

Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics
(Deemed University)
Pune - 411 004

Year _____

Subject _____

Draft Report on Textile Industry

1967

From Rajy Kax To _____

No. _____

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information in relation to industries. It was the logical expectation that the census was covering the whole territory of Indian Union. Though the Census of Manufacturing Industries fulfilled this expectation the difficulty arose because territory covered by Census of Manufacturing Industries was not uniform year to year. We all know areas and boundaries of states, within India, ^{have often changed} ~~are changing~~ often since independence. At the time of the dawn of the independence there were three types of states: namely A type states, B type states and C type states. This organisational structure was changed in early fifties. The organisational set-up was changed with the merger of the princely states. The princely states were merged in the provinces which were geographically in proximity with the princely states. The re-organization of the states took place again on linguistic basis. Though the re-organisation ^{actually} ~~formerly~~ came into being from 1956, it was not complete. Minor ^{made} changes were ~~done~~ ^{made} after ~~that~~. But on the whole ^{the} ~~the~~ organisational set up after 1956 remained fairly constant. Taking into account the reorganisations which took place in India, the whole period was considered carefully ~~and it was revealed that~~ ^{considered as a whole} the Census of Manufacturing Industries had covered the entire territory and technically there was no ~~any~~ under-reporting in respect of any area where there was ~~any~~ large production unit in existence. It was found that when the Census of Manufacturing Industries had not been

extended to an area, the area invariably either did not possess any cotton textile mill or the production of textiles of that area was very insignificant. There was no ~~any~~ difficulty when whole Indian territory was considered. But ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the time of the analysis of~~ statewise comparisons some difficulties ^{did arise.} ~~arose.~~ ^{The first difficulty} ~~The difficulties~~ ^{was that in some cases the} ~~were obvious.~~ ^{When the} organisational pattern ^{considerable} ~~was~~ undergone ~~so much~~ change that it was expected that this state of affairs would create hindrance at the time of the analysis of statewise comparisons. ~~This was the first difficulty.~~ The second difficulty was that, by law, the Census of Manufacturing industries is prohibited to disclose data of a single firm. In some states or in some territories there is in existence a single firm. So the data of such states or territories, having a single firm, has to be ^{grouped} ~~given~~ together. ^{The} Census of Manufacturing Industries has clubbed together such territories. The groups, under which such states or territories are clubbed, include different territories and states in different years. This brought ^{caused} ~~present~~ a genuine difficulty at the time of statewise comparisons.

Physical production

In the first place it is necessary to take into account the nature of sources from which statistical information can be used and what type of statistical information these sources provide.

There is abundant material available regarding the cotton textile industry. ^{This} ~~It~~ is not ^{surprising} ~~also~~ surprising ^{since} ~~when~~ the industry is quite ^{old} ~~old~~.

established one. For the present study two official sources are used. ~~There are two official sources available from which statistical data can be had.~~ One is Census of Manufacturing Industries (from 1958 onwards, the Census of Manufacturing Industries was replaced by Annual Survey of Industries). The Census of Manufacturing Industries was carried on under the authority of the Industrial Statistical Act, 1942. Census of Manufacturing Industries covers 29 major industries. ~~Among these industries~~ ^{the} cotton textile industry is included, ^{among these} The Census of Manufacturing Industries is confined to manufacturing industries proper and only factories listed under section 2(i) of the Factory Act, 1934 have been covered. The factories concerned under the Census of Manufacturing Industries are those which employ 20 or more workers in any manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power. The statistical data relating to the Annual Survey of Industries is concerned with the factories registered under the Factory Act, 1948. The collection of statistics Act, 1953, does not apply to Jammu and Kashmir, but factories in that state are covered on a voluntary basis. The Annual Survey of Industries deals with the factories employing 100 and more workers without using power and the factories which employ 50 and more workers with power. ^{The} The other official source is ^{the} textile commissioner's ^{office.} Textile Commissioner publishes a bulletin which contains statistical data on ^{the} cotton textile industry. The statistical information contained in this bulletin is based on the various periodical statistical returns submitted by producers as notified by Government of India

under section 3 of the essential commodity Act of 1955. For facility of ready reference, figures compiled by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay regarding actual exports of cloth, yarn, etc. have been incorporated in this bulletin. This source takes into account two sectors - powerloom and mills. From these definitions it becomes clear that the data collected by Commissioner's Office have wider coverage. ^{-than -the ASI, P} Before analysing the data given in these sources, it is important to get acquainted with the type of data that is available in these sources. The Census of Manufacturing Industries and the Annual Survey of Industries ^{which may be treated as a single} give the data regarding production of yarn and piece goods both in value and physical terms, total capital (fixed and variable both), total value added, depreciation, number of workers (persons employed as workers and other than workers), total wages and salaries, number of man-hours worked etc. This source gives information on ex-factory cost like fuel, basic materials (raw cotton), chemicals, packing materials, etc. ^{It also} ~~This source~~ provides statewise data on all the factors mentioned earlier. ^{The} Textile Commissioner publishes a bulletin namely "Indian Textile Bulletin" which contains information regarding physical production of yarn and piece-goods, price per unit of yarn and piece-goods, information about imports and exports, number of spindles and looms (both simple and automatic), information on other textile machinery etc.

As ~~it is already~~ stated earlier ^{data has} that the ~~source of~~ Textile Commissioner had a wider scope. [^] The first target was to make data given in the

Census of Manufacturing Industries and in the Annual Survey of Industries comparable with the Textile Commissioners figures.

The Census of Manufacturing Industry's coverage is always below 100 per cent. The reason ~~behind it~~ is that some firms fail to provide the required information and hence the Census of Manufacturing Industries is unable to provide full information or statistical data of all the factories ^{it is expected to cover.} ~~under its coverage.~~ ^{PA} The all figures given in Census of Manufacturing Industries and in Annual Survey of Industries were inflated by the percentage of undercoverage also given in CMI and ASI. The intention behind the inflation was ^{to make} ~~that~~ the figures would be representative of all the factories covered by the Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries. Here an assumption had to be made that data of unreported units vary proportionately with the magnitude of undercoverage. This assumption is obviously unsatisfactory as, very often, small factories fail, ^{in greater proportion than large ones,} ~~more than proportionately~~ to furnish statistical details. The other fact to be noted about the undercoverage ratio is that, though the inflation of figures was done with the aid of the same proportion based on output under coverage, the rate of real undercoverage of different magnitudes is different. So the figures blown up with the same percentage have given us ~~the~~ overestimated labour figures, ^{and} ~~while~~ under-estimated capital figures. ^{In other words,} ~~To explain this in more simpler terms,~~ the inflation was done with the percentage of undercoverage of output. With the same rate all the figures relating ^{to} wages and salaries, number of workers, total value added, etc. were blown up but the rate of undercoverage is different for different components. When the rate of under-coverage of different magnitudes is

different and at the same time all the figures were inflated with the same rate, it was obvious that the inflated figures showed some over-estimation or under-estimation whatever the case may be. Though the assumption was somewhat unsatisfactory, for the sake of convenience the figures of all components were inflated with the same rate of under-coverage. These figures were assumed to be ~~the~~ representative of all the factories which were covered by Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries. The next task was to make these inflated figures of Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries comparable with ^{-the} Textile Commissioner's figures. Hence the under-coverage in Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries figures, ^{this time} in comparison to the Textile Commissioner's figures, [^] was calculated with the help of physical production figures. Physical production figures are available in both the sources. The percentage was calculated of the inflated physical production figures of Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries with the physical production figures provided by the Textile Commissioner, ^{was calculated.} With this percentage of undercoverage ^{the} once inflated figures of Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries were again blown up. The first measurement of undercoverage was that given by CMI and ASI while the second measurement of undercoverage was calculated by combining Textile Commissioner's and ASI-CMI production data. As stated earlier figures of total value, value added, number of workers, total wages and salaries, fixed capital, depreciation and other costs (including expenditure on fuel, lubricants, chemicals, packing materials etc.) were all inflated. These figures are

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set out in table No. 1. For evaluation of physical product and its value it was essential to calculate unit price. With the aid of total value and physical production, value per yard was calculated. Costs per yard of different factors were also calculated with the same method. These calculated ratios viz. value per yard, depreciation per yard, wages and salaries per yard, basic

materials per yard and other costs per yard are given in table No.2. Value per yard in 1948 was 93 n.p., which increased to Rs.1.54 in 1961. It was quite natural ^{that} when the general price level ~~is~~ increasing, cotton textiles also showed an increasing tendency in respect of prices. ~~It was noticed that a~~ sharp rise in prices was reported in 1951. The 1950-51 period was highly prosperous as a result of the Korean War. In 1952-53 value per yard decreased to Rs.1.00 and Rs.0.91 n.p. respectively. Then from 1953 there was gradual increase in value per yard. The industry was highly prosperous after 1953. Because of the impetus of plan spending, ^{an} increase in ^{the} domestic demand for cotton textiles was experienced. ~~As a result of both~~ increased population and higher per capita cloth consumption with rising incomes, ^{had} ~~showed the~~ ^{reflected} signs of developments in this ~~particular~~ industry. As the value per yard was increasing there was also increase in cost components like depreciation per yard, wages and salaries per yard, raw cotton per yard etc. It was quite obvious that when general prices were rising the factor prices also showed increasing trends. Though it seems a logical corollary of the general rise in prices, the increase in cost prices ~~have~~ ^{had} deeper and wider consequences. In subsequent analysis it will be found that the increase in factor prices ^{was a} ~~is~~ very significant one.

It becomes clear from earlier analysis that Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries give data on total value and physical production and using those components value

per yard was calculated. To ~~apply a check to~~ these calculations, another series of value ^{of production} was prepared. The price data was used for the purpose. The price data was taken from the publication ^{entitled} ~~namely~~ "Index Number of Wholesale Prices". This publication provides prices of wholesale cotton (different varieties), prices of yarn of different counts and prices of different types of woven piece goods. The price data of woven piece goods include types such as shirting, long cloth, dhoties and saris, drills, leopard, cloth etc. The prices of different qualities of piece-goods are given. This price data was used to build up ^a different series of total value of production. At the outset the data was adopted. Then weights were given to price data. Weights were given according to the percentages of the various types of piece-goods in total production. Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries give physical production figures of the different types of piece-goods. So the percentage of these figures with the total physical production provided weights. Then a weighted average was calculated. This average provided the price per unit or value per yard. Total production figures were multiplied with this value per yard. This new series of value per yard is given in table No.3. The two series of value, the inflated Census of Manufacturing Industry's value and the other calculated with the value per yard acquired with the weighted average showed very great differences. These series did not tally with each other. Either one or the other or both of the following conclusions are possible. One is that the value of the output

collected by Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries is wrong. Second there may not be fair representation of prices in "Index Number of Wholesale Prices". Though the desired results were not obtained from the calculations, it at least provided a different series of prices, other than previously acquired by using data from Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries.

The further data processing ^{included calcul} ~~was done with~~ ~~the calculations~~ of the share of factors in total value. It included the share of depreciation, share of wages and salaries, share of basic materials and the share of other costs in total value. The relevant figures are given in table No.4. This calculation ^{gave a relatively} ~~roughly revealed~~ simple picture, ^{with} ~~slight variations.~~ ~~Here~~ It was revealed that the share of raw cotton in total value was larger than the share of other three components. But if we glance at the share of raw cotton in total value from year to year, we will see that the share is in decreasing trend. The share of raw cotton in total value was fifty per cent or more than that in 1950 to 1952. But then there is a declining trend. Though in 1957, in comparison to 1956, a slight increase in share of raw cotton, it was indicated from 1957 onwards again that a declining trend is continued. On the contrary, though the depreciation per yard had the smallest share in total value, the depreciation per yard had shown increasing trend nearly throughout the period. There were slight variations upto 1951; but from 1952 onwards there is a definite increasing trend in respect of the depreciation per yard. With the

Increasing tendency of depreciation, it would be judged that there was increasing capitalisation in this industry. Though it is true that there is an installation of modern machinery in this industry, the problem of the proper valuation of the capital must be dealt with. But the analysis of this problem will come in later part of this chapter. Share of wages and salaries showed a simple picture with very slight variations. On the whole it showed rising tendency, though in some years there reported a decreasing share. The last column of miscellaneous or other costs, mainly comprising with fuel, lubricants, dyes and chemicals, showed also an increasing trend, though there were slight variations upto 1957. The increase in this type of cost is natural when the industry is undertaking many post-weaving process and at the same time there is slight increase in finer varieties of cotton textiles.

~~It is quite true that~~ The productivity, profitability and efficiency of work of a particular industry are dependent on the availability of the factors of production, their optimum combination and the skill of handling the resources. For the proper evaluation of all these things, intensive probe in various factors is necessary. The factors which are necessary for industry are equally important, though emphasis on a particular factor may vary industrywise. The capital factor is scarce and ^{hence it is important} ~~so it seems very important factor~~. Though it is a necessary factor it is not only ^{the} factor on which whole attention must be concentrated. ^{the} Other two factors namely labour and raw material are also important and they can affect the

industry to a large extent. For the sake of the present study the factors namely capital, labour and raw materials are taken into account. The cost and efficiency of all these factors were studied deeply. For the analysis of all the facts some basic ratios were calculated. They are given in table No.5. In this table ratios like capital per worker, wages and salaries per worker, physical output per worker, net value added per worker, capital needed for per unit of value added and capital output ratios were given. Figures given in table, revealed that the capital invested per worker was increasing throughout the period. It ~~is~~ clearly indicates the fact that there is an increasing capitalisation in this industry.

Though the problem of proper evaluation of capital will be dealt afterwards, the broad trends which are revealed are stated. Wages and salaries per worker also showed an increasing tendency. Curiously enough the physical output per worker decreased since 1957, at the same time ^{the} value of output per worker showed an increase. This may be the result of production of finer goods. When more finer quality is produced it is natural that the value will show an increase. But ~~when the change in quality problem was dealt with,~~ ^{on examination} it was ~~revealed~~ ^{seen} that there was no change in quality or the change was insignificant. So the rise in value of physical output may be due to rise in prices and ^{only} slightly because of fine quality production. Value added per worker ~~had~~ also showed ^a rise.

When we analyse such type of ratios we must keep in mind one thing, namely, the ratios like wages and salaries per worker or value of output

per worker, or value added per worker were calculated on current prices, so the price effect is incorporated in these calculations. It is difficult to analyse the real facts when the calculations are revealing price effect. To avert this the ratios were deflated by price index. Before that different price indices were calculated and they are presented in table No.6. This table provides the opportunity of analysing the price structure in some details. There are in all four indices presented in the table, two indices on cotton prices and two on cotton textile prices. The source on which these indices are based are Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries and Index Number of wholesale prices. The indices are calculated on the price per unit given for cotton as well as cotton piece-goods. All these indices show lot of variations. We can not establish a definite trend in respect of prices. The index number based on Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries cotton piece good prices showed an increasing trend from 1948 to 1951, a decrease in 1952-53 and again an increase from 1954 onwards. The sharp rise in prices was indicated in 1960 and 1961. In respect of the index number based on prices of cotton-piece goods given "Index. Number of wholesale Prices" showed an increase in prices from 1948 to 1954 and a decline in 1954-55 and again an increase from 1957 onwards. Here also a sharp rise in prices was noticed in 1960-61. When a comparison was made between two indices it was seen that ^{the} index number based on Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of

Industries prices was larger than the index number based on the prices given in "Index Number of Wholesale Prices". ~~In the respect of the~~ cotton prices index number based on "Index Number of Wholesale Prices" showed comparatively more increase than the index number based on prices given in Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries. In this table one more index number namely consumers' price index number for working class is given. This index number, except the year 1955 and some insignificant variations, showed an increasing trend. One interesting thing noticed here is that the increase in consumers price index number for working class in comparison to other indices is smooth. In other words the consumers price index number for working class showed gradual increase. One more comment which can be included here is that this consumers price index number for working class is somewhat near to the general wholesale price index number while the two indices on cotton piece-goods price showed larger increase than general wholesale price index number.

It was stated earlier that data presented in table 5 was calculated on the basis of current prices and that needed a deflation by the rise in prices in respective years. For the purpose of deflation, the indices given in table No.6 were used. The figures were deflated by using indices of prices. The deflated figures are set out in table No.7. The figures of value of output per per worker and value added per worker were deflected by the index number of cotton piece good prices based on Census of Manufacturing Industry's figures,

Annual Survey of Industry's figures and index number of cotton piece good prices based on "Index Number of Wholesale Prices". The figures deflated by the index number based on Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries prices showed an increase from 1951 to 1955 and then showed decrease onwards upto 1961. The deflated figures of value added per worker showed slightly more variations than in the figures of value of output per worker. Value added per worker indicated a decreasing trend barring the years 1953 to 1956 and 1961. The figures deflated by the index number based on prices given in "Index Number of Wholesale Prices" showed similar results. (For further analysis the figures deflated by Index Number based on Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries prices were used). The decrease in the value of output per worker and value added per worker indicated clearly that labour efficiency was also decreasing. We have seen that capital invested on per worker had shown increase but that did not help in increasing labour efficiency. At this stage it was essential to evaluate whether real wages and salaries of workers are rising or decreasing, because labour efficiency is dependent on the real wages though other factors do affect labour efficiency. It is not fair to expect rising efficiency on the part of labourers when real wages are stagnant or decreasing. For the true judgement of labour efficiency, real wages ~~is~~ a good index. Wages in money terms ~~is~~ not a good indicator of labour efficiency, ~~xxx wages is~~ as the money wages are in a shadow of price affect and

the real condition of labourers whether better off or not, cannot be judged from money wages. The usual method adopted to calculate real wages is that the deflation of wages and salaries by the consumers index for working class the same method was adopted here. Wages and salaries per worker were deflated by consumers price index number for working class. The figures are given in table No.8. When we see the rising trend in general prices, we feel that the lot of labourers is not improving. We think that the labourers are victims of the inflation which we are experiencing in India, but ~~this deflation~~ ^{the deflated figures,} surprisingly enough showed contrary results. The deflated figures showed ^a rising trend in real wages since 1951. When we consider this problem from the angle of inflation and money wages, we feel that labourers are not becoming better off. But this problem of real wages has other angles too. In India Government has passed many resolutions for labourers. These number of regulations and rules passed for the sake of labour ^{have} played ^{an} important part in labour problems. But ^a further more important fact is that labourer in India is becoming more and more conscious of his rights. When we try to analyse this labour problem in terms of various rules and regulations and right conscious labour force, we will not feel surprised to see the rising trend in real wages. The rising trend in real wages has clearly indicated that there is ~~not any~~ reason for labourers to be less efficient. The other factor in favour of this conclusion is that the amount of capital invested on each worker is increasing year to year. Real wages per worker and the amount of capital

invested per worker is increasing and at the same time value of output per worker and value added per worker is decreasing. The efficiency of labourers in a factory depends on the relationship between the time and wages for the job on the one hand and the quantity and quality of the product on the other hand. ~~Here~~ In the case of this industry, it is clearly revealed that wages are increasing (both money wages and real wages) but at the same time quality and quantity of the product are not increasing. On the contrary it is decreasing. The logical conclusion is that the labour efficiency in cotton textile industry is decreasing. In this analysis one more significant factor ~~we have to take~~ ^{can be taken} into account. Though rising trend in real wages is desirable from the point of view of labourers, it is not ^{necessarily} desirable from the point of view of an industry. The rising expenditure on labourers may become useful to an industry in the long run provided with that increasing expenditure labour efficiency is also rising. This particular variable will become profitable to industry when its working will be efficient and at that time industry will be induced to spend more on the variable. But unfortunately in the case of cotton textile industry, labour charges are becoming more and more costly without increasing labour efficiency. From this one can easily express ^{the} fear that the rising cost of labour is not a short term phenomenon but it will affect long term prospects also.

In this analysis of labour cost we can include the problem of the persons employed as workers and persons employed as other than workers.

When we say that the industry is becoming more capitalised, that must coincide with increasing number of technical personnel, or the share of salaries and wages incurred on technical personnel in total salaries and wages must increase. The data on the salaries and wages incurred on workers and other than workers was handled for the analysis. The relevant figures are given in table No.9. The share of the wages and salaries incurred on technical personnel actually decreased in last two years though in earlier years it had shown slight upward trend. This has created a difficult situation. On the one hand capitalisation is increasing and on the other hand the number of technical personnel is not increasing. It means that though we have installed some more machinery and adopted some modern techniques, we have not become successful in training adequate number of persons and have not also become successful in diverting trained persons to cotton textile industry. This again reveals the already established fact that we are far short in respect of technical personnel. This analysis brought ^{so} ~~pre~~front the fact that only purchasing costly machines and adopting advanced techniques will not be useful unless the industry will get hold of the adequate number of trained and skilled persons. If an industry will purchase costly machines and adopt advanced techniques without having technicians, the industry will face a crisis which is perfectly true in respect of cotton textile industry in India. One more thing we have to keep in mind is that investment of capital without having trained persons to handle it means sheer wastage of capital. Many under-

developed countries are facing this particular problem of the wastage of capital. ~~Waste~~ Wastage of capital in ^a underdeveloped country imposes strain on economy. Not a single underdeveloped country is in a position to afford such a luxury.

The other thing which was revealed in this table is that the expenditure incurred on benefits other than wages and salaries is continuously increasing. This increase is due to a number of rules and regulations which are passed by Government and ^{relatively strong} excellent union development in India. It is usually believed that labour efficiency and expenditure incurred on benefits other than wages and salaries must go hand in hand. But in this particular case they are moving in the reverse direction. In short after studying the labour costs in cotton textile industry, we can safely conclude that labour efficiency is not rising but at the same time labour costs are rising. //

It is clear from table 1 that amount of capital invested in the cotton textile industry is increasing throughout the period. When capital figures were deflated by index number of wholesale prices, it showed an increasing trend. As given in table 5, capital spent per worker is also increasing. These calculations clearly indicate that there is increasing capitalisation in this industry. It is not surprising also, as the rate of capitalisation in Indian economy is gradually increasing. This general phase, in which Indian industries are passing through, has its impact on the cotton textile industry also. Though capitalisation is increasing in this industry, the real question is whether it is profitable

or not for the industry concerned. We have to see whether these capital intensive techniques are economical or not. The unit price is the index with the help of which we can test whether the capital intensive techniques are economical or not. The unit price of cotton textile is increasing and so it clearly shows that capital intensive techniques are costly. The capital-output ratio is also showing the same result. As usual, as capitalisation increases and the industry develops, the capital-output ratio must decrease. As capital intensification increases, it is logical to expect that amount needed for producing one unit of capital must decrease. But here the capital-output ratio given in table 5 showed an increasing tendency. One thing we must keep in mind here is that capital-output ratio is calculated taking two variables fixed capital and physical output. But the fixed capital figures, if we use ^{them} as they are given, suffer from undervaluation of capital for earlier years. So without evaluating its true value, we cannot conclude that capital-output ratio is increasing which means capital efficiency is not increasing but decreasing. ~~But~~ effort was made to evaluate capital figures in proper terms. With the proper calculations an index number was calculated which showed the ideal valuation of capital. The capital output ratio was multiplied with that index number. The intention behind ~~that~~ ^{the} was to inflate ^{the} ratio of earlier years. The relevant figures are set out in table No.10. The figures showed rising tendency. We can, therefore, conclude that capital which is invested in this industry is not sufficiently

efficient. The same thing was revealed when we saw the fact that number of technical personnel or salaries and wages incurred on the technical personnel is not increasing. It brought out to our notice a fact that the rationalisation which took place in this industry was very gradual and at the same time it was costly.

It is an established theory that when labour factor is costly, the industry is diverted to capital intensivemethods. But in the case of this industry, both these factors viz., labour and capital are costly and they are not working efficiently.

The third factor namely, basic raw material or raw cotton was dealt with. Attempt was made to establish co-relation between raw cotton prices and piecegood prices. The intention behind that was to study the impact of raw cotton prices on cotton textile industry. The raw cotton prices as well as piecegood prices were used for the purpose. In Census of Manufacturing Industries and in Annual Survey of Industries figures of raw cotton used in textile industry are given in both physical and value terms. It was, therefore, easy to calculate per unit price of raw cotton. The prices of piecegoods based on Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries figures were calculated earlier. Both these prices were used and a graph was constructed. Using regression analysis a regression line was fitted. But it showed that there is no relation between these two prices. In the first graph the prices of cotton textile and raw cotton of the

same year were used. But actually the cotton piece good prices are based on earlier year's raw cotton prices. So a graph was prepared taking earlier years raw cotton prices while taking next year's cotton piece good prices. Here a regression line was fitted. But that also showed that there is no ~~any~~ relation between ^{the} two types of prices. It was thus established that raw cotton prices have no ~~any~~ affect on cotton textile prices. The regression line fitted was linear towards x axis which was used for cotton-piece good prices. So it reveals that the terms of trade are in favour of industry and are not in favour of raw cotton prices. ~~In short these calculations gave interesting~~ results.

Today the cotton-textile industry is passing through a crisis. It is said that the crisis is due to high raw cotton prices and raw cotton production. But it was revealed that with the earlier analysis that, though often the industry complains that the crisis is due to raw cotton prices, it is actually not so. What then is the reason behind this crisis? Theoretically prospering of an industry is related with profit rate. So to try to find out the root cause of the crisis it was essential to know something about the profits or the trend in acquiring profits in this industry. So the rate of profit of this industry was acquired. The data is presented in table No.7. The figures of value added per worker are available, and the figures of workers and salaries per worker are also available. So the residual of the figures of value added per worker and wages and salaries per worker was calculated. This residual

included depreciation, profits and rent. The depreciation was calculated on fixed capital figures allowing to charge at 6 per cent. The depreciation figures were subtracted from column 7 in table 7. The residual included only rent and profits. Rent factor is negligible in the case of industry, so the column 8 showed profit rate. This column 8 explains clearly that the crisis which the industry is facing is genuine. The profits were rising upto 1956, then there was decline in profits. The rate of decrease was rather sharp in 1960 and 1961. This explains the closure of mills in recent times. It was impossible for a mill to pull on when there is a declining trend in respect of profits.

The crisis which the cotton textile industry is facing is genuine one; but it is not due to raw cotton prices. We have seen before that labour costs are higher while at the same time productivity is not increasing. The capital spent on labour is increasing, but that does not lead to increase in labour efficiency. The capital is not affecting output both in quantitative and qualitative terms. The real crisis is rooted in higher labour cost, low productivity and low capital efficiency. At the same time managerial skills are lacking in India. The industry is going on assuming that crisis is due to higher raw cotton prices. Other vitally important factors are side-tracked or overlooked in this case. The undue emphasis is given to raw cotton shortage and raw cotton prices. The most important thing in regard to this industry is to visualise it from new directions. The analysis of other factors

which are some how over looked upto now will provide some answer to the prevalent crisis or at least the way to come out from the crisis will become clear. The discussion has revealed that too much reliance on one factor for the whole analysis will lead to erroneous conclusions. The facts such as rising labour costs, low productivity, lower capital efficiency, lack in managerial skills and diminishing profits have to be considered. One thing that we must keep in mind is that when demand for cotton textile products is not diminishing profits are diminishing. With the rising population demand for cotton textiles will increase in future time also. This shows that the root cause of the crisis is not outside the industry but is within the industry. The crisis thus has a narrow scope and industry can be steered out from this crisis successfully within a short period and with less drastic methods.

Upto now we have analysed the physical production figures. We have also considered the factors of production, the costs of the different factors and efficiency and productivity of factors. Now we will deal with some other aspects of the industry such as quality change, proper valuation of capital and export and import.

Quality change : The question was that whether cotton textile products, considered as a whole had shown any change in quality. This is an important element that must be dealt with for any valid temporal comparisons of costs. This problem is also important from consumers point of view. Consumers had to pay increasing prices for.

textile products. The rise in prices would become less impinging when the quality of the product is becoming more superior. So from this point it became desirable to evaluate the quality change in textile products. The Textile Commissioner had produced an ideal average prices for yarn of different counts. The evaluation of quality change was undertaken by using those series of ideal average prices. The count-wise yarn production figures were available in Textile Bulletin. The count-wise production figures are set ^{out} in table No.11. The ideal average prices were considered as weights and with these weights count-wise value was calculated (table 12). In all seven different count groups of yarn were available. The total value of these seven counts was divided by the total average price. With this calculation we got simple average. That simple average was multiplied by seven and thus a different series of count-wise yarn production was acquired. For the evaluation of the difference between the two series of count-wise yarn production the percentage was calculated. The percentage of the newly acquired production figures was calculated with the actual production figures. Then the index number on these percentages, taking 1965 as the base year, was calculated. That index number showed very little variation. So the logical conclusion from this index number can be stated clearly that there is no change in quality of the textile products or the change in quality was little impact on the production. The consumers are paying higher prices and in return they get the same quality products. There will not be any exaggeration if

it is stated that the terms of trade are not in favour of consumers.

Evaluation of capital invested
in cotton textile industry

Correct evaluation of the capital invested in the industry is a difficult task. Whether to accept the book value of capital is a crucial question. We have to take into account some facts before accepting the book value of the capital. The actual use of the capital may be spread over a few years. Such difficulties associated with time-lag must be taken into account at the time of the assessment of the capital invested in any industry. The constant change in price is other thing. We have to keep in mind when we evaluate the invested capital.

The relevant data regarding the capital employed in cotton-textile industry was available in Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries. With the increase in prices there was slight under-valuation of capital employed in earlier years. The capital invested in recent times has showed some overvaluation as there is increase in prices. When we compare the capital figures of recent years with the capital figures of earlier years we see the rate of capitalisation is increasing. Though ~~there is~~ capitalisation has ^{take} ~~took~~ place in the cotton textile industry the rate which is seen from book-value is rather larger, where-as the true rate of capitalisation is rather slow. The reason is obvious, and it is given earlier that there was slight under-valuation of capital in earlier years. The task was to calculate the correct

value of the capital invested in the industry. First of all using fixed capital figures from 1948 to 1961, an index number was calculated taking 1948 as the base year (figures are given in table No.13) As it was already stated, the difficulty in proper valuation of the capital was the rise in prices. So another index number based on constant prices was prepared. A separate index number of the cost of machinery or any other index number of that nature was not available. Therefore, an index number of wholesale prices was used for deflation. The fixed capital figures were deflated by the same percentage of increase in prices of respective years. With this calculation, a different series of fixed capital figures based on constant prices became available and taking 1948 as the base year an index number was calculated. These indices were calculated on the money value of capital. Hence another series of an index number was calculated using the capital figures in physical terms. The total number of spindles and looms are considered. Though there were other machines installed in cotton textile industry, the major portion of the fixed capital is usually spent on looms and spindles.

The target here is not only to evaluate the proper value of capital but the proper value of depreciation also. As there was under-estimation in capital figures it was natural that there was some under-estimation in depreciation figures also. When the depreciation is ~~allowed to charged~~ on under estimated capital it ^{has} ~~was~~ its implications on unit price and on the rate of profits. So it was desirable to evaluate the proper depreciation value also. But before solving the problem of

underestimation, it was essential to know the exaggerated value of capital invested in this industry. To know the percentage of the exaggerated value of capital a new index number was ^{Constructed} found (table 14). For the calculation of this new index number an average index number was calculated using two different index numbers namely index number calculated on constant prices and the index number calculated taking into account the capital in physical terms (looms and spindles). That ~~xxxx~~ average index number was divided by the index number based on current prices. The new series of the index number obtained with this calculation indicated the exaggerated prices of capital invested in cotton textile industry or in other words that index number indicated the percentage of over-estimation of the value of capital invested in textile industry. (This ~~was~~ important index number ~~and~~ was used for the true evaluation of capital-output ratio) That index number was multiplied by the figures of depreciation per yard. A new index number was calculated by using the multiplied figures and the base year was 1961. This index number was the indicator of the percentage of under-estimation of depreciation charges in cotton textile industry. So the inflation of depreciation charges was done from 1948 to 1961, using the newly acquired index number figures. The figures obtained with the calculation indicated the real depreciation charges in the cotton textile industry.

Import and Export : International markets can influence any industry including the cost structure and the production side of the industry. Hence it is essential to deal with this problem of import and

export. It is a well known fact that cotton textiles is one of the major items of India's traditional exports. But any industry must not be looked upon only from ^{the} export point of view. The import component of that industry must be considered also. A fact must be kept in mind in analysing the problem of export and import that both earning by export and spending on imports must be analysed together. By exporting textiles, India receives foreign exchange, but for the production of that commodity some imported inputs or the import component of domestically produced inputs, have to be used. So the analysis of the problem of export and import of textiles is confined to the actual foreign exchange earnings and payment.

The required statistics on export and import was available in currency and Finance Report. The report furnished us with the statistics on cotton raw and other linterns and cotton yarns and manufacture from import side (the statistics on cotton yarns and manufacture was available only upto 1955) and cotton raw and waste and cotton textiles from export side. In the final analysis the export of raw cotton and import of cotton piece goods were excluded. The Reserve Bank study on the balance of payment position of cotton textile industry excluded these two items. They put forward some arguments. As regards export of raw cotton, it was argued that given the accepted limits in regard to the product mix, the Indian mills might not be able to absorb the varieties exported abroad since exported Indian cotton would not become a substitute for imported cotton. If with import restrictions there might be some switch

over by mills from imported cotton to Indian cotton, under ^{these} ~~that~~ circumstances it would become difficult to segregate and identify the quantity of cotton that might be substituted for the imported variety. As regards ~~the~~ imports of cotton piece-goods the argument was put forward that they would affect the supply of cotton textiles available for exports as well as the import of raw cotton that would be necessary to help industries producing ~~of~~ import varieties of cotton piece-goods in the absence of the import of ^{it} ~~of~~ later. However, the import of cotton piece goods was relatively insignificant particularly in these recent years, so the statistics of the imported piece goods was ignored in final analysis. One more argument as regards the export of raw cotton was put forward that the question of the export of raw cotton was not any way related to cotton textile industry, but that was the export item included in agricultural exports.

Imports for the cotton textile industry included raw cotton, textile machinery, dyes and chemicals and fuel oil and lubricants. The currency and Finance Report provided data only on imports of raw cotton. The statistical data on the imports and on the import content in respect of domestically produced inputs like textile machinery, dyes and chemicals, fuel oil and lubricants was not available. For the analysis of import problem of this industry, the Reserve Bank figures were utilised. Reserve Bank figures were available from 1956 onwards. So total imports for six years (1956-1961) were taken and the percentage of the import component in total value of six years (1956-61) we calculated and with those percentages the actual value of the

imports of textile machinery, chemicals, dyes, lubricants for earlier years were acquired. Though year to year values were not precise estimates, they were regarded as broad indicators of the magnitude of total imports. Year to year valuation might be an over-estimation or under-estimation in respect of different inputs but the magnitude of imports for the period under consideration, would be better indicators and it was easy to establish a definite trend.

Data presented in table No.15 revealed that the balance of payment position of this industry was favourable only in 1950. After that the net foreign exchange position of this industry has continually deteriorated. Though it is true that India earns large amount of foreign exchange by exporting textile products abroad, it is also true that for the production of cotton textile goods, India has to import many inputs, and the value of the imports is larger than the value of the exports in regard to this industry. In other words textile is a net spender of the foreign exchange of the country. When the position of the industry was clearly revealed, the question arose as to how far, it is possible for us to wipe out the deficit. For restoring balance between import spendings and export earnings there are two remedies. One is that making efforts for improving export earnings and the second is that of using import substitution for the various imported inputs. Considering the prospects of import substitution, it is clear that in the near future there will not be any possibility of curtailing imports such as dyes, chemicals, lubricants and textile machinery. By applying utmost

efforts in curtailing the imports of these inputs, we will save ^a small amount. Though we have started ^A producing textile machinery here in India, we will have to depend on imports for the coming years for the modernisation and renovation of the existing plants. The main element of foreign exchange cost could be in respect of the imports of raw cotton. In total imports, raw cotton has a larger share. India has to import particularly long-staple cotton. So it must be seen to what extent it is possible for us to curtail or substitute the importation of long staple cotton. One solution that can be suggested is that, for slashing down the import of raw cotton, the production of ^{fine} ~~time~~ and superfine cloth has to be slowed down. The argument is put forward in this connection that when we can not afford to import long staple cotton, it is quite logical that we have to curtail the production of fine and super fine cloth. But here the prospects for the international market of textiles have to be taken into account. The international ^{market} ~~market~~ for cotton textile is becoming more and more quality conscious and highly competitive. Upto now we were exporting coarse goods to most of the African countries. But these countries are now establishing or trying to establish the cotton textile industry in their own countries. The prospects of the export of Indian Coarse goods are becoming bleak. So the only alternative is to export more fine goods. For the production of such type of cloth long staple cloth is a necessary input with more modern machinery and dyes and chemicals. If we decide to curtail the import of raw cotton, we have to increase the production

of long staple cotton in India. But that is purely a long term problem. For removing imbalance between export earnings and import spendings, the second remedy is of improving the export prospects of the industry. India is ~~fairly~~ facing tough competition from countries like Hongkong, Japan, China, Pakistan and some East European countries. It is, therefore, not an easy task to boost our exports of cotton piece goods in coming years; though the attempts are constantly made to increase our exports of textiles.

Upto now the cotton textile industry was analysed on all India level. Though it is true that the cotton textile industry is spread out in different parts of the country, in some parts it is more predominant. There are many statewise differences in ~~raw~~ cost structure and type of production. For the analysis of these differences it is desirable to study the statewise data. At the outset it was essential to calculate value per yard for different states. For studying the cost structure the factor costs were calculated. Therefore value per yard, depreciation per yard, raw material per yard, wages and salaries per yard and miscellaneous or other cost per yard were calculated. Firstly value per yard was calculated with two components, the physical production of total woven goods and total ex-factory value. This simple calculation presented some difficulties. The South Indian states showed comparatively larger value per yard than was expected. So a method was adopted to avoid this difficulty and a right conclusion was successfully arrived at. The difficulty arose because the yarn production was excluded from total physical production figures

while value of the yarn production was included in total ex-factory value. The South Indian states are specially known for spinning mills and exclusion of yarn production from total physical production, created the difficulty. So it became necessary to include yarn production in total physical production. As yarn figures were given in pounds they had to be converted into yards. For acquiring a ratio of yards per pound middle years 1954-55 were taken and an average ratio of yards per pound was calculated. By using that multiplier the production of yarns for sale, which was given in pounds, was converted into yards. The production of yarns for sale was added in production of total woven goods and then a value per yard was calculated. It was noticed that this calculation was giving satisfactory results.

The data is presented in table No.16. The value per yard was comparatively larger in Bombay. The South Indian states except Mysore, and Punjab and Rajasthan showed comparatively lower value per yard. One of the reasons of the lower prices in South Indian states is that these states are situated in the proximity of cotton growing areas. There was a sharp rise in value per yard after 1959. This rising tendency was visible in all the states. The depreciation per yard was proportionately less in Bombay, West Bengal, and Delhi. The reason behind it was that the large number of those mills had installed machinery before the Second World War. So the prices at that time were comparatively lower. The depreciation per yard was comparatively larger in states like Orissa, Bihar, and to some extent in Punjab and Rajasthan. The

wages and salaries per yard were lower in Southern states namely Madras, Andhra and Kerala. Some northern states such as Rajasthan and Punjab also showed this tendency. Miscellaneous cost or other costs such as fuel, lubricants, chemicals, dyes, packing materials also showed rising tendency in recent years in all the states.

Table 1 : Capital Employed, No. of Persons employed, Physical Output, Value and Output Value Added and Wages and Salaries Distributed in Textile Industry.

Year	Capital	Labour	Physical Output	Value of Output	Value Added	Wages and Salaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(in Yds.)			
1948	56,51,23,820	8,33,159	439,31,00,000	410,84,30,449	188,48,28,902	96,77,35,227
1949	63,61,64,083	7,92,600	380,58,00,000	382,49,29,459	137,54,99,113	99,46,27,361
1950	74,04,72,791	7,26,938	361,42,00,000	358,15,62,440	117,55,61,129	87,22,28,647
1951	80,29,10,033	7,54,584	418,80,00,000	507,25,68,077	164,27,21,028	98,84,79,952
1952	83,05,43,624	7,45,213	449,31,00,000	450,30,50,987	129,49,68,727	102,04,75,485
1953	94,29,23,243	7,86,431	490,48,00,000	449,20,16,301	151,42,02,397	112,06,52,651
1954	100,36,21,448	8,08,536	506,32,00,000	481,94,64,523	161,94,69,897	114,08,21,783
1955	106,24,04,453	8,04,332	509,43,00,000	485,95,91,063	176,51,00,583	113,62,29,694
1956	121,85,30,573	8,62,729	530,65,00,000	535,69,69,584	190,42,64,139	129,12,47,236
1957	144,12,92,482	8,60,587	531,74,00,000	538,25,38,489	168,12,16,283	137,76,04,876
1958	163,85,58,860	8,26,826	492,66,00,000	526,73,68,625	170,34,21,240	131,27,30,523
1959	170,62,93,920	8,42,450	492,56,00,000	553,64,05,967	186,68,29,680	142,30,59,769
1960	172,70,24,407	8,37,375	461,78,00,000	657,75,66,516	226,12,72,741	156,04,31,473
1961	193,16,05,635	8,52,071	470,14,00,000	725,27,95,210	251,49,63,214	165,44,86,934

* The figures are twice inflated figures

Source Census of Manufacturing Industries Reports (1948-1958)
Annual Survey of Industries Reports (1959-1961)
Textile Bulletin

Table 2 : Value Per Yard and Proportion of Factors of Production in Value Per Yard

Year	Value per yard Rs.	Depreciation per yard Rs.	Wages and Salaries per yard Rs.	Basic Material per yard Rs.	Miscellaneous per yard Rs.
1948	0.93	0.007	0.23	0.34	0.34
1949	1.00	0.010	0.26	0.49	0.24
1950	0.99	0.012	0.25	0.51	0.22
1951	1.21	0.011	0.23	0.63	0.33
1952	1.00	0.011	0.22	0.55	0.21
1953	0.91	0.011	0.22	0.44	0.23
1954	0.95	0.012	0.22	0.45	0.27
1955	0.95	0.012	0.22	0.42	0.29
1956	1.00	0.014	0.24	0.45	0.30
1957	1.01	0.016	0.25	0.47	0.26
1958	1.06	0.020	0.26	0.47	0.30
1959	1.12	0.028	0.28	0.48	0.32
1960	1.42	0.042	0.33	0.61	0.43
1961	1.54	0.048	0.35	0.64	0.50

Table 3 : A Series of Value Per Yard

Year	Value Per Yard Rs. *
1948	0.57
1949	0.50
1950	0.49
1951	0.56
1952	0.57
1953	0.60
1954	0.62
1955	0.61
1956	0.51
1957	0.63
1958	0.70
1959	0.66
1960	0.82
1961	0.83

* The value per yard is based on the data given in "The Index Number of Wholesale Prices".

**Table 4 : Share of Different Factors of Production
in Total Value**

Year	Share of total salary and wages in total value (Rs.)	Share of depreciation in total value (Rs.)	Share of raw cotton (Basic Materials) in total value (Rs.)	Share of Miscellaneous in total value (Rs.)
1948	23.55	0.85	39.69	35.91
1949	26.00	1.04	48.99	23.97
1950	24.35	1.24	51.59	22.81
1951	19.49	0.95	52.25	27.31
1952	22.66	1.11	54.41	21.82
1953	24.95	1.27	47.94	25.84
1954	23.67	1.26	47.74	27.33
1955	23.38	1.33	43.86	31.43
1956	24.10	1.39	44.63	29.88
1957	25.04	1.65	47.32	25.99
1958	24.92	1.94	44.68	28.46
1959	25.70	2.54	42.91	28.85
1960	23.72	3.02	42.48	30.78
1961	22.81	3.15	41.20	32.84

Table 5 : Capital, Wages and Salaries, Physical Output, Value of Output, Net Value Added Per Worker, and Capital Output Ratio, Capital-Value Added Ratio.

Year	Capital per worker	Capital output ratio per unit of output	Wages and Salaries per worker	Physical output per worker	Value of output per worker	Net value added per worker	Capital value added - Ratio capital per unit of value added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1948	678.29	0.13	1161.52	5272.82	4931.11	2262.26	0.30
1949	802.63	0.17	1254.89	4801.66	4825.80	1735.42	0.46
1950	1018.61	0.20	1199.86	4971.81	4926.91	1617.14	0.63
1951	1064.04	0.19	1309.96	5550.07	6722.33	2176.98	0.49
1952	1114.50	0.18	1369.37	6029.28	6042.63	1737.71	0.64
1953	1198.99	0.19	1424.98	6238.05	5711.90	1925.41	0.62
1954	1241.28	0.20	1410.97	6262.18	5960.72	2002.96	0.62
1955	1320.85	0.21	1412.26	6333.57	6041.77	2194.49	0.60
1956	1412.41	0.23	1496.70	6150.83	6209.33	2207.25	0.64
1957	1674.77	0.27	1600.77	6178.80	6254.49	1953.56	0.86
1958	1981.74	0.33	1587.67	5958.44	6370.58	2060.19	0.96
1959	2025.39	0.35	1689.19	5845.99	6571.79	2215.95	0.91
1960	2062.42	0.37	1863.47	5514.61	7854.98	2700.43	0.76
1961	2266.95	0.41	1941.72	5517.61	8511.96	2951.58	0.77

Table 6 : Index Number of Different Cotton and Piece Good Price Series and Consumers Price Index Number for Working Class

Year	Index No. based on price per unit (CMI and ASI)	Index No. based on price per unit (Index No. of whole-sale prices)	Index No. based on price per unit Raw cotton Index No. of whole sale prices *	Index No. based on price per unit Raw cotton (CMI and ASI)	Consumers Price Index No. for working class +
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1948	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1949	107.53	87.93	100.34	67.22	102.98
1950	106.45	84.48	119.36	78.33	103.73
1951	130.11	96.55	132.89	99.44	108.21
1952	107.53	98.27	112.47	85.55	105.97
1953	97.85	103.44	116.71	68.89	108.96
1954	102.15	106.89	123.08	69.44	103.73
1955	102.15	105.17	106.63	62.22	98.51
1956	107.53	101.72	127.06	67.78	108.21
1957	108.60	108.62	129.70	68.33	114.18
1958	113.98	120.68	116.18	66.11	119.40
1959	120.43	113.79	-	64.44	124.63
1960	152.69	141.37	-	79.44	127.61
1961	165.59	143.10	-	75.56	129.85

* Source : Agricultural Prices in India.

+ Source : Indian Labour Statistics, 1962.

Table 7 : Deflated value of output per worker and value added per worker figures and the rate of profit

Year	Value of output per worker deflated by the Index No. of prices based on C.M.I. and A.S.I. data	Value added per worker per worker	Value of output per worker deflated by the Index No. of prices based on the data given in 'The Index Number of Wholesale Prices'	Value added per worker per worker	Residual of value added per worker & wages and salaries per worker *	Depreciation calculated on fixed capital figures at 6% rate	Residual of Col.6 and Col.7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1948	4931.11	2262.26	4931.11	2262.26	1100.74	10.70	1060.00
1949	4533.39	1613.89	5488.22	1973.63	395.32	48.15	347.17
1950	4671.38	1519.15	5832.04	1914.22	392.00	61.12	330.88
1951	5166.65	1673.18	6962.53	2254.76	462.61	63.84	398.77
1952	5619.48	1616.02	6149.01	1768.30	323.80	66.87	256.93
1953	5837.40	1967.71	5521.94	1861.37	659.91	71.94	587.97
1954	5835.25	1960.80	5576.49	1873.85	600.57	74.48	526.09
1955	5914.60	2148.30	5744.76	2086.61	714.68	79.25	635.43
1956	5774.50	2052.68	6104.33	2169.92	669.54	84.74	584.80
1957	5759.19	1798.85	5758.13	1798.52	396.88	100.49	296.39
1958	5589.20	1807.50	5278.90	1707.15	477.80	118.90	358.90
1959	5456.93	1840.03	5775.36	1947.40	484.67	121.52	363.15
1960	5144.39	1768.57	5556.32	1910.18	308.29	123.74	184.55
1961	5140.38	1782.46	5948.25	2062.59	287.11	136.02	151.09

* Residual of Col.3 of this table and Col.2 of Table No.8

Table 8 : Evaluation of Real Wages

Year	Wages and Salaries per worker deflated by the Index No. of consumers prices for working Class (Rs.)
Col. 1.	Col. 2.
1948	1,161.52
1949	1,218.57
1950	1,127.15
1951	1,210.57
1952	1,292.22
1953	1,307.80
1954	1,360.23
1955	1,433.62
1956	1,383.14
1957	1,401.97
1958	1,329.70
1959	1,355.36
1960	1,460.28
1961	1,495.35

Table 9 : Share of wages and salaries to workers, wages and salaries to other than workers, money value of other benefits in total wages and salaries and number of workers employed - workers, other than workers.

Year	Total wages and salaries	Wages and salaries to workers	Wages and salaries to other than workers	Money value to other benefits	% col.2 to col.1	% col.3 to col.1	% col.4 to col.1	Total No. of persons employed	Workers	Other than workers	% col.9 to col.8	% col.10 to col.8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1948	83,41,00,000	74,40,00,000	8,28,00,000	73,00,000	89.20	9.93	0.87	7,18,130	6,78,950	39,180	94.54	5.46
1949	87,63,00,000	77,76,00,000	9,29,00,000	58,00,000	88.74	10.60	0.66	6,98,330	6,59,750	38,580	94.48	5.52
1950	77,40,00,000	67,09,00,000	9,55,00,000	66,00,000	86.68	12.47	0.85	6,45,090	6,02,730	42,360	93.43	8.57
1951	86,52,00,000	77,11,00,000	9,08,00,000	33,00,000	89.13	10.49	0.38	6,60,500	6,25,180	35,320	94.65	5.35
1952	93,74,00,000	83,55,00,000	9,28,00,000	91,00,000	89.14	9.90	0.97	6,84,520	6,51,320	33,200	95.15	4.85
1953	98,57,00,000	87,30,00,000	10,01,00,000	1,26,00,000	88.57	10.15	1.28	6,91,750	6,55,430	36,320	94.75	5.25
1954	101,94,00,000	87,63,00,000	12,30,00,000	2,01,00,000	85.96	12.07	1.97	7,22,480	6,75,530	46,950	93.50	6.50
1955	104,65,00,000	85,36,00,000	13,68,00,000	5,61,00,000	81.57	13.07	5.36	7,40,810	6,87,840	52,970	92.85	7.15
1956	117,10,00,000	94,89,00,000	15,68,00,000	6,53,00,000	81.03	13.39	5.58	7,82,420	7,25,070	57,350	92.67	7.33
1957	123,23,00,000	99,07,00,000	16,84,00,000	7,32,00,000	80.39	13.67	5.94	7,86,970	7,27,200	59,770	92.41	7.59
1958	113,05,00,000	90,09,00,000	15,84,00,000	7,12,00,000	79.69	14.01	6.30	7,12,070	6,55,430	56,640	92.05	7.95
1959	130,13,00,000	101,85,00,000	18,15,00,000	10,13,00,000	78.27	13.95	7.78	7,70,370	7,08,980	61,390	92.03	7.97
1960	141,55,00,000	113,99,00,000	16,24,00,000	11,32,00,000	80.53	11.47	8.00	7,60,270	7,10,320	49,950	93.43	6.57
1961	159,22,00,000	129,17,00,000	17,05,00,000	13,00,00,000	81.13	10.71	8.16	8,20,000	7,74,640	45,360	94.47	5.53

*Source : Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries.

Table 10 :

Year Col. 1	Capital Output Ratio x Newly acquired Index No. divided by Index No. based on actual capital figures Col. 2
1948	13.00
1949	15.66
1950	16.65
1951	14.12
1952	15.61
1953	14.77
1954	15.66
1955	17.29
1956	19.33
1957	17.50
1958	20.60
1959	20.54
1960	20.26
1961	20.68

Table 11 : Countwise Total Physical Production of Yarn

Year	Total	Count Group						
		Nr 9 and below (15-10s)	Nr 10 - Nr 17 (11s - 20s)	Nr 18 - Nr 26 (21s - 30s)	Nr 27 - Nr 34 (31s - 40s)	Nr 35 - Nr 51 (41s - 60s)	Nr 52 - Nr 68 (61s - 80s)	Above Nr 68 (above 80s)
1948								
1949								
1950								
1951	49,286	2,549	23,633	8,511	8,568	3,059	1,350	616
1952	54,776	4,817	27,949	9,370	9,434	1,951	862	393
1953	56,896	5,277	29,561	11,311	8,959	2,555	1,129	515
1954	59,007	5,633	28,795	10,101	10,169	2,623	1,158	528
1955	61,629	6,182	28,481	11,627	11,705	2,211	977	446
1956	63,170	6,417	27,070	17,543	8,277	2,351	1,038	474
1957	67,288	6,837	29,720	18,229	9,686	2,159	866	391
1958	63,707	7,093	25,099	18,244	9,738	2,165	901	467
1959	65,121	6,932	24,869	19,465	9,663	2,457	1,227	508
1960	65,663	6,466	21,633	21,363	11,133	2,653	1,725	690
1961	71,858	7,283	24,639	22,830	12,130	2,958	1,410	608
1962	71,630	8,177	23,348	21,580	12,362	3,577	1,816	770
1963	74,381	8,681	25,338	21,542	12,518	3,591	1,886	825
1964	80,402	9,579	27,574	23,503	12,825	3,506	2,439	956
1965	78,270	8,359	25,270	24,262	12,732	4,217	2,463	967

Source : Textile Bulletin.

Table 12 : Total Physical Production figures acquired, total physical production figures given, index number for evaluation of quality change.

Year	Count group								(in thousands)			
	Total	Nf 9 and below (1s-10s)	Nf 10-Nf 17 (11s - 20s)	Nf 18-Nf 26 (21s - 30s)	Nf 27-Nf 34 (31s - 40s)	Nf 35-Nf 51 (41s - 60s)	Nf 52-Nf 68 (61s - 80s)	Above Nf 68 (above 80s)	Total physical production figures acquired	Total physical production figures given	Per cent of age of col.10 to col.11	Index No. based on col.12 (1965 = 100)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1948												
1949												
1950												
1951	1322267.23 (4314)	56180.67	486839.80	213796.32	259182.00	151909.94	96916.50	57442.00	30,198	49,286	61.27	98.87
1952	1368172.30 (4464)	76253.11	575749.40	235374.40	285378.50	96886.66	61882.98	36647.25	31,248	54,776	57.04	92.04
1953	1503589.54 (4906)	83534.91	608956.60	284132.32	271009.75	126881.30	81050.91	48023.75	34,342	56,896	60.35	97.38
1954	1506323.76 (4915)	89170.39	593177.00	253737.12	307612.25	130258.18	83132.82	49236.00	34,405	59,007	58.31	94.09
1955	1552242.74 (5064)	97861.06	586708.60	292070.24	354076.25	109798.26	70138.83	41589.50	35,448	61,629	57.52	92.82
1956	1585751.70 (5174)	101581.11	557642.00	440680.16	250379.25	116750.66	74518.02	44200.50	36,218	63,170	57.33	92.51
1957	1659072.52 (5413)	108229.71	612232.00	457912.48	274851.50	107215.94	62170.14	36460.75	37,891	67,288	56.31	90.87
1958	1597929.81 (5213)	112282.19	517039.40	458289.28	294574.50	107513.90	64682.79	43547.75	36,491	63,707	57.27	92.41
1959	1660773.46 (5419)	109733.56	512301.40	488960.80	292305.75	122014.62	88086.33	47371.00	37,933	65,121	58.25	94.00
1960	1741336.62 (5681)	102356.78	445639.80	536638.56	336773.25	131747.98	123837.75	64342.50	39,767	65,663	60.56	97.72
1961	1868089.57 (6095)	115289.89	507563.40	573489.60	366932.50	146894.28	101223.90	56696.00	42,665	71,858	59.37	95.80
1962	1906257.77 (6219)	129441.91	480968.80	542989.60	373950.50	177633.82	130370.64	71802.50	43,533	71,630	60.77	97.60
1963	1969843.82 (6427)	137420.23	521962.80	541135.04	378669.50	178329.06	135395.94	76931.25	44,989	74,381	60.48	97.60
1964	2137798.15 (6975)	151635.57	568024.40	590395.36	387956.25	174107.96	176531.61	89147.00	48,825	80,402	60.72	97.98
1965	2123897.15 (6929)	132322.97	520562.00	609461.44	385143.00	209416.22	176818.77	90172.75	48,503	78,270	61.97	100.00

* Total given in Col.2 was divided by total of weight (306.50) and the division is given in the bracket.

Table 13 : Capital in value and physical terms and Index Number

Year	Fixed capital (figures in crores) (*)	Index No. (1948 = 100.00)	General Index No. of whole-sale prices (1948 = 100.00) (@)	Fixed capital on constant prices (deflated by general Index No.)	Index No. based on Col.5 (1948 = 100.00)	No. of spindles installed (+)	No. of looms installed	Index No. of spindles (1948 = 100.00)	Index No. of looms (1948 = 100.00)	Index No. of spindles and looms (1948=100.00)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1948	48.71	100.00	100.00	48.71	100.00	1,00,68,674	1,92,764	100.00	+100.00	- 2 100.00
1949	56.05	115.07	103.8	53.93	110.71	1,03,66,237	1,92,357	102.95	99.78	- 2 101.36
1950	65.71	134.90	109.1	59.74	122.64	1,05,54,455	1,91,495	104.82	99.34	102.08
1951	70.28	144.28	119.6	53.28	109.38	1,09,99,225	1,94,567	109.24	100.93	105.08
1952	76.29	156.62	105.3	80.33	164.91	1,12,52,443	1,95,983	111.75	101.66	106.70
1953	82.94	170.27	107.9	76.39	156.82	1,14,22,863	1,97,711	113.44	102.56	108.00
1954	89.68	184.11	103.2	86.82	178.23	1,16,51,137	2,01,718	115.71	104.64	110.17
1955	97.85	200.88	94.8	102.93	211.31	1,19,57,637	2,02,714	118.76	105.16	119.60
1956	110.51	226.87	81.8	130.51	268.85	1,20,51,209	2,02,901	119.69	105.25	112.47
1957	131.80	270.58	112.6	115.20	236.50	1,24,91,774	2,00,983	124.06	104.26	114.16
1958	141.24	289.96	115.0	119.38	245.08	1,30,54,098	2,01,280	129.64	104.41	117.02
1959	156.03	320.32	119.7	125.30	257.23	1,34,06,466	2,01,063	133.14	104.30	118.72
1960	151.80	321.90	127.5	113.68	233.38	1,35,49,536	2,00,272	134.57	103.89	119.23
1961	185.89	381.62	130.4	129.38	265.61	1,36,63,364	1,98,785	135.70	103.12	119.41

SOURCE :

(*) Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries

((@) Annual Statistical Abstract

(+) Textile Bulletin

Table 14 : Newly Acquired Index No. Showing Exaggerated Value and Capital And The Real Value of Depreciation Per Year

Year	Index No. based on constant prices + Index No. of spindles and looms	Index No. based on Col.2.	Newly acquired Index No. divided by Actual Index Number *	Depreciation per yard x figures in Col.4.	Index No. based on Col.5. (1961 = 100.00)	Real value of depreciation per yard
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1948	100			0.0070000	28,91	0.024
1949	212,07	- 2	106,04	92,15	0.0092150	33.93
1950	224.72		112.36	83.29	0.0099948	41.28
1951	214.46		107.23	74.32	0.0081752	33.77
1952	271.61		135.80	86.70	0.0095370	39.39
1953	264,82		132.41	77.76	0.0085536	35.33
1954	288.40		144.20	78.32	0.0093984	38.82
1955	330.91		165.46	82.36	0.0098832	40.82
1956	381.32		190.66	84.03	0.0117642	48.59
1957	350.66		175.33	64.80	0.0103680	42.82
1958	362.10		181.05	62.43	0.0124860	51.57
1959	375.95		187.97	58.68	0.0164304	67.86
1960	352.61		176.31	54.77	0.0230034	95.01
1961	385.02		192.51	50.44	0.0242112	100.00

* Col.3 of Table 14 and Col.3 of Table 13

Table 15 : Import and Export of Textiles

Year	Import (in Rs.)		Export (in Rs.)		Percentage of import and export to total production			
	Cotton raw and other linterns* Twist and yarn machinery, Dyes, chemicals fuels, lubricants, etc.	Cotton Yarns	Cotton raw and waste	Cotton Textiles	Import		Export	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1949	8,587	2,521	1,588	4,637	22.45	6.59	4.15	12.12
1950	11,126	221	1,784	11,226	31.06	0.62	4.98	31.34
1951	14,769	593	2,549	9,258	29.12	1.17	5.02	18.25
1952	14,573	538	2,424	6,590	32.36	1.19	5.38	14.63
1953	8,053	334	1,996	6,318	17.92	0.74	4.44	14.06
1954	9,045	265	1,842	6,956	18.77	0.55	3.82	14.43
1955	8,669	342	3,469	6,381	17.84	0.70	7.14	13.13
1956	9,594	-	2,790	7,314	17.91	-	5.21	13.65
1957	8,816	-	1,908	6,800	16.38	-	3.54	12.63
1958	6,476	-	2,120	4,646	12.29	-	4.02	8.82
1959	6,673	-	1,634	6,142	12.05	-	2.95	11.09
1960	11,954	-	1,076	5,857	18.17	-	1.63	8.90
1961	11,611	-	1,868	5,057	16.01	-	2.58	6.97

* Data is available upto 1955.

Source : Currency and Finance Report, Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, March 1962.

Table 16 : Statewise value per yard of total woven goods and total ex-factory value, and value per yard of woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value

Year		Mahara- shtra	Bombay	West Bengal	Madras	U.P.	Punjab	M.P.	Delhi	Orissa
1948	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.84	0.80	3.66	0.85	0.74	0.99	0.85	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.70	0.66	0.65	0.54	0.64	0.58	0.68	-
1949	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.90	0.76	4.02	0.79	0.76	0.93	0.99	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.77	0.62	0.66	0.56	0.63	0.51	0.68	-
1950	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.88	0.78	3.76	0.78	0.80	0.98	0.87	1.08
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.78	0.69	0.71	0.59	0.73	0.63	0.71	0.68
1951	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	1.08	0.88	4.83	0.96	0.77	1.08	1.15	1.25
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	1.07	0.81	1.00	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.93	0.74
1952	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.89	0.83	4.43	0.89	0.70	1.01	0.97	0.94
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.79	0.69	0.82	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.73	0.66
1953	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.82	0.79	3.70	0.74	0.57	0.93	0.89	0.80
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.73	0.63	0.74	0.53	0.54	0.59	0.71	0.62
1954	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.84	0.73	4.01	0.68	0.53	0.88	0.88	0.80
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.75	0.57	0.78	0.52	0.50	0.57	0.68	0.66
1955	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.84	0.71	3.89	0.76	0.48	0.87	0.91	0.74
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.73	0.54	0.73	0.54	0.44	0.55	0.70	0.59
1956	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.88	0.74	4.39	0.77	0.65	0.63	0.96	0.74
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.77	0.57	0.81	0.56	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.57
1957	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.87	0.77	4.62	0.79	0.70	0.70	0.97	0.77
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.75	0.55	0.76	0.57	0.50	0.55	0.72	0.58
1958	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.91	0.80	5.21	0.86	0.93	0.60	0.98	0.77
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.79	0.58	0.75	0.57	0.45	0.55	0.71	0.60
1959	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.98	-	0.85	8.36	0.93	1.07	0.60	1.02	0.72
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.81	-	0.58	0.74	0.65	0.43	0.54	0.76	0.57
1960	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	1.25	-	0.90	10.17	1.20	2.60	0.86	-	0.98
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	1.12	-	0.71	1.80	0.97	0.92	0.82	-	0.91
1961	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	1.36	-	1.06	7.70	1.39	1.60	0.94	1.38	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	1.19	-	0.85	1.87	1.01	0.83	0.91	1.16	-

Table 16 : contd.

Year		Rajas- than	Saura- shtra	Gujarat	Ajmer	Kerala	Travan- core Cochin	Assam Bihar Orissa	Bihar Assam	Pepsu Assam Kutch
1948	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	=	-	-	0.71	-	-	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	--	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-
1949	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	-	0.87	-	1.09	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	-	0.47	-	0.65	0.29	-	-
1950	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.65	-	-	0.66	-	1.39	-	0.58	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.58	-	-	0.40	-	0.64	-	0.57	-
1951	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.86	0.95	-	0.78	-	2.20	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.63	0.70	-	0.52	-	0.98	-	-	0.66
1952	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.74	0.81	-	0.73	-	-	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.56	0.66	-	0.48	-	-	-	-	-
1953	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.87	0.65	-	0.73	-	--	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.52	0.59	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	-
1954	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.90	0.63	-	1.15	-	1.26	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.52	0.58	-	0.57	-	0.54	-	-	-
1955	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	1.00	0.63	-	0.78	-	2.60	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.51	0.52	-	0.42	-	0.54	-	-	-
1956	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.92	-	-	-	2.14	-	-	0.52	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.49	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	0.47	-
1957	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.97	-	-	-	1.98	-	-	0.76	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.48	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	0.45	-
1958	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.98	-	0.99	-	2.61	-	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.49	-	0.92	-	0.62	-	-	-	-
1960	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	1.21	-	1.22	-	3.10	-	-	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.86	-	1.18	-	1.33	-	-	-	-
1961	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	1.46	-	1.28	-	2.67	-	1.05	-	-
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.92	-	1.23	-	1.30	-	0.85	-	-

contd..

Table 16 : contd.

Year		Bihar	Bihar Pepsu Assam Kutch	Andhra	Mysore	Kerala Bihar	Bihar Assam Travan- core Cochin Saura- shtra Kutch	Bihar Pepsu Assam	Bihar Delhi	Total
1948	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	-	-	0.93
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	-	-	-	0.61	-	-	0.65
1949	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68
1950	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.99
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.71
1951	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	0.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90
1952	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74
1953	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.60	46.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.90
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.57	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	0.67
1954	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	34.58	1.78	-	0.64	-	-	0.95
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	0.56	0.98	-	0.63	-	-	0.68
1955	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.72	19.20	1.79	-	-	-	-	0.95
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.66	0.54	0.93	-	-	-	-	0.66
1956	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	1.08	2.13	-	-	-	-	1.00
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	0.58	0.90	-	-	-	-	0.11
1957	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	1.37	2.07	-	-	-	-	1.01
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	0.61	0.85	-	-	-	-	0.68
1958	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	1.67	2.01	1.92	-	-	-	1.06
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	0.56	0.83	0.62	-	-	-	0.69
1959	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	0.66	2.00	2.16	-	-	-	-	1.12
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	0.48	0.59	0.83	-	-	-	-	0.73
1960	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	2.54	2.60	-	-	-	1.21	1.42
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	1.22	1.50	-	-	-	0.90	1.12
1961	Value per yard total woven goods and total ex-factory value	-	-	2.71	2.95	-	-	-	-	1.54
	Value per yard woven goods + yarn and total ex-factory value	-	-	1.27	1.54	-	-	-	-	1.18

Table 17 : Statewise Value Per Yard, Depreciation Per Yard, Wages and Salaries Per Yard, Basic Material Per Yard and Miscellaneous per Yard

	1948					1949				
	Value Per Yard	Depreciation Per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic Material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	0.84	0.006	0.21	0.32	0.31	0.90	0.008	0.25	0.41	0.23
West Bengal	0.80	0.008	0.16	0.29	0.34	0.76	0.01	0.19	0.34	0.22
Madras	3.66	0.03	0.63	1.86	1.14	4.02	0.05	0.70	2.45	0.82
U. P.	0.85	0.007	0.22	0.34	0.28	0.79	0.007	0.23	0.22	0.33
Punjab	0.74	0.01	0.18	0.27	0.27	0.76	0.01	0.18	0.32	0.24
M. P.	0.99	0.01	0.26	0.42	0.30	0.93	0.01	0.31	0.51	0.10
Delhi	0.85	0.01	0.18	0.26	0.40	0.99	0.01	0.23	0.48	0.26
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmer	0.71	0.003	0.13	0.36	0.22	0.87	0.004	0.15	0.45	0.26
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travancore Cochin	-	-	-	-	-	1.09	0.03	0.23	0.07	0.76
Assam, Bihar, Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam, Travancore Cochin, Saurashtra Rajasthan	0.83	0.01	0.17	0.39	0.26	-	-	-	-	-
Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued)

Table 17 : Statewise Value Per Yard, Depreciation Per Yard, Wages and Salaries Per Yard, Basic Material Per Yard and Miscellaneous per Yard

	1948					1949				
	Value Per Yard	Depreciation Per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic Material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	0.84	0.006	0.21	0.32	0.31	0.90	0.008	0.25	0.41	0.23
West Bengal	0.80	0.008	0.16	0.29	0.34	0.76	0.01	0.19	0.34	0.22
Madras	3.66	0.03	0.63	1.86	1.14	4.02	0.05	0.70	2.45	0.82
U. P.	0.85	0.007	0.22	0.34	0.28	0.79	0.007	0.23	0.22	0.33
Punjab	0.74	0.01	0.18	0.27	0.27	0.76	0.01	0.18	0.32	0.24
M. P.	0.99	0.01	0.26	0.42	0.30	0.93	0.01	0.31	0.51	0.10
Delhi	0.85	0.01	0.18	0.26	0.40	0.99	0.01	0.23	0.48	0.26
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmer	0.71	0.003	0.13	0.36	0.22	0.87	0.004	0.15	0.45	0.26
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travancore Cochin	-	-	-	-	-	1.09	0.03	0.23	0.07	0.76
Assam, Bihar, Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam, Travancore Cochin, Saurashtra Rajasthan	0.83	0.01	0.17	0.39	0.26	-	-	-	-	-
Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued)

Table 17 : (continued)

	1950					1951				
	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	0.88	0.009	0.22	0.43	0.22	1.08	0.008	0.22	0.55	0.31
West Bengal	0.78	0.02	0.18	0.36	0.22	0.88	0.02	0.19	0.46	0.21
Madras	3.76	0.05	0.69	2.30	0.72	4.83	0.05	0.68	2.82	1.28
U. P.	0.78	0.008	0.21	0.43	0.13	0.96	0.007	0.22	0.53	0.21
Punjab	0.80	0.02	0.19	0.29	0.30	0.77	0.02	0.16	0.34	0.24
M. P.	0.98	0.01	0.29	0.48	0.20	1.08	0.01	0.25	0.58	0.24
Delhi	0.87	0.01	0.22	0.42	0.22	1.15	0.01	0.24	0.50	0.40
Orissa	1.08	0.09	0.16	0.59	0.23	1.25	0.05	0.17	0.69	0.33
Rajasthan	0.65	0.02	0.16	0.42	0.05	0.86	0.03	0.15	0.52	0.16
Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.02	0.21	0.50	0.22
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmer	0.66	0.003	0.14	0.43	0.08	0.78	0.003	0.15	0.53	0.10
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travancore Cochin	1.39	0.03	0.31	0.84	0.21	2.20	0.03	0.87	1.13	0.67
Assam, Bihar, Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam	0.58	0.04	0.16	0.27	0.11	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam, Travancore Cochin, Saurashtra, Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	0.67	0.04	0.17	0.34	0.12
Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued)

Table 17 : (Continued)

	1952					1953				
	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	0.89	0.008	0.21	0.48	0.19	0.82	0.008	0.22	0.38	0.21
West Bengal	0.83	0.02	0.18	0.44	0.19	0.79	0.02	0.17	0.37	0.23
Madras	4.43	0.06	0.70	2.57	1.10	3.70	0.06	0.70	1.96	0.98
U. P.	0.89	0.01	0.21	0.51	0.16	0.74	0.008	0.19	0.39	0.15
Punjab	0.70	0.02	0.14	0.36	0.18	0.57	0.01	0.12	0.26	0.18
M. P.	1.01	0.01	0.25	0.56	0.19	0.93	0.01	0.27	0.51	0.14
Delhi	0.97	0.009	0.22	0.47	0.27	0.89	0.005	0.22	0.38	0.29
Orissa	0.94	0.03	0.15	0.56	0.20	0.80	0.03	0.14	0.43	0.20
Rajasthan	0.74	0.03	0.15	0.43	0.13	0.87	0.04	0.16	0.46	0.21
Saurashtra	0.81	0.02	0.19	0.43	0.17	0.65	0.02	0.16	0.27	0.20
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmer	0.73	0.003	0.15	0.44	0.14	0.73	0.004	0.14	0.39	0.19
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travancore Cochin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam, Bihar, Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam, Travancore Cochin, Saurashtra, Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	0.69	0.03	0.12	0.41	0.13	0.60	0.02	0.11	0.29	0.18
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra	-	-	-	-	-	46.04	-	-	-	-

(continued)

Table 17 : (continued)

	1954					1955				
	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	0.84	0.009	0.21	0.39	0.23	0.84	0.009	0.21	0.35	0.27
West Bengal	0.73	0.02	0.16	0.33	0.22	0.71	0.01	0.15	0.30	0.25
Madras	4.01	0.05	0.71	2.09	1.16	3.89	0.06	0.67	1.97	1.19
U. P.	0.68	0.008	0.17	0.36	0.14	0.76	0.01	0.17	0.35	0.23
Punjab	0.53	0.01	0.11	0.26	0.15	0.48	0.009	0.11	0.24	0.13
M. P.	0.88	0.01	0.24	0.50	0.13	0.87	0.01	0.24	0.44	0.18
Delhi	0.88	0.008	0.22	0.40	0.25	0.91	0.007	0.21	0.37	0.32
Orissa	0.80	0.02	0.15	0.45	0.17	0.74	0.02	0.14	0.38	0.20
Rajasthan	0.90	0.03	0.18	0.53	0.16	1.00	0.04	0.19	0.53	0.24
Saurashtra	0.63	0.02	0.15	0.28	0.18	0.63	0.02	0.14	0.27	0.20
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmer	1.15	0.003	0.17	0.48	0.49	0.78	0.004	0.22	0.45	0.11
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travancore Cochin	1.26	0.02	0.23	0.79	0.22	2.60	0.10	0.43	1.19	0.88
Assam, Bihar, Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam, Travancore Cochin, Saurashtra, Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.02	0.13	0.32	0.25
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam	0.64	0.01	0.12	0.31	0.20	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore	1.78	0.04	0.36	0.73	0.65	1.79	0.03	0.36	0.74	0.66
Andhra	34.58	-	-	-	-	19.19	-	-	-	-
Kerala, Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued)

Table 17 : (continued)

	1956					1957				
	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	0.88	0.01	0.23	0.37	0.27	0.87	0.01	0.24	0.39	0.23
West Bengal	0.74	0.02	0.18	0.31	0.23	0.77	0.02	0.17	0.35	0.23
Madras	4.39	0.07	0.78	2.23	1.31	4.62	0.10	0.86	2.57	1.09
U. P.	0.77	0.009	0.18	0.38	0.20	0.79	0.01	0.19	0.38	0.21
Punjab	0.65	0.01	0.11	0.28	0.24	0.70	0.01	0.2	0.34	0.23
M. P.	0.63	0.005	0.18	0.33	0.11	0.70	0.01	0.19	0.33	0.17
Delhi	0.96	0.008	0.23	0.42	0.30	0.97	0.008	0.24	0.45	0.27
Orissa	0.74	0.02	0.14	0.39	0.19	0.77	0.02	0.16	0.40	0.19
Rajasthan	0.92	0.03	0.20	0.56	0.14	0.97	0.02	0.20	0.62	0.13
Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	2.14	0.07	0.35	0.87	0.85	1.98	0.007	0.39	0.93	0.58
Travancore Cochin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam, Bihar, Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam	0.52	0.03	0.13	0.26	0.10	0.76	0.02	0.16	0.45	0.13
Bihar, Assam, Travancore Cochin, Saurashtra, Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore	2.13	0.04	0.40	0.99	0.70	2.07	0.03	0.41	1.01	0.62
Andhra	1.08	0.03	0.23	0.65	0.17	1.37	0.06	0.28	0.86	0.17
Kerala, Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued)

Table 17 : (continued)

	1958					1959				
	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.02	-	0.40	0.27
Bombay	0.91	0.01	0.25	0.38	0.27	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	0.80	0.02	0.18	0.34	0.26	0.85	0.03	-	0.36	0.27
Madras	5.21	0.14	0.98	2.86	1.23	8.36	0.27	1.49	4.54	2.06
U. P.	0.86	0.01	0.19	0.41	0.25	0.93	0.02	0.21	0.41	0.26
Punjab	0.93	0.02	0.16	0.51	0.24	1.07	0.03	-	0.58	0.27
M. P.	0.60	0.01	0.18	0.30	0.11	0.60	0.01	0.17	0.30	0.10
Delhi	0.98	0.01	0.23	0.44	0.30	1.02	0.01	0.24	0.44	0.33
Orissa	0.77	0.02	0.15	0.37	0.24	0.72	0.03	0.17	0.35	0.17
Rajasthan	0.90	0.02	0.19	0.53	0.16	0.98	0.03	0.21	0.63	0.11
Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	0.99	0.02	0.26	0.36	0.35
Ajmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	2.61	0.10	0.54	1.27	0.70	-	-	-	-	-
Travancore Cochin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam, Bihar, Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam, Travancore Cochin, Saurashtra, Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	0.02	0.14	0.33	0.17
Mysore	2.01	0.04	0.41	0.91	0.65	2.16	0.05	0.51	0.99	0.61
Andhra	1.67	0.09	0.34	1.03	0.21	2.00	0.12	0.38	1.21	0.29
Kerala, Bihar	1.92	0.07	0.38	0.85	0.62	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued)

Table 17 : (continued)

	1960					1961				
	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard	Value per yard	Depreciation per yard	Wages and salaries per yard	Basic material per yard	Miscellaneous per yard
Maharashtra	1.25	0.03	0.35	0.50	0.37	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	0.90	0.03	0.17	0.39	0.30	-	-	-	-	-
Madras	10.17	0.38	1.76	5.41	2.62	-	-	-	-	-
U. P.	1.20	0.03	0.24	0.55	0.38	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	2.60	0.14	0.36	1.44	0.66	-	-	-	-	-
M. P.	0.86	0.02	0.22	0.39	0.23	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	0.98	0.03	0.19	0.46	0.30	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1.21	0.03	0.21	0.72	0.24	-	-	-	-	-
Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1.22	0.04	0.31	0.43	0.44	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	3.10	0.11	0.58	1.61	0.80	-	-	-	-	-
Travancore Cochin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam, Bihar, Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Assam, Travancore Cochin, Saurashtra, Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam, Kutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Pepsu, Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore	2.60	0.08	0.58	1.16	0.78	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra	2.54	0.11	0.45	1.47	0.51	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala, Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar, Delhi	1.21	0.02	0.25	0.52	0.42	-	-	-	-	-

India exports textile products to different countries from ancient times, and textile products are regarded as our traditional export item.

It becomes clear that in regard to cotton textiles our balance of payment position is adverse. Though it is true that we get considerable foreign exchange by exporting textile products, it is at the same time true that we spend more on imports of textile machinery and raw materials useful for this industry. Under these circumstances, if we desire to survive our textile export position we have to strive hard, because it is not easy these days to increase our exports or even retain our position. There are many new problems coming to the forefront and we must keep ourselves ready to face these problems successfully. The problems will be solved if we use some logic and utilize our skill and talent.

Before studying the export problem of this country it is desirable to study the world trade of cotton textile industry. It will throw light on the Indian position in world trade of cotton textile. After knowing the exact Indian position in world trade it will become possible to frame export policy for India in future times.

A study on cotton textile by GATT states, "world production of textiles has shown a long term tendency to fall behind the rate of expansion in the output of all manufacturing industries, while output in all manufacturing industries during the period 1953-64 went up by 72%, the activity in the textiles and clothing industries registered an increase of only 45% (table 1). The developing countries seem to have figured more prominently in the expansion in

textile activity, in particular during the 1950s, although in these countries also this expansion was comparatively less than in the combined output of manufacturing industries." ¹

The report states further, "the value of international trade in textiles and clothing (of all fabrics) has more than doubled between 1953 and 1964, but the value of exports of all manufactures during this period has increased by more than 160 per cent. It seems that world demand for textiles and clothing has accelerated since 1960. The relative increase in the value of exports of textile and clothing (of all varieties) in 1964, which in that year surpassed for the first time in the last decade the increase in the value of exports of all manufactured goods, was partly due to the cyclical upturn and partly to the general spurt in demand for clothing and made up speciality textile goods." ²

Year to year survey of world trade showed that world exports of cotton textiles, which experienced a serious decline in 1952 following the Korean boom, made a remarkable recovery in the subsequent years until 1958. In 1958 world trade has decreased, the decreasing trend was continued upto 1959. In the later half of 1959 the decline was halted and in 1960 a temporary peak was reached. Trade in cotton textile and clothing remained static at the level of 1961 during next two years. In 1963 imports went up by

¹ A Study of Cotton Textiles, by General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva, 1966, p. 13.

² Ibid, p. 13.

3 per cent. In 1964 the export of cotton textiles and clothing rose by 7 per cent compared with the level of previous year.³

Upto now the world export as a whole was analysed. But a groupwise analysis of export of textile products would throw more light on the share of developing and developed nations in world trade. The last decade was very significant from the point of view of developing countries. New nations are emerging with great potentiality for development. Their vigour for development has changed the world picture of the economic progress.

The GATT study had categorized the textile countries in three different groups. The first group contains Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, the six countries of economic community, Finland, Norway, Sweden, the U.K. and the U.S.A. The second group comprises Colombia, Hongkong, India, Israel, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Turkey and U.A.R. The third group includes only Japan.

Countries of Group I as a whole recorded an increase of 4 per cent in their exports of cotton textiles and clothing during the 1953-64 period as against a 130 per cent expansion shown by the Group II countries, and 107 per cent experienced by Japan during this period. In case of Group I countries an increase in export of clothing was noticed but there was a decline in export of yarn, fabrics etc. But Group II countries showed an increasing trend in

exports of all the categories. Japanese exports of yarn and fabrics etc. after having fallen by 13 per cent in 1963 compared with their level in 1961, showed some recovery in 1964, but the value index still remained below those of 1960 and 1961 (table 2).

"Mainly as a result of the emergence of new sources of supply and increased competition," stated GATT Report, "share of all participating countries in world exports of cotton textiles and clothing fell from 85% of the total to 81% during the years between 1953-64. Some non-participating countries, especially countries of Eastern Europe and mainland China, have substantially extended their share in world exports over this period. The countries of Group I seem to have been most affected their share in world exports declined by almost 27% between 1953 and 1964. The Group II countries, on the other hand, have shown an increase in their share of total exports from 13 to 21 per cent during this period. Exports of cotton textiles and clothing from Japan, which shared 10% of world exports in 1953 and almost 16% in 1962, provided 14% of world requirements in 1963 and 1964."⁴

This whole analysis clearly shows that the production of Group I countries was declined and their share in export also declined. These countries formerly sold a considerable part of their output. The other thing noticed was that the rise in imports of Group I countries from other countries. Any increase in demand that has been taken place for cotton goods has been largely met by imports.

⁴ Ibid, p. 22.

The countries of Group II have shown a considerable growth. Over this period, most of these countries not only attained self-sufficiency in cotton textile but have also made increasing efforts to expand their foreign exchange earnings by increased exports.

India and Portugal had some export surplus in cotton fabrics even before 1953. But all other countries of Group II showed a clear tendency, between 1953 and 1964, towards substitution of imports by domestic production. Some countries such as Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Turkey and U.A.R., after having achieved self-sufficiency by about 1960, also considerably expanded their share in world exports of cotton fabrics.

In the case of Japan a clearly rising trend in production and consumption of cotton textiles is seen up to 1961, but 1964 figures reveal that both production and consumption have fallen with a decline in the trade position. During 1961-64 period, while consumption of cotton fabrics fell by 13 per cent, production declined by 12 per cent and exports were lower by 10 per cent. Japanese exports of cotton yarn also showed a substantial fall during this period.

Asian countries are main exporters to European countries. If the exports of textiles from Asia to OECD countries (Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development) will be studied, we will get a clear idea of the large amount of trade of textiles ~~between~~ between these countries and Asian countries. OECD countries include many European countries like Germany (F.R.), B.L.E.U., Netherlands, France,

Italy (E.E.C.), Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, U.K., Portugal, Switzerland, (EFTA), Spain, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Turkey. U.S.A., Canada and Japan are the other member countries of OECD. These countries are the main importers of cotton textiles from Asian countries. The following figures will reveal this fact. "Out of total of \$ 1100 million worth of textiles imported by the OECD area from non-member countries in 1963, \$ 820 million worth came from Asia (excluding Japan, which counts as a member country)." ⁵ (table 3)

Textile exports from Hongkong and India represented 44 per cent and 34 per cent respectively of total exports in 1963 whereas, from the Atlantic area of OECD countries as a whole, the corresponding figure was only 6 per cent, but for Japan 20 per cent. With their high consumer purchasing power and rapid economic growth, the OECD countries have become valued customers of the Asian countries (table 4).

Though the trade of textiles has been increased between OECD countries and Asian countries, there are some countrywise variation. "In 1955 imports of cotton fabrics from the Asian Countries covered less than 3 per cent of apparent consumption in Europe. In 1963 this percentage had risen to 6.7; it was 2.3 per cent for the United States and 5.6 per cent for Canada. Although the proportion of imports from Asian countries in the domestic consumption of the U.K. and other EFTA countries almost doubled from

⁵ Modern Capital Industry - A Capital Intensive Industry, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, 1965, p. 61.

1955 to 1963, on the contrary the proportion is still low within the Common Market. It will be noted moreover that since 1960 the level of European imports has steadied, whereas in North America they have risen appreciably. Imports of yarn on both sides of the Atlantic remained at a very low level." ⁶

Although Hongkong, India and Pakistan are the most important exporters among developing countries, it must be remembered that the number of such countries is likely to increase still more in the years to come. Some of them are already or may become more and more competitive in world trade.

In the same book named Modern Cotton Industry - A Capital Intensive Industry, they have listed the causes of cost formation of exporting group and those arising from structural weaknesses of the importing countries. This list will clearly show that there are some structural weaknesses in European textile industry; in contrast to it, Asian countries are at the advantageous position. European countries will take time to abolish such weaknesses from textile industry. Hence Asian countries can expect a bright future for their textile exports. Following are the causes, relating to cost formation in the exporting countries and those arising from the structural weaknesses of the importing countries. The following main factors are likely to form the basis of very keen competition from the developing countries.

(1) A high proportion of very modern plant (e.g. in Pakistan, Hongkong, Taiwan, Korea but not in India).

(2) Intensive utilization of plant, an important element in reducing costs in a capital-intensive industry whereas in Europe, spinning ~~xxxx~~ machine works as av. of 4000 per annum and loom about 3500 hours, the following figures are achieved in Asian countries in 1962.

	Spinning	Weaving
Hongkong	7,140	6,340
India	5,950	5,530
South Korea	6,600	6,440
Pakistan	7,200	5,910
Taiwang	6,700	5,150
Israel	6,200	4,880

(3) Frequently considerable finances resources combined with an extremely flexible trading approach which enables firms to adopt rapidly to market variations (particularly in Hongkong).

(4) Very high vertical and horizontal integration of production, which sometimes extends to ~~xxxxxxx~~ made-up goods.

(5) Strong customs production for the domestic markets which facilitates sales in export markets at below the domestic prices (e.g. India and Pakistan but not Hongkong).

(6) Low profit tax (Hongkong).

(7) Medium term loans to finance purchasers of machinery at a relatively low rate of interest compared with that payable on loans in Western Europe and Japan. These loans, in most cases of a purely commercial character, are granted within the limits laid down by the bodies operating export credit

guarantees, complemented where necessary by guarantees given to machinery imports by government. To obtain either a governmental guarantee or the currency necessary to reimburse the credit opened by the machinery exporter is often conditional on the export by the importer of a given quota of his production of textile articles (system in India).

(8) Export aids and incentives of various kinds.

(9) The combination of some or all of the above factors enables often high profits to be made.

The main factors listed under are structural problems confronting the cotton sector in OECD countries.

(1) Inadequate concentration and integration among firms.

(2) A relatively high proportion of machines.

(3) Inadequate use of production capacity and consequent need to speed up scrapping programmes in Europe and Japan.

(4) Inadequacy or excessive cost of long-term credit in certain European countries and Japan.

(5) Raw cotton prices too high for American users.

(6) Difficulties in recruiting high-level management and technical staff because of the past unprofitability of the industry.

(7) Excessive long and complicated production and distribution circuits, often arising out of ~~inadequate~~ inadequate vertical integration.

At the time of studying the world trade of textiles, a discussion on quota system, which is introduced in 1962, will not be out of place.

Bela Balassa writes, "The International Cotton Textiles Agreement signed in October 1962 by 22

producing and consuming countries calls for a gradual expansion of trade in textiles over the next five years. The key clause of the agreement state the obligation of the importing nations to increase their imports of textiles from low wage countries (less developed countries and Japan) during the period 1962-67 at an annual rate of 5%. The U.K. and Canada, however, attached restrictions to the agreement which exempted them from the application of the 5 per cent clause. On the other hand, the Common Market countries accepted obligation for increase of 88 per cent over the 1962-67 period, while the annual increase of imports would be 19 per cent in Austria and 15 per cent for Denmark, Norway and Sweden." ⁷

He further writes, "Increase in textile imports have been concentrated in two markets, in U.K. ~~maxx~~ and U.S.A. Imports into other developed countries have been restricted by high tariffs and quotas and so called voluntary quotas made their appearance in the late fifties in the U.S.A. and the U.K. too. It appears, therefore, that the future prospects of the exports of cotton textiles from developing countries will be determined by changes in restrictive regulations rather than by play of competitive process." ⁸

After studying the world trade of textiles one thing that became clear is that the prospects for Asian countries are quite bright. If Asian exporters

⁷ Trade Prospects for Developing Country, by Bela Balassa, The Economic Growth Center, Yale University, p. 334.

⁸ Ibid, p. 334.

try hard, they will retain their position, which they have acquired in last two decades, in the future times.

After discussing the general situation of world trade we will now come to particular case of this country namely India. As we have already noted that the balance of payment position in regard to textiles is adverse in India. Again Indian textile industry is facing a crisis; profits are low and there are some disturbances on export front. Hence the detail analysis of the difficulties which India is facing today is needed for framing the future policy.

As we are chief exporters to European markets, we are also exporting to African countries our textile production. In both these markets we are encountering certain difficulties. The market surveys of African countries and U.S.A. were done by the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council. In those studies some difficulties which we are facing and some drawbacks in our export technique came into light. Those difficulties and drawbacks are given below.

(1) Many African nations have increased export duty. In some African countries imposition of new taxes, and introduction of new compulsory saving schemes have affected purchasing power of the people.

(2) In some African countries they have abolished open general licences. It has given those governments the power to switch off any source of supply at will and import licences are granted on the basis of the competitive price position of the production and the availability of foreign exchange. Communist block countries are in a good position to

~~may~~ meet the requirements because of very low prices of their textiles but also because of the trade agreements which they have entered into with some African countries and which allow for the payment of imports in local currency (e.g. Ghana).

(3) The standard of living of African people in general is improving. Hence they require superior quality designed goods. The market for cheap lines like greys and inferior quality bleached longcloth is limited. Many African countries have started textile industry in their own countries and generally they produce grey and other rough type cloth.

(4) It appears that the large importers are not being fully and properly tapped by Indian exporters or their agents. Many complaints are also heard regarding the poor quality of goods supplied and such complaints also include mill textiles where there not only complaints on dimensions but also on quality being different from the sample on which orders are booked.

(5) In some cases cheap rayon goods have made inroads into some countries at the expense of Indian goods.

(6) Indian textile products are facing competition from other countries.

(7) In some cases there is the scarcity of import licences and the greater part of imports are done on the barter agreements arranged with various Communist block countries.

(8) Countries coming under Franc zone ~~may~~ transfers and payments between these countries and Franc zone can be done without any restriction; that hampers the trade with other countries.

(9) Lack of proper propaganda. Indian processed goods are virtually unknown in some markets. Imports from India are confined with only grey and inferior quality goods.

(10) India is meeting with keen competition from Japan, Pakistan and Communist China. India supplies mainly grey goods. The abovementioned countries have offered good quality grey goods at the cheaper prices with the result that some trade in this traditional item has gone ~~them~~ to them.

(11) Indian prices are found higher.

(12) Samples of Indian textiles are not attractive and hence they create very poor impression in the minds of importers.

(13) The packings are not proper. Sometimes the goods packed got torn and soiled. Care is not taken at the time of despatch. Sometimes goods are different than what is mentioned in invoices. Many complaints about width and length, the assortment is not according to contract. Sometimes coloured goods are despatched as bleached and vice versa. There is a lot of difference between duty on coloured goods and bleached goods.

(14) Most of the countries which have recently acquired independence have got an overall adverse trade balance, and their economy is dependent largely upon the west which buys their primary products. They are confronted with the problems of balancing their overall trade deficit; which they are seeking to solve by entering into trade agreements with various other countries. In pursuance of this policy, they are diverting their future requirements to those countries which buy their products. With

India they are regularly having an adverse trade balance, because India buys little or next to nothing from them. The dilemma is that they have not got the things to ~~xxxx~~ sell which India needs.

(15) A continuation of the social and economic trends which have prevailed since the end of the Second War seems likely during the decade of the 1960s. Population factors emphasize the prospect of high marriage and birth rates and this, in the present day American economy, implies a high degree of concentration on durable consumer goods. The increase in the population between 18 to 24 also signifies heavy expenditure on education. The meaning of these developments for the textile industries is that the decline in expenditures for clothing in relation to total expenditure will continue.

With the mounting difficulties on export front of textiles Commerce Minister appointed a committee early in December 1964, under the Chairmanship of Shri D. S. Joshi, Secretary, Minister of Commerce, to look into the various aspects relating to the export of cotton textiles. "The Committee realised that international market for cotton textiles being quality-conscious and highly competitive, it is imperative that the textile industry in India should produce better quality goods if they are to secure a large share of the world markets notwithstanding the competition from Japan, Hongkong, China, Pakistan and other countries. The Committee considered the study made by texprocil which revealed that out of 287 composit mills, only 48 mills are adequately

equipped to produce 'quality' goods in increasing quantities for export. In order to deal with the problem of exports, the Joshi Committee suggested that a Development Committee should be set up in the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation particularly to ensure that better equipped mills take an interest in the production of 'export' qualities, examine the steps necessary to prevent over-spinning, device methods to encourage mills to produce the cloth of required piece length and tackle all other production problems, with a view to setp up exports particularly of high priced goods. It is heartening to note that a Development Committee has been set up in the I.C.M.F. and that committee is vigorously taking the problem posed by the Joshi Committee." 9

At the time of the twelfth annual general meeting of the cotton textiles export promotion council, the Chairman Shri Neville N. Wadia put forth some suggestions.¹⁰

(1) Rebate of taxes, levies and duties on cotton, fuel, power and other raw materials that go to swell the cost of production.

(2) Rebate of taxes and duties on items other than cotton, which aggregate to approximately 5 per cent of the f.o.b. value, should be made over to Texprocil for development work and assistance for selected markets.

9 The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, Notice for the Eleventh Annual General Meeting and the Report, 1964-65; speech of the Chairman N. W. Wadia.

10 The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, Notice for the Twelfth Annual General Meeting and the Report 1965-66; speech of the Chairman N.W. Wadia.

(3) Creation of a special pool of Indian cotton from which allotments will be made to mills against exports at ceiling prices.

(4) The present concession to exporting mills in the matter of obligation to supply controlled varieties should be further improved whereby for every yard exported, the obligation to supply controlled varieties will be reduced by 2 yards.

(5) Machinery entitlement at 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports should be granted to exporting mills, for their own use. The restriction on the import of machinery with indigenous angle should be removed at least in respect of mills who export 20 per cent or more of their production, annually.

Many times a recommendation of rebate in tax or tax relief is put forward for giving incentive to a particular industry or small group of industries. Such suggestions are made only taking into account particular industry or small group of them. But when the whole structure of economy is considered, it is not easy to recommend such type of rebate or relief in tax. At the same time it is true that any government is not prepared to lose sizeable revenue. Hence instead of giving tax rebate or relief, creating an easy availability of credit facilities on low interest will be practical suggestion.

One more important thing we have to take into account is that the supply of long staple cotton. A long term policy must be framed for the increasing production of long staple cotton in this country.

Hence the quality cloth production is dependent on long staple cotton and we have to import large amount of long-staple cotton from abroad, which means spending our valuable foreign exchange on purchasing such type cotton, we have to tackle this problem seriously.

It is again and again suggested that India must produce quality goods of textiles for the export purposes. The production of quality goods would require large amount of rationalization and adoption of modern techniques. There are two difficulties inherent in it; one is that the rationalization will require large amount of capital which is scarce in India; the second is that cotton textile industry is still labour intensive and transferring it into ideally equipped industry will create a social problem of unemployment. Whenever a suggestion of quality production is tackled these difficulties must be kept in mind.

From the above analysis it can be said that though the prospects of our textile exports are not so bright, there is large room for hope that we can retain our position in textile exports in world market.

Table 1 : World Production and Trade : All Manufactures and Textiles

	1953	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	(Index No. 1961 = 100)					
Total Manufacturing Production ^{a/}						
World	70	96	100	107	112	121
Developing countries	54	93	100	106	113	122
Textile Industry						
World	79	97	100	104	109	115
Developing countries	65	96	100	104	110	116
Clothing, footwear and made-up textile industry						
World	75	97	100	104	109	114
Developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mill consumption of apparel fibres						
World	76	100	100	101	105	112
Cotton	81	103	100	98	99	104
Other	65	96	100	109	120	130
Value of world exports ^{b/}						
All manufactures of which	48	94	100	109	119	128
Textiles and clothing of all fibres	62	98	100	106	115	130
Cotton textiles and cotton clothing	78	103	100	100	103	110
Of which cotton textiles	91	105	100	95	94	99
Cotton clothing	35	98	100	115	135	148
	<u>Percentage</u>					
Ratio of mill consumption of cotton to mill consumption of all apparel fibres	71	68	67	65	63	62
Ratio of exports of cotton textiles and cotton clothing to exports of textiles and clothing of all fibres	48	41	39	37	35	33

^{a/} Excluding USSR, Eastern Europe and Mainland China.

^{b/} Excluding base metals.

Source : A Study on Cotton Textiles, GATT, Geneva, July 1966, p. 14.

Table 2 : Exports of Cotton Textiles

	1953			1960			1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Total	Of which		Total	Of which		Total	Of which		Total	Of which		Total	Of which		Total	Of which	
		Yarn fabrics etc. <u>a/</u>	Cloth- ing <u>b/</u>		Yarn fa- brics etc. <u>a/</u>	Cloth- ing <u>b/</u>		Yarn fa- brics etc. <u>a/</u>	Cloth- ing <u>b/</u>		Yarn fa- brics etc.	Cloth- ing <u>b/</u>		Yarn fa- brics etc. <u>a/</u>	Cloth- ing <u>b/</u>		Yarn fa- brics etc. <u>a/</u>	Cloth- ing <u>b/</u>
A - Value in million dollars and Index Number 1961 = 100																		
Value of exports from total	2280	2050	230	3040	2380	660	2940	2260	680	2930	2160	770	3030	2130	900	3240	2250	990
World	78	91	34	103	105	97	100	100	100	100	96	113	103	94	132	110	99	146
Value of exports from all	1930	1720	210	2380	1790	590	2310	1710	600	2330	1640	690	2410	1600	810	2610	1720	890
Participating countries	84	101	35	103	105	98	100	100	100	101	96	115	104	94	135	113	101	148
Of which Group I	1420	1260	160	1340	980	360	1360	960	400	1360	910	450	1400	860	540	1480	900	580
	104	131	40	98	102	90	100	100	100	100	95	112	103	90	135	109	94	145
Group II	290	260	30	545	400	145	485	370	120	505	360	150	580	410	170	675	475	200
	60	70	25	112	108	121	100	100	100	104	97	125	120	111	142	139	128	167
Japan	220	200	20	495	410	85	465	380	80	465	370	90	430	330	100	455	345	110
	47	53	25	106	108	106	100	100	100	100	97	112	92	87	125	98	91	137
B - Percentages																		
Share of world exports of all participating countries	85	84	91	78	75	81	79	76	88	79	76	90	79	75	90	81	76	90
Of which Group I	62	61	69	44	41	54	46	43	59	46	42	59	46	40	60	46	40	59
Group II	13	13	13	18	17	22	17	16	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	21	21	20
Japan	10	10	9	16	17	13	16	17	12	16	17	12	13	16	11	14	15	11

a/ ex SITC 65 : mainly yarn fabrics and household made up articles.
b/ ex SITC 841

Source: A Study on Cotton Textiles, GATT, Geneva, July 1966, p. 21.

**Table 3 : Imports from the Asian Countries (except Japan)
in 1963**

All Products - Textile Products

Unit: Million U.S. \$

Countries	Total Imports	Imports of Textile Products	I.E. in % of Total
Germany (F.R.)	988.1	94.2	9.5
B.L.E.U.	283.3	8.5	3.0
Netherlands	476.4	19.1	4.0
France	677.0	8.0	1.2
Italy	733.9	11.5	1.6
E.E.C. Total	3158.7	141.3	4.5
Denmark	66.6	15.0	22.5
Norway	51.7	7.0	13.5
Sweden	156.7	20.6	13.1
Austria	31.8	6.8	21.4
U.K.	2021.3	228.5	11.3
Portugal	44.9	0.6	1.3
Switzerland	73.0	17.8	24.4
B.F.T.A. Total	2446.0	296.3	12.1
Spain	218.2	1.2	0.5
Greece	45.4	1.2	2.6
Ireland	59.8	2.1	3.5
Iceland	0.8	0.4	50.0
Turkey	69.8	4.2	6.0
Total OECD Europe	5998.7	446.7	7.4
U.S.A.	1667.2	332.8	20.0
Canada	233.7	38.5	16.5
Japan	2060.1	3.6	0.2

Source: Modern Cotton Industry - A Capital Intensive Industry, Organisation for Co-operation and Development, Paris, 1965, p. 68.

Table 4 : Imports of Textile Yarns, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products (SITC 65) from the Asian Countries (Except Japan) and from the World in 1963

Importing Countries	All sources 1000 U.S. \$	From the Asian countries (except Japan)	Col.2/ Col.1 %	Of which			
				Hongkong %	India %	Pakistan %	Mainland China %
Germany (F.R.)	2,76,222 ^{1/}	54,800	19.8	0.6	4.6	0.4	0.7
B.L.E.U.	44,795 ^{1/}	7,800	17.4	0.6	11.1	0.3	3.3
Netherlands	65,229 ^{1/}	15,600	23.9	0.7	12.7	2.0	6.9
France	69,010 ^{1/}	7,300	10.6	0.2	4.4	0.3	2.3
Italy	73,847 ^{1/}	10,700	14.5	4.4	3.6	0.1	3.4
E.E.C. Total	5,29,103	96,200	18.2	1.1	6.0	0.5	2.3
Denmark	1,49,048	10,400	7.0	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.9
Norway	94,016	2,500	2.7	0.3	1.4	-	0.4
Sweden	2,23,720	8,600	3.8	0.3	0.7	-	1.3
Austria	1,36,579	6,500	4.8	0.6	0.4	-	0.9
U.K.	4,05,380	1,40,700	34.7	9.6	16.1	3.4	1.9
Portugal	23,024	600	2.6	-	1.4	-	-
Switzerland	1,46,701	14,100	9.6	0.3	1.8	0.3	2.3
EFTA Total	11,78,468	1,83,400	15.6	3.5	6.5	1.3	1.4
Spain	33,480	500	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	-
Greece	33,322	1,200	3.6	0.4	2.2	-	-
Ireland	56,085	2,000	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.5
Iceland	8,686	200	3.6	-	2.0	-	-
Turkey	16,612	4,200	25.3	-	11.6	-	-
Total OECD	18,55,756	2,87,700	15.5	2.6	6.0	1.0	1.6
U.S.A.	6,79,795	2,28,900	33.7	3.2	25.4	2.4	-
Canada	2,68,887	28,600	10.6	0.9	8.1	0.5	0.3
Japan	38,162	2,753	7.2	0.3	2.0	-	1.4

^{1/} Excluding intra-EEC trade

Source : Modern Cotton Industry - A Capital Intensive Industry, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris 1965, p. 73.

Table 5 : Four Asian Countries Total Exports and Exports of Textile Products to OECD Member Countries ; 1955, 1960, 1962 and 1963

Unit: Millions U.S. Dollars

Exports	Hongkong					India					Pakistan					Mainland China			
	1955	1960	1962	1963	As % of Total 1963	1955	1960	1962	1963	As % of Total 1963	1955	1960	1962	1963	As % of Total 1963	1955	1960	1962	1963
Total	444	689	768	873	100	1276	1366	1415	1602	100	401	393	397	417	100	1285	NA	N.A.	N.A.
Textile	164	313	327	382	44	418	454	562	34	N.A.	N.A.	80	87	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Europe	64	154	198	253	29	506	570	472	528	33	169	177	162	143	34	95	252	(184)	(189)
Textile Europe	25	101	133	170	19	76	97	(82)	(112)	(7)	2	16	12	14	3	4	27	22	(32)
Total U.S.A.	15	134	159	177	20	187	217	237	248	15	N.A.	36	36	37	9	-	-	-	-
Textile U.S.A.	2	81	78	83	10	73	99	(134)	(173)	(11)	1	9	12	15	3	-	-	-	-
Total Canada	5	16	18	17	2	33	36	53	46	3	N.A.	1	3	3	0.7	3	6	(4)	(3)
Textile Canada	1	8	9	8	1	14	15	(20)	(22)	(1)	N.A.	0.6	2	2	0.5	0.4	0.8	(1)	(1)
Total Japan	6	23	19	29	3	77	99	9.3	126	8	47	32	28	48	12	81	21	46	75
Textile Japan	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	-	0.4	2	0.8	1.8	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.6

N.B. :- This table does not include textile raw materials (SITC 26 - Textile fibres not manufactured into yarns, thread or fabrics.)

Source : Modern Cotton Industry - A Capital Intensive Industry, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, 1965, pp.62-63.

Table 5 : Four Asian Countries Total Exports and Exports of Textile Products to OECD Member Countries ; 1955, 1960, 1962 and 1963

Unit: Millions U.S. Dollars

Exports	Hongkong					India					Pakistan					Mainland China			
	1955	1960	1962	1963	As % of Total 1963	1955	1960	1962	1963	As % of Total 1963	1955	1960	1962	1963	As % of Total 1963	1955	1960	1962	1963
Total	444	689	768	873	100	1276	1366	1415	1602	100	401	393	397	417	100	1285	NA	N.A.	N.A.
Textile	164	313	327	382	44	418	454	562	34	N.A.	N.A.	80	87	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Europe	64	154	198	253	29	506	570	472	528	33	169	177	162	143	34	95	252	(184)	(189)
Textile Europe	25	101	133	170	19	76	97	(82)	(112)	(7)	2	16	12	14	3	4	27	22	(32)
Total U.S.A.	15	134	159	177	20	187	217	237	248	15	N.A.	36	36	37	9	-	-	-	-
Textile U.S.A.	2	81	78	83	10	73	99	(134)	(173)	(11)	1	9	12	15	3	-	-	-	-
Total Canada	5	16	18	17	2	33	36	53	46	3	N.A.	1	3	3	0.7	3	6	(4)	(3)
Textile Canada	1	8	9	8	1	14	15	(20)	(22)	(1)	N.A.	0.6	2	2	0.5	0.4	0.8	(1)	(1)
Total Japan	6	23	19	29	3	77	99	9.3	126	8	47	32	28	48	12	81	21	46	75
Textile Japan	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	-	0.4	2	0.8	1.8	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.6

N.B. :- This table does not include textile raw materials (SITC 26 - Textile fibres not manufactured into yarns, thread or fabrics.)

Source : Modern Cotton Industry - A Capital Intensive Industry, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, 1965, pp.62-63.