require about 4 lbs. of yarn. Thus we assume 9 lbs. per annum as the average consumption of a fisherman. We have referred to the Censuses of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 for the number of persons engaged in fishing. We assume that 50 per cent. of these were owners of nets and accordingly arrive at the following computations :—

*Cotton yarn used in fishing.*

Census year.	Number of persons engaged in fishing.	Yarn consumed in lbs.	Census year.	Number of persons engaged in fishing.	Yarn consumed in lbs.
1901 . . .	578,558	2,603,511	1921 . . .	706,594	3,179,673
1911 . . .	831,746	3,742,857	1931 . . .	967,880	4,355,460

We assume that the figure for 1901 applies to the entire period of 1900-01 to 1909-10 ; that for 1911 to the period 1910-11 to 1919-20 ; that for 1921 to the period 1920-21 to 1929-30 ; and that for 1931 to the years 1930-31 onwards. It will be noticed, by the way, that the 1931 figure, viz., 4·35 million lbs. corresponds closely to the independent estimate arrived at for 1938-39 from the figures supplied by the Provincial and State Governments, viz., 4·7 million lbs. We could have graded the figures for the intercensal years on the basis of intercensal population of fishermen, but felt that such nicety would not make any material difference in the final result, besides involving us in some demographic speculation.

## APPENDIX XI.

*Consumption of Cotton Yarn for the manufacture of Cotton Rope and Twine.*

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah of Bombay estimates that about  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the total quantity of yarn produced in India is available for cotton rope and twine. For 1938-39, this would amount to about 9.75 million lbs. There is another estimate which seems nearer the truth, coming from the same source, that the making of cotton rope and twine uses up 25 per cent. of the yarn produced in India under counts, 4s, 5s and 6s. The total production of yarn in these counts for each year in the period 1900-39 is given below :—

(In million lbs.)			(In million lbs.)		
Year	Production of Yarn in counts 4s—6s in India.	25 per cent. of column 2.	Year.	Production of Yarn in counts 4s—6s in India.	25 per cent. of column 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1900-01 .	8.5	2.1	1920-21 .	13.7	3.4
1901-02 .	15.4	3.8	1921-22 .	16.8	4.2
1902-03 .	16.6	4.2	1922-23 .	17.1	4.3
1903-04 .	15.3	3.8	1923-24 .	15.8	3.9
1904-05 .	14.4	3.6	1924-25 .	18.3	4.6
1905-06 .	16.3	4.1	1925-26 .	18.5	4.6
1906-07 .	18.5	4.6	1926-27 .	20.4	5.1
1907-08 .	23.1	5.8	1927-28 .	20.1	5.0
1908-09 .	20.5	5.1	1928-29 .	17.3	4.3
1909-10 .	16.7	4.2	1929-30 .	21.1	5.3
1910-11 .	15.0	3.7	1930-31 .	20.3	5.1
1911-12 .	14.5	3.6	1931-32 .	19.2	4.8
1912-13 .	14.4	3.6	1932-33 .	18.5	4.6
1913-14 .	14.5	3.6	1933-34 .	19.5	4.9
1914-15 .	17.0	4.3	1934-35 .	20.0	5.0
1915-16 .	20.6	5.2	1935-36 .	19.3	4.8
1916-17 .	15.3	3.8	1936-37 .	20.1	5.0
1917-18 .	13.3	3.3	1937-38 .	22.2	5.6
1918-19 .	14.5	3.6	1938-39 .	23.7	5.9
1919-20 .	12.6	3.2	1939-40 .	19.8	4.9

## APPENDIX XII.

*Consumption of Yarn for Cotton Tape, Niwar, etc.*

Under this head are included all sorts of cotton tapes, cords, *niwar*s, etc., and the goods correspond to the heading "Miscellaneous" in the figures published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in the *Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in India*. The D. G. C. I.'s figures, however, include only the production of factories required by the law to supply figures. We have assumed that an equal quantity is produced in factories outside the operation of the Factories Act and made by hand by private producers, the total estimated quantity of yarn consumed on this account is given in Appendix XVII to which a reference may be made.

## APPENDIX XIII.

*Cotton Yarn consumed in the making of Cotton Braids.*

In this connection reference may be made to the Tariff Board Report, 1932, on the Cotton Textile Industry (p. 181). The Tariff Board estimated the then production in India at 150,000 lbs. per annum and the imported quantity at 200,000 lbs. In 1934, protection was given to this branch of the industry, and in consequence, of late, imports have dwindled to almost nothing. No figures for the production of braids in the country are, however, available. We have, therefore, based our estimate on the figures supplied by some of the Provinces and States. The following figures may be taken as referring to the year 1938-39 :—

	Estimated quantity of yarn used in cotton braids.
	Lbs.
Bihar . . .	4,000
Punjab . . .	544,400
Baroda . . .	10,138
TOTAL . . .	558,538

If we make an allowance of another 0.64 million lbs., a quantity equivalent to that produced in the Punjab, for the rest of India, we get a total of about 1.2 million lbs. It may be assumed that prior to 1931-32 production of cotton braids in the country was of a negligible order. The industry no doubt got a sudden spurt of increase in 1934-35. We assume that till then production stood at the same figure as in 1931-32 and from then onwards increased by equal proportions every year. Thus we arrive at the figures of 0.2 million, 0.2 million, 0.2 million, 0.4 million, 0.6 million, 0.8 million, 1 million and 1.2 millions for the years 1931-32 to 1938-39.

## APPENDIX XIV.

*Cotton Yarn consumed in Cotton Sewing, Darning, Embroidery and other sundry trades.*

A considerable quantity of cotton yarn is consumed in cotton sewing, darning, crochet and embroidery work, as also in different trades and industries, such as the manufacture of lamp wicks, bandages, pyjama cords, garland and bouquet making, toy manufacture, leather manufacture, electrical industry, book-binding, cloth-button manufacture, etc. Since the grant of protection, quite a lot of small factories are engaged in producing these types of threads from the Indian mill-spun yarn, and imports of sewing and darning threads have somewhat fallen during the last five or six years. Of course, the imports of sewing and darning thread are not included in our figure for yarn, as they do not fall under the category, "twist and yarn" in the official import figures; but the fact remains that a considerable quantity of such thread is produced from mill-spun yarn, and also that in some of the minor trades, mill-spun yarn is directly used. In this connection a reference was made to the Provinces and States, some of which have supplied the following figures:—

*Consumption of thread.*

(In million lbs.).

	Cotton, sewing and darning.	Crochet and embroidery.
Assam . . . . .	0-000500	0-000500
Bihar . . . . .	0-010000	Nil.
Orissa . . . . .	0-008537	0-002935
Punjab . . . . .	0-450000	0-900000
Baroda . . . . .	0-058000	Nil.
Cochin . . . . .	0-005000	Nil.
TOTAL . . . . .	0-532037	0-903435

From the above figures, it would appear that for cotton sewing, darning, crochet and embroidery work, total yarn consumed in the Provinces and States, mentioned in the table, amounts to 1-435 million lbs. Important producing Provinces like Bombay, Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces have not supplied us with figures. If we assume that the quantity produced in these Provinces and the rest of India amounts to twice as much as above, the total quantity would be 4-296 million lbs. It will be seen that this figure corresponds closely with independent estimates which are made by us and explained below.

These articles are mainly used by tailors, dressmakers, shoe-makers, and for the manufacture of padded quilts, cloths, *razais*, mattresses and pillows. In Northern India, padded quilts and *razais* are used to a large extent by the rich and poor alike, while pillows are used all over India. Ordinarily, the *dhunia* (who cards the cotton and stitches the pillow cases, etc.), uses threads in the form of balls of 2 oz. each. We have been told that two such balls, i.e., 4 oz. are used per head and we assume that 10 per cent. of the total population use these articles. Thus, the consumption of cotton yarn on this account would be as follows:—

*A.—Quilts, Razais, etc.*

Census year.	Population.	10% × 4 oz. Lbs.
1901 . . . . .	294-4 mn. . . . .	2-9 mn. × 4/16 = 0-7 mn.
1911 . . . . .	315-2 mn. . . . .	3-2 mn. × 4/16 = 0-8 mn.
1921 . . . . .	318-9 mn. . . . .	3-2 mn. × 4/16 = 0-8 mn.
1931 . . . . .	352-8 mn. . . . .	3-5 mn. × 4/16 = 0-9 mn.

The four Censuses also contain figures for the total number of tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners. We are told that they generally use ball threads in packets of 14 oz. per bundle and 2 such packets are used per worker per annum. Thus, we have calculated the total quantity of thread required by them by multiplying the total number of actual workers engaged in these trades by 1.75 (the weight in lbs. of two packets). The figures are reproduced below :—

*B.—Tailors, Milliners, etc.*

Year	Number of workers	The weight in Lbs. of two packets.	Total in million lbs.
1901	0.559 million	× 1.75	= 0.978
1911	0.637 million	× 1.75	= 1.115
1921	0.577 million	× 1.75	= 1.012
1931	0.719 million	× 1.75	= 1.258

The boots and shoes industry is an important one in India. It is reported that the workers generally use yarn in balls of 2 oz. each and 2 such balls are used per worker per month. The average consumption per annum would, therefore, amount to 24 balls of 2 oz. or 3 lbs. per annum. We have calculated the total consumption on this account by reference to the Census figures for the number of actual workers engaged in the boots and shoe making trade as under :—

*C.—Boot and Shoe Makers.*

Census year.	Boots and shoe makers (In mn.).	Total quantity of thread at 3 lbs. per worker. (In mn. lbs.).	Census year.	Boots and shoe makers (In mn.).	Total quantity of thread at 3 lbs. per worker. (In mn. lbs.).
1901 . .	0.853	2.559	1921 . .	0.860	2.580
1911 . .	0.832	2.496	1931 . .	0.852	2.556

We add up the consumption of thread under the three groups A, B, and C above, and arrive at the following :—

1901 . . . . .	4.3 million lbs.	1921 . . . . .	4.4 million lbs.
1911 . . . . .	4.4 million lbs.	1931 . . . . .	4.8 million lbs.

For sundry trades enumerated at the beginning of this Appendix, we make a further allowance of 10 per cent. in addition to the above quantities; this allowance would amount to 0.4 million lbs. for all the Census years. We assume that the figure for 1901 holds good for ten years commencing with 1900-01, the 1911 figure for the next following ten years and so on.

After having arrived at the above figures, we have now to subtract from the figure of each year the net imports of "thread, sewing or darning" for the year, because such imports, as stated already, are not included in our total for imported yarn. These net imports are given below for all years from 1900-01 onwards.

TABLE 13.—*Net Imports of Sewing or Darning Thread into India.*

Year.	Net Imports of thread (in million lbs.).	Year.	Net imports of thread (in million lbs.).
1900-01 . . .	0.64	1920-21 . . .	1.24
1901-02 . . .	0.73	1921-22 . . .	0.71
1902-03 . . .	0.94	1922-23 . . .	0.97
1903-04 . . .	0.80	1923-24 . . .	1.25
1904-05 . . .	0.94	1924-25 . . .	1.19
1905-06 . . .	1.04	1925-26 . . .	1.83
1906-07 . . .	1.02	1926-27 . . .	1.79
1907-08 . . .	1.09	1927-28 . . .	2.05
1908-09 . . .	0.96	1928-29 . . .	1.77
1909-10 . . .	1.07	1929-30 . . .	2.11
1910-11 . . .	1.12	1930-31 . . .	1.74
1911-12 . . .	1.38	1931-32 . . .	1.65
1912-13 . . .	1.48	1932-33 . . .	1.90
1913-14 . . .	1.40	1933-34 . . .	1.75
1914-15 . . .	1.02	1934-35 . . .	2.12
1915-16 . . .	1.59	1935-36 . . .	1.88
1916-17 . . .	1.90	1936-37 . . .	2.38
1917-18 . . .	1.49	1937-38 . . .	1.36
1918-19 . . .	1.02	1938-39 . . .	1.25
1919-20 . . .	0.59		

Thus to sum up, we add up the three figures for (A) quilts, *razais*, etc., (B) Tailors, milliners, etc., and (C) Boots and shoe makers, etc., for each year. Next, we make an additional allowance of 10 per cent. on this for sundry trades. Finally, we subtract from the total the net imports of thread during each year, and arrive at the final figures which are entered in the column for "cotton sewing, darning, etc.," in Appendix XVII.

## ✓ APPENDIX XV.

### *Relation between Weight of Yarn, Yardage of Cloth and Weight of Cloth.*

In this Appendix we propose to discuss briefly the relation between weight of yarn, yardage of cloth and weight of cloth in regard to both handloom and mill production. This matter is of some importance as comparison between the two industries can be on the basis not only of yarn but also of weight and yardage of cloth produced.

*Mill-made cloth.*—The Industrial Commission in 1918 accepted the ratio of 100 lbs. of yarn to 112 lbs. of mill-made cloth. In 1932, before the Tariff Board, the Bombay Millowners' Association suggested that in view of the mills producing considerable quantities of cloth of finer counts of yarn, the ratio would be nearer 110 lbs. of cloth to 100 lbs. of yarn. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, in their memorandum submitted to us, have stated that in the year 1938-39 one lb. of cotton yarn yielded on the average 6.30 yards of cloth, and that 5.74 yards of cloth produced in Ahmedabad mills would weigh one lb. This means that 100 lbs. of yarn would yield  $\frac{100 \times 6.30}{5.74}$  or 109.75 lbs. of cloth. Since all the mills are going over to finer counts recently, we think (it would be correct to take the ratio of 110 lbs. of mill-made cloth to 100 lbs. of yarn as more nearly correct for recent years.) Accordingly, in converting the figures for the weight of mill-made cloth into figures for the weight of yarn consumed by mills in Appendix XVI, we have taken the ratio of 112 lbs. of cloth to 100 lbs. of yarn as applicable to all years from 1900-01 to 1930-31, and for the following years we have accepted the ratio of 110 lbs. of cloth to 100 lbs. of yarn.

The ratio between yardage of cloth and weight of cloth based on an earlier estimate and computed by dividing total yardage by total weight, as shown in the production figures supplied by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence was 4.27 yards of cloth to 1 lb. of cloth. In recent years, however, owing to the tendency of mills to produce finer goods, the ratio has been rising continuously, and during the last six or seven years has hovered round 4.78 yards cloth : 1 lb. cloth. Thus, we accept the ratio of 4.27 yards cloth : 1 lb. cloth for the period 1900-01 to 1930-31, and the ratio 4.78 yards cloth : 1 lb. cloth for the succeeding years. (See Appendices XIX and XX).

The relation between the yardage of cloth and weight of yarn has been calculated by taking into consideration the ratios between the weight of cloth and the weight of yarn, and the yardage of cloth and the weight of cloth. Thus, up to 1930-31, we have accepted the ratio of 112 lbs. cloth : 100 lbs. yarn.

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} 100 \text{ lbs. of yarn} &= 112 \text{ lb. of mill-made cloth,} \\ &= 112 \times 4.27 \text{ yards of mill-made cloth,} \\ &= 478.24 \text{ yards.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 1 \text{ lb. of yarn} = 4.78 \text{ yards of mill-made cloth.}$$

Similarly, for the years following 1931-32, we have accepted the basis of 110 lbs. of cloth : 100 lbs. of yarn and the ratio of 4.78 yards of cloth to 1 lb. of cloth. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} 100 \text{ lbs. of yarn} &= 110 \text{ lbs. of mill-made cloth,} \\ &= 110 \times 4.78 \text{ yards of mill-made cloth,} \\ &= 525.8 \text{ yards of mill-made cloth.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 1 \text{ lb. of yarn} = 5.26 \text{ yards of mill-made cloth.}$$

*Handloom cloth.*—Mr. Robertson, in the *Review of Trade* for 1904-05, estimated that the total production of handloom cloth was double that of the mills. Mill production of cloth in the year was 670.0 million yards corresponding to 158.7 million lbs. of yarn. Thus, handloom production would amount to 317.4 million lbs. of yarn or 1,340 million yards of cloth. It would appear from this that in his opinion there would be a ratio of 1 lb. yarn : 4.17 yards cloth for both mills and handlooms. Mr. Raoji B. Patel, in the First Industrial Conference, however, freshly computed the figures for handloom production, stating that 1,645 million yards of handloom cloth were produced from 317.4 million lbs. of yarn, which suggested a ratio of 1 lb. yarn : 5.18 yards cloth, for handlooms. Mr. R. D. Bell, in his *Notes on the Indian Textile Industry with Special Reference to Hand Weaving* (p. 2), assumes that 1 lb. of cotton yarn yields on the average 4 yards of handloom cloth. He has not stated any grounds for taking this ratio except that the bulk of handloom cloth is coarse. The Tariff Board, in their Report on the Cotton Textile Industry, 1932 (p. 39), expressed the view that "4 yards per pound of yarn is too high an average for the handloom industry, in which . . . . . at least 80 per cent. of the cloth is woven from the coarser counts of yarn," and that "the average yardage of cloth per pound is nearer 3 than 4." It is obvious that all these estimates were based upon mere guess-work, as not even approximate data as to the quantity of yarn used by the handloom weavers and the total yardage or weight of hand-woven cloth were available.

In the table below, we reproduce figures supplied by some of the Provincial and State Governments regarding the quantities of Indian mill yarn, imported mill yarn, and handspun yarn, used in handloom production as well as the total amounts of cotton cloth, woven on handlooms. It will appear that, for the Provinces and States supplying the data, the total of Indian



mill yarn is 286.56 million lbs., that of imported yarn is 26.81 million lbs., and that of hand-spun yarn is 49.34 million lbs. At the same time the total quantity of handloom cotton cloth produced in the same Provinces and States, amounts to 1580.62 million yards. Thus, if we take this latter figure for all kinds of cloth and divide it by the total quantity of mill and hand-spun yarn used, the average ratio is 4.36 yards cloth : 1 lb. yarn. But if we deduct 148.02 million yards for 49.34 million lbs. of hand-spun yarn (assuming a ratio of 3 yards : 1 lb. in the case of the coarse cloth woven from hand-spun yarn), the balance of 1432.80 million yards will correspond to the total of Indian mill yarn and imported mill yarn, viz., 313.37 million lbs. For mill yarn, therefore, the average ratio will be 4.57 yards : 1 lb. These ratios refer to the year 1938-39, and have been based upon figures collected by the Provincial and State Governments after detailed enquiries.

*Relation between Weight of Yarn and Yardage of Handloom Cloth produced in some of the Provinces and States.*

Province or State.	Indian mill-yarn (Mn. lbs.).	Imported yarn (Mn. lbs.).	Handspun yarn (Mn. lbs.)	Total cotton cloth produced (Mn. yards).
Assam . . . . .	5.70	0.54	0.48	31.60
Bengal . . . . .	25.06	4.41	0.17	148.21
Bihar . . . . .	18.20	0.25	0.50	76.00
Bombay . . . . .	39.83	3.83	3.09	174.24
C. P. . . . .	21.35	0.29	0.12	103.17
Madras . . . . .	83.42	5.83	0.82	407.03
Orissa . . . . .	14.43	0.24	0.06	56.18
Punjab . . . . .	23.58	1.19	35.38	228.00
U. P. . . . .	43.05	1.65	6.61	255.13
Hyderabad . . . . .	9.50	7.93	0.30	76.61
Deccan States . . . . .	0.89	0.61	1.17	13.19
Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	1.55	0.04	0.74	11.46
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>286.56</b>	<b>26.81</b>	<b>49.34</b>	<b>1,580.82</b>

In regard to the relation between the weight of yarn and the weight of cloth, we have found in our tours in Madras, Bengal and Bihar, that the cotton yarn is given to handloom weavers by weight and the same weight of cloth is generally received back. In the course of evidence, this fact was explained by witnesses who stated that the wastage of yarn in course of the preparatory processes was negligible and also that the additional weight given to the cloth by sizing the warp was equally insignificant. Therefore, the wastage of yarn is offset against any additional weight obtained by the cloth due to sizing, and the ratio of 100 lbs. of cotton yarn for 100 lbs. of hand-woven cloth, is assumed by the trade in these Provinces. However, in most of the Provinces, we have found that on some types of cloth either a small amount of starch is added to the weft yarn or a small quantity of a starchy solution is applied to the cloth after a few inches are woven to give it a stiff appearance. Considering that this additional starch is applied in excess of the quantity of starch given to the warps, it is bound to affect the size retention percentage of the final cloth. The size applied to the warp is squeezed thoroughly by hand, but still a small percentage is retained by the cloth and the application of size on the weft tends to give an additional weight to the cloth. This addition of starch together with the amount of size retained on the cloth cannot exceed 5 per cent. The amount of wastage of yarn in the handloom industry is very small and differs from place to place. But taking the figures supplied by all Provinces and States, we find that the average may safely be fixed at 3 per cent. (With a 3 per cent. wastage in yarn and a 5 per cent. increase in weight on account of addition of starch, we get a ratio of 102 lbs. of hand-woven cloth for every 100 lbs. of cotton yarn)

The third ratio, viz., that between the weight of cloth and the yardage of cloth can be found out by using the above two ratios. Thus, 1 lb. of yarn = 4.57 yards of cloth. So, 100 lbs. of yarn = 457 yards of cloth = 102 lbs. of cloth. Hence, 1 lb. of cloth = 457/102 yards of cloth, or 4.48 yards of cloth.

(It may be pointed out here that the ratio of the yardage of cloth to the weight of yarn has no definite meaning so long as one does not know the width of the cloth produced, the counts of yarn used, and the number of reeds and picks per inch.) Again, in the absence of similar details for handloom as well as mill production, regarding the amount of size retention, the number of picks and reeds, the ratio of the weight of yarn to weight of cloth is also equally without any scientific significance. But since this method of rough estimation has been accepted by very competent authorities, we have been left with no option but to follow the system laid down. Besides, for arriving at comparative results for the two branches of the textile industry, there is no other known method. Hence we have computed the ratios afresh by reference to the relevant facts and figures and attempted to modify the earlier estimates as far as possible.

## APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the "free yarn" available for sale.

(In million lbs.)

Year.	Imports of yarn.	Indian mill production of yarn.	Total of previous two columns.	Exports including re-exports of yarn by land and sea.	Balance of yarn available for consumption in India (Col. 4 minus Col. 5).	Cloth produced in Indian mills (weight).	Yarn consumed by mills (approximate equivalent at 112 lbs. cloth = 100 lbs. yarn (up to 1930-31); 110 lbs. cloth = 100 lbs. yarn after 1931-32).	"Free yarn" available for sale (Col. 6 minus Col. 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1900-01	33	353	388	127	261	99	88	173
1901-02	38	573	611	285	326	119	106	220
1902-03	34	576	610	261	349	122	109	240
1903-04	28	579	607	265	342	136	121	221
1904-05	31	578	609	261	348	156	139	209
1905-06	46	681	727	310	417	162	145	272
1906-07	38	654	692	256	436	165	147	289
1907-08	37	638	675	230	445	188	168	277
1908-09	42	658	700	249	451	192	171	280
1909-10	40	628	668	240	428	228	204	224
1910-11	33	610	643	195	448	244	218	230
1911-12	42	625	667	168	499	266	238	261
1912-13	50	688	738	224	514	285	254	260
1913-14	44	683	727	215	512	274	245	267
1914-15	43	652	695	152	543	276	246	297
1915-16	40	722	762	200	562	351	313	249
1916-17	30	681	711	201	510	376	336	174
1917-18	19	661	680	143	537	379	338	199
1918-19	38	615	653	105	548	347	310	238

## APPENDIX XVI—contd.

Statement showing the "free yarn" available for sale—contd.

(In million lbs.)

Year.	Imports of yarn.	Indian mill production of yarn.	Total of previous two columns.	Exports including re-exports of yarn by land and sea.	Balance of yarn available for consumption in India (Col. 4 minus Col. 5).	Cloth produced in Indian mills (weight).	Yarn consumed by mills (approximate equivalent at 112 lbs. cloth=100 lbs. yarn (up to 1930-31); 110 lbs. cloth =100 lbs. yarn after 1931-32.	"Free yarn" available for sale (Col. 6 minus Col. 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1919-20	15	636	651	169	482	382	341	141
1920-21	47	660	707	133	574	366	327	247
1921-22	57	694	751	142	609	402	359	250
1922-23	59	706	765	117	648	403	360	288
1923-24	45	617	662	86	576	398	355	221
1924-25	56	719	775	96	679	454	405	274
1925-26	52	686	738	83	655	460	411	244
1926-27	49	807	856	55	801	531	474	327
1927-28	52	809	861	36	825	556	496	329
1928-29	44	648	692	36	656	436	389	267
1929-30	44	834	878	38	840	552	493	347
1930-31	29	867	896	36	860	581	519	341
1931-32	32	966	998	33	965	661	601	364
1932-33	45	1,016	1,061	27	1,034	686	624	410
1933-34	32	921	953	25	928	637	579	349
1934-35	34	1,001	1,035	21	1,014	722	656	358
1935-36	45	1,059	1,104	18	1,086	746	678	408
1936-37	29	1,051	1,080	19	1,061	764	695	366
1937-38	22	1,161	1,183	36	1,147	843	766	381
1938-39	36	1,303	1,339	34	1,305	899	817	488
1939-40	41	1,235	1,276	27	1,249	854	776	473

## APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the yarn "available" to the handloom industry as a residual balance.

Year.	"Free yarn "	Group I.			Group II.					Net balance for handloom.
		Power-looms.	Hosiery.	Jute mills.	Fishing nets.	Cotton rope and twine.	Cotton tape niwar, etc.	Cotton braids.	Cotton sewing, darning, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1900-01	173	(a)	1.2	(a)	2.6	2.1	1.4	(a)	4.1	161.6
1901-02	220	..	1.4	..	2.6	3.8	1.4	..	4.0	208.8
1902-03	240	..	1.8	..	2.6	4.2	1.4	..	3.8	228.2
1903-04	221	..	2.4	..	2.6	3.8	1.6	..	3.9	208.7
1904-05	249	..	2.3	..	2.6	3.6	2.4	..	3.8	234.3
1905-06	272	..	2.3	..	2.6	4.1	1.0	..	3.7	258.3
1906-07	289	..	2.4	..	2.6	4.6	0.3	..	3.7	275.4
1907-08	277	..	2.2	..	2.6	5.3	0.2	..	3.6	262.6
1908-09	280	..	1.8	..	2.6	5.1	0.2	..	3.8	266.5
1909-10	224	..	1.9	..	2.6	4.2	0.3	..	3.6	211.4
1910-11	230	..	1.9	..	3.7	3.7	0.1	..	3.6	217.0
1911-12	261	..	1.5	..	3.7	3.6	0.1	..	3.4	248.7
1912-13	260	..	1.5	..	3.7	3.6	0.2	..	3.3	247.7
1913-14	267	..	1.4	..	3.7	3.6	0.2	..	3.4	254.7
1914-15	297	..	0.9	..	3.7	4.3	0.3	..	3.8	284.0
1915-16	249	..	1.1	..	3.7	5.2	0.6	..	3.2	235.3
1916-17	174	..	1.2	..	3.7	3.8	1.0	..	2.9	161.4
1917-18	199	..	1.1	..	3.7	3.3	3.3	..	3.3	185.3
1918-19	238	..	0.8	..	3.7	3.6	3.7	..	3.7	222.5
1919-20	141	..	0.9	..	3.7	3.2	2.5	..	4.2	126.5
1920-21	247	..	1.2	..	3.2	3.4	2.8	..	3.6	232.8
1921-22	250	..	1.1	..	3.2	4.2	2.9	..	4.1	234.5
1922-23	238	..	1.8	..	3.2	4.3	4.4	..	3.8	271.0
1923-24	221	..	1.7	..	3.2	3.9	4.5	..	3.5	204.2
1924-25	274	..	2.0	..	3.2	4.6	7.9	..	3.6	252.7
1925-26	244	..	2.6	..	3.2	4.6	7.5	..	3.0	223.1
1926-27	327	..	2.9	..	3.2	5.1	8.6	..	3.0	304.2
1927-28	329	..	3.6	..	3.2	5.0	11.7	..	2.8	302.7
1928-29	267	..	4.4	..	3.2	4.3	8.8	..	3.0	243.3
1929-30	347	..	5.3	..	3.2	5.1	9.6	..	2.7	320.6
1930-31	341	0.3	5.0	0.1	4.4	4.3	8.5	..	3.6	314.3
1931-32	364	1.0	5.9	0.2	4.4	4.3	10.7	0.2	3.7	333.1
1932-33	410	2.1	7.6	0.1	4.4	4.6	7.8	0.2	3.4	379.8
1933-34	349	4.5	7.0	(a)	4.4	4.9	9.0	0.2	3.5	315.5
1934-35	358	5.4	14.2	..	4.4	5.0	11.5	0.4	3.2	313.9
1935-36	408	6.5	14.4	..	4.4	4.8	11.3	0.6	3.4	362.6
1936-37	366	7.2	17.9	0.3	4.4	5.0	11.2	0.8	2.9	316.3
1937-38	381	7.6	22.5	0.7	4.4	5.6	12.0	1.0	3.9	323.3
1938-39	488	8.9	22.6	0.8	4.4	5.9	14.4	1.2	4.0	425.3

(a) As from this date and up to the year for which figures are given later, the amount of yarn is nil or negligible.

## APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the estimated cotton cloth production of the handloom industry.

Year.	Net balance of yarn available to handlooms (million lbs.)	Cloth produced on handlooms.	
		(In million yards)— at { 1 lb. yarn=4 yds. up to 1930-31. 1 lb. yarn=4.57 yds. from 1931-32.	(In million lbs.) 100 lbs. yarn= 102 lbs. cloth.
1	2	3	4
1900-01 . . . . .	161.6	646.4	164.8
1901-02 . . . . .	206.8	827.2	210.9
1902-03 . . . . .	226.2	904.8	230.7
1903-04 . . . . .	206.7	826.8	210.8
1904-05 . . . . .	234.3	937.2	239.0
1905-06 . . . . .	258.3	1,033.2	263.5
1906-07 . . . . .	275.4	1,101.6	280.9
1907-08 . . . . .	262.6	1,050.4	267.9
1908-09 . . . . .	266.5	1,066.0	271.8
1909-10 . . . . .	211.4	845.6	215.6
1910-11 . . . . .	217.0	868.0	221.3
1911-12 . . . . .	248.7	994.8	253.7
1912-13 . . . . .	247.7	990.8	252.3
1913-14 . . . . .	254.7	1,018.8	259.8
1914-15 . . . . .	284.0	1,136.0	289.7
1915-16 . . . . .	235.8	943.2	240.5
1916-17 . . . . .	161.4	645.6	164.6
1917-18 . . . . .	185.3	741.2	189.0
1918-19 . . . . .	222.5	890.0	227.0
1919-20 . . . . .	126.5	506.0	129.0
1920-21 . . . . .	232.8	931.2	237.5
1921-22 . . . . .	234.5	938.0	239.2
1922-23 . . . . .	271.0	1,084.0	276.4
1923-24 . . . . .	204.2	816.8	209.3
1924-25 . . . . .	252.7	1,010.8	257.8
1925-26 . . . . .	222.1	888.4	226.5
1926-27 . . . . .	304.2	1,216.8	310.8
1927-28 . . . . .	302.7	1,210.8	308.8
1928-29 . . . . .	243.3	973.2	248.2
1929-30 . . . . .	320.6	1,282.4	327.0
1930-31 . . . . .	314.3	1,257.2	320.6
1931-32 . . . . .	333.1	1,522.3	339.8
1932-33 . . . . .	379.8	1,735.7	387.4
1933-34 . . . . .	315.5	1,441.8	321.8
1934-35 . . . . .	313.9	1,434.5	320.2
1935-36 . . . . .	362.6	1,657.1	369.9
1936-37 . . . . .	316.3	1,445.5	322.6
1937-38 . . . . .	323.3	1,477.0	329.8
1938-39 . . . . .	425.8	1,945.9	434.3

## APPENDIX XIX.

*Annual production of cotton cloth in India (in million yds.\*).*

Year.	Indian mill production.	Percentage of total production.	Handloom production.	Percentage of total production.	Total production.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1900-01 . . . . .	420.6	39.4	646.4	60.6	1,067.0
1901-02 . . . . .	506.7	38.0	827.2	62.0	1,333.9
1902-03 . . . . .	521.0	36.5	904.8	63.5	1,425.8
1903-04 . . . . .	578.4	41.2	826.8	58.8	1,405.2
1904-05 . . . . .	664.4	41.5	937.2	58.5	1,601.6
1905-06 . . . . .	693.1	40.2	1,033.2	59.8	1,726.3
1906-07 . . . . .	702.7	38.9	1,101.6	61.1	1,804.3
1907-08 . . . . .	803.0	43.4	1,050.4	56.6	1,853.4
1908-09 . . . . .	817.4	43.4	1,066.1	56.6	1,883.5
1909-10 . . . . .	975.1	53.6	845.6	46.4	1,820.7
1910-11 . . . . .	1,042.0	54.6	868.0	45.4	1,910.0
1911-12 . . . . .	1,137.6	53.4	994.8	46.6	2,132.4
1912-13 . . . . .	1,214.1	55.5	990.8	44.5	2,204.9
1913-14 . . . . .	1,171.1	53.5	1,018.8	46.5	2,189.9
1914-15 . . . . .	1,175.9	50.8	1,136.0	49.2	2,311.9
1915-16 . . . . .	1,496.1	61.4	943.2	38.6	2,439.3
1916-17 . . . . .	1,606.1	71.3	645.6	28.7	2,251.7
1917-18 . . . . .	1,615.6	60.1	741.2	39.9	2,356.8
1918-19 . . . . .	1,481.8	62.5	890.0	37.5	2,371.8
1919-20 . . . . .	1,630.0	76.3	506.0	23.7	2,136.0
1920-21 . . . . .	1,563.1	62.7	931.2	37.3	2,494.3
1921-22 . . . . .	1,716.0	64.7	938.0	35.3	2,654.0
1922-23 . . . . .	1,720.8	61.3	1,084.0	38.7	2,804.8
1923-24 . . . . .	1,696.9	67.5	816.8	32.5	2,513.7
1924-25 . . . . .	1,935.9	65.7	1,010.8	34.3	2,946.7
1925-26 . . . . .	1,964.6	68.9	888.4	31.1	2,853.0
1926-27 . . . . .	2,265.7	65.1	1,216.8	34.9	3,482.5
1927-28 . . . . .	2,370.9	66.2	1,210.8	33.8	3,581.7
1928-29 . . . . .	1,859.4	65.6	973.2	34.4	2,832.6
1929-30 . . . . .	2,356.5	64.8	1,282.4	35.2	3,638.9
1930-31 . . . . .	2,480.8	66.4	1,257.2	33.6	3,738.0
1931-32 . . . . .	2,872.8	68.3	1,332.4	31.7	4,205.2
1932-33 . . . . .	2,982.7	66.3	1,519.2	33.7	4,501.9
1933-34 . . . . .	2,767.6	68.7	1,262.0	31.3	4,029.6
1934-35 . . . . .	3,135.7	71.4	1,255.6	28.6	4,391.3
1935-36 . . . . .	3,240.8	69.3	1,450.4	30.7	4,691.2
1936-37 . . . . .	3,322.1	72.4	1,265.2	27.6	4,587.3
1937-38 . . . . .	3,661.5	73.9	1,293.2	26.1	4,954.7
1938-39 . . . . .	3,905.3	69.6	1,703.2	30.4	5,608.5

\*In this table, the conversion of yarn into cloth, for both mills and handlooms, has been made on the basis of the old ratios, i.e., 1 lb. of yarn=4 yards of cloth (in the case of handlooms), and 1 lb. of yarn=4.78 yards of cloth (in that of mills).

## APPENDIX XX.

*Annual production of cotton cloth on the basis of the new ratios.\**

*(In million yards).*

Year.	Indian mill production.	Percentage.	Handloom production.	Percentage.	Total production.
1931-32 . . .	3,161.2	67.5	1,522.3	32.5	4,683.5
1932-33 . . .	3,282.2	65.4	1,735.7	34.6	5,017.9
1933-34 . . .	3,045.5	67.9	1,441.8	32.1	4,487.3
1934-35 . . .	3,450.6	70.7	1,434.5	29.3	4,885.1
1935-36 . . .	3,566.3	68.3	1,657.1	31.7	5,223.4
1936-37 . . .	3,655.7	71.7	1,445.5	28.3	5,101.2
1937-38 . . .	4,029.2	73.2	1,477.0	26.8	5,506.2
1938-39 . . .	4,297.4	68.8	1,945.9	31.2	6,243.3

\*In this table, conversion of yarn into cloth has been made on the basis of the new ratios i.e., 1 lb. of yarn=5.26 yards of cloth (in the case of mills) and 1 lb. of yarn=4.57 yards of cloth (in that of handlooms).

## APPENDIX XXI.

Statement regarding the consumption of cotton cloth in India and the percentage shares of mills, handlooms and foreign imports.

Year.	Population in millions.	Net imports.	Percentage.	Retained Indian mill production.	Percentage.	Handloom production.	Percentage.	Total (3+5+7).	Per capita consumption.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1900-01	294.4	1,375	66.3	309.6	10.9	646.4	22.8	2,891.0	9.6
1901-02	296.5	2,042	62.7	386.7	11.9	827.2	25.4	3,255.9	11.0
1902-03	298.6	1,966	60.2	412.0	12.4	904.8	27.4	3,302.8	11.1
1903-04	300.6	1,909	59.8	453.4	14.2	826.8	26.0	3,183.2	10.6
1904-05	302.7	2,152	59.5	529.4	14.6	937.2	25.9	3,618.6	11.9
1905-06	304.8	2,335	59.4	564.1	14.3	1,033.2	26.3	3,982.3	12.9
1906-07	306.9	2,193	56.5	587.7	15.1	1,101.6	28.4	3,882.3	12.6
1907-08	309.0	2,401	57.9	691.0	16.7	1,050.4	25.4	4,142.4	13.4
1908-09	311.0	1,870	51.4	704.4	19.4	1,066.1	29.2	3,640.5	11.7
1909-10	313.1	2,070	54.9	849.1	22.6	845.6	22.5	3,784.7	12.0
1910-11	315.2	2,162	54.9	908.0	23.1	868.0	22.0	3,938.0	12.5
1911-12	316.6	2,262	52.9	1,019.6	23.8	994.8	23.8	4,276.4	13.6
1912-13	316.9	2,347	57.8	1,089.1	22.1	990.8	20.1	4,926.9	15.6
1913-14	318.3	3,042	59.6	1,041.1	20.8	1,018.8	19.6	5,101.9	16.1
1914-15	316.7	2,327	51.4	1,065.9	23.5	1,136.0	25.1	4,528.9	14.3
1915-16	317.1	2,019	47.0	1,335.1	31.1	943.2	21.9	4,207.3	13.6
1916-17	317.4	1,771	47.6	1,297.1	35.0	645.6	17.4	3,718.7	11.7
1917-18	317.8	1,406	39.8	1,381.6	39.2	741.2	21.0	3,527.8	11.1
1918-19	318.2	955	30.4	1,294.8	41.3	890.0	28.8	3,139.8	9.8
1919-20	318.5	886	30.6	1,391.0	50.9	506.0	18.5	2,733.0	8.6
1920-21	318.9	1,406	37.7	1,393.1	37.4	931.2	24.9	3,729.3	11.7
1921-22	322.3	980	28.4	1,529.0	44.4	938.0	27.2	3,447.0	10.7
1922-23	325.7	1,467	35.9	1,534.8	37.6	1,084.0	26.5	4,085.8	12.5
1923-24	329.1	1,374	37.8	1,495.9	40.6	616.8	22.1	3,686.7	11.2
1924-25	332.5	1,710	36.6	1,705.9	39.6	1,010.8	21.8	4,426.7	13.3
1925-26	335.9	1,629	36.3	1,800.6	42.7	888.4	21.0	4,218.0	12.6
1926-27	339.2	1,759	34.9	2,087.7	41.0	1,216.8	24.1	5,043.5	14.9
1927-28	342.6	1,939	36.0	2,202.9	41.2	1,210.8	22.8	5,352.7	15.6
1928-29	346.0	1,913	41.6	1,710.4	37.2	973.2	21.2	4,586.6	13.3
1929-30	349.4	1,897	35.1	2,223.5	41.2	1,282.4	23.7	5,402.9	15.5
1930-31	352.8	873	19.4	2,382.8	52.8	1,257.2	27.8	4,513.0	12.9
1931-32	358.1	760	15.7	2,787.8	56.9	1,332.4	27.4	4,860.2	13.6
1932-33	363.4	1,203	21.3	2,916.7	51.7	1,519.2	27.0	5,388.9	15.5
1933-34	368.7	771	16.3	2,711.6	57.2	1,262.0	26.5	4,744.6	12.9
1934-35	374.0	933	17.7	3,077.7	58.4	1,255.6	23.9	5,266.3	14.1
1935-36	379.3	937	16.9	3,169.8	57.0	1,450.4	26.1	5,557.2	14.6
1936-37	384.6	753	14.4	3,220.1	61.5	1,265.2	24.1	5,238.3	13.6
1937-38	389.9	579	10.9	3,420.5	64.6	1,293.2	24.5	5,292.7	13.6
1938-39	395.2	631	10.4	3,738.3	61.6	1,703.2	28.0	6,072.5	15.4

(1) *Net imports*.—Imports of cotton piecegoods minus re-exports.

(2) *Retained Indian Mill production*.—Indian Mill production of cotton piecegoods minus exports of cotton piecegoods. The figures used are our estimated figures.

(3) *Handloom production*.—Exports of Handloom production are not taken into account. These exports are included in general export figures which have been used for item (5). The figures used are our estimated figures.



## APPENDIX XXI-A.

*Five year Moving Averages of the Annual Consumption of cloth in India.*

Year.	Net imports.	Retained mill production.	Handloom production.	Year.	Net imports.	Retained mill production.	Handloom production.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1900-01 .	..	..	..	1920-21 .	1,128-6	1,428-6	870-6
1901-02 .	..	..	..	1921-22 .	1,212-4	1,468-8	855-2
1902-03 .	1,991-6	418-2	828-5	1922-23 .	1,387-2	1,531-7	956-2
1903-04 .	2,083-6	469-1	905-8	1923-24 .	1,412-0	1,613-2	947-6
1904-05 .	2,113-8	509-3	960-7	1924-25 .	1,567-8	1,721-9	1,003-4
1905-06 .	2,196-8	564-5	989-8	1925-26 .	1,662-2	1,854-6	1,008-7
1906-07 .	2,190-2	615-3	1,037-7	1926-27 .	1,770-0	1,897-5	1,060-0
1907-08 .	2,173-4	679-3	1,019-4	1927-28 .	1,807-4	2,001-0	1,114-3
1908-09 .	2,139-2	748-0	986-4	1928-29 .	1,676-2	2,117-5	1,188-1
1909-10 .	2,153-0	834-4	964-9	1929-30 .	1,476-4	2,257-5	1,211-2
1910-11 .	2,242-2	914-0	943-5	1930-31 .	1,329-2	2,400-2	1,272-9
1911-12 .	2,476-6	981-4	934-0	1931-32 .	1,100-8	2,600-5	1,330-6
1912-13 .	2,528-0	1,024-7	982-5	1932-33 .	908-0	2,771-3	1,325-3
1913-14 .	2,499-4	1,110-2	997-8	1933-34 .	920-8	2,928-7	1,363-9
1914-15 .	2,401-2	1,165-7	918-4	1934-35 .	919-4	3,019-2	1,350-5
1915-16 .	2,112-8	1,224-2	878-1	1935-36 .	794-6	3,119-9	1,305-3
1916-17 .	1,695-4	1,274-9	853-1	1936-37 .	766-6	3,325-3	1,393-6
1917-18 .	1,397-2	1,339-9	736-7	1937-38 .	..	..	..
1918-19 .	1,074-4	1,351-5	734-0	1938-39 .	..	..	..
1919-20 .	1,116-2	1,397-9	802-1				

## APPENDIX XXII.

*Annual consumption of cotton cloth in India on the basis of new ratios (1931-39).*

Year.	Popula- tion in millions.	Net imports (million yds.)	Percent- age of total.	Re- tained Indian mill produc- tion (million yds.)	Percent- age of total.	Hand- loom produc- tion (million yds.)	Percent- age of Total.	Total (million yds.)	Per capita consump- tion (yds.)
1931-32 . . . . .	358.1	760	14.3	3,056.2	57.3	1,522.3	28.4	5,338.5	14.9
1932-33 . . . . .	363.4	1,203	10.6	3,216.2	52.3	1,735.7	28.1	6,154.9	16.9
1933-34 . . . . .	368.7	771	14.8	2,989.5	57.5	1,441.8	27.7	5,202.3	14.1
1934-35 . . . . .	374.0	933	16.2	3,392.6	58.9	1,434.5	24.9	5,760.1	15.4
1935-36 . . . . .	379.3	937	15.4	3,495.3	57.4	1,657.1	27.2	6,089.4	16.1
1936-37 . . . . .	384.6	753	13.1	3,553.7	61.9	1,445.5	25.0	5,752.2	14.9
1937-38 . . . . .	389.9	579	9.9	3,788.2	64.8	1,477.0	25.3	5,844.2	15.0
1938-39 . . . . .	395.2	631	9.5	4,130.4	61.6	1,945.9	28.9	6,707.3	16.9

## APPENDIX XXIII.

*Production per loom in 8 hours.*

No.	Description.	Dimension.	Ends and picks per inch.	Counts of warp and weft.	Throw shuttle.	Fly-shuttle.
1	Cotton Khaddar . . . .	27 ins. x 10 yds.	..	Hand-spun	10 yds.	..
2	Ditto . . . . .	27 ins. x 10 yds.	..	12s x 10s	..	13 yards.
3	Ditto . . . . .	27 ins. x 10 yds.	86 x 84	14s x 8s	..	16 "
4	Cotton grey cloth . . . .	32 ins. x 24 yds.	82 x 28	10s x 12s	..	24 "
5	Ditto . . . . .	32 ins. x 24 yds.	48 x 44	20s x 20s	..	10 to 12
6	Cotton grey dhotis . . . .	44 ins. x 5 yds.	48 x 44	20s x 20s	..	15 yards.
7	Ditto . . . . .	54 ins. x 4 yds.	52 x 48	20s x 20s	3½ yds.	8 "
8	Cotton sari . . . . .	54 ins. x 6 yds.	52 x 44	30s x 24s	..	7½ "
9	Cotton dhotis . . . . .	44 ins. x 5 yds.	52 x 48	30s x 30s	..	12 "
✓ 10	Cotton sari . . . . .	48 ins. x 8 yds.	52 x 48	30s x 30s	8 yds.	6 "
11	Cotton dhoti . . . . .	44 ins. x 5 yds.	60 x 56	40s x 40s	..	9 "
12	Cotton sari . . . . .	47 ins. x 7 yds.	60 x 60	40s x 40s	2½ yds.	5 "
13	Cotton dhotis . . . . .	44 ins. x 5 yds.	72 x 64	60s x 60s	..	7 "
14	Cotton sari . . . . .	48 ins. x 9 yds.	72 x 68	60s x 60s	2 yds.	4 "
15	Ditto . . . . .	48 ins. x 9 yds.	80 x 80	80s x 80s	1½ yds.	3½ "
16	Ditto . . . . .	47 ins. x 7 yds.	96 x 96	100s x 100s	1½ yds.	2½ "
17	Art silk boscis . . . . .	..	..	150d x 120d	10 yds.	16 "
18	Silk Daryal . . . . .	..	..	90/40d x 90/110d.	1½ yds.	..
19	Woolen blankets . . . . .	Hand-spun yarn	..	Warp and Weft.	8 yds.	..

## APPENDIX XXIV.

*Methods of Preparation of Yarn.*

**Bengal.**—The yarn is first steeped in water and then the winding operation is carried out by the members of the weavers' family who also complete the process of sizing. In the majority of cases, the 'Heck and Creel' system in street-warping is followed. But in the villages laying out the warp by taking one bobbin at a time is a common practice. At Narisa (a village in Dacca District, Bengal), a Muslim girl of 12 years was seen preparing a warp for a sari containing 2940 ends of 10 yards. It meant that she would have to walk 2940 times 10 yards, or  $\frac{2940 \times 10}{1760} = 16.70$  miles, per day. She informed the Committee that she would earn only two annas as wages. When this amount is reduced in terms of mileage, it would appear that she would earn 1.435 pies by walking a mile while her hands had been continuously working. In the *karkhanas* and in urban areas, where open areas are not easily available, the improved method of warping by the mill or drum and the process of winding in a hand-power driven-winding machine have become prevalent. (The speciality in Bengal is that the process of sizing precedes winding and warping in most cases.) The cost of weaving including the winding, sizing, warping, beaming, drawing-in, and pirn-winding charges fixed per piece approximately amounts to from 8 to 12 annas per piece of dhoti or sari, 48" x 5½ yards of counts 60s to 90s. The cost of winding (warp) and sizing is about 3 annas and warping about 1½ annas per piece of dhoti or sari.

**Bihar.**—In Bihar, the system mostly followed is to wind the yarn from hanks to bamboo spools or swifts and then to lay out a warp by the street method of warping. The warp is then steeped in a mixture of water and starch and is stretched in the sun to dry. No hired labour is engaged. The improved process of warping, sizing and beaming which is now introduced is as follows:—(a) *For coarser counts up to 20s*: The yarn in hanks is steeped in water and then sized. These sized hanks when about 75 per cent. dry are wound on bobbins. About 60 to 100 bobbins are then placed in creel and wound on a drum of about 14" diameter to a length of 100 yards in section. These drums or sections serve as weavers' beams on handlooms. (b) *For finer counts*: The sized hanks instead of being wound on bobbins are wound on wooden reels while the yarn is still wet and dried in the sun. The dried yarn is then warped in sections on drums or weavers' beams as stated in (a) above. The following tables give comparative statements of costs of preparing the warp by the old and the new methods, the rates of wages per day being annas four for a weaver and annas two for his helper:—

*Old method : (street-sizing).*

Specifications of warp.	Assistant.		Weaver.		Total.	Cost per lbs.
	Winding.	Warping.	Sizing.	Drawing etc.		
10s, 25 yds., 1,000 ends, 8 lbs.	(3 hrs.) ½ as.	(3 hrs.) ½ as.	(2 hrs.) 1 a.	(3 hrs.) 1½ as.	4 as.	1½ as.
20s, 25 yds., 2,000 ends 8½ lbs.	(7 hrs.) 2 as.	(1½ day) 3 as.	(3 hrs.) 1½ as.	(1 day) 4 as.	10½ as.	3 as. 2 ps.

*Improved method : (hank-sizing).*

10s, 100 yds., 1,000 ends, 12 lbs.	(Assistant) (1½ days) 8 as.	(Weaver) (3 hrs.) 1½ as.	(Weaver) (3 hrs.) 1½ as.	..	6 as.	½ a.
20s, 100 yds., 2,000 ends 13 lbs.	(3½ days) 6½ as.	(1 day) 4 as.	(1 day) 4 as.	..	14½ as.	1 a. 3 ps.

*N.B.*—(i) The cost of sizing the hanks in the improved method has to be added.

(ii) The improved method saves the waste of time in stretching out the warp and in separating the warp threads while weaving since the warping drums replace the weaver's beam.

**Bombay.**—In Bombay the cost of preparation of yarn, winding, warping, sizing and, beaming, comes to about annas five to annas seven per sari of 45" x 8 yards—20s x 20s—36 x 48 inches. The old methods of winding on a charka and street warping and sizing are generally followed and the wages paid for winding and warping are at the rate of annas ten per bundle and the work is completed within 2 or 3 days. In certain centres, however, improved warping

mills have been installed and are taken advantage of by weavers. The warping mill makes a charge of annas four to annas five per bundle of 10 lbs. and completes the work in about 3 to 4 hours. With the owners of *karkhanas* in urban areas the warping mills are popular.

*Central Provinces and Berar.*—Except in some centres around Nagpur, the majority of centres carry on preparation by the members of the weaver's family by the old method (peg-warping). In the Nagpur district, however, a few warping drums are utilised for the warping purposes and warps are prepared by these men on payment of a small charge. The majority of the warp in most of the district does not exceed 15 yards in length.

*Madras.*—Mill warping has been accepted almost as a general rule in the urban areas and peg-warping is still followed for short warp and for artificial silk warp. In Madras, no yarn is sized before warping. The approximate cost of preparation of yarn of 60s counts is given below :—

	Quantity.	Hours.	Wages.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Winding (on bobbins, with winding wheels) . . .	100 hanks	10	0	1	8
Warping (with the aid of mill warper) . . .	300 „	10	0	4	6
Sizing (street sizing) . . . . .	250 „	100	1	5	0
Twisting one warp . . . . .	3,720 ends	..	0	3	0

*Peg-warping board.*—When it has to provide warp for one loom in the family the warping is carried out during leisure hours by members of the family. Warping mills have been taken up by a class of people in the villages where the weavers simply leave their yarn for being made into a warp. The same has been the case with sizing. There is a class who specialises in sizing only. *Karkhanas* and some of the yarn dealers are keeping a shed with the necessary appliances for mill warping. In the interior villages, however, the old system of laying out the warp (street warping) is still prevalent. In some villages, a separate area has been reserved with crude stone pillars for fixing up the warp known as 'Pavadi'.

*Orissa.*—No warping mill is used. The details of the cost of preparation for a warp of 50 yards of 40s. (4½ lbs.) are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Winding and sizing by one woman 3½ days at 2 annas per day . . . . .	0	7	0
Warping for 1½ days for two men (street warpers) at 5 annas per day . . . . .	0	7	6
Beaming for ½ day for 2 men at 5 annas per day . . . . .	0	5	0
Twisting by one man for half a day at 5 annas a day . . . . .	0	2	6
Winding weft for one woman for 3½ days at 2 annas a day . . . . .	0	7	0
	1	13	0

This amounts to 6.45 annas per day.

*Punjab.*—The approximate cost of preparation in this Province is given below :—

		Annas.
Winding ½ to 8 lbs. . . . .	2 as. to 8 as. per head per diem	1 to 4
Warping ½ warp to 1 warp . . . . .	4 as. to 8 as.	1 to 2
Sizing (hand cotton alone) 50 lbs. . . . .	1 a. per lb.	2 to 4
Warp sizing 1 to 3 warp . . . . .	1 a. to 4 as. per lb.	2 to 5
Beaming, twisting, drawing in. . . . .	1 to 3 warp	2

Mill warping or winding machines have been adopted in factories only.

*United Provinces.*—Mill warping system though introduced by the Department of Industries has not been generally taken up by the weavers and therefore the mill warpers are more or less confined to factories. The system of preparation mostly followed is as follows :—

Counts 20s.	Wages.	Operatives.
Winding yarn by Charka, 10 to 12 knots per day.	3 as. per day of 10/12 hrs. . . . .	1
Warping (street warping) 5 to 6 knots per day.	3 annas per day . . . . .	1
Whether (a) by taking two bobbins at a time 40 knots. or (b) Heck and creel system (street warping) 2 bundles.	10 as. per bundle . . . . . Rs. 1-4-0 . . . . .	} 2
Sizing (by street methods), 2 warps of 60 yards with 1,800 ends.	4 annas . . . . .	3
Twisting for 400 ends . . . . .	10 annas per day or 3 pies per 100 ends.	1
Drawing in, for 1,800 dents drawn in a dent	12 annas for two persons or 9 pies per 100 dents.	..

## APPENDIX XXV.

*The Weavers' Castes.*

South of the Vindhya, the chief castes engaged in weaving are Salis (with various sub-sects), Devangas, Kaikolars, Koshtis, and Khatrias. Sourashttras of South India form a category by themselves. There are besides various local castes, e.g., Togatas and Kuruhina-Settis in Mysore, the Ceded Districts and Hyderabad, Koris, Caudas, Balahis, Mahars and Pankas in the Central Provinces, and Ranganis, Hansis, Gaudas, Patras, etc., in Orissa.

The Salis (Sanskrit *Salika*) are found all over the Madras Province, Hyderabad, and in parts of Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa and Mysore. They are believed to have been the principal weavers of the Vijayanagar Empire and this perhaps explains their wide habitat. There are several sub-castes among them (Padma-Sali, Pattu-Sali, Suguna-Sali, Swakula-Sali, etc.). Among them Padmasalis are perhaps the most numerous; according to their own estimates, they number over a million. In the last century the Padmasalis of Hyderabad State migrated to the Bombay Deccan and parts of Central Provinces. They now form the majority of weavers in Sholapur, Ahmednagar and certain other Bombay centres. These emigrant Padmasalis showed great enterprise in introducing the fly-shuttle sleys and they are said to have been the first to start weaving *karkhanas* in that part of the country. Telugu is the traditional language of the Salis and even those who have settled down in Bombay and Berar stick to this language for home use.

The Devangas are also nearly as numerous and as widespread. They originally must have spoken Kananese, but today they speak the language of the land they live in. They are found chiefly in the Madras Province, Mysore State, Bombay, Karnatak, and Orissa. Their chief weaving centres in Madras are Coimbatore, Salem, the Ceded Districts, and the Northern Circars. They are the principal weavers of Karnataka and they are numerous in Belgaum, Hubli, Dharwar, Ilkal, Rabbkavi. They are called by diverse caste names, such as Setti, Sedan (Jedar), Sendan, Senian, Chettukaram, etc.

Kaikolars, also called Sengundas, are essentially a Tamil caste and are found all over the Tamil Districts of the Madras Province. It is believed that they number about 600,000. Their original home is believed to be Conjeevaram (the old Pallava capital). The community is divided into 75 *nads* and has an old established organisation. They usually call themselves Mudaliars (distinct from the Vellala Mudaliars); some of them also use the title Chetty. The Kaikolars are generally vegetarians and are noted for their frugal ways of living.

The Sourashttras, usually called Pattunulkarans, are spread over South India, their chief centres being Madura, Salem, Dindigul, Tinnevely and Nagercoil (Travancore). They are the principal weavers of Madura. They are believed to have migrated from Kathiawar or Gujerat, and after some tarrying in the way, they settled down in Madura, some three hundred years ago. They are a very advanced people and their weaving business also stands on a rather high plane.

The principal weaving caste of the Maharashtra country is the Koshti. They are found in Bombay Province and States, Central Provinces and Berar, and Hyderabad. The most advanced section among them are those of Nagpur. Khatrias are the leading weaving caste in Gujerat and in neighbouring States. Some of them have migrated into the Karnatak. They specialize in weaving silk.

The Tantis of Bengal have a long-established weaving tradition. Basaks, who form a section of them, are connected with the famous muslin industry of Daoca, and they seem to have risen to a high level of prosperity in the 18th century. The Tantis of Serampore were in active touch with the East India Company and they played a prominent part in the Company's trade at Calcutta and Hughli. The Tantis who got domiciled in Orissa are perhaps the least prosperous section of the community. The Nathas are connected with Eastern Bengal and the Surma valley of Assam; Comilla and Choumuhani were their great centres. A large number of them have abandoned weaving and have taken to agriculture.

The Momins (commonly called Jolahas) are the largest class of weavers in Northern India. Large numbers of them are found in Bengal, Bombay and Hyderabad also. During the famine of 1866-67 some of the Momins of the United Provinces migrated to Malegaon and other centres in East Khandesh. They are noted for their hard work and simplicity, and several stories are told of their industry. Besides Jolahas, there are other Musalman weavers like the Shaikhs of Baroda, the Lubbais of Tinnevely in the Madras Province. The latter are a prosperous community of weavers.

As described in Chapter IV many caste weavers abandoned weaving and took to other occupations. While the weaving castes were being depleted, some other castes took up weaving. In Northern India, Mahomedans took up weaving in such large numbers that today they form the great majority of the weavers in most of the northern Provinces and States. According

to Taylor, when, owing to a large export demand, the cotton industry was flourishing in the 18th century, a certain number of Kayasthas in Bengal and similar castes elsewhere took up hand-weaving either as part-time or as full-time occupation and thus many of them have continued to pursue this occupation. (Even after hand-weaving fell on evil days, the influx of outsiders did not cease, because although the industry was not prosperous it offered better chances than certain other more precarious occupations.) Throughout the country there has been a growing unemployment in the last few decades, among the village artisans generally, and these classes resorted to weaving as the easiest alternative occupation. Agricultural labour also became unsteady owing to the break-up of the old system of tillage (e.g., Pannai in South India), and this has influenced especially the labouring classes in taking weaving. In Malabar, where the influx of new blood is most noticeable, it was largely due to the disinclination on the part of the Salis to adjust themselves to changing conditions, and others more enterprising than they found their opportunity in this and got trained in the weaving *karkhanas* set up by the Basel Mission at Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore. In some other places, the influx of new castes was due to the influence of the textile schools which imparted instruction in weaving to all irrespective of caste restrictions, and it has been found that in most parts of India the students of such schools are drawn mostly from non-weaving castes. In the South, the missionary bodies which conduct some of the schools have been drawing members of the depressed classes into weaving, and this change appealed to those people as it meant better earnings and a welcome rise in social status. (It is, however, incorrect to suppose that the new entrants have all been of the backward or poorer classes. On the other hand, there is ample evidence to show that a fair proportion of them were of the upper classes including Brahmins and Kshatriyas.)

In Madras, many Gounders, Vanniakula Kshatriyas, Pandarams, Padayachis, Lingayats, Mootanars, Naidus, Reddis and Vellalas have taken up weaving, mostly in the Central Districts. (On the Malabar coast, the new entrants are mostly Thiyas, Ezhavas and Nadirs; a few Nairs and Indian Christians have also taken it up.) In Bengal, not only agricultural castes like Mahisas but Kayasthas, Vaidyas and Brahmins have taken up hand-weaving. In the Punjab also there are to-day a good few high caste Hindu weavers. The great majority of these new entrants are, however, backward classes (scheduled castes). The Dheds of the Maharashtra country and the Kurubars of Mysore and Ceded Districts and the Adi-Dravidas of South India have always been doing spinning and some kind of rough weaving (blankets, etc.), but latterly they have taken more keenly to weaving, largely because agricultural employment has become more unsteady and irregular.

The entry of outsiders has, on the whole, benefited the handloom industry. For instance the comparative success of the industry in Malabar and South Canara is due almost entirely to the new classes that took up weaving. Being free from the long-standing prejudices to which the weaving castes are subject, they were able to introduce improvements and they took readily to the *karkhana* system. The enterprising new-comers of Ichalkaranji have gone a step further, and by introducing the powerloom they have made that little town a busy hive of industry.

*Caste Specialization.*—Another interesting feature, noted in Chapter IV, is the specialization of castes in different types of cloth production. In the order of precedence for cloth, silk comes first, and then follows cotton, graded according to counts of yarn. Silk weaving has been largely in the hands of the Sourashtras in Southern India. Devangars are said to have also woven silk, and still some of them weave silk but they now handle mostly cotton of higher counts. Among Salis, Pattusalis wove silk; Padmasalis generally wove high and medium count cotton, but in some places they have come to weave mixed cotton and silk. Medium and lower counts of cotton yarn formed the sphere of the Kaikolars (Sengundars), and they shared with the Muslims in Southern India the weaving of dhotis and lungis. Adi-Andhra and Adi-Dravida weavers handled the lowest counts and made rough cloths. Such division of labour, however, has lately been falling into desuetude.

A similar specialization is also seen in individual centres where the different weaving castes dwell in adjacent wards. In Burhanpur, the Hindu weavers made silk border saris and Muslims specialised in phetas and pagris (turban cloth). In Salem, took up weaving in such large numbers that today they form the great majority of the weavers in most of the northern Provinces and States. (According to Taylor, when, owing to a large export demand, the cotton industry was flourishing in the 18th century, a certain number of Kayasthas in Bengal and similar castes elsewhere took up hand-weaving either as part-time or as full-time occupation and thus many of them have continued to pursue this occupation. Even after hand-weaving fell on evil days, the influx of outsiders did not cease, because although the industry was not prosperous it offered better chances than certain other more precarious occupations. Throughout the country there has been a growing unemployment in the last few decades, among the village artisans generally, and these classes resorted to weaving as the easiest alternative occupation. Agricultural labour also became unsteady owing to the break-up of the old system of tillage (e.g., Pannai in South India), and this has influenced especially the labouring classes in taking weaving. In Malabar, where the influx of new blood is most noticeable, it was largely due to the disinclination on the part of the Salis to adjust themselves to changing conditions, and others more enterprising than they found their opportunity in this and got trained in the weaving *karkhanas* set up by the Basel Mission at Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore. In some other places, the influx of new castes was due to the influence of the textile schools



which imparted instruction in weaving to all irrespective of castes restrictions, and it has been found that in most parts of India the students of such schools are drawn mostly from non-weaving castes. In the South, the missionary bodies which conduct some of the schools have been drawing Sourashtras weave high class silk saris, Devangas and Salis coloured goods in cotton (saris, etc.), and the Kaikolars grey and bleached goods (dhotis, towels and dupattas). A similar scheme is also observable in Conjeevaram where also various castes occupy distinct localities in the town.

In this elaborate division of labour, there is a place also for those castes specialising in certain preparatory and connected processes. In Dhulia, the Muslims did sizing and the Hindus weaving. In certain large centres (*e.g.*, Surat, Salem, Madura) sizing is by itself an important industry and employs many workers. In some places sizing is done by people of the weaving caste; elsewhere new entrants like Dheds (*e.g.*, in Baroda) do the sizing. In certain parts of Madras Province, there is a section of Muslims specialising in heald-knitting and reed making. Dyeing and bleaching are done by special classes of people in some places, and they were formerly more numerous. Thus the handloom weaving industry in this country is based on an integration of many castes, involving a great deal of specialization and co-operation.)

## APPENDIX XXVI.

*Hand-spun Yarn.*

Hand-spinning in India has been a very ancient occupation and has provided employment to millions of spinners, whether working whole-time or part-time. The decay of hand-spinning in the 19th century probably involved the unemployment and consequent destitution of these spinners. Fortunately, some of them found an opportunity to turn to the weaving of mill-spun yarn which was available in larger and larger quantities and which it became sufficiently profitable to utilize. Thus, though, there is no doubt about the great volume of production of hand-spun yarn in former times, we are not sure that hand-spun yarn production is being carried on to any large extent at present. In recent years, owing to the impetus given by the Congress to hand-spinning in some directions, probably there has been an increase in the quantities produced; however, the general trend has been a declining one, so that we cannot claim that there is taking place any net increase in production from year to year. So far as the hand-spun yarn production under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association is concerned, the peak year has been the year of the non-co-operation movement, *viz.*, 1930-33, and since then there has been a decline. From all accounts, it appears that the new hand-spinning movement has touched only a small proportion of the spinners in the country.

*Production of hand-spun yarn.*—Mr. Arno Pearse in his *Cotton Industry of India*, quotes an estimate of 50 million spinning wheels in India, each producing 48 lbs. of yarn per annum. On the other hand, Messrs. Puntambekar and Varadachari in their *Hand-spinning and Hand-weaving*, put down the figure at 5 million wheels. Mr. M. P. Gandhi, in his book, *How to compete with Foreign Cloth*, regards 25 lbs. per annum as a moderate estimate for the output of yarn per wheel, but considers that 12 lbs. would be the lowest limit, in view of the fact that the spinning wheels were not working regularly. Accordingly, whereas Mr. Pearse's estimate would give an impossible total of 2,400 million lbs. of yarn (*i.e.*, nearly double the quantity produced by mills in India), Mr. Gandhi's estimate would be somewhere between 125 and 60 million lbs. Actually, Mr. Gandhi accepts the latter figure as a minimum proposition. The Tariff Board in their Report on the Cotton Textile Industry (1932) (paragraph 161) quote a Mysore Report on the progress of hand-spinning in the State as stating that 1,800 spinners produced nearly 37,000 lbs. in a year or about 20 lbs. per annum. They, therefore, accept 25 lbs. of yarn per annum (Mr. Gandhi's estimate) per weaver as correct. However, in their final estimate, they take the All-India Spinners' Association's average yarn production of 4.8 million lbs. per annum and multiply this by 5, on the assumption that the total production for the country was to the A. I. S. A. production as 5 : 1, which was the ratio for the Punjab. Thus, the Tariff Board arrived at an estimate of 24 million lbs. However as stated by us in Chapter V, paragraph 89, the Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association has now given a ratio of 3 : 1 as things stand at present, which leads us to a figure of 9.2 million lbs. only. It appears that both the Tariff Board's and the All-India Spinners' Association's figures are underestimates, in view of the detailed estimates of consumption of hand-spun yarn made below.

In Chapter V, (paragraph 89), we have given the figure 54.4 million lbs. as our estimate of the total yarn consumed in the handloom industry. This figure is based upon the Provincial and State estimates given in Table XLIII and has been independently checked by us. It appears to us that 54.4 million lbs. is a figure which is much nearer the truth than some of the earlier estimates. Of course, consumption of yarn by the handloom is not the same thing as its production. In fact, total production of yarn is bound to be somewhat greater; for there are several other minor uses for hand-spun yarn which must be taken into account. Hand-spun yarn is produced not only on *charkhas*, for which we have given an estimate in paragraph 89, but also on small *takkis* (spindles) by numberless beggars, for which no data of any kind are available. It will not, however, be incorrect to assume that in addition to the 60 million lbs. of hand-spun yarn produced on *charkhas*, another 10 per cent. is produced on *takkis*, making a total of 66 million lbs.

*Consumption of hand-spun cotton yarn.*—Quite a considerable quantity of hand-spun yarn is used for domestic purposes by all castes in India. For instance, the sacred thread is worn by the Brahmins, Kahatriyas, Vaishyas and many other castes like the Devangas and Senguntha Mudaliar weavers, carpenters, *yogis*, Lingayaths, etc. On ceremonial occasions like marriage, *upanayana*, *annaprashana*, *sraddhas* and different pujas, a substantial quantity of hand-spun yarn is used by the Hindus. Hand-spun yarn is again very largely consumed by the people for purposes such as *mangalsutrams*, armlets, charms, *kavachas*, etc., round the neck, arms and waists. We make a rough estimate for these various categories on the bases of data obtained by us through enquiries in different Provinces: (a) *Sacred thread*: About  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of cotton yarn of 9 yards consisting of 3 strands are twisted together in each thread, and on the average three such threads are used every year, by male persons belonging to castes permitted to wear sacred threads. This means that each wearer uses 1 oz. per annum. Total Brahmin males





according to the Census of 1931 were 8.02 millions. We deduct 25 per cent. from this figure for boys up to 10 years, arriving at 6 million Brahmin wearers. We assume that 80 per cent. of these wear sacred threads. Hence the total consumption of Brahmin wearers comes to 3 millions. Among "inferior castes," who may be assumed to be wearing threads, there are 85.6 million males. Deducting 25 per cent. for boys under 10, we arrive at a figure of 64.2 millions for these castes. We assume that 25 per cent. of these, i.e., 16 millions actually wear the sacred thread, which gives a consumption of 1 million lbs. Thus the total consumption on account of the sacred thread may be said to amount to 1.3 million lbs. (b) Hand-spun yarn is used on ceremonial occasions such as marriages, *upanayana*, *sraddha*, *puja*, *sravani*, etc. Nearly 1 oz. per head can be said to be the consumption. Under this we assume a further consumption of equal amount for the 22 million Brahmins and non-Brahmins using threads, on this account. This gives another 1.3 million lbs. (c) A large quantity of hand-spun yarn is used for *mangalsutrams* by Hindu women, and for *kavachas*, armlets, and charms by Hindu and Muslim alike. The average *per capita* consumption is reported to be 2 oz. per wearer and we assume that 10 per cent. of the total population is still keeping up the peculiarity. This gives us about 3.6 million lbs. for the present population. (d) We further assume that another 4 million lbs. of hand-spun yarn is used for sundry domestic purposes. Thus the total consumption on account of the above 4 categories amounts to  $1.3 + 1.3 + 3.6 + 4.0 = 10.2$  million lbs. If we add our own estimate of 51.4 million lbs. of the yarn consumed by the handloom industry to this figure, it would appear that the total consumption under all heads would come to 64.6 million lbs. This figure is not far from the estimated total production of hand-spun yarn of 66 million lbs.

*The cost of hand-spun yarn.*—The following table has been extracted from a book entitled "Elementary Guide to Hand-spinning" by Mr. Dilkush B. Divanji, published by the Ville Parle Khadi Mandir in June 1941. The table gives an approximate idea of the cost of hand-spun yarn. A comparison of the price per lb. of hand-spun yarn with that of mill-spun yarn will show that the former is nearly 3 to 4 times the latter.

TABLE XLIX.—Cost of hand-spun yarn per lb. fixed by Gujerat Charkha Sangha.

Counts.	Cost of 1 lb. of cotton sliver.	Labour charges for hand-spinning.	Total hand-spun yarn cost per lb.
	1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6s . . . . .	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
8s . . . . .	0 8 0	0 5 6	0 13 6
10s . . . . .	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 15 0
12s . . . . .	0 8 0	0 9 0	1 1 0
14s . . . . .	0 8 0	0 11 0	1 3 0
16s . . . . .	0 10 0	0 13 0	1 7 0
18s . . . . .	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 9 0
20s . . . . .	0 10 0	1 1 6	1 11 6
22s . . . . .	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 14 0
24s . . . . .	0 10 0	1 6 6	2 0 6
26s . . . . .	0 10 0	1 9 9	2 3 9
28s . . . . .	0 10 0	1 12 0	2 6 0
30s . . . . .	0 10 0	1 15 0	2 9 0
32s . . . . .	0 10 0	2 2 0	2 12 0
34s . . . . .	0 10 0	2 5 6	2 15 6
36s . . . . .	0 10 0	2 9 0	3 3 0
38s . . . . .	0 10 0	2 12 6	3 6 6
40s . . . . .	0 10 0	3 0 0	3 10 0

*N.B.*—While working out the cost of cotton sliver, allowance is made for loss in carding and spinning in the above table.

The average production of hand-spun yarn of 12s, as given by Mr. Narayana Murti of the Andhra branch of the A. I. S. A. is 3 hanks per day of 8 hours per spinner. It is said that one sq. yard of khadi cloth of 12s would require 4 hanks and the daily output of a loom is 6 sq. yards. In other words, 24 hanks of 12s would be necessary for a day's consumption per loom or 8 spinners are required per loom.

## APPENDIX XXVII.

*Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres.*

NOTE 1.—The totals of the district figures do not in all cases agree with the Provincial figure because revised figures have been given for some Provinces while for some others the district figures refer to some previous dates.

NOTE 2.—The figures for the centres in Madras refer to cotton looms only.

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>ASSAM PROVINCE—</b>		
Goalpara District . . . . .	48,586	48,586
Kamrup District . . . . .	120,564	120,564
Darrang District . . . . .	42,424	42,424
Nowgong District . . . . .	47,353	47,353
Sibsagar District . . . . .	68,808	68,808
Lakhimpur District . . . . .	29,832	29,832
Garro Hills District . . . . .	6,100	6,100
Cachar District . . . . .	11,759	11,759
Sylhet District . . . . .	7,185	7,185
Khasi and Jaintia Hills District . . . . .	4,211	4,211
Naga Hills District . . . . .	32,974	32,974
Lushai Hills District . . . . .	225	225
<b>BENGAL PROVINCE—</b>		
<i>Dacca Division</i> . . . . .	33,186	75,128
Mymensingh District . . . . .	8,892	22,905
Dacca District . . . . .	12,946	36,491
Faridpur District . . . . .	6,203	9,966
Bakarganj District . . . . .	5,145	5,766
<i>Chittagong Division—</i>		
Tippersa District . . . . .	8,527	13,233
Noakhali District . . . . .	7,199	8,196
Chittagong District . . . . .	7,404	3,683
<i>Rajshahi Division—</i>		
Bogra District . . . . .	1,243	2,203
Darjeeling District . . . . .	170	354

APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>BENGAL PROVINCE—<i>contd.</i></b>		
<i>Rajshahi Division—contd.</i>		
Dinajpur District . . . . .	7,737	10,290
Jalpaiguri District . . . . .	1,216	555
Malda District . . . . .	1,568	867
Pabna District . . . . .	6,663	13,241
Rangpur District . . . . .	695	2,150
Rajshahi District . . . . .	..	2,542
<i>Burdwan Division</i> . . . . .	31,594	36,161
Burdwan District . . . . .	3,432	2,861
Birbhum District . . . . .	3,649	5,527
Bankura District . . . . .	6,142	7,037
Midnapore District . . . . .	8,647	9,342
Hooghly District . . . . .	5,879	9,769
Howrah District . . . . .	3,845	1,625
<i>Presidency Division</i> . . . . .	19,009	28,012
24-Parganas . . . . .	1,461	7,144
Calcutta District . . . . .	..	..
Nadia District . . . . .	3,654	9,996
Murshidabad District . . . . .	5,618	4,409
Jessore District . . . . .	5,357	4,092
Khulna District . . . . .	2,919	2,371
<b>BIHAR PROVINCE—</b>		
Patna District . . . . .	2,587	2,432
Gaya District . . . . .	6,869	6,832
Shahabad District . . . . .	3,703	3,691
Saran District . . . . .	2,029	2,023
Champan District . . . . .	705	705
Muzaffarpur District . . . . .	3,368	3,402
Darbhanga District . . . . .	7,345	7,343
Bhagalpur District . . . . .	5,985	5,975

APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>BIHAR PROVINCE—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Monghyr District . . . . .	2,454	2,433
Purnea District . . . . .	2,634	2,717
Santal Parganas District . . . . .	14,988	12,025
Hazaribagh District . . . . .	6,455	6,454
Ranchi District . . . . .	12,026	12,099
Palamau District . . . . .	3,057	3,077
Manbhum District . . . . .	9,188	8,169
Singhbhum District . . . . .	4,818	4,410
<b>BOMBAY PROVINCE—</b>		
East Khandesh District . . . . .	4,600	..
Nashirabad . . . . .	800	..
• Satara District . . . . .	2,100	..
Ahmednagar District . . . . .	7,500	..
Ahmednagar . . . . .	2,500	..
Pathardi . . . . .	600	..
Sholapur District . . . . .	14,500	..
Sholapur . . . . .	7,000	..
Nasik District . . . . .	9,500	..
Malegaon . . . . .	4,000 ✓	..
Yeola . . . . .	2,000 ✓	..
Poona District . . . . .	4,500	..
Poona . . . . .	1,500	..
West Khandesh District . . . . .	2,000	..
Bijapur District . . . . .	18,000	..
Guledgud . . . . .	4,000	..
Bagalkot . . . . .	500	..
Ilkal . . . . .	3,000	..
Kanara District . . . . .	750	..
Ratnagiri District . . . . .	900	..



APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>BOMBAY PROVINCE—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Kolaba District . . . . .	150	..
Belgaum District . . . . .	7,500	..
Belgaum . . . . .	800	..
Gokak . . . . .	800	..
Dharwar District . . . . .	16,500	..
Gadag . . . . .	3,000	..
Hubli . . . . .	3,500	..
Ranibennur . . . . .	2,000	..
Broach and Panch Mahals Districts . . . . .	500	..
Broach . . . . .	400	..
Thana District . . . . .	2,200	..
Bhivandi . . . . .	500	..
Kaira District . . . . .	2,000	..
Ahmedabad District . . . . .	3,500	..
Ahmedabad . . . . .	750	..
Dholka . . . . .	500	..
Surat District . . . . .	4,500	..
Surat . . . . .	700	..
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—</b>		
✓ Nagpur District . . . . .	13,587	13,587
Nagpur . . . . .	5,156	..
Khapa . . . . .	829	..
Kamptee . . . . .	831	..
Umrer . . . . .	1,795	..
Bhiwapur . . . . .	458	..
✓ Wardha District . . . . .	837	837
✓ Chanda District . . . . .	7,903	7,903
Chanda . . . . .	1,043	..
Armori . . . . .	428	..

APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEEAR—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Chhindwara District . . . . .	6,766	6,766
✓ Bhandara District . . . . .	5,774	5,774
Betul District . . . . .	1,888	1,888
Jubbulpore District . . . . .	799	799
Saugor District . . . . .	2,129	2,129
Mandla District . . . . .	1,958	1,958
Hoshangabad District . . . . .	2,238	2,238
Nimar District . . . . .	1,548	1,548
Burhanpur . . . . .	1,276	..
Raipur District . . . . .	8,116	8,116
Bilaspur District . . . . .	6,112	6,112
Drug District . . . . .	4,657	4,657
Balaghat District . . . . .	4,370	4,370
✓ Amraoti District . . . . .	2,002	2,002
Ellichpur . . . . .	989	..
✓ Akola District . . . . .	669	669
✓ Yeotmal District . . . . .	809	809
✓ Buldana District . . . . .	1,176	1,176
<b>MADRAS PROVINCE—</b>		
Vizagapatam District . . . . .	15,803	..
Ponduru . . . . .	220	..
Nellimarlu . . . . .	313	..
East Godavari District . . . . .	13,017	..
Rajahmundry . . . . .	400	..
Mori . . . . .	610	..
Peddapuram . . . . .	1,800	..
Uppada . . . . .	2,000	..
West Godavari District . . . . .	4,633	..
Ellore . . . . .	2,000	..

APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>MADRAS PROVINCE—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Velpuru . . . . .	555	..
Kistna District . . . . .	5,892	..
Pedana . . . . .	1,500	..
Masulipatam . . . . .	400	..
Guntur District . . . . .	20,002	..
Chirala . . . . .	1,300	..
Perala . . . . .	1,200	..
Vetapalem . . . . .	1,000	..
Pandilla palli . . . . .	510	..
Mangalagiri . . . . .	2,000	..
Nellore District . . . . .	11,691	..
Cuddapah District . . . . .	11,898	..
Dommaranandyala . . . . .	587	..
Jammalamadugu . . . . .	2,510	..
Prodattur . . . . .	1,500	..
Pullampet . . . . .	1,000	..
Kurnool District . . . . .	12,686	..
Kodumuru . . . . .	2,000	..
Bellary District . . . . .	13,500	..
Adoni . . . . .	7,280	..
Kosigi . . . . .	1,112	..
Yemmigannur . . . . .	1,388	..
Anantapur District . . . . .	10,687	..
Tadpatri . . . . .	1,000	..
Uravakonda . . . . .	2,100	..
Madras District . . . . .	1,791	..
Chingleput District . . . . .	16,600	..
Saidapet . . . . .	3,000	..
Arni . . . . .	1,500	..

APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>MADRAS PROVINCE—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Conjeevaram . . . . .	2,500	..
Chittoor District . . . . .	7,853	..
Narayanavaram . . . . .	1,310	..
Kalahasti . . . . .	900	..
Podathurpeta . . . . .	900	..
North Arcot District . . . . .	23,334	..
Gudiyattam . . . . .	8,050	..
Panapakkam . . . . .	1,410	..
Salem District . . . . .	36,540	..
Tiruchengode . . . . .	1,600	..
Kumarapalayam . . . . .	1,300	..
Rasipuram . . . . .	2,400	..
Namakkal . . . . .	460	..
Salem . . . . .	6,835	..
Coimbatore District . . . . .	23,415	..
Bhavani . . . . .	2,800	..
Coimbatore . . . . .	2,840	..
Kavandapadi . . . . .	5,000	..
South Arcot District . . . . .	11,028	..
Chinnasalem . . . . .	400	..
Tanjore District . . . . .	10,161	..
Trichinopoly District . . . . .	8,407	..
Jayankondam . . . . .	10,000	..
Madura District . . . . .	7,722	..
Madura . . . . .	6,580	..
Ramnad District . . . . .	18,167	..
Arupukottai . . . . .	12,000	..
Paramakudi . . . . .	3,000	..

APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>MADRAS PROVINCE—<i>concl'd.</i></b>		
Tinnevely District . . . . .	17,013	..
Tenkasi . . . . .	2,450	..
Ambasamudram . . . . .	1,400	..
Melapalayam . . . . .	4,500	..
Kalladaikuruchi . . . . .	1,050	..
Malabar District . . . . .	14,857	..
Cherakkal (Taluk) including Cannanore town . . . . .	10,000	..
Caliout . . . . .	546	..
South Kanara District . . . . .	2,586	..
<b>ORISSA PROVINCE—</b>		
Cuttack District . . . . .	13,887	49,468
Puri District . . . . .	4,096	12,540
Balasore District . . . . .	5,509	33,417
Sambalpur District . . . . .	12,530	41,629
Ganjam District . . . . .	7,660	18,756
Koraput District . . . . .	6,625	12,830
<b>PUNJAB PROVINCE—</b>		
Hissar District . . . . .	3,673	3,746
Rohtak District . . . . .	3,658	3,795
Gurgaon District . . . . .	2,700	2,636
Karnal District . . . . .	3,059	3,419
Ambala District . . . . .	6,262	6,822
Simla District . . . . .	71	95
Kangra District . . . . .	4,692	5,243
Hoshiarpur District . . . . .	13,954	14,614
Jullundur District . . . . .	11,347	12,589
Ludhiana . . . . .	5,910	6,716
Ferozepore District . . . . .	6,095	6,573
Lahore District . . . . .	6,597	6,868

APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>PUNJAB PROVINCE—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Amritsar District . . . . .	8,714	11,141
Gurdaspur District . . . . .	8,922	9,062
Sialkot District . . . . .	10,296	10,666
Gujranwala District . . . . .	6,434	6,532
Sheikhupura District . . . . .	4,480	4,725
Gujrat District . . . . .	8,366	8,549
Shahpur District . . . . .	6,828	7,031
Jhelum District . . . . .	4,845	5,058
Rawalpindi District . . . . .	2,969	3,063
Attock District . . . . .	6,929	7,379
Mianwali District . . . . .	2,715	2,932
Montgomery District . . . . .	5,249	8,479
Lyalpur District . . . . .	7,043	7,160
Jhang District . . . . .	7,974	6,162
Multan District . . . . .	8,935	11,086
Muzaffargarh District . . . . .	4,846	4,928
Dera Ghazi Khan District . . . . .	2,912	2,958
<b>INDIA PROVINCE—</b>		
Hyderabad District . . . . .	1,050	1,362
Hala . . . . .	500	600
Nasarpur . . . . .	300	400
Karachi District . . . . .	357	395
Karachi . . . . .	300	337
Sukkur District . . . . .	1,315	1,705
Lakhi . . . . .	300	360
Pir-jo-goth . . . . .	400	380
arkana District . . . . .	75	77
harparkar District . . . . .	997	997
adu District . . . . .	25	29

APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>SIND PROVINCE—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	4	4
Nawabshah District . . . . .	..	..
<b>UNITED PROVINCES—</b>		
<i>Rohilkhand Division—</i>		
Bareilly District . . . . .	3,681	13,591
Budaun District . . . . .	4,075	15,999
Shahjehanpur District . . . . .	2,788	8,968
Bijnor District . . . . .	9,668	32,087
Moradabad District . . . . .	9,380	33,866
Pilibhit . . . . .	1,483	4,121
<i>Allahabad Division—</i>		
Farukhabad District . . . . .	2,000	6,978
Etawah District . . . . .	2,368	9,114
Cawnpore District . . . . .	3,351	9,129
Fatehpur District . . . . .	1,175	3,245
Allahabad District . . . . .	2,380	9,482
<i>Kumaun Division—</i>		
Nainital District . . . . .	361	1,717
Almora District . . . . .	396	1,304
Garhwal District . . . . .	262	778
<i>Meerut Division—</i>		
Dehra Dun District . . . . .	80	276
Saharanpur District . . . . .	4,500	17,981
Muzaffernagar District . . . . .	4,682	18,307
Meerut District . . . . .	6,478	22,972
Bulandshahr District . . . . .	6,877	21,638
<i>Agra Division—</i>		
Aligarh District . . . . .	5,281	15,868
Agra District . . . . .	4,924	16,951

## APPENDIX XXVII—contd.

*Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<i>UNITED PROVINCES—contd.</i>		
<i>Agra Division—contd.</i>		
Muttra District . . . . .	1,870	5,593
Mainpuri District . . . . .	1,720	6,536
Etah District . . . . .	2,306	8,586
<i>Benares Division—</i>		
Benares District . . . . .	55,475	168,658
Benares City . . . . .	25,000	..
Mirzapur District . . . . .	17,465	70,562
Jaunpur District . . . . .	1,841	5,955
Ghazipur District . . . . .	2,966	6,927
Ballia District . . . . .	1,380	3,352
<i>Gorakhpur Division—</i>		
Gorakhpur District . . . . .	1,841	5,955
Basti District . . . . .	3,061	9,022
Azamgarh District . . . . .	14,225	39,890
<i>Fyzabad Division—</i>		
Fyzabad District . . . . .	5,703	23,688
Gonda District . . . . .	962	2,928
Bahraich District . . . . .	136	776
Sultanpur District . . . . .	1,052	2,262
Partapgarh District . . . . .	2,317	8,317
Barabanki District . . . . .	5,689	23,628
<i>Jhansi Division—</i>		
Banda District . . . . .	3,198	8,626
Hamirpur District . . . . .	2,356	6,656
Jhansi District . . . . .	7,450	16,111
Jalaun District . . . . .	6,218	15,830
<i>Lucknow Division—</i>		
Lucknow District . . . . .	473	1,089
Unao District . . . . .	1,403	3,859



## APPENDIX XXVII—contd.

Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>UNITED PROVINCES—concl'd.</b>		
<i>Lucknow Division—contd.</i>		
Rai Bareli District . . . . .	1,105	5,017
Sitapur District . . . . .	5,710	15,741
Hardoi District . . . . .	2,947	6,956
Lakhimpur District . . . . .	1,558	4,181
<b>BARODA STATE . . . . .</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>5,460</b>
Patan . . . . .	627	..
Amreli . . . . .	110	..
Gandevi . . . . .	475	..
Novasari . . . . .	332	..
<b>COCHIN STATE . . . . .</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>..</b>
Kuthampilly . . . . .	800	..
Chittoor . . . . .	} 1,240	..
Tathamangalam . . . . .		
<b>GWALIOR STATE . . . . .</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,824</b>
<b>HYDERABAD (DECCAN) STATE—</b>		
Atraf-i-balda District . . . . .	8,000	..
Warangal District . . . . .	5,200	..
Karimnagar District . . . . .	20,200	..
Adilabad District . . . . .	5,000	..
Medak District . . . . .	12,500	..
Nizamabad District . . . . .	5,900	..
Mahbubnagar District . . . . .	9,000	..
Nalgonda District . . . . .	11,700	..
Aurangabad District . . . . .	1,700	..
Bir District . . . . .	1,600	..
Nander District . . . . .	2,600	..
Parbhani District . . . . .	2,200	..
Gulberga District . . . . .	12,900	..
Osmanabad District . . . . .	800	..

APPENDIX XXVII—*contd.**Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—contd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>HYDERABAD (DECCAN) STATE—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Raichur District . . . . .	8,100	..
Bidar District . . . . .	3,700	..
<b>INDORE STATE . . . . .</b>		
Maheehwar . . . . .	257	475
Sunel . . . . .	275	..
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—</b>		
Anantnag District . . . . .	5,500	5,500
Baramulla District . . . . .	3,500	3,500
Muzafferabad District . . . . .	3,000	3,000
Jammu District . . . . .	2,577	2,200
Udhampur District . . . . .	3,118	2,600
Kathua District . . . . .	2,189	1,800
Mirpur District . . . . .	2,244	1,944
Reasi District . . . . .	1,472	..
<b>KOLHAPUR AND DECCAN STATES . . . . .</b>		
Kolhapur . . . . .	1,200	2,500
Ramdurg . . . . .	3,900	2,500
Mudhol . . . . .	1,800	1,800
Janjira . . . . .	70	105
Jamkhandi . . . . .	4,108	4,041
Savanar . . . . .	142	11
Sangli . . . . .	1,850	2,829
Ichalkaranji . . . . .	293	1,428
Miraj (Senior) . . . . .	1,000	1,200
Phaltan . . . . .	137	137
Bhor . . . . .	22	20
Akalkot . . . . .	575	575
Aundh . . . . .	376	500
Jath . . . . .	22	60

## APPENDIX XXVII—concl'd.

*Number of Looms and Weavers according to Districts and Centres—concl'd.*

Province or State District and Centre.	Number of looms.	Number of weavers.
<b>MYSORE STATE—</b>		
Bangalore District . . . . .	9,630	9,630
Mandya District . . . . .	3,600	3,600
Mysore District . . . . .	2,850	2,850
Hassan District . . . . .	3,100	3,100
Kadur District . . . . .	320	320
Shimoga District . . . . .	300	300
Chitaldrug District . . . . .	5,700	5,700
Tumkur District . . . . .	5,750	5,750
Kolar District . . . . .	3,750	3,750
<b>TRAVANCORE STATE</b>	19,000	19,000
Trivandrum Division . . . . .	15,500	15,500
Quilon Division . . . . .	2,000	2,000
Kottayam Division . . . . .	1,500	1,500

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**APPENDIX XXVIII.**

**Cost of production of Handloom fabrics.**

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## APPENDIX

*Cost of production of*  
(Based upon material supplied in Table

Province or State.	Article.	Dimensions.	Counts of warp and weft.	Weight.
1	2	3	4	5
Central Provinces and Berar	Plain Chaddar	36" × 7½ yds.	8½s × 8½s	2 lbs. 7½ oz.
Madras	Kallis	29" × 40" (8 bits).	9½s × 13½s	1 lb. 8 oz.
Ditto	Real Madras Handkerchief	36" × 36" (8 bits).	9½s × 19s	1 lb. 14 oz.
Punjab	Khaddar	27" × 20 yds.	10½s × 10½s	5 lbs.
Gwalior	Dogha	29" × 12 yds.	10s × 10½s	3 lbs.
Madras	Saram	44" × 40" (8 bits).	12½s × 20s	1 lb. 14 oz.
✓ Bombay	Bijapur sari	42" × 7 yds.	20s × 20s	2 lbs.
✓ Ditto	Belgaum sari	42" × 6½ yds.	20s × 20s	11 lbs. 15 oz.
Madras	Towels	27" × 54"	20s × 20s	6 oz.
Ditto	Saris (art. silk and cotton)	45" × 8 yds.	20s × 24s	2 lbs.
Baroda	Kholia (used for beds)	42" × 18 yds.	20s × 20s	8 lbs.
Mysore	Sari (cotton and art. silk)	40" × 8 yds.	20s × 20s	96 tolas.
Savanur	Sari	45" × 8 yds.	20s × 20s	4 lbs.
Assam	Check Table cloth	48" × 48"	2/20s × 2/20s	12 lbs.
Ditto	Screen	48" × 1 yd.	2/20s × 2/20s	6 lbs.
Ditto	Check shirting	34" × 1 yd.	2/20s × 2/20s	5½ oz.
Central Provinces and Berar	Purdah	54" × 7½ ft.	20½s × 20½s	1 lb. 8 oz.
Punjab	Curtain cloth	36" × 1½ yds.	20½s × 20½s	6½ oz.
Central Provinces and Berar	Lungi (check)	43" × 2½ yds.	24s × 24s	7 oz.
✓ Bombay	Malegaon sari	43" × 8 yds.	24s × 16s	1 lb. 7 oz.
✓ Ichalkaranji	Sari	50" × 9 yds.	25s × 25s	1½ lbs.
✓ Bombay	Nagari Sari	42" × 7½ yds.	40s × 20s	1½ lbs.
United Provinces	Shirtings	35" × 12 yds.	30s × 40s	2 lbs. 8 oz.
✓ Baroda	Dhoti (silk border)	45" × 25 yds.	30s × 40s	5 lbs.
Mysore	Dhoti	52" × 4 yds.	30s × 30s	36 tolas.
✓ Bombay	Khans	30" × 21 yds.	32s × 32s	3½ lbs.
Bengal	Sari	45" × 5 yds.	40s × 40s	14 oz.
Ditto	Lungi	44" × 2½ yds.	40s × 40s	4 oz.
✓ Central Provinces and Berar	Mercerised and art. silk sari	50" × 8½ yds.	40s × 40s 2/84 art. silk.	1 lb. 7 oz.
✓ Ditto	Plain border sari	39" × 8 yds.	40s × 40s	15 oz.
Madras	Cotton sari	45" × 8 yds.	40s × 40s	3 lbs.
Ditto	Shirtings	54" × 12 yds.	40s × 40s	2½ lbs.
Ditto	Angavastrams	36" × 20 yds.	40s × 28s	24 lbs.

## XXVIII.

*Handloom fabrics.*

III-D in the replies to questionnaire.)

Total cost of production (in annas).		Cost of material (in annas).		Cost of labour (in annas).		Percentage cost of	
Per piece. ✓ 6	Per lb. of cloth. 7	Per piece. ✓ 8	Per lb. of cotton. 9	Per piece. ✓ 10	Per lb. of cloth. 11	Material. ✓ 12	Labour. ✓ 13
19	7-6	14	5-6	5	2	74	26
48	32	24	16	24	16	50	50
46	24-2	22	11-6	24	12-6	48	52
47-5	9-5	28-5	5-7	19	3-8	59	41
33-5	11-2	22-5	7-5	11	8-7	67	33
89	42-7	50	26-7	30	16	63	37
39	19-5	24	12	15	7-5	62	38
38	19-6	21	10-8	17	8-8	55	45
4-75	12-5	2	5-3	2-75	7-2	41	59
30	15	18	9	12	6	60	40
124	15-5	92	11-5	32	4	74	26
42-25	17-6	80	12-5	12-25	5-1	71	29
44	11	22	5-5	22	5-5	50	50
23-5	31-13	9-5	12-6	14	18-7	40	60
14	37-8	5	13-5	9	24-3	36	64
14	41-2	5	14-7	9	26-5	36	64
36	24	12	8	24	16	83	17
16-75	26-2	4-5	11	6-25	15-2	42	58
7	16	3-25	7-4	3-75	8-6	46	54
26	18	12 ✓	8-3	14 ✓	9-7	46	54
67-75	54-2	48	30-4	19-75	15-8	71	29
30	24	19	15-2	11	8-8	63	37
48	19-2	40	16	8	3-2	83	17
200	40	1-60	32	40	8	80	20
19-75	21-9	14	15-5	5-75	6-4	70	30
26	29-5	51	15-7	45	13-8	53	47
21	24	14	16	7	8	67	33
12	48	10	40	2	8	83	17
27	38-4	25	17-4	23	16	52	48
30	44-8	23	24-5	19	20-3	55	45
48	16	32	10-7	16	5-3	67	33
50	20	34	19-6	16	8-4	68	32
128	5-3	80	8-3	48	2	63	37

## APPENDIX

## Cost of production of

Province or State.	Article.	Dimensions.	Counts of warp and weft.	Weight.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa . . . . .	Dhoti . . . . .	45" × 6½ yds.	40s × 40s	1 lb. 2 oz.
Sind . . . . .	Susi . . . . .	23" × 18 yds.	40s × 40s	3 lbs.
Orissa . . . . .	Dhoti (figure borders)	41" × 5½ yds.	2/40s × 14s	1½ lbs.
Punjab . . . . .	Kamli . . . . .	54" × 3 yds.	42/2s × 20½s	1 lb.
✓ Bombay . . . . .	Ilkal sari . . . . .	44" × 8 yds.	60s × 60s	1 lb. 1 oz.
✓ Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	Sari . . . . .	48" × 9 yds.	60s × 60s	14 oz.
Madras . . . . .	Do. . . . .	40" × 9 yds.	60s × 40s	5 lbs.
Ditto . . . . .	Dhoti . . . . .	54" × 4 yds.	60s × 60s	½ lbs.
Orissa . . . . .	Sari (fancy Madras pattern border).	46" × 5 yds.	60s × 60s	11 oz.
✓ Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	Dhoti . . . . .	50" × 5 yds.	62s × 52s	14 oz.
Punjab . . . . .	Shirting . . . . .	27" × 24 yds.	60/2s × 60/2s	4½ lbs.
✓ Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	Dhoti . . . . .	52" × 5½ yds.	70s × 70s	10 oz.
✓ Ditto . . . . .	Sari . . . . .	45" × 5½ yds.	70s × 70s	9 oz.
✓ Bengal . . . . .	Sari (golden jari border)	48" × 5½ yds.	80s × 80s	1½ lbs.
Ditto . . . . .	Sari (Resam border)	48" × 5½ yds.	80s × 80s	1 lb.
✓ Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	Dhoti . . . . .	53" × 5 yds.	80s × 80s	10 oz.
✓ Ditto . . . . .	Jari Kiner Uparna . . . . .	50" × 2½ yds.	80s × 80s	5½ oz.
✓ Ditto . . . . .	Dhoti . . . . .	53" × 5 yds.	80s × 80s	10½ oz.
Madras . . . . .	Sari . . . . .	45" × 9 yds.	80s × 80s	1 lb. 4 tolas.
Ditto . . . . .	Coloured sari . . . . .	45" × 9 yds.	80s × 80s	1½ lbs.
Ditto . . . . .	Angavastrams . . . . .	45" × 2½ yds.	100s × 100s	44 lbs.
Gwallor . . . . .	Safa . . . . .	35" × 9 yds.	100s × 100s.	11 oz.
Bengal . . . . .	Dhoti . . . . .	48" × 5½ yds.	120s × 110s	½ lbs.
✓ Gwallor . . . . .	Lugda . . . . .	56" × 9½ yds.	140s × 140s	12 oz.
Ditto . . . . .	Do. . . . .	55" × 9½ yds.	160s × 160s	15 oz.

The average percentage cost for material . . . . .	60.1
The average percentage cost for labour . . . . .	39.9
The average labour cost per pound of handloom cloth . . . . .	20s 6-3 annas
	30s 6-6 "
	40s 9-7 "
	60s 26-7 "
	80s 40-2 "

## XXVIII—contd.

## Handloom fabrics—contd.

Total cost of production (in annas).		Cost of material (in annas).		Cost of labour (in annas).		Percentage cost of	
Per piece.	Per lb. of cloth.	Per piece.	Per lb. of cotton.	Per piece.	Per lb. of cloth.	Material.	Labour.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26-75	23	14	11-7	12-75	11-3	52	48
76	25-3	46	15-3	30	10	61	39
26	20	15-75	12-1	10-25	7-9	61	39
22	22	15-25	15-25	6-75	69-75	69	31
74	69-8	44	41-6	30	28-2	59	41
60	68-6	28	32	32	36-6	47	53
184	36-8	96	19-2	86	17-6	52	48
1	47	16	24-3	15	22-7	52	48
35-5	51-5	15-75	22-7	19-75	28-6	44	56
36	41-2	26	29-7	10	11-4	72	28
204	45-3	108	24	96	21-3	53	47
36	57-6	19	30-4	17	27-2	53	47
40	71-1	19-5	34-7	20-5	36-4	49	51
168-5	134-8	Yarn 32 Jari 80 112	89-6	56-5	45-2	67	33
48	48	24	24	24	24	50	50
72	115-2	46	73-6	26	41-6	64	46
28	85-3	20	60-9	8	24-4	71	29
88	134-1	56	85-3	32	48-8	64	36
102	92-7	36	32-7	66	60	35	65
102	81-6	55	44	47	37-6	54	46
37-5	85-2	22	50	15-5	35-2	59	41
160	232-7	136	197-8	24	34-9	85	15
76	101-8	Yarn 24 Jari 4 28	37-3	48	64	37	63
397	529-3	269	358-7	128	170-7	68	32
620	661-8	396	422-4	224	238-9	64	36

Cost of weaving per pound of mill cloth on 30th June 1941 obtained from two mills are as follows :—

	(1)	(2)
20s x 30s . . . . .	5-56 annas	5-5 annas
37s x 36s (sari with a coloured weft) . . . . .	9-00 "	..
37s x 52s (grey goods) . . . . .	8-50 "	..
37s x 60s (3½ jacquard border) . . . . .	12-25 "	..
40s x 35s . . . . .	..	7-5 annas
40s x 40s . . . . .	6-27 annas	..
60s x 80s . . . . .	..	13-0 annas



## APPENDIX XXIX.

Table showing Handloom goods under competition from Mill products.

Description.	Handloom.	Mill.
<b>MADRAS.</b>		
1. Grey shirtings. (Yemmi-ganur Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society).	44" × 12 yards. Warp—10½s. Weft—10½s. Ends per inch 32. Picks per inch 32. Price per yd. 3½ annas. Date of sale 10th May 1941.	35" × 40 yards. Warp—20s. Weft—20s. Ends per inch 36. Picks per inch 36. Price per yd. 3½ annas. Date of sale 10th May 1941.
2. Ditto	....	33" × 24 yards. Warp—10½s. Weft—10½s. Ends per inch 36. Picks per inch 36. Price per yd. 3½ as. Date of sale 10th May 1941.
3. Dhoti (Puthur)	50" × 52" × ⅔ yds. ⅝" doobby border. Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 60. Picks per inch 64. Price per yd. 4½ as. Date of sale 9th June 1941.	48" × ⅔ yards. (Ahmedabad Mills.) Warp—40s. Weft—46s. Ends per inch 64. Picks per inch 48. Price per yd. 4 as. Date of sale 9th June 1941. ⅝" doobby border.
4. Coloured sari (Venkatagiri).	46" × 6 yards. 1½" plain border. Warp—60s. Weft—60s. Ends per inch 70. Picks per inch 74. Price per piece 58 as. Date of sale 5th September 1941.	46" × 6 yards. (Mafstal Mills, Navsari.) 1½" plain border. Warp—60s. Weft—72s. Ends per inch 70. Picks per inch 52. Price per piece 46 as. Date of sale 5th September 1941.
5. Sari (Venkatagiri)	43" × 7 yds. (grey). Warp—60s. Weft—60s. Ends per inch 60. Picks per inch 64. Price per piece 48 as. Date of sale 5th September 1941.	45" × 7 yds., bleached. (Mafstal Fine Mills, Navsari.) Warp—60s. Weft—60s. Ends per inch 58. Picks per inch 48. Price per piece 46 as. Date of sale 5th September 1941.
6. Gada piece (grey) (Yemmi-ganur).	44" × 12 yards. Warp—10½s. Weft—10½s. Ends per inch 40. Picks per inch 32. Price per yd. 3½ as. Date of sale 30th May 1941.	33" × 24 yards. (Narasingee Mills, Sholahpur.) Warp—10½s. Weft—10½s. Ends per inch 38. Picks per inch 36. Price per yd. 3½ as. Date of sale 30th May 1941.

## APPENDIX XXIX—contd.

Table showing Handloom goods under competition from Mill products—contd.

Description.	Handloom.	Mill.
<i>MADRAS—contd.</i>		
7. Thorthu (Thaliparamba)	30" × 58". Warp—2/20s. Weft—2/20s. Ends per inch 29. Picks per inch 24. Price per piece 4½ as. Date of sale 9th June 1941.	33" × 58". (A. D. Cotton Mills, Quilon.) Warp—2/21s. Weft—2/21s. Ends per inch 29. Picks per inch 16. Price per piece 0-3-11. Date of sale 9th June 1941.
8. Dhoti (Kalladakerichi)	50" × 2¼ yards. Warp—26s. Weft—26s. Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 48. Price per yd. 4 as. Date of sale 4th March 1941.	48" × 2¼ yards. (Gadag Mills.) Warp—28s. Weft—28s. Ends per inch 52. Picks per inch 48. Price per yd. 2½ as. Date of sale 4th March 1941.
9. Dhotis . . . . .	48" × 2¼ yards. Warp—20s. Weft—20s. Ends per inch 48. Picks per inch 40. Price per yd. 5 as. Date of sale 4th March 1941.	48" × 2¼ yards. (Coimbatore Mills.) Warp—18s. Weft—20s. Ends per inch 44. Picks per inch 40. Price per yd. 0-4-10. Date of sale 4th March 1941.
10. Dhotis (Narayanavaram)	51" × 4 yards. Warp—60s. Weft—60s. Ends per inch 76. Picks per inch 64. Price per piece 31 as. Date of sale 5th September 1941.	48" × 4 yards. (Ahmedabad Mills, Navsari.) Warp—60s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 66. Picks per inch 50. Price per piece 23 as. Date of sale 5th September 1941.
11. Dhotis (Kalladakerichi)	52" × 2¼ yards. Warp—26s. Weft—26s. Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 44. Price per yd. 5 as. Date of sale 30th May 1941.	48" × 2¼ yards. (Gadag Mills.) Warp—28s. Weft—28s. Ends per inch 52. Picks per inch 48. Price per yd. 2½ as. Date of sale 30th May 1941.
12. Dhotis (Kavundapadi)	48" × 2¼ yards. Warp—20s. Weft—20s. Ends per inch 48. Picks per inch 42. Price per piece 22 as. Date of sale 9th June 1941.	48" × 2¼ yards. (Vasanta Mills, Coimbatore.) Warp—20s. Weft—20s. Ends per inch 48. Picks per inch 40. Price per piece 19½ as. Date of sale 9th June 1941.

## APPENDIX XXIX—contd.

Table showing Handloom goods under competition from Mill products—contd.

Description.	Handloom.	Mill.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BOMBAY.</b></p> <p>✓ 13. Sari (coloured) (Dhulia)</p>	<p>45" × 8 yards.</p> <p>1½" art. silk dobby border.</p> <p>Warp—20s. Weft—24s. Ends per inch 32. Picks per inch 48. Weight 64 tolas Price per piece 66 as. Date of sale 16th August 1941.</p>	<p>48" × 8 yards. (<i>New Pratap Mills, Dhulia.</i>)</p> <p>1½" two-fold cotton mercerised dobby border.</p> <p>Warp—24s. Weft—32s. Ends per inch 40. Picks per inch 40. Weight 60 tolas. Price per piece 56 as. Date of sale 16th August 1941.</p>
<p>✓ 14. Saris (coloured) (Sholapur)</p>	<p>42" × 7½ yards.</p> <p>3½" Ilkal border with art. silk.</p> <p>Plain heading 15" with art. silk.</p> <p>Warp—20s. Weft—20s. Ends per inch 36. Picks per inch 48. Weight 77 tolas. Price per piece 64 as. Date of sale 16th August 1941.</p>	<p>42" × 8 yards. (<i>Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Pancharan.</i>)</p> <p>3" imitation Ilkal border with cotton.</p> <p>7" plain heading with cotton.</p> <p>Warp—20s. Weft—18s. Ends per inch 36. Picks per inch 32. Weight 64½ tolas. Price per piece 46 as. Date of sale 16th August 1941.</p>
<p>✓ 15 Saris (Malegaon)</p>	<p>45" × 8½ yards.</p> <p>1½" Maheswari border.</p> <p>Warp—40s. Weft—60s. Ends per inch 48. Picks per inch 56. Weight 1 lb. 6 oz. Price per piece 56 as. Cost of preparation 8½ as. Cost of weaving 7 as. Date of sale 15th June 1941.</p>	<p>45" × 8½ yards. (<i>Sholapur. Small scale powerloom.</i>)</p> <p>1½" art. silk fancy dobby border.</p> <p>Warp—40s. Weft—60s. Ends per inch 44. Picks per inch 50. Weight 1 lb. 4 oz. Price per piece 50 as. Cost of preparation 9 as. Cost of weaving 4 as. Date of sale 15th June 1941.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BIHAR.</b></p> <p>16. Dhotis . . . . .</p>	<p>44" × 4½ yards.</p> <p>Warp—20s. Weft—30s. Ends per inch 44. Picks per inch 48. Price per piece 23 as. Date of sale 2nd July 1941.</p>	<p>41" × 5 yards. (<i>Baroda Cotton Mills.</i>)</p> <p>Warp—18s. Weft—28s. Ends per inch 44. Picks per inch 40. Price per piece 19 as. Date of sale 4th July 1941.</p>

## APPENDIX XXIX—contd.

Table showing Handloom goods under competition from Mill products—contd.

Description.	Handloom.	Mill.
<b>BIHAR—contd.</b>		
17. Striped shirtings . . . . .	32" × 12 yards. Warp—14½s. Weft—16½s (double). Ends per inch 44. Picks per inch 32. Price per yd. 5 as. Date of sale 2nd July 1941.	29" × 24 yards. ( <i>Birla Cotton Mills Delhi.</i> ) Warp—18s (approximate). Weft—22s (approximate). Ends per inch 40 (double). Picks per inch 28. Price per yd. 4 as. Date of sale 4th July 1941.
<b>UNITED PROVINCES.</b>		
18. Dhotis . . . . .	44" × 5 yards. Weight per sq. yd. 3 oz. Ends per inch 42. Picks per inch 40. Price per piece 16 as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.	44" × 5 yards. Weight per sq. yd. 3 oz. Ends per inch 44. Picks per inch 36. Price per piece 18 as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.
19. Dhotis . . . . .	44" × 5 yards. Weight per sq. yd. 3 oz. Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 45. Price per piece 16 as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.	41" × 5 yards. Weight per sq. yd. 4 oz. Ends per inch 46. Picks per inch 42. Price per piece 14½ as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.
	NOTE.—No other details have been supplied.	
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES.</b>		
20. Saris . . . . .	42" × 8 yards. Price per piece 40 as. Date of sale 13th May 1941.	43" × 7½ yards. Price per piece 30 as. Date of sale 13th May 1941.
21. Sari (with gold thread)	50" × 9½ yards. Price per piece 116 as. Date of sale 13th May 1941.	<i>Small scale powerlooms.</i> 48" × 9 yards. Price per piece 88 as. Date of sale 13th May 1941.
22. Saris . . . . .	50" × 9½ yards. Price per piece 64 as. Date of sale 13th May 1941.	<i>Small scale powerlooms.</i> 48" × 9 yards. Price per piece 56 as. Date of sale 13th May 1941.
	NOTE.—No other details supplied.	
<b>BENGAL.</b>		
23. Saris . . . . .	44" × 5 yards. Plain border 2½". Warp—40s (dyed). Weft—40s (dyed). Ends per inch 50. Picks per inch 50. Weight 37 tolas. Price per piece 26 as. Date of sale 18th June 1941.	44" × 5 yards. ( <i>Geeta Brand Bangsari Cotton Mills.</i> ) Plain border 2½". Warp—40s (grey). Weft—40s (dyed). Ends per inch 46. Picks per inch 36. Weight 38 tolas. Price per piece 23½ as. Date of sale 18th June 1941.

## APPENDIX XXIX—contd.

Table showing Handloom goods under competition from Mill products—contd.

Description.	Handloom.	Mill.
<b>BENGAL—contd.</b>		
24. Dhotis . . . . .	44" × 5 yards. Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 50. Picks per inch 54. Weight 32½ tolas. Price per piece 20 as. Date of sale 18th June 1941.	44" × 10 yards. ( <i>Bangari Cotton Mills.</i> ) Warp—24s (approximate). Weft—32s (approximate). Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 44. Weight 41 tolas. Price per piece 19 as. Date of sale 18th June 1941.
25. Dobby border, grey Chaddars.	50" × 3 yards. Warp—2/20s. Weft—10½s. Ends per inch 32. Picks per inch 32. Weight 48½ tolas. Price per piece 16 as. Date of sale 18th June 1941.	45" × 3 yards. Warp—8s. Weft—12s. Ends per inch 32. Picks per inch 34. Weight 56½ tolas. Price per piece 12 as. Date of sale 18th June 1941.
26. Sari (Pabna) . . . . .	45" × 5 yards. Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 52. Weight 32 tolas. Price per piece 40 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.	45" × 5 yards. ( <i>Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Sodepur.</i> ) Warp—40s (approximate). Weft—40s (approximate). Ends per inch 60. Picks per inch 58. Weight 30½ tolas. Price per piece 34 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.
27. Sari (Narayanganj) . . . . .	44" × 5 yards. (Mill finished). Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 54. Weight 28½ tolas. Price per piece 26½ as. Date of sale 30th March 1941.	44" × 5 yards. ( <i>Sushila Brand Hooghly Cotton Mills, Co., Serampore.</i> ) Warp—40s (approximate). Weft 40s (approximate). Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 48. Weight 36½ tolas. Price per piece 25½ as. Date of sale 30th March 1941.
28. Dhoti (Bankura) . . . . .	45" × 5 yards. Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 52. Weight 31½ tolas. Price per piece 21 as. Date of sale 30th March 1941.	44" × 5 yards. Warp—24s (approximate). Weft—32s (approximate). Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 44. Weight 41 tolas. Price per piece 19 as. Date of sale 30th March 1941.
29. Towel . . . . .	22" × 42". Warp—2/20s. Weft—10½s. Ends per inch 40. Picks per inch 36. Weight 7½ tolas. Price per piece 5½ as. Date of sale 30th March 1941.	26" × 42". Warp—2/20s. Weft—20s (2/3 per pick). Ends per inch 40. Picks per inch 36. Weight 11 tolas. Price per piece 7 as. Date of sale 30th March 1941. (The mill-made towel is 4" wider and is bleached.)

## APPENDIX XXIX—contd.

Table showing Handloom goods under competition from Mill products—contd.

Description.	Handloom.	Mill.
<b>BENGAL—contd.</b>		
30. Coloured and check Chaddar.	54" × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Warp—32s. Weft—32s. Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 44. Weight 33 tolas. Price per piece 32 as. Date of sale 30th March 1941.	51" × 3 yards. Warp—32s. Weft—32s (approximate). Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 58. Weight 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. Price per piece 25 as. Date of sale 30th March 1941.
31. Bleached sari (Santipur) .	47" × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Jacquard border 200s 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Warp—90s. Weft—80s. Ends per inch 80. Picks per inch 80. Price per piece 60 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.	45" × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards. ( <i>Ramakrishna Mills, Ahmedabad.</i> ) Jacquard border 200s 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Warp—80s. Weft—70s. Ends per inch 68. Picks per inch 56. Price per piece 53 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.
32. Mosquito netting Mockleno cloth (Midnapore).	36" × 1 yd. (grey). Warp—2/64s. Weft—2/64s. Ends per inch 40. Picks per inch 28. Price per yd. 4 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.	42" × 1 yard (bleached). Warp—32s (approximate). Weft—32s (approximate). Ends per inch 40. Picks per inch 36. Price per yd. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.
33. Furnishing cloth .	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Warp—2/42s. Weft—22s. Ends per inch 44. Picks per inch 38. Weight 13 tolas per yard. Price per yd. 12 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.	45" × 1 yard. Warp—40s (approximate). Weft—32s (approximate). Ends per inch 64. Picks per inch 56. Weight 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per yd. Price per yd. 12 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.
34. Teapoy cover (Dum Dum)	36" × 36". Warp—2/40s. Weft—2/40s. Ends per inch 68. Picks per inch 56. Weight 9 tolas. Price per piece 14 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.	36" × 36". Warp—2/20s. Weft—2/20s. Ends per inch 44. Picks per inch 40. Weight 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. Price per piece 19 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.
35. Gauze cloth	36" × 3 yards. Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 36. Picks per inch 28. Price per yd. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 3 yards. ( <i>Mahulurmi Cotton Mills.</i> ) Warp—60s. Weft—60s. Ends per inch 48. Picks per inch 36. Price per yd. 2 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.

APPENDIX XXIX—*contd.*

Table showing Handloom goods under competition from Mill products—*contd.*

Description.	Handloom.	Mill.
<b>BENGAL—<i>concl'd.</i></b>		
36. Bandage cloth . . .	52" × 3 yards. Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 30. Picks per inch 30. Weight 8 tolas. Price per yd. 1½ as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.	46" × 2½ yards. <i>Mahaluzmi Cotton Mills.</i> Warp—25s. Weft—18s. Ends per inch 60. Picks per inch 30. Weight 20½ tolas. Price per yd. 2½ as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.
37. Lungi (Nalta) . . .	43½" × 2½ yards. Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 68. Picks per inch 68. Weight 17½ tolas. Price per piece 16 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.	41" × 2½ yards. ( <i>Sholapur Mills.</i> ) Warp—24s. Weft—20s. Ends per inch 68. Picks per inch 48. Weight 29 tolas. Price per piece 24 as. Date of sale 26th October 1941.
<b>UNITED PROVINCES.</b>		
38. Coating . . .	28". Warp—20½s (double). Weft—20½s (double). Ends per inch 40. Picks per inch 30. Price per yd. 6½ as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.	27". Warp—20½s (double). Weft—20½s (double). Ends per inch 56. Picks per inch 44. Price per yd. 7 as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.
39. Coating . . .	27". Warp—2/42s (mercerised cotton). 2/40 (staple yarn). Weft—2/42s (mercerised cotton). 2/40 (staple yarn). Ends per inch 42. Picks per inch 30. Price per yd. 8½ as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.	27". Warp—2/42s (mercerised cotton). 2/30s (staple yarn). Weft—2/30s (staple yarn). 2/42s (mercerised cotton). Ends per inch 46. Picks per inch 50. Price per yard 14 as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.
40. Coating . . .	27". Warp—60/2 (staple yarn.) Weft—Fancy yarn. Ends per inch 48. Picks per inch 36. Price per yd. 10 as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.	27". Warp—2/40s. Weft—Fancy yarn. Ends per inch 74. Picks per inch 48. Price per yd. 14 as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.
41. Checked shirting . . .	27". Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 50. Picks per inch 48. Price per yd. 3 as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.	44". Warp—80s. Weft—80s. Ends per inch 66. Picks per inch 52. Price per yd. 7 as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.

## APPENDIX XXIX—concl'd.

Table showing Handloom goods under competition from Mill products—concl'd.

Description.	Handloom.	Mill.
<b>UNITED PROVINCES—cont'd.</b>		
42. Printed yarn shirting .	30". Warp—2/60s. Weft—2/60s. Ends per inch 58. Picks per inch 52. Price per yd. 5½ as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.	28". Warp—40s. Weft—40s. Ends per inch 82. Picks per inch 50. Price per yd. 5½ as. Date of sale 20th June 1941.
<b>BOMBAY.</b>		
✓43. Saris (Ahmednagar)	45" to 48" × 8 yds. Yarns :—20s, 30s, 40s two ply both for warp and weft. Ends per inch 38 to 44. Picks per inch 40 to 48. Selling price per sari Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-0-0.	45" to 48" × 8 yards. ( <i>Pratap Mills, Dhulia.</i> ) Yarns :—20s, 30s, and 40s two ply both for warp and weft. Ends per inch 38 to 44. Picks per inch 40 to 48. Selling price per sari Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0.
✓44. Saris (Sangamner)	48" to 49" × 8½ yds. Yarns :—30s and 40s. Ends per inch 40 to 48. Picks per inch 50 to 60. Selling price per sari Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3-12-0.	48" to 49" × 8½ yards. ( <i>Ohalisgaon Mills.</i> ) Yarns :—30s and 40s. Ends per inch 40 to 48. Picks per inch 50 to 60. Selling price per sari Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-8-0.
✓45. Saris (Sholapur)	46" to 48" × 8 yds. Yarns :—20s and 30s. Ends per inch 32 to 40. Picks per inch 40 to 50. Selling price per sari Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-4-0.	46" to 48" × 8 yards. ( <i>Morarji Gokuldas Mills.</i> ) Yarns :—20s and 30s. Picks per inch 40 to 50. Ends per inch 32 to 40. Selling price per sari Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-14-0.



## APPENDIX XXX.

✓ *A Note on Small-scale Powerloom Factories.*

In these factories weaving is done by powerlooms and the yarn is generally prepared by the improved appliances prevalent among the handloom weavers. (No sized warp is used and invariably in all cases two-fold yarn is used for the warp) Yarn is purchased from the market in bundle form and is wound on *charkhas* by hand. Then the warp is made out of a sectional warping mill with beaming arrangements and then the yarn is transferred on to the weavers' beams for the loom. The difficult process of sizing which takes more time has been avoided. There are cases where attempts are being made to use single yarn after sizing, but sizing is ordinarily done on hanks before winding. The looms are generally bought second-hand. We have been told that the weavers are paid on a monthly basis of Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 per month. The capital outlay is small and the overhead charges are negligible. The power is bought from the local electricity company. We have been supplied with approximate figures for the daily expenditure incurred in a factory containing 4 second-hand powerlooms. The factory has a total outlay of Rs. 1,500 for the 4 powerlooms and a 3 horse power electric motor. We quote the figures below :—

*Expenditure per day.*

1. Depreciation at 10 per cent. on Rs. 1,500 . . . . .	6-60 as.
2. Interest on capital at 6½ per cent. on Rs. 1,500 . . . . .	4-08 as.
3. Interest on working capital at 6½ per cent. (working capital being taken as equal to the block) . . . . .	4-08 as.
4. Rents for the building . . . . .	8-00 as.
5. Taxes . . . . .	2-00 as.
6. Power (electric current charges at 24 units per day including lighting charges at 1 anna per unit) . . . . .	24-00 as.
7. Stores . . . . .	16-00 as.

## Establishment :—

8. 1 warper at Rs. 7-8-0 per month . . . . .	4-00 as.
9. 4 weavers at Rs. 9 per month . . . . .	18-95 as.
10. Supervisor at Rs. 37-8-0 per month . . . . .	20-00 as.
11. Miscellaneous contingencies and reserves . . . . .	4-00 as.

111-71 as. per  
day.

The owner pays at the rate of 3 pies per knot for winding of the warp and weft, and it comes to 14 annas per day. The daily production is as under :—

Type of cloth.	Weight.	Dimensions.	Reed and Pick.	Counts.	Daily production.
Coatings . . . . .	11 lbs.	28" × 24 yds.	44R × 36P	2/25s × 2/20s	78 yds.
Shirtings . . . . .	4½ lbs.	31" × 24 yds.	72R × 64P	2/64s × 28s	42 yds.
Shirtings . . . . .	4½ lbs.	31" × 24 yds.	72R × 64P	2/64s × 2/64s	42 yds.

The manufacturing charges work out to 10½ annas per piece of coating and at Rs. 1-2-0 piece of shirting.

APPENDIX XXX—*contd.*

In the Provinces of Bombay and Central Provinces and Berar, such powerlooms are engaged in manufacturing saris and a typical example for each Province is given below. It would appear that the powerloom can turn out from four to five times as much output per day as a handloom.

Province.	Mode of manufacture.	Description.	Dimension and weight.	Counts of warp and weft.	Cost of yarn (as.).	Cost of dyeing (as.).	Cost of preparation (as.).	Cost of weaving (as.).	Total cost (as.).	Time taken Hours.
Bombay	Handloom	Sari	45" × 8½ yds. (1 lb. 6 oz.)	40s × 60s	32-50	2-50	6-00	7-00	48	12
	Powerloom	Do.	45" × 8½ yds. (1 lb. 4 oz.)	40s × 60s	31-00	2-50	6-50	4-00	44	3
C. P. and Berar.	Handloom	Do.	50" × 8½ yds. (1 lb. 7 oz.)	40s × 40s 44R × 48P	25-00	8-00	5-00	10-00	48	16
	Powerloom	Do.	50" × 9 yds. (1 lb. 2½ oz.)	52s × 52s 52R × 52P	28-00	6-00	4-00	8-00	46	3

## APPENDIX XXXI.

Statement showing the price of cloth realised by the weaver and by the middleman and the price paid by the consumer.

Province or State.	Article.	Price at which the weaver sells (in annas).	Price realised by the middleman (in annas).	Percentage profit earned by the middleman.	Retail price paid by the consumer (in annas).	Increase percentage on the price realised by the weaver.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Check Table cloth 48" x 48" 2/20s x 2/20s	23-5	25	6-4	27	14-9
	Screen 48" x 1 yd. 2/20s x 2/20s	14	15	7-1	16	14-2
Bengal	Coloured sari 45" x 5 yds. 2/84s x 60s	34-25	36	5-1	37	8
	Coloured sari 45" x 5 yds. 40s x 40s	21	22-5	7-1	23-5	11-9
	Sari 48" x 5½ yds. 80s x 80s	48	52	8-3	56	16-7
	Dhoti (fancy) 48" x 5½ yds. 120s x 120s	76	76	..	80	5-3
	Lungi 38" x 1½ yds. 40s x 28s	5-5	7	27-3	7-5	36-4
	Lungi 36" x 2½ yds. 40s x 40s	7-5	9-0	20-0	9-5	26-7
	Dhoti (grey) 45" x 5 yds. 40s x 40s	16-75	18-25	9-0	19	13-4
Bihar	Motia cloth 36" x 20 yds. 16½s x 13½s	56	64	14-3	..	..
Bombay	Sari 45" x 8½ yds. 20s x 30s	34	37	8-8	40	17-6
	Bijapur sari 42" x 7 yds. 20s x 20s	39	41	5-1	46	18-0
	Sholapur sari 44" x 8½ yds. 30s x 30s	30	32	6-7	35	16-7
	Ilkal sari 44" x 8 yds. 60s x 60s	74	78	8-1	82	16-2
	Khans 30" x 21 yds. 32s x 32s	96	100	4-2	106	10-4
	Khans (art. silk border). 30" x 21 yds. 32s x 32s	101	108	6-9	120	18-8
✓ C. P. and Berar	Mercerised patta kinar. 60" x 9 yds. 70s x 70s	60	68	13-3	63	13-3

## APPENDIX XXXI—contd.

Statement showing the price of cloth realised by the weaver and by the middleman and the price paid by the consumer—contd.

Province or State.	Article.	Price at which the weaver sells (in annas).	Price realised by the middleman (in annas).	Percentage profit earned by the middleman.	Retail price paid by the consumer (in annas).	Increase percentage on the price realised by the weaver.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C. P. and Berar —contd.	Silk and jari border sari. 50" x 9 yds. 70s x 70s	200	224	12	224	12
	Mercerised kinar border plain dhoti. 52" x 8 yds. 70s x 70s	54	61	13.0	61	13.0
	Silk border dhoti . 50" x 5½ yds. 60s x 70s	104	114	9.6	114	9.6
	Silk bordered dhoti 50" x 5½ yds. 60s x 70s	116	126	8.6	126	8.6
	Jari bordered Uparna. 50" x 2½ yds. 80s x 80s	28	30	7.1	30	7.1
	Bordered cotton sari 44" x 6½ yds. 20s x 20s	24	26	8.3	26	8.3
Madras	Dhotis . 54" x 8 yds. 60s x 60s	42	44	4.8	48	14.3
	Dhotis . 52" x 4 yds. 60s x 60s	20	22	10.0	24	20.0
	Dhotis . 52" x 4 yds. 80s x 80s	30	32	6.7	34	13.3
	Shirtings 45" x 15 yds. 20s x 20s	56	60	7.1	64	14.3
	Saris 45" x 7 yds. 60s x 60s	48	52	8.3	54	12.5
	Saris 45" x 8 yds. 40s x 40s	48	50	4.2	52	8.3
	Shirtings 32" x 105 yds. 20s x 20s	251.25	258	2.7	304	21.0
Orissa	Dhoti (blue border) 47" x 4½ yds. 40s x 40s	17.75	19.75	11.3	21	18.6
	Blue lungi 48" x 2½ yds. 40s x 40s	12.25	13.75	12.2	15.6	26.5
	Light green fine sari 46" x 5 yds. 40s x 40s	29.25	33	12.8	37	26.5
	Sari (Kumbha bordered). 42" x 6½ yds. 2/40s x 11s	51.5	59	14.6	59	14.6

## APPENDIX XXXI—concl'd.

Statement showing the price of cloth realised by the weaver and by the middleman and the price paid by the consumer—concl'd.

Province or State.	Article.	Price at which the weaver sells (in annas).	Price realised by the middleman (in annas).	Percentage profit earned by the middleman.	Retail price paid by the consumer (in annas).	Increase percentage on the price realised by the weaver.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa—concl'd.	Bandage cloth 36" x 10 yds. 40s x 20s	16-25	20	23-1	20	23-1
Punjab	Shirting (mercerised) 28" x 1 yd. 64/2s x 64/2s	7-7	8	4-4	8-5	10-9
	Lungi 45" x 3 yds. 60/2s x 60/2s	21	22-5	7-1	24	14-2
	Sufi cotton (mercerised). 27/28" x 16 yds. 64s x 64s	113-3	136	20-0	152	34-1
	Khes 27" x 11 yds. 14½s x 14½s	90-75	101-75	12-1	110	21-2
	Curtain cloth 54" x 40 yds. 20½s x 20½s	400	520	30-0	560	40-0
Bind	Susi 23" x 18 yds. 40s x 40s	76	80	5-3	90	18-4
United Provinces	Garha 44" x 12½ yds. 20s x 16s	31-25	34-38	10-0	43-75	40-0
	Shirting 30" x 12 yds. 30s x 40s	48	60	25	68	41-7
Baroda	Khaddar 30" x 12 yds.	58	62	6-8	64 to 68	13-8
	Scarf 54" x 3 yds.	14	15	7-1	16	14-2
Cochin	Thorthus 30" x 1½ yds. 2/20s x 2/20s	2-75	3-0	9-1	3-5	27-3
Hyderabad	Silk sari 45" x 6½ yds.	243-75	288	18-1	324	32-9
	Cotton sari 42" x 8½ yds. 22s x 22s	21-8	32	46-6	36	64-8
	Cotton sari 45" x 8 yds. 40s x 40s	34-5	38	10-1	43-5	23-2
✓ Kolhapur and Deccan States.	Khan 50" x 9 yds. 40s x 60s	40	46	12-3	48	20-0
	Coloured sari 50" x 9 yds. 25s x 25s	64	68	6-3	72	19-5
Mysore	Sari (silk) 42" x 9 yds.	367	368	0-3	364 to 400	6-8

The average percentage profit earned by the middleman . . . . . 11-1

The average percentage increase in price paid by the consumer . . . . . 19-4

## APPENDIX XXXII.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

*act-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills).*

## NOTES.

(1) Please confine your answers to matters with which you are directly acquainted and on which you are in a position to supply the Committee with detailed evidence.

(2) Answers should refer to some definite area, which should be clearly specified in each case, such as Town, District, Province or State, British India, or India as a whole.

(3) In answering questions, the conditions before the outbreak of the present war may kindly be given. Please mention also what changes have happened after the war began.

(4) Attached to some of the questions are certain tables involving the collection of statistical data. It is important that the figures entered in those tables should be accurate. In case such statistics are not available, you may answer those questions by giving details and percentages.

(5) Please begin your replies after carefully making the following entries :—

(i) Name and address of person, institution or Government replying to the Questionnaire \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Area with reference to which the replies are given \_\_\_\_\_

(6) Replies to the Questionnaire (with five spare copies), along with memoranda, if any, should reach the Secretary, Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills), Government of India, (Camp) Ootacamund, not later than 7th June 1941.

## SECTION I.

1. Please give a short account of the handloom weaving industry in your area, mentioning, in particular, the principal centres of the industry, the lines of production in each centre, and the peculiarities of technique (if any).

2. In what way has the handloom weaving in your area fared in the last few years? Indicate in general the causes of the advance or decline.

3. Has any survey of the handloom industry in your area been carried out? If so, please explain fully the method of enquiry and indicate the extent of reliability of the data collected.

## SECTION II.

4. What is the total number of handlooms in your area? Please give a statement, classifying them as in Table I-A.

5. What proportion of the handlooms are found in the cottages and what proportion in *karkhanas* or small factories? Please give a statement as in Table I-B.

6. What proportion of the handlooms are engaged in weaving cotton, silk, art. silk, wool, jute or other fibre and mixtures thereof? Please give a statement as in Table I-C.

7. How many looms in your area are confined to handspun cotton yarn? Are there any indications to show that the number of such handlooms is increasing or likely to increase?

8. What proportion of the looms of each category remain idle (a) the whole year round, (b) for some months of the year (which months)? Give the causes of this idleness and bring out its consequences. Have any of the idle looms been discarded?

9. If there are any powerlooms (other than mills) in your area, please state their number, classify them and enter these figures in Table I-B and Table I-C. How many looms are attended to by each operative?

10. How many of these powerlooms are owned or operated by those who were previously handloom weavers?

11. How has the handloom weaver been affected by the introduction of powerlooms? Has the number of handlooms diminished since?

## SECTION III.

12. Give the total number of weavers in your area, classified as in Table II.

Specify in the table, the number of (a) weavers who work on their own account, (b) those employed by a master-weaver or *mahajan*, although working in their own homes, (c) those working in *karkhanas* or handloom factories and (d) those attached to a co-operative society.

13. How many or what proportion of the weavers in your area are master-weavers? Please explain the relationship (social and economic) between those and the ordinary weavers.

14. (a) What are the classes or castes in your area that regard handloom weaving as their hereditary occupation?

(b) Have other classes of people taken up handloom weaving recently? If so, how has this influx affected the industry?

15. What proportion of the weavers in your area regard weaving as their part-time occupation? What are the subsidiary occupations followed along with weaving? How far is weaving a subsidiary occupation to agriculturists?

16. Is there any guild organisation among weavers? If so, give details. What is the influence of the guild on the industry in general?

17. Are the handloom weavers in your area addicted to habits like gambling, drinking, etc.?

18. What is the state of indebtedness among the handloom weavers in your area? Why do they borrow? Explain the nature of the usual transactions.

19. (a) If any weavers of the hereditary weaving castes have abandoned weaving, how many or what proportion of them have done so, and what other occupations have they entered?

(b) To what extent have handloom weavers found employment in the textile mills? Have they any disinclination for working in mills?

#### SECTION IV.

20. (a) Please give in tabular form, the total production of cloth on handlooms, classified under the various categories, as in Table III-A.

(b) Please classify the same also according to the counts of yarn used, as in Table III-B.

(c) Please give similar details in regard to the production on powerlooms (other than mills), using Table III-A.

21. What is the normal output of a handloom in your area? Please give details, in respect of certain standard cloths, as in Table III-C.

22. How is the total production of handloom cloth in India usually estimated?

Please comment on the following methods of estimating the production of cloth:—

(a) The assumption that, in handloom production, 1 lb. of yarn will give 4 yards of cloth.

(b) The assumption that, in mill production, 1 lb. of yarn will give 4.78 yards of cloth.

(c) The assumption that 100 lbs. of yarn will on the average give 112 lbs. of mill cloth.

(d) The assumption that on the average 1 lb. of mill cloth will correspond to 4.27 yards.

(e) The assumption that the quantity of mill yarn used for purposes other than mill and handloom weaving may be offset against the quantity of handspun yarn used in the handlooms.

(f) The assumption that the mill yarn used for such purposes as hosiery, braid, ropery, nets, lampwicks, bandages, pyjama cords, etc., corresponds to 10 per cent. of the total mill yarn produced.

(g) The assumption that the total production of handspun yarn amounts to 24 million pounds.

Have you any further comments to make regarding the statistical methods employed in such computations?

23. What proportion of the extra mill consumption of yarn in your area is by single-unit powerlooms and small-scale powerloom factories, which do not come under the Factory Acts? What allowance would you make for this in all-India figures?

24. Has there been any change in the lines of production on the handloom in your area? Explain if any shifts have taken place from one group of counts to another, from one kind of cloth to another, or from one type of textile to another. What have been the effects of changes in fashion?

25. Has (a) the *Swadeshi* movement, and (b) the emphasis on hand-spinning brought about any changes in the handloom industry?

26. Please enumerate the principal types of cloth woven on handlooms in your area and forward six sets of samples of not less than 12" square each. Please give details about them as in Table III-D.

27. (a) The handloom, it is said, possesses a special field in certain coloured styles of cloth. Is this true? Please enumerate the principal types of such cloth and show why handlooms have an advantage.

(b) Consider also the defects of handloom production.

## SECTION V.

28. Please give details of the different preparatory processes as they are going on in your area:—

- (a) The form in which the yarn is received.
- (b) Winding on the bobbins before warping.
- (c) Sizing.
- (d) Warping.
- (e) Beaming, twisting and drawing in.
- (f) The percentage of yarn wasted in the course of preparation.

29. (a) What time is taken at each stage in preparing a warp of normal size, and how many persons are engaged? What wages are paid to those who assist the weaver?

(b) Do the weavers wind their weft themselves? If not, what wages are paid to those who help?

(c) Is there any organisation in your area from which prepared warp of a desired length ready for the loom could be obtained? If so, is it working satisfactorily?

(d) Has the method of hand-sizing any superiority over that of slasher-sizing, for example with regard to the "feel" of the cloth? Is there any slasher-sizing machine for sizing the warp in use in your area? If not, do you think an installation of such a machine in your area will be beneficial to the industry?

30. (a) What sources, if any, exist in your area for supplying new designs to the handloom weavers?

(b) If not, how do the weavers manage to keep themselves in touch with up-to-date marketable designs?

31. Are the weavers in your area agreeable to the adoption of improved appliances and accessories? If not, please state the reasons.

32. To what extent do handloom products require finishing? Are there any arrangements in your area for the finishing of handloom fabrics?

33. Would it be economical and practical to instal a finishing plant for a district or a group of districts so as to cater for, say, 1,000 looms and what would be the benefits of such a plant to the handloom industry in general?

34. (a) It is said that owing to competition among handloom weavers, the quality of handloom products has not been uniformly maintained. Has this led to any deterioration in the handloom industry?

(b) Is there any standardization of handloom cloth in your area? If not, how has this affected the handloom industry?

## SECTION VI.

35. What are the various systems of handloom weaving organisation prevalent in your area? Please treat them under the following heads and explain how they work:—

- (i) The independent cottage system (weaver working on his own account).
- (ii) The commission agency system, wherein the weaver works in his own house for master-weavers or *mahajans*, receiving yarn on credit and repaying in the form of money or cloth.
- (iii) The handloom *karkhana* system, in which a master-weaver or *mahajan* employs weavers on a wage basis in handloom establishments (often called factories).
- (iv) The co-operative system wherein the weavers are organised on a co-operative basis for purchase of raw materials, production of cloth and its sale.
- (v) Any other system prevailing in your area.

36. In the case of each of these systems, please explain how the weaver is remunerated, what his daily and monthly earnings are, and what his general economic condition is.

37. What are the busy and slack seasons in the handloom industry of your area? In the case of each please give details of the extent and regularity of employment, as in Table IV.



38. What are the functions performed by (a) master-weavers and (b) other middlemen? Bring out the distinctive advantages and disadvantages of each.

39. (a) What are the advantages of a handloom weaving *karkhana*? What is the optimum or most economical size of such an establishment? Mention the approximate capital expenditure. What percentage of the workers in these establishments are weavers by caste?

(b) Give similar details about the small-scale powerloom factory, if any, in your area.

40. Give a short account of the growth of weavers' co-operative societies in your area, and explain the working of some of them, stressing in particular the financial and marketing aspects. What proportion of the weavers of your area have joined these societies?

#### SECTION VII.

41. (a) Please enumerate the kinds of yarn used (i) for handlooms of various types and (ii) for powerlooms (other than mills). Use Table V-A for both.

(b) Mention the sources of supply in the case of each kind of yarn.

42. Please explain how yarn is bought by handloom weavers. Is yarn bought on cash or credit? When yarn is bought on credit, how and when is the payment made? Is it necessary to pledge the cloths against the price of yarn supplied by the dealer? If so, on what terms? Please state the rate of interest ordinarily charged.

43. Does the yarn-dealer charge a higher price for yarn and later give any rebate, if the cloth is sold to him only? It is alleged that the arrear account is never squared up. Is this true? If not, please state the reasons.

44. If you consider the handloom weavers to be at any disadvantage in respect of the price of yarn, what approximately is its influence on the cost of production?

45. (a) In what form do the handloom weavers in your area purchase their yarn—(bundles, cones, cheeses, ball warps, beams)? Please discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each form, and explain how far it is practicable to supply the yarn to the weaver in a balled warp form.

(b) When the yarns do not require to be dyed or sized, would it be more convenient if the yarn is supplied on cones?

(c) Would weavers consider it more convenient if the weft yarn is supplied on cones or cheeses, rather than on bundles?

46. Please enumerate, with the names and location of the mills, the different tickets or brands of yarn of the counts ordinarily used for the bulk production of handwoven goods in your area, and side by side give the prices prevailing on or about certain given dates in the principal handloom weaving centres, as in Table V-B.

47. What proportion of the total quantity of yarn spun in mills in your area or group is available for consumption by the handloom weavers?

48. What is the existing organisation for the marketing of yarn? Explain the part played by:—

(i) Agents.

(ii) Sub-Agents.

(iii) Yarn merchants.

(iv) Other middlemen, if any.

49. (a) Has any attempt or offer been made to supply yarn to the handloom weavers directly from the mills? Please discuss the feasibility of such a method.

(b) Is there any provision in your area for the supply of yarn from yarn depots maintained by the State? If so, explain how it works.

50. Are yarns required for handlooms bought on any specification with regard to the quality, strength and turns per inch?

51. It is alleged that certain malpractices with regard to length, weight, packing, etc., exist in the yarn trade. Do such practices exist in your area? If so, whom do you hold responsible and what steps would you suggest for their control and mitigation?

52. Having regard to the large quantity of mill-made yarn needed by the handloom weavers, do you think that any special measures are necessary for securing an adequacy of yarn, of required counts and qualities, and at reasonable prices? If so, who should carry out these measures?

53. To what extent do the weavers in your area use dyed or bleached yarn? How do they solve the problem of dyeing and bleaching? Do the weavers buy dyed or bleached yarn or do they buy grey yarn and have it dyed or bleached later? Are there any dyeing factories in your area? If so, mention their terms.

54. What is the difference in price between (i) yarns bought dyed and (ii) yarns bought grey and dyed later?

## SECTION VIII.

55. What proportion of the handloom production in your area is :—

- (a) For home use.
- (b) For sale within the town or district.
- (c) For sale outside the district but within India.
- (d) For the export market.

56. What proportion of the weavers in your area produce against orders? and what proportion sell their output in the near-by markets? In the case of the latter, please explain the nature of the transaction. Are they at the mercy of the cloth-dealer? Is there any agency in your area to give accommodation while the out-put is waiting to be marketed?

57. Please explain the working of the retail trade in handloom cloth in your area. In the case of some specific pieces of cloth, please state (a) the price at which the weaver sells, (b) the price realised by the middlemen, and (c) the retail price paid by the consumers.

58. It has been stated that the transport of handloom cloth within India is subject to various handicaps. Are there any handicaps in your area? Please deal in particular with the railways.

59. Is any handloom cloth exported to other countries from your area? If so, what kinds of cloth? By whom is the cloth exported and how do the exporters obtain their cloth? Explain fully any difficulties that are encountered in the export markets and suggest measures for expanding the export trade.

60. What changes have taken place in the clothing used by men, women and children in your area during the last two or three decades? In this matter, kindly consult experienced persons in the locality and also the account books of shopkeepers and tailors, if possible. In particular, state whether the use of handloom cloth has increased or diminished during the period.

61. Has the use of knitted goods (vests, sports-shirts, shawls, scarves, mufflers, etc.) increased in your area? If so, how has it affected the demand for woven fabrics in general and handloom fabrics in particular?

62. With reference to the principal shops in your area or town, can you estimate the proportion of the handwoven cloth to the total stock? Has the proportion changed in recent years?

63. Do the prices now realized on handloom cloth in your area represent a fair selling price?

## SECTION IX.

64. (a) What are the chief classes of cloth manufactured in the mills of your area (or of your group)? In the case of each class, please state what proportion it bears to the total production.

(b) Please give information as in Question 64 (a), in regard to the products of powerlooms other than mills in your area. (Table III-D may be used.)

65. Please explain the marketing organisation for the sale of cloth produced in the mills.

66. Have you any evidence to show that (a) the mills, (b) single unit powerlooms and powerloom factories have encroached on the styles of goods produced on the handloom, or that handlooms have encroached on the goods produced in the mills and on other powerlooms?

67. Please collect and forward six sets of samples, not less than 12" square, of typical classes of comparable cloths made in (a) mills, (b) powerlooms, and (c) handlooms, which in your opinion compete directly or indirectly with handloom products. In regard to each set of competing cloths, kindly give details as in Table VI.

68. Please classify the types of cloth in which there is competition, either direct or indirect, (a) between handlooms and mills, and (b) between handlooms and other powerlooms. For convenience, state the nature of competition under the following heads :—

- (i) *Class (I)*—in which handlooms cannot, for one reason or another, compete with mills and powerlooms at present.

(ii) *Class (2)*—in which handlooms, and mills and powerlooms are almost on a par and where the competition is just equal.

(iii) *Class (3)*—in which handlooms are superior to mills and powerlooms.

(Comparable qualities of cloth may kindly be supplied in support of your view.)

69. Is there any unfair competition in the cloth trade between the handloom weavers on the one hand, and mills and small-scale powerloom establishments on the other ?

70. To what extent has improved transport facilitated the competition of mill cloth with handloom cloth, in your area ?

#### SECTION X.

71. Should the handloom confine itself to the production of certain special textures such as artistic fabrics and other types which cannot be economically produced by the mills ? If you do not agree, give reasons.

72. Having regard to the present and prospective market at home and abroad, are there any special lines of production which the handloom weavers can take up with advantage ? If so, give full particulars.

73. Explain the nature of the existing organisation for assisting handloom weavers in your Province or State. What improvements in this organisation would you suggest ? Consider in particular—

(i) The supply of raw materials at a reasonable price to the handloom weavers.

(ii) The supply of designs to weavers.

(iii) Preparation of yarn, bleaching, dyeing, mercerising and finishing of cloth.

(iv) Standardization in production.

(v) Marketing facilities.

(vi) Technical guidance to weavers, and training of weaving apprentices.

(vii) Training of technical experts.

74. What, in your opinion, is the place of co-operation in the reorganisation of the handloom weaving industry ?

75. Please state how the schemes adopted in the provinces with the grants made by the Government of India for the development of handloom industry are working in your area.

76. Could you suggest any scheme whereby mills might be brought into more direct and intimate relationship with the handloom weavers to the advantage of both parties, in regard to distribution of yarn, finishing of cloth, exploring export markets, etc. ?

77. Fully state your views on the proposal contained in the fifth item of the Committee's terms of reference, namely, "an enactment prohibiting the mills from using yarns of low counts".

If any restriction regarding lower counts is in your view desirable, at what counts would you draw the line of demarcation for such restriction ? Please discuss fully the merits and demerits of such a restriction if imposed.

What would be the effects of such a restriction on (a) the supply of yarn to the weavers and (b) indirect competition by cloth made out of slightly higher counts than those on which the restriction is imposed ?

TABLE I-A.

(Total Number of Handlooms classified according to the type.

(See Question No. 4.)

	Plain.	Dobby.	Jacquard.	Total.	Working or Idle.		Approximate Price of each type of Looms.
					Working.	Idle.	
Throw Shuttle Pit Looms.							
Fly Shuttle Pit Looms.							
Fly Shuttle Frame Looms.							
Hattersley Domestic Looms.							
Semi-Automatic Looms.							
Salvation Army Looms.							
Tape Looms.							
Any other kind of Looms.							

TABLE I-B.

Looms classified according to the unit of production.

(See Questions No. 5 and 9.)

	Number of Handlooms.						Number of Power-looms.
	Throw Shuttle Pit Looms.	Fly Shuttle Pit Looms.	Fly Shuttle Frame Looms.	Hattersley Looms.	Semi-Automatic Looms.	Other types of Handlooms.	
<b>I. Operated in Cottages with 1 or 2 Looms—</b>							
(a) By independent weavers .							
(b) By weavers working for a master weaver or mahajan							
(c) Members of Co-operative Society . . . . .							
<b>Total . . . . .</b>							
<b>II. Karkhanas or factories—</b>							
(a) 8 to 10 Looms . . . . .							
(b) 11 to 25 Looms . . . . .							
26 Looms and above . . . . .							
<b>Total . . . . .</b>							
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>							

TABLE I-C.

*Number of Looms classified according to the textile used.**(See Questions No. 6 and 9.)*

	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Art silk.	Jute or any other fibre.	Mix- tures.	Total.
Throw Shuttle Pit Looms . . . .							
Fly Shuttle Pit Looms.							
Fly Shuttle Frame Looms . . . .							
Hattersley Looms . .							
Semi-Automatic Looms.							
Other types of Hand- looms . . . .							
Total . . . . .							
Powerlooms. . . .							

TABLE II.

## Number of Weavers.

(See Question No. 12.)

*Class.	Weavers (full time).	Weavers (part time).	Total number.	†Number of Assistants.		Total num- ber of Weavers and Assistants.	Depen- dants.
				Paid.	Unpaid.		
(a) Independent Weavers.							
(b) Working for a master weaver or mahajan.							
(c) Members of Co-operative Society.							
(d) Working in Kar-khanas or handloom factories.							
(e) Working on Powerlooms (other than mills).							
Total							

\* If a classification as in the table is not possible, you may classify them in such a way as to suit the actual condition in your Province or State.

† The term "assistants" includes workers from the weaver's family as well as paid labourers, employed in any process of the handloom business.

TABLE III-A.  
*Total Production of Hand-woven cloth per annum.\*\**  
 (See Questions Nos. 20-a and 20-c)

Textile.	Category of cloth.	Manufacturing particulars.*	Yards.	Weight.	Estimated Value (in rupees).
A. Cotton .	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				
	5.				
	6.				
	etc.				
B. Silk . .	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				
	etc.				
C. Art Silk .	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	etc.				
D. Woollens .	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	etc.				
E. Other Textiles.	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	etc.				
F. Mixtures .	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	etc.				

\*\* Figures may be given for 1938-39 and if possible for 1939-40 and 1940-41 also.

\* Under this heading, please state whether the cloth is grey, bleached, dyed, coloured or printed, its dimensions, weight, and the counts of yarn used.



TABLE III-B.

*Total production of handloom cloth classified according to counts of yarn used.**(See Question No. 20-b.)*

Counts of yarn.	Total weight.	Total yardage.
Up to 130s . . . .		
From 11s to 20s . . . .		
From 21s to 30s . . . .		
From 31s to 40s . . . .		
From 41s to 50s . . . .		
From 51s to 60s . . . .		
From 61s to 80s . . . .		
From 81s to 100s . . . .		
Above 100s . . . .		

TABLE III-C.

*Output of looms.**(See Question No. 21.)*

Kind of loom.	Standard cloth taken and counts of yarn used.	Output per day (8 hours) in yds.	Total cost of production per yard.	Average selling price of output per yard.
<b>I. Handloom :</b>  (a) Throw Shuttle Pit Loom .  (b) Fly Shuttle Pit Loom .  (c) Fly Shuttle Frame Loom  (d) Hattersley Domestic Loom  (e) Semi-Automatic Loom .  (f) Salvation Army Loom .  (g) Tape Loom . . . .  (h) Any other kind of Looms.				
<b>II. Powerloom . . . .</b>				

TABLE III-D.  
Information regarding types of cloth.  
(See Questions Nos. 26, 64-b.)

1		1	Serial number.
		2	Category of cloth.
		3	Brief description.
		4	Dimensions.
		5	Weight per piece in lbs.
	Warp.	6	Counts and the quantity of yarn in lbs.
	Weft.		
		7	Cost of yarn per piece.
		8	Cost of dyeing or bleaching per piece.
		9	Cost of sizing per piece.
		10	Cost of preparing the warp (including drawing and twisting).
		11	Cost of winding the weft.
		12	Weaving cost.
		13	Cost of finishing.
		14	Total cost of production per piece of cloth.
		15	Time taken by the weaver in completing the piece.
		16	Price realised per piece of cloth.
		17	Price paid by consumers per piece of cloth.

NOTE.—Under 3, please give the salient features of the cloth, the nature of yarn used, whether yarn dyed or dyed in the piece, etc. Under 5, give quantity of each kind of yarn used.

TABLE IV.  
 Employment in the Weaving Industry.\*\*  
 (See Question No. 37.)

	Busy season.			Slack season.				
	Period.	Hours per day.	Days per month.	Earnings per day or month.	Period.	Hours per day.	Days per month.	Earnings per day or month.
<i>Handloom.</i>								
Weavers*								
Class (a)								
" (b)								
" (c)								
" (d)								
Assistants								
<i>Powerlooms.</i>								
(a) Single unit.								
(b) Small-scale Powerloom factories.								

\*\* In regard to hours, earnings, etc., the average of the season may kindly be given.

\* For this table also, weavers may be classified as in table II. If this is not possible, classify them according to the kind of cloth woven.

TABLE V-A.

*Annual Consumption of yarn by Handlooms.\**

(1938-39 to 1940-41.)

(See Question No. 41-a.)

Kind of yarn.	Counts (quantity in lbs.)											Total quantity in lbs.
	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	101 and above.	
1. Cotton yarn.												
(i) Indian Mill yarn.												
(ii) Imported Mill yarn.												
(iii) Handspun yarn.												

Quantity in lbs.

2. Art Silk.
3. Silk yarn.
4. Woollen yarn.
5. Jute.
6. Mixture yarns.
7. Any other kind of yarns.

\* Separate tables may be given for each of the three years; if figures are not available for all the three years, tables may be supplied for at least 1938-39 and for any other of the two years as may be convenient.

TABLE V-B.

*Prices of cotton yarn at various periods.**(See Question No. 46.)*

Year.	*Counts.	15th to 31st January.	15th to 31st March.	15th to 30th June.	15th to 30th September.	15th to 31st December.
1938.						
1939.						
1940.						
1941.						

\* The prices of yarn of counts 10s, 16s, 20s, 24s, 30s, 32s, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s, and 100s may kindly be given. But, if in your area any other counts are used in bulk manufacture, figures may also be given for them.

TABLE VI.

*Competition of handloom cloth with mill and powerloom cloths.**(See Question No. 67.)*

	Handloom cloth.	Mill cloth.	Powerloom cloth.
1. Class of cloth . . . . .			
2. Dimensions . . . . .			
3. Price . . . . .			
4. Date of sale . . . . .			

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