



REPORT
OF THE
PANEL ON WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Department of Industries & Supplies

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The Government of India in the Planning and Development Department constituted a panel on the Woollen Industry to make recommendations regarding its development—*vide* Planning and Development Department D. O. No. P-1 (22)/44, dated 16th February 1945. The Panel held its sittings on the following days :—

13th October, 1945, and 25th April, 1946.

2. Informal sittings of the Panel were also held for about seven days in May, 1946. The members of the Panel have great pleasure in submitting to the Planning and Development Department the enclosed report on the development of the Woollen Industry in India.

New Delhi

22nd May, 1946.

A. K. Wattal	...	Chairman.
W. R. Watt	...	} Members.
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REPORT ON THE WOOLLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

1. Brief Historical Narrative.

India has a long tradition of handspinning and handloom weaving of wool but it was not till the eighteen-seventies that the powerloom was used in the manufacture of woollen goods. The indigenous hand industry covered a wide range of qualities from coarse blankets made on the plains to the fine shawls for which Kashmir has been so famous. In the beginning the powerloom factories produced coarse goods particularly blankets but in course of time the variety of fabrics produced by them multiplied and by the eighties some woollen mills had begun to instal plant for the production of worsted yarns and cloth.

2. The use of worsted yarns however resulted in an increased installation of powerlooms—a step which had far-reaching consequences on the woollen textile industry. The first woollen mills to be set up in India about 1876 were at Cawnpore and Dhariwal. There were no special reasons for locating the mills at these places except perhaps that they provided cheap labour and good water supply. A few years later a mill was opened at Bombay and another at Bangalore, the latter restricting itself entirely to the production of cheap blankets made from the South Indian wools. The Cawnpore, Dhariwal and Bombay mills from the start made use of the finer qualities of East Indian wools and while on the addition of worsted departments they continued to use the same wools for woollen production, the demand from urban areas for the better quality of article was met by importing Australian wools. The cottage industry of carpet making in the United Provinces and the Punjab was also organised and some mills were set up at Amritsar and elsewhere chiefly for spinning carpet yarn. In these mills the manufacture of coarse cloth and blankets was subsidiary to the main purpose of producing yarn for carpet looms.

3. The first world war (1914-19) gave a fillip to the industry and all the mills and many handlooms were fully utilized for the production of warm clothing for the Army. The fabrics then chiefly in demand were blankets, greatcoat cloth, flannels and serges. On the conclusion of that War there was much leeway to be made up in supplying the public demand and the capitalists of India and of Bombay in particular did not fail to grasp the opportunity. Between 1919-20 some more mills were started in Bombay, Amritsar and Bangalore and the capital invested in the industry

reached the total of nearly two crores of rupees. The mills started in this period were the Indian Woollen Mills, the Wadia Woollen Mills, the Dharamsi Morarji Mills, the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen Mills, the Maharani Woollen Mills and the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers. Of these the first two were fitted out for the production of woollen and worsted fabrics, the third for the manufacture of worsteds and the last three for the manufacture of woollens only.

4. But prosperity after the last World War was shortlived in all industries and the newly established woollen mills for which plant had been purchased at high prices soon found themselves in difficulties which were aggravated by lack of Government demand, sales of surplus War stores and a huge volume of foreign imports. The conditions in the early nineteen-thirties were even less favourable partly due to the chaotic exchange conditions and partly to the expansion of imports particularly from Japan. It may be stated here that the total imports of woollen piece-goods in 1934-35 were 13,735,000 yards as against 5,516,000 yards in 1931-32; the Japanese imports during the period increasing from 1,21,000 yards to 7,268,000 yards. Customs statistics relating to the Woollen trade are given in statements I to xv appended to this Report.

5. Representations were made to the Government of India who constituted a Tariff Board in 1934 to report on the claim of the Woollen Textile Industry for protection. In June, 1935 the Board submitted their report which *inter alia* contained the following recommendations:—

- (i) that a specific duty of four annas per lb. combined with an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent be imposed on all woollen blankets subject to a minimum duty of rupee one per blanket;
- (ii) that a specific duty of one rupee per lb. with an alternative *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent be levied on all piece-goods classified as woollen;
- (iii) that an *ad valorem* protective duty of 40 per cent *plus* an exchange compensation duty of 37 per cent be fixed on all worsted shawls and piecegoods imported from Japan; and
- (iv) that mixtures which come under the classification of woollens should be subject to the same specific duty or *ad valorem* duty as pure woollens and worsted mixtures to a similar *ad valorem* duty as pure worsted goods.

6. The Government of India, however, did not accept these recommendations. They held the view that as the worsted branch of the industry was dependent on imported raw material it did not satisfy the first condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission, and had, therefore,

no claim for protection. As regards the woollen branch, the Government of India considered that the recommendations of the Tariff Board were vitiated by the fact that a very important section of the industry had failed to tender any evidence before the Board about the cost of manufacture and the nature of the competition experienced by it. However, the Board's suggestion that the small scale woollen industry needed technical advice and assistance was accepted and a grant of Rs. 5 lacs spread over five years was sanctioned for this purpose. The development achieved to date as a result is described in Annexure I.

7. While large imports of piece-goods kept pouring into India from Japan, there were also substantial imports of worsted yarns which played a prominent part in the development of the industry. These imports resulted in the establishment in Amritsar of a large number of small worsted powerloom weaving mills and in Ludhiana of many hosiery knitting factories. The Amritsar mills began producing shirtings light weight suitings, shawls, serges, etc. With the outbreak of hostilities with Japan in 1941 the supplies of these yarns were entirely cut off, but the Government of India were able to procure some yarns from the United Kingdom and Australia which helped at least a portion of this valuable industry to keep alive.

8. At the outbreak of this War (1939) there were fifteen woollen mills in India. The Tariff Board had estimated the total capital invested in the industry in 1935 at Rs. 2,40,00,000; but since the bulk of the Amritsar units were erected thereafter, the total capital invested at the end of 1939 can safely be taken as somewhere between three and four crores of rupees. Of the fifteen mills, four were fitted out for making both woollens and worsteds, one was purely a worsted yarn spinning mills putting a small quantity of knitting yarn on the market, while the rest were mainly woollen mills producing rugs and coarse woollen cloth. Two new woollen mills, one at Allahabad and another at Bangalore were started in 1943 for producing blankets. The Supply Department invited all the woollen mills in India to undertake production for the Defence Services on a hundred per cent basis, i.e., entirely cease manufacture of woollens for the civilian market. The mills agreed and have been working two-three shifts a day. The annual out-turn per shift has increased to nearly fifteen million pounds as against seven million pounds just before the War. The mills have been chiefly producing serges, shirtings, drab mixtures, flannels and overcoatings. As the range of the materials required by the Supply Department was limited the mills have been able to produce standardized fabrics. The contracts for Defence textiles with these woollen mills were negotiated

by Government on the basis of cost plus profit. Though the profits were fixed at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the basic cost which was the cost ruling in 1941, the net yield to the mills in later years was less than this percentage as current costs had risen above the 1941 levels. The Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India representing these mills more than once represented on the inadequacy of the profit margins, especially as compared with returns secured by other industries on war contracts, notably cotton, but Government in the Supply Department vigorously resisted such demands, and it should be recorded to the credit of the woollen mills composing the Federation that they honoured their contractual obligations with the Government without a demur. The low profit margins and most other handicaps like absence of adequate spare parts and fuel supplies did not prevent the industry from putting in its best during all the war years.

9. During the last thirty years and particularly since the first World War, there has been a general tendency to produce materials of better quality, although the production of coarse blankets is still continued. The workmanship also has improved and there is a greater variety of designs available. On the woollen side the chief volume of business is done in medium and coarse qualities, such as blankets, uniform cloth, tweed, etc., while on the worsted side the tendency towards finer qualities has been more pronounced. The production in India of light weight worsteds has been largely assisted by the development of the mills in the Amritsar area using imported Japanese yarn of finer counts than those spun by the Indian worsted mills. The Indian mills, however, were not able to compete with much success with the cheap shoddy rugs, etc., imported from Italy and Poland in pre-war days. Inadequate supplies of rags which form the basic raw material for shoddy fabrics appear to have been responsible for this. It seems probable that even after the end of this war some woollens like billiard cloth, special types of greatcoat cloth, over coating, etc., and worsteds like Gaberdines, light-weight mixtures and other fine dress materials will have to be imported unless some of the old and new mills establish equipment suitable for the manufacture for such articles.

10. The sub-joined table gives a rough idea of the existing capacity of the mill industry :—

Woollen spindles	...	50,000
Worsted spindles	...	37,500
Powerlooms (including those at Amritsar)	...	2,300
Handlooms in mills	...	500

Details are given in Annexure II.

II RAW MATERIALS

11. The chief raw material for the industry is wool, and although the quality of the wool produced in India is generally inferior, the quantity is ample. Indian wools are known in the world trade as "East India Wools" although this term includes not only Indian wools but also wools from Persia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Tibet. India both imports and exports wool. The imports come by land and sea; by land from Afghanistan, Persia, Central Asia, Tibet, etc., and by sea from Persia, Iraq, Australia and the United Kingdom. Amritsar, Kalimpong, Shikarpur, and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool imported by land and Karachi and Bombay are the chief ports through which wool is both imported and exported. The largest market in India for indigenous wool is Fazilka in the Punjab.

12. Most Indian wools are unsuited for the worsted process and the worsted industry, therefore, is mainly dependent for its raw materials on imports. Some of the finer types of wools imported by land have been, and on the return of normal conditions will probably again, be, used in the manufacture of worsted yarns. As regards woollens, the indigenous wools and some of the wools imported by land can only be used for the coarser type of yarns and cloths. For finer and softer types, mills will have to depend on imported wools.

13. Roughly speaking, the utilization of wool by the Indian mills may be classified as follows :—

Indian plain wools ... Coarse types : Army blankets and woollen carpet yarns.

Finer types : Tweeds, overcoatings, broadcloths, civilian blankets, rugs and serge weft yarns.

Hill types : Serge yarns and low grade hosiery, coloured—Army blankets and coarse hosiery.

Crossbred Wools : Medium serge warps, worsted warps and wefts and medium hosiery yarns. Short wools of this quality are used for tweeds, broad cloths, overcoatings, etc.

Merino Wools : The shorter stapled merinos are used by the woollen industry for producing flannels, overcoating and superfine broadcloths. The longer stapled merinos are chiefly used for hosiery yarns and fine worsteds.

14. Of the remaining raw materials, mention may be made of the various types of artificial fibres used for mixing with wools, sizing materials, dye-stuffs and chemicals. Except during this war and

the last one when the supplies of dye-stuffs became scarce, the woollen textile industry has never found any difficulty in obtaining these raw materials in India. There is no reason to presume that the progress of the industry will be hampered by the shortage of these materials in the post-war period.

15. Mention may be made here of a serious handicap from which the Indian woollen industry suffers. The season for wearing woollen clothes in India is about four months in a year ; hence it is necessary for the mills to manufacture for many months largely in anticipation of a demand which may never be realised. This puts the industry in an awkward situation for it is a matter of some difficulty to forecast the type of cloth for which the demand will arise. The difficulty in the case of certain mills which produce hundreds of patterns a year is greatly enhanced. An additional risk is run by many of the units of the industry which disclose fixed prices in May and June to remain current for a year. The prices of raw materials may move against the manufacturer ; his range of patterns may not suit the public and what might have been a reasonable manufacturing programme may result in his accumulating stock of manufactured goods which can be sold only at a considerable sacrifice.

III. FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY

16. A statement giving the names of the various woollen textile mills in India is to be found in Annexure II. Before the out-break of this war the woollen mills acted independently of each other with resultant rivalry and competition. But war conditions made the established mills recognise that it would be to their advantage to have a central body for negotiating with the Government of India, particularly in regard to the requirements of the Defence Services and they formed a Federation for the purpose. This 'body, styled as the Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India, was also to act as a central body in all matters connected with the industry or common to the individual members. The Government welcomed such an Association as it rendered the task of negotiation and placement of orders easier. That Federation formed with the aforesaid objects is likely to further the cause of the industry cannot be denied ; hence its continuance in the post-war period is strongly advocated. The Federation would justify its existence even if it is able only to eliminate the intense competition which existed among the various units of the industry in the pre-war years.

A similar urge to secure orders for Defence woollen textiles on a non-competitive basis was at the bottom of the consolidation which was effected in the position of Textile Manufacturers Association, Amritsar.

This Association embraces practically all the powerloom weavers and certain woollen spinners of Amritsar. During the war the Association acted as a Central Purchasing Agent for all the requirements of member mills. If in the post-war period the Association enlarges its scope to embrace marketing of products also, it would be discharging a very useful function. The new woollen mills which are likely to be established in the post-war period will naturally affiliate themselves to one or other of these two bodies if they are to withstand competition.

The present location of the various units of the Industry is to a fair extent on rational lines. There is nothing to criticise about the proposed location of the new woollen worsted mills for which capital issues have been sanctioned. The Industry should continue to be run under private ownership as at present.

17. Statements I to XV give details of imports and exports of wool and woollen manufactures. The sub-joined table gives in summarised form the average annual imports and indigenous manufacture of woollen goods during the year 1936-1939 and our estimate of India's requirements during the first five years of the post war period. In general the estimates of post-war consumption are 60 per cent. above the pre-war figures. But we have also made adjustments in cases where it was felt that the resulting figure might be either too high or too low due to changes in taste of the people or to technical considerations. The figures in the last column of the table are to be treated as the recommended targets of production.

a=Imports.*b*=Indian production.

Item.	1936—1939 Average pre-war Consumption (i.e., pre-war import + Indian produc- tion. lbs.)		Estimated Indian requirements during the first 5 post- war years. lbs.
Woollen Knitted Apparel	<i>a</i>	269,000	2,200,000
	<i>b</i>	950,000	
		1,219,000	
Woollen Worsted Piecegoods	<i>a</i>	2,153,000	5,500,000
	<i>b</i>	1,347,500	
		3,500,500	
Mixtures Piecegoods	<i>a</i>	1,413,000	2,500,000
	<i>b</i>	74,500	
		1,487,500	
Blankets and Rugs	<i>a</i>	3,635,000	9,400,000
	<i>b</i>	2,137,000	
		5,772,000	
Worsted Yarn for Weaving	<i>a</i>	1,617,000	3,000,000
	<i>b</i>	59,000	
		1,676,000	
Knitting wools and Hosiery Yarns	<i>a</i>	1,169,000	2,600,000
	<i>b</i>	430,000	
		1,599,000	
Shawls and Lohis	<i>a</i>	Nil.	1,000,000
	<i>b</i>	672,500	
		672,500	
Carpet Yarns (Woollen Yarns for carpets and Blankets)	<i>a</i>	Nil.	3,000,000
	<i>b</i>	1,856,000	
		1,856,000	
Mechanical Cloth	<i>a</i>	144,000	300,000
	<i>b</i>	67,000	
		211,000	
Other goods	<i>a</i>	700,000	1,000,000
	<i>b</i>	334,000	
		1,034,000	

Possibilities of exports to the near east markets have not been taken into consideration in arriving at the foregoing target figures. But there is bound to be a certain volume of imports of woollens into the country, and an equivalent quantity of indigenous production may be treated as available for export. It is very difficult to assess what the competitive position in those markets will be, but we have every hope that the cheaper type of woollen goods will find favour.

The approximate Indian consumption of mill made goods in India should be at least 60% more than it was before the war. The reasons for this anticipation are :—

1. Increase in population.
2. Increase in the purchasing power of the people due to earnings during the war.
3. Increase in the purchasing power due to post war efforts for raising the standard of living of the people.
4. Increase in demand for mill-made yarns by the handloom industry. It is anticipated that with the rise of the wage earning capacity of workmen it will not be found economic to go in for hand spinning of wools to the same extent as before the war, and the cottage industry will depend more and more on yarns produced by the mills. A further increase in the consumption of woollen yarns during the next five years will be on account of the great demand (both local and foreign) for Indian hand made carpets—a demand which was at its lowest during the five years preceding the war.

The consumption during the post-war period would be considerably increased if the Indian mills were able to produce cheaply some of the types of goods which were extensively imported before the war thus enabling a larger number of people to buy mill made woollen goods.

Both the Federation of Woolen Manufacturers in India and the Textile Manufacturers Association will be discharging a very important duty if they impressed on the member mills the necessity for re-arranging their economics so as to enable them to produce such goods.

A study of the Import figures of the 5 years preceding the war viz., 1935-36 to 1939-40 would indicate that :—

(i) Imports kept on increasing from 1935 onwards and reached a peak in 1937-38. The drop during subsequent years was probably due to war preparations and later to a state of war itself.

(ii) The weight of the piece goods imported averaged 8 ounces to a yard against the Indian average of 16 ounces to a yard. This would indicate that the country in the main wanted more of the lighter weight

fabrics and was not satisfied merely with the heavy weight fabrics produced in India.

(iii) There was a considerable demand for cheap but soft blankets and rugs of the type made on the Continent. These blankets were cheaper than those produced in India mainly because of the use of cheap, short but soft wools and of opened wools and shoddies. Indian mills would be well advised to go in for this type of fabrics, for which there is bound to be a further increasing demand.

(iv) The average of the five years is very much below the peak figures of 1937-38. Calculations based on the pre-war average can therefore be correctly regarded as conservative.

(v) Amongst the imported goods the share taken by foreign countries was approximately as follows (comparison has been shown only in cases of those countries which were responsible for the bulk of imports) :—

(a) Worsted yarn for weaving,	Japan 4 to United Kingdom 1
(b) Knitting yarns,	Japan 3 to United Kingdom 1
(c) Blankets and rugs,	Italy 25 to the rest 1
(d) Hosiery,	Japan 8 to United Kingdom 1
(e) Wollen and worsted piece goods,	Japan 3 to United Kingdom 1
(f) Piece goods made out of mixture of wool and other materials,	Japan 1 to United Kingdom 4.

(vi) Considering that the bulk of imports were from enemy countries, the desire of India to be independent of such imports can be appreciated. The calculations having been based as indicated in (iv) there will be ample margin for the imports of specialities from Empire Countries.

18. The present spindleage in India as indicated earlier, is about 50,000 woollen and 37,500 worsted. However, the spinning plants working are mainly suitable for the heavier counts of yarn. Few details are given by applicants in their applications for capitals goods registration and hence it is not possible to arrive at a correct figure of the total spindleage registered, and therefore only a very rough estimate can be made and this approximates to about 32,000 woollen and 66,000 worsted spindles. This would mean an increase of 60% in woollen spindles and about 176% in worsted spindles. Before the war very few mills, if any, in the country worked double shift. In any case they did not work double shifts all the year round. It is anticipated that from now on these mills will stick to the double shift working as they have been doing since the outbreak of the war. This would mean a very much greater internal production in future compared to pre-war. The additional spindles that have now already been registered would give a production which, combined with the production of the existing mills, would exceed

the target figure. It is therefore felt that if further increases in spindle-age are allowed, the industry might suffer on account of over-production and instead of putting itself in a healthy condition might reduce it to the condition of part-time working, as most mills used to do pre-war. No licences for further imports of woollen-worsted machinery may be allowed except where such are in rehabilitation or balancing of existing mills. Exceptions may also be necessary (a) where the new licences seek to import further plants in correction of the rough estimates on which their initial applications were made, and (b) for the establishment by the Provincial and State Governments of (i) demonstration factories in wool producing areas, and (ii) of spinning and finishing units for helping cottage weavers. The industry would be well advised to concentrate on the following types of goods :—

1. Cheap blankets and rugs of the Continental type using blends containing processed wools.
2. Tweeds and allied fabrics of the cheaper varieties.
3. Light weight worsteds.
4. Mixture cloths and tropicals.

As stated above no estimate is possible of the number of fine count woollen and worsted spindles on order. But as there is a definite demand for the lighter weight materials, licenses should be advised to modify their orders accordingly wherever this is possible. Tropical suitings, especially mixtures of cotton and staple fibres are likely to be in greater demand along with lighter worsteds like Yorkshire suitings, dress materials and shirtings. In considering imports of new machinery, emphasis should be laid on this aspect of production.

It is considered desirable that the manufacture of woollen machinery, at least the essential spares, should be established in this country. A consideration of this question should be taken along with the similar proposition relative to the cotton textile industry, as the volume of work in connection with the manufacture of woollen machinery may not justify the establishment of a separate plant. However, such a plant laid out for the manufacture of cotton textile machinery could easily turn out woollen machinery and spares.

19. When the war demands on the Indian woollen mills were increasingly reduced in 1944/45/46, the Industries and Civil Supplies Department of the Government placed complementary orders for woollen goods which were distributed in the civilian market as controlled woollen goods. This scheme of Government trading is understood to have definitely left in the hands of Government a not inconsiderable surplus. Normally, this surplus would have accrued to the Industry in the shape of additional

profits. The Industry strongly feels that it has a right to call upon Government to utilise the surplus for the Industry's benefit. Informal consultations seem to have been held between the Government and the Federation of Woollen Manufacturers as to the method of proper utilisation of the surplus. No better use could be made of the moneys than by the establishment of a Central Technological Institute for research on wool and products made out of wools. Such an Institute might either function independently or be attached to an Institute dealing with research on cotton and cotton goods. Regional Institutes may be necessary at places like Cawnpore and Amritsar, if the Central Institute is located at Bombay. The establishment of schools for training of technicians in the woollen line is also recommended. Without an adequate flow of trained technicians the expansion contemplated by the Woollen Industry may be stultified. It may be mentioned that no specialised training for woollen technicians is at present available in the country in any existing institution.

(i) In order to ensure availability of key personnel in the near future, it is strongly recommended that arrangements be made for training abroad of the following numbers of the foreman type in the various branches indicated :-

Branch of training.	No. of individual.	Place of training.
1. Sorting.	5	Bradford Technical Institute.
2. Blending with special reference to short staple and reclaimed wools, carding and spinning.	10	Leeds, Dewsbury, Batley. Huddersfield Technical School.
3. Wool scouring, worsted carding combing drawing and spinning, including combing drawing and spinning on the Continental system.	10	Bradford Technical Institute.
4. Weaving and designing.	10	Huddersfield Technical School.
5. Dyeing and Finishing.	10	Leeds.

The above programme of training is to be completed within the next five years; but, if this is at all possible, the entire lot may be sent abroad in the first two years. Emphasis should be laid on securing facilities for

apprenticeship training for these men in woollen mills in England: It is felt that mills in India would be prepared to take up properly trained young men in their services and that the mills might be prepared to share training expenses of these young men more particularly premia charged in the actual practical training in running concerns in England. The scheme of training should therefore take the shape of a modified Bevin Training Scheme. Existing mills and new licensees should be circularised to ascertain the measure of co-operation they are prepared to extend in this behalf.

(ii) *Technicians.* The Government of India are already considering the advisability of getting some German technicians and have circularised the mills asking them if they need the services of any. It would be equally well advisable to consider importing some Italian woollen technicians also. In the pre-war period the Italians were able to manufacture and to export to India types of woollens for which there was a progressively increasing demand. It is expected that the demand for this class of goods will be very substantial during the next five years also.

20. The implementation of the various recommendations in this report will need a specialist staff with the Central Government. It is suggested that a Development Officer with competent technical assistance be entertained as part of the Industries Department. Such an office could go into questions of co-ordination, questions of assistance to the Industry, and of maintaining commercial and propaganda services for Indian woollen goods in the Near East markets.

21. So far no attempt has been made by the Industry or by the Government to send out a deputation to places like Australia, the Continent, England and the U. S. A., A deputation of this nature would have served an extremely useful purpose both with regard to determining the availability of raw materials (wools and artificial fibres) and the fixing up of prices and suitable delivery periods for machinery needed in the country. It will still be advisable to send out such a deputation. The data this deputation will be able to collect and the contacts it will be able to establish will be extremely useful to the Industry.

At the moment the Industry is facing great difficulty in the matter of securing merino wools and tops from Australia. A deputation of this nature could go into this question and fix up an arrangement with the Government of Australia as also with the Manufacturers and Exporters in Australia, where-by the Industry would be able to get regular and adequate supplies of the wools it requires and at reasonable prices. The deputation could also make a recommendation to the Government for including in trade agreements that the Government might make

with the Government of Australia any working arrangements that the deputation might arrive at with Governmental and other Bodies in Australia as regards supply of wool to India.

22. *Tariff.* At present all the wools and tops required by the Indian Industry and which are imported from abroad are allowed duty free and it is hoped that this position will subsist. The recommendations made in this report have laid stress on the production of mixture goods and the mixing of artificial fibres like Fibro, Ardil, Rayolanda etc. for the production of light weight suitings. At present there is a fairly heavy duty on the import of such artificial fibres into the country and this makes the use of these fibres uneconomic. If this duty is allowed to remain it will be very difficult for the Industry to make increasing use of such fibres. These fibres will as a matter of fact play a very important part in the development of the Woollen Industry in future and could be classified as 'important semi-processed raw materials urgently needed for use by the Industry. In view of the policy of the Government of India as expressed by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his budget speech of February 1946, it is recommended that artificial fibre tops for use in blending with wools be exempt from duty.

(ii) There is at present a revenue duty on imported woollen goods. It is felt that the rate of this duty should not be lowered to the disadvantage of Indian industry. Indian Industry will need help and protection for a long time for various reasons. The old established mills worked day and night during the war without being able to keep their plants in proper condition because of the difficulty in getting spares. They will now have to go in for extremely heavy expenditure both with regard to getting over this deficiency and with regard to altering their plant and adding sections to it in the light of recommendations made in this report. The new licensees will have to start their mills with machinery bought at high prices. Both the old and the new mills would therefore require all the help and protection that the Government can give them. As a first step in this direction it is recommended that the existing import duty on woollens be not lowered.

(iii) The Hon'ble the Finance Member also indicated in his budget speech that Government would consider the reduction or exemption from import duty of industrial machinery. It is very strongly urged that as a measure of countervailing aid to the Indian Woollen Industry, the effect of the high prices at which new machinery is ordered from abroad be mitigated to some extent by the exemption of such machinery from the payment of import duty. Governmental action in this regard

should be taken in the near future if the benefit is to accrue to machinery which is on its way to this country.

23. Another important matter to which attention should be drawn is the subject of making available surplus structural material, transport vehicles and workshop and power equipment in the hands of the Disposals Directorate. It is the declared policy of the Disposals Board to ensure the movement of surplus war stores direct to the users at reasonable prices. The existing woollen mills as well as those newly licensed should be notified to offer bids for their requirements of the foregoing types of stores before such stores are disposed of by public auction or otherwise. To the extent that Industry is able to get these materials at reasonable prices the Industry will be enabled to market its goods cheaply and to compete on favourable ground in external markets.

IV COTTAGE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

24. The Cottage Woollen Industry in India is a fairly important one and deserves to be preserved in the post-war period by State aid, if need be. Not long ago the cottage industry supplied large quantities of cloth in Northern India which is the main market for woollen fabrics. But gradually due to change of fashions and competition from shoddy fabrics imported from Italy and Poland, the handloom weavers had to confine themselves largely to the production of coarse blankets (kambliis) for which there was a demand from the poorer classes. At the outbreak of this war there were approximately 1,00,000 handlooms in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad and in parts of Mysore, but since their range of production was limited they had to struggle hard. The war created a large demand for blankets and other woollen materials which the mill industry could not cope with on its own, and the Supply Department diverted part of the demand to the handloom woollen industry. The orders from the Supply Department and the increased demand from the civilian market for blankets, tweeds, rugs, etc., due to cessation of imports from Italy and other countries came to the rescue of the handloom industry. But as the orders from the Supply Department have now almost ceased and the civilian market is expected on the restoration of normal conditions to return to shoddy and other cheap imported fabrics, the handloom industry will, unless timely steps are taken to enable it to withstand the competition in the post-war period, be confronted with the same difficulties as before.

25. A question which naturally arises at this stage is what steps are necessary to ensure the prosperity of the handloom woollen industry after the war. Broadly speaking, the difficulties confronting this industry

equipment, etc. (ii) lack of finishing and marketing facilities ; (iii) lack of standardization of the products of the industry ;and (iv) absence of adequate technical guidance and finance. On account of their impecunious circumstances the handloom weavers are unable to buy the raw materials to their best advantage or use up to date equipment. Further due to lack of knowledge of market tastes they often manufacture materials which are not in vogue and are compelled to sell them at whatever price they can get. Proper finishing of woollen fabrics is the key to successful marketing ; but since the handloom weavers cannot afford to instal expensive finishing machinery they have to sell their goods unfinished or hand finished at unfavourable rates. Generally speaking, all these difficulties are of a type which can be overcome by collective effort. Should the intensive organisation of the cottage industry on co-operative basis be not possible, the Provincial and State Departments of Industries could help to a great extent by establishing carding, designing and dyeing and finishing centres. In this connection it is worthy of note that in order to obtain their heavy requirements of blankets and other woollen materials the Supply Department successfully organised the wool weaver in the United Province, the Punjab and some States under their respective Departments of Industries and drew satisfactory supplies from these sources.

26. Some of the functions to be performed by an organisation of the kind proposed, would be (i) to purchase raw materials and sell them to the weavers at favourable rates ; (ii) to maintain technical staff and designing sections at important wool weaving centres in order to keep the technique of the weavers up to date ; (iii) to start finishing stations equipped with modern plant and machinery for finishing the fabrics produced on handloom ; and (iv) to have sale depots for the disposal of the finished handloom goods. It is possible that at the outset the proposed organisation may not prove to be self-supporting ; so, it could receive a subvention from the State.

27. Wherever the cottage industry has held its own so far, it has been on account of the fact that it produced goods like kambliis and puttoo cloth which are distributed and consumed within a limited radius of the centre of manufacture. The economy of most of this manufacture was attributable to the fact that the producer used his own goods for a cold season and thereafter sold his wares to a middle man. The cost factor, therefore, did not loom in this type of small scale industry. This section will continue to exist howsoever strongly it may be assailed by mill made goods. The same cannot be said of the cottage woollen tweed and rug industry which prospered during the war period as a result

of scarcity and of high prices. It is felt that this branch of the cottage industry can only survive if it turns its attention to the production of exclusive lines of woollen goods, in other words prestige products. The raw material for this class of goods exists in the country in the shape of fine Bikaner and Joria wools and of Pashmina.

Attempts should be made to assist this Industry with two types of plants—one for producing specially blended wools for the production of exclusive lines of goods, and the other of the normal type capable of supplying yarns to cottage weavers where *hand-spun* yarns in suitable qualities at reasonable price are not available. It is strongly recommended that the Industries Department of the Central Government should erect demonstration unit under the control of its Wool Development Officer. Delhi would be a suitable location for this plant, as Panipat and Muzaffarnagar, the two big centres of the Punjab and U. P. Woollen Cottage Industry are within easy reach. It is confidently expected that weavers from these two centres and perhaps also from Amritsar will visit the demonstration unit for the purpose of training.

V. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING INDIGENOUS WOOLS.

28. The marketing of indigenous raw wools has all along been very defective in India. The village producers and Beoparies have little interest in washing and shearing the sheep properly or grading wool before disposal. The Beopari after purchasing the wool in mixed and ungraded lots passes it on to the dealers, consumers and shippers without proper preparation. Shearing of dirty wool without washing, and mixing of body wools with skirtings render it uneconomical for processing. On the top of it adulteration is widely practised by merchants which reacts against the producer. Unless it is possible to obtain properly graded clean and skirted wool from the producers and Beoparies, it would be difficult to encourage the greater use of Indian wools by the Woollen Industry. During 1939/40 experimental shearing and rough grading of wool was carried out at Nagore and Pali, the two important wool producing centres in Jodhpur State, by the Economic Development Department of the State in collaboration with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. In the Spring and Autumn Clips of 1940, 2, 345 and 1,672 sheep respectively were washed and shorn. Out of the Spring Clip of 1940, 7 bales of wool (300 lbs. each) were sent to the Wool Controller, Liverpool, through the High Commissioner for India in London for evaluation and sale. Though this wool was shown in the Price Control Schedule as "Marwar White" the price fixed for it being 15 pence per lb. c. i. f. a British Port, the washed and sorted worsted wool from the State as appraised by the Wool

Controller obtained an average value of 19-1/7 pence per lb. The importance of washing wool before shearing and grading before marketing cannot be overstressed. It is suggested that in the wool producing centres adequate scouring tanks be provided and all facilities afforded for washing of sheep before shearing. In fact it would be advantageous if by legislation sales of unwashed and ungraded wools be made illegal. Such an action was taken in case of hides and skins and proved very successful.

29. The breeding of sheep also requires development. The shepherds today pay no attention to this aspect with the result that the quality of Indian wools as also the yield per sheep has not noticeably improved. Experiments of crossbreeding with Australian Rams have been carried out in Hissar and other places and they proved very successful. No doubt due to climatic conditions it will never be possible to produce long staple wool in the plains ; however finer qualities in the short staples could be produced both by selective and crossbreeding. It is felt that the successful results of breeding experiments can and should now be applied on a commercial scale to lessen the dependence of India on imported raw wools.

30. Indian wool at present is mainly used in the manufacture of woollens e. g. Blankets, tweeds, and carpets as opposed to worsteds. In order to further increase the uses of Indian wools, it would be advantageous if at the main wool markets and industrial centres plants for manufacturing tops suitable for being spun on the worsted system and also plants for spinning worsted yarns without the use of combs are established. It may be necessary to encourage such ventures with a subsidy on the product. Worsteds made out of Indian wools should find a very ready market with the high quality carpet manufacturers and the cheap hosiery and serge manufacturers. At present only imported crossbred and merino wools are used for worsted spinning in India. The suggestion made above will enable the use of Indian wools also for such spinning.

VI CARPET INDUSTRY.

31. The Carpet Industry in India dates back to the early Moghul period. The first factory was established at Lahore and later on the Industry was developed in other parts of the country and went down as far south as Warrangal in Hyderabad. Details of the development of the Industry are not fully available but some of the earlier products are prized as antiques and rank amongst the finest that the world ever produced. In the last century the industry witnessed a great set back and it was not till the attention of the European and the American Markets was directed to the Indian carpets that the industry was resuscitated and started reviving again.

32. In a way the Industry plays a very important part in the economy of the country. When the demand for carpets is normal the industry is responsible for working 8000 to 10000 looms and gives employment directly to about 30,000 to 40,000 workers and is able to utilise a very large quantity of local wools both in the form of hand spun and machine spun yarns. Considering that a carpet loom employs on an average of 3 to 4 men per loom for weaving along and a yard of carpet uses on an average about 4 times the yarn that an ordinary handloom fabric uses, the number of men directly employed and the amount of wool used are equivalent to men employed and yarn used on about 30000 to 40000 ordinary hand looms. The principal centres of the industry are Kashmir, Amritsar, Agra, Gwalior and Jaipur for the better class of carpets, Mirzapur and Bhadoi for the medium and cheap class of carpets, Bangalore and other places in the south for druggets. In view of the number of men the industry employs and the large amount of indigenous wools that it utilizes, it is desirable that the industry should be encouraged as much as possible.

33. As the industry deals in what one might call luxury goods in the main, it is subject to great fluctuations in demand. The local demand in the country can absorb only about 10% of the production and the industry relies to a great extent on being able to export its products outside India. The markets for these products are the U. S. A., Great Britain and other Empire countries. The Industry has to compete in the main with products from Persia and China and in normal times it is difficult for it to do so, because of the comparatively lower costs of production in those two countries. The products of the Industry can in the matter of quality compete successfully with those of any other parts of the world.

34. Practically all the better class of carpets are made in factories run by old established firms. These firms keep themselves in touch with world trends and modify and alter their designs and qualities suitably to enable them to export the products on a competitive basis. Most of the cheaper class of carpets, notably in Mirzapur and Bhadoi districts are however produced on the cottage industry basis. In normal times these districts work from 4000 to 5000 looms. At the moment there is a great demand for carpet all over the world and the industry is barely able to cope with a fraction of this demand. These conditions, it is anticipated, would continue only for a limited period and it is feared that competition from China and Persia might seriously affect the India industry.

35. Before the war the U. K. used to be a great buyer of Indian carpets. The tariff preference the Indian carpets enjoyed over carpets from Persia and China greatly helped to increase the volume of trade. At pre-

sent because of restrictions on sales and price limits etc., in the U. K. the export to that country is not as great as the export to the U. S. A. and to the other Empire countries. It is hoped that these restrictions will be considerably modified and the U. K. would be able to absorb the quantities or very near the quantities that she used to import before the war.

36. The wages of carpet weavers have gone up three to five times as compared with wages prevailing pre-war and Indian wools have also suddenly gone up considerably in price. Both these factors are responsible for a great increase in the cost of production of carpets in the country and it is feared that these factors might in the near future militate against their popularity in the foreign markets. If the carpet production drops it will adversely affect the Indian Woollen Industry which depends largely on the Carpet Industry for the absorption of a good proportion of heavy and coarse woollen yarns produced by it. The price factor plays a very great part in the local demand. If low priced carpets could be produced in the country, it is anticipated, the demand would increase. This cheapness cannot, however, be effected in hand made carpets beyond a certain limit. If a plan of cheapening costs is pursued it will ultimately react against the wages payable to the weavers. In order to sustain the demand for Indian wools and yarns that the carpet industry is capable of consuming, it is suggested that attempts should be made to encourage the manufacture of machine made carpets in the country. These carpets being cheaper than hand made carpets will supply the demand for cheap and yet attractive floor coverings in the country. Germany and the United States of America specialise in certain types of machinery for the production of machine made carpets and it is recommended that facilities be given to people (willing to import equipment for making machine made carpets) to import machinery from abroad.

Before the war about 1½ lakh lbs. of machine made carpets were imported annually into the country mainly because of their cheapness. This demand is bound to increase. The establishment of machine made carpets industry in the country will be able to supply this demand successfully. It will also be able to export machine made carpets to the neighbouring countries. India is very fortunately placed with regard to the production of machine made carpets in as much as she has all the raw materials wool, cotton and jute in the country. Certain types of Indian wools are in very large demand in all the countries where machine made carpets are made and there is no reason why a start should not be made here. Machine made carpets may find a local market but only from those customers who cannot afford even the cheapest types of hand made carpets, The main demand for these carpets will be from outside

India. The establishment of this industry will in fact supplement and not compete with the demand for hand made carpets, and if properly organized will open a very useful vista for a considerable volume of exports.

37. The table of exports of carpets appended to this note (Annexure III) will give an idea of the trend of the exports to countries in the British Empire and to other countries. The exports to the U. S. A. were at their peak round about 1927-28 and show a progressive decline since then. This was mainly due to competition from Persia and China.

38. It would be a great help to the hand made carpet industry if in any trade talks with the various importing countries sufficient stress is laid on the fact that no discriminatory legislation is passed against carpets exported from this country.

39. The preference that Great Britain and the Empire countries extended to carpets from India enabled India to increase her exports progressively to these countries. If this preference disappear it might react against the possibility of reaching pre-war figures of export to the U. K. It would therefore be desirable to try to retain these at least with regard to handloom carpets.

VII. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. In regard to the Woollen Textile Industry it has been recommended in the body of the Report that ;
 - (i) The Mills would be well advised to group themselves into one or the other of the two existing Federations.
 - (ii) The location of the woollen mills, existing and proposed new ones, are on rational lines.
 - (iii) In view of recommended targets for the first post-war quinquennium which can be satisfied by existing plant and by new plant already licensed, no further licences to new parties for imports of woollen worsted machinery be issued ; new licences should hereafter be confined to existing woollen mills seeking to rehabilitate or balance their plant or substitute fine count spinning for existing heavy counts.
 - (iv) Steps should be taken to establish a Woollen Textile Research Institute.
 - (v) Arrangements should be made for training both in India and abroad woollen technicians.
 - (vi) Raw wool and tops should be exempt from levy of customs as at present and similar exemption should be granted on artificial fibres used for blending with wool ; and
 - (vii) Woollen machinery should be admitted duty free.

- II. In regard to the Cottage Woollen Industry it has been recommended that :—
- (i) The organisational aspect should receive vigorous attention ; and
 - (ii) A demonstration Centre equipped with a small plant for producing high quality woollen textiles should be established at Delhi.
- III. Suggestions have also been made for improving the production of indigenous raw wool and for encouraging the greater use of such wools wherever suitable for spinning worsted yarns.
- IV. In addition to recommending certain measures for the stabilization of the Indian Carpet Industry, it has also been suggested that India should go in for the cheaper types of machine made carpets.
- V. Finally, it has been recommended that a Woollen Development Section in charge of technically competent personnel should be established as part of the Industries Department.

ANNEXURE I.

Note on the current position of the Woollen Handloom Industry

(vide para 6 of the Report).

I

Following the suggestion made by the Woollen Tariff Board, 1934-35. that the small scale Woollen Industry needed technical advice and assistance, the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5 lacs spread over five years. Reports have been received from most of the Provinces interested in woollen production regarding the progress made with the use of the Central grant supplemented by local grants and the salient points in these reports are summarised below.

United Provinces. Along with the Punjab, this province played an important part in the supply of army blankets and blanketing cloth to the Defence Services in the Second World War (1939-45). The manual spinners and handloom weavers employed on this job were departmentally controlled by the Industries Department of the U.P. Government from two centres, Muzaffarnagar in the west and Badohi in the east. The war over, the Industries Department has now reverted to the two schemes with which it originally started with the help of the Central Government's Grant. These two schemes are known as the Almora-Naini Tal and the Garwal-Najibabad Wool Schemes with their headquarters at Almora and Pavri respectively. For the first of these schemes a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 1, 35, 000 has been provided. The scheme includes a workshop and training centre at Almora where subsidised instruction in spinning, weaving and dyeing will be given in two standards, primary and advanced. Provision is made for the purchase and distribution of wool by Government to village work centres and for the collection of spun yarn. It is proposed to manufacture in a centre at Almora woollen goods worth Rs.1,00,000 annually consisting of tweeds, pashminas, knitted goods, blankets and namdahs. The second scheme has a similar budget and also aims at a similar output. The key centre will be Nujibabad where there is a finishing plant. Weaving will also be centralised here. Treadle charkas for spinning hill wools have been tried in the Kumaon and as the results are encouraging it is proposed to manufacture and supply such charkas on an extended scale. It will be noticed that in both the schemes it is only spinning that will be dispersed through the villages, while weaving and finishing will be in departmentally run establishments.

Marketing of products will be through the medium of U.P. Government's emporia and authorised agents outside the Province. In addition to these Government controlled aspects of woollen productions, the U.P. Government will also assist by 'co-operatives' woollen weavers working on their own.

The Punjab. This Province was also drawn upon extensively by the Defence Services for supplies of army blankets and blanketting cloth during the war, 1939-45. The activities of the Department of Industries were based on two milling and finishing centres at Panipat and Amritsar. With the cessation of the war the Punjab Government propose to retain only the centre at Panipat. Spinning and weaving centres will be extended to the Kulu Valley. 'Co-operatives' will be strengthened throughout the provinces where woollen spinners and weavers are in concentration.

Assam No departmental scheme has so far been launched by the Province for the improvement of the Woollen Industry.

Bihar. The Industries Department of this Province conducts a Wool Weaving Institute at Gaya. There is also a Wool Weaving Demonstration Party consisting of one supervisor stationed at Gaya and four Wool Weaving mistries stationed at important wool centres in the province. The function of this party is to introduce improved blanket looms among the Ganderies to weave blankets in one width instead of in small patties. This party has so far introduced 600 wide-width blanket looms in the province. Recently these parties have also organised spinners to whom machine carded Tibetan Wool is issued. There is also a Government Wool Emporium at Gaya to facilitate the marketing of hand-loom weavers, products. The current annual expenditure is Rs.2,40,000.

The Bihar Government propose to establish two Wool Technological Institutes and three more Wool Weaving Demonstration Factories. The capital expenditure on these new proposals will be Rs.2,90,000 and the annual recurring expenditure Rs.1,14,000.

Central Provinces. Under the Central Governments subvention scheme, three demonstration parties were arranged under a Wool Assistant who gave lessons on the weaving of Kamblis on fly-shuttle looms. Spinning demonstrations on improved charkas were also given. All the yarn was spun from indigenous wool available in the Province itself. A woollen Co-operative has been formed with a working capital of Rs. 10,000 advanced by the Provincial Government. It is now proposed to establish a Central Wool Emporium which in addition to marketing the hand-loom products will also buy raw wool from shepherds, grade it and sell direct to spinners.

Madras. This province organised with Central assistance six Kambli Weavers Co-operative Societies in the Kambli weaving areas and one society for pile carpet weavers at Ellore. The societies finance members during the shearing season for the purchase of wool and take back from them the finished goods manufactured. The Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society at Madra undertakes the marketing. The Ellore Pile Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society manufactures carpets of Moghul, Persian and Modern designs. There is a good demand for these carpets in India and foreign countries. This society is not experiencing any difficulty in marketing its finished goods. There is a dye-house attached to this society. In order to augment production and cope with the demand for its goods, the society proposes to establish a factory to accommodate about 35 pile carpet looms. The annual turn-over of all the seven Woollen Co-operatives is over Rs. 100,000.

Bombay. Two Governmental plants for milling and finishing handloom woollens were established at Hubli and Ahmadnagar. A wool Expert is in charge. There are three peripatetic demonstration parties whose main effort is to introduce fly-shuttle looms and one weaving school. The value of sales is Rs.2,90,000 mainly blankets and the number of weaver's families engaged is 3000.

Bengal. For the improvement of the Wool Industry, this Province has two wool weaving demonstration parties for imparting training in spinning, dyeing and weaving. No local spinning on any large scale is done and the weavers are mainly dependent on yarn imported into the Province. 2000 weavers are employed.

Sind. The Woollen Industry in Sind is mostly confined to the desert areas viz., Tharparkar District where there are about 500 weavers. Two demonstration parties are working under a Wool Expert. The whole area where the woollen industry exists is extremely thinly populated, there being very few villages which can boast of 6-7 looms. Naturally the process of improvement is slow. The annual production of woollen goods is about Rs. 50,000.

Orissa. Wool weaving and spinning do not exist in Orissa at present; but there are possibilities of introducing these industries in Orissa. With this object in view, two wool weaving mistries were appointed two years ago through whose efforts 500 army blankets were woven by weavers of Orissa by importing woollen yarn from the United Provinces and Bihar. The Provincial Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for a wool weaving demonstration party in Orissa for two years from 1.4.46. The party will consist of two instructors and one clerk. The two instructors will be posted in two different centres where they will distribute wool to the villagers and teach them

the method of carding, spinning and weaving wool and take delivery of finished goods on payment of fixed wages. It is also contemplated to appoint one expert shearer in each of the six districts of the province to assist and educate the owners of sheep breeding units and shepherds in washing, shearing and dipping of sheep and proper handling of wool.

II

The subvention of the Government of India was not extended to the Indian States for constitutional considerations. However some of these States have a woollen handloom industry of some magnitude. Reports have been received from Mysore and Jodhpore which are summarised below.

Mysore. Kumbli making is the hereditary occupation of the Kumbhar Caste. There are about 8000 families engaged in this industry in the State. Though the industry is in existence in practically every district of the State, nearly 85% of the total of 8000 looms are concentrated in Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Mysore, Mandya and Kolar districts. The prewar production figures of Kamblis are 850,000 pieces annually, consuming 2,500 lbs. of wool and valued at Rs.13,00,000.

The manufacture of pile carpets and druggets is another important branch of the woollen industry in the State employing 1000 families. Carpet making is the hereditary occupation of the "Sewrashtra" sect. This industry is almost localised in and round about Bangalore City. The value of carpets and druggets exported from the State fluctuated prewar between Rs.10 and 20 lacs per annum. 90% of the carpets and druggets are exported. The druggets go mostly to the U.K. and the U.S.A. This branch of the industry is thriving better than the Kambli branch and the number of carpet looms is on the increase.

The Mysore Government opened a wool spinning and weaving centre at Kolar in 1938 to serve as a demonstration unit. Arrangements have been made to distribute improved charkas and fly-shuttle wide-width looms. There is a similar unit at Chitaldrug. The Government proposes to open a central carding and finishing factory at a capital cost of Rs.4 lacs in the Hasan district.

Jodhpur. This is primarily a wool producing state exporting about a lac of mounds annually to Liverpool prewar. The State concentrates on measures to improve the quality of raw wool. During the war the State undertook large orders for the supply of army blankets. The normal peace-time production is blankets and felt.

ANNEXURE II

Details of spindleage and loomage of Indian Woollen Industry

(Vide para. 10 of the Report)

	Spindles			
	Woollen.	Worsted	Powerlooms.	Handlooms
1. Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Cawnpore. ...	7776	9536	355	172
2. New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal. ...	8640	6420	328	68
3. Oriental Carpet Manufacturers (India), Ltd., Amritsar. ...	4101	...	52	...
4. Raymond Woollen Mills, Ltd., Bombay. ...	2880	10400	196	...
5. Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., Bombay. ...	3000	4020	128	...
6. Ahmad Abdul Karim Bros, Bombay. ...	...	4480	84	...
7. Shri Karan Singh Woollen Mills, Ltd., Srinagar. ...	2040	960	18	94
8. E. Sefton & Co., Ltd., Mirzapur. ...	1276	...	...	51
9. J. K. Wooller Mills, Cawnpore. ...	2400	...	62	...
10. B. K. Subbayah & Sons, Bangalore City. ...	742	...	10	...
11. Bangalore Woollen Mills, Ltd., Bangalore City. ...	6471	...	131	1
12. Krishna Woollen Mills, Bombay. ...	...	...	...	15
13. Allahabad Woollen Mills, Allahabad. ...	264	...	3	22
14. Eastern Woollen Mills, Bombay. ...	1680	...	32	...
15. Shri Dinesh Mills, Ltd., Baroda. ...	3040	...	50	...
16. Nagpal Woollen Mills, Bombay. ...	...	1664	...	...
17. United Woollen Mills, Amritsar. ...	270	...	...	11
18. Raj Spinning Mills, Amritsar. ...	1800	...	...	40
19. India Woollen and Textile Mills, Amritsar. ...	1300	...	52	43
20. Small Scale Industry in Amritsar and elsewhere. ...	2300	...	800	(no reliable figures)

ANNEXURE III

(Vide para. 37 of the Report)

Total values and quantities of Exports of Woollen Carpets and flour rugs

(Values in thousands of rupees and quantities in thousands of lbs.)

Countries	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
U. K.	3825 (2603)	4062 (2719)	4062 (3537)	4462 (4283)	5649 (67.10)	7391 (8235)	6032 (7034)	6560 (7487)	7620 (8374)	6124 (7219)
Canada	222 (60.1)	295 (92.1)	117 (44.9)	112 (54.7)	288 (167)	404 (230)	331 (171)	430 (288)	730 (407)	706 (413)
Australia	153 (104)	32.4 (19.3)	19.7 (17.7)	73.3 (65.7)	55.2 (53.4)	96.0 (101)	154 (173)	100 (118)	109 (107)	116 (137)
Java	111 (115)	106 (109)	69.7 (74.4)	74.0 (80.8)	86.4 (108)	49.0 (61.3)	46.2 (56.1)	61.5 (88.3)	48.3 (66.1)	119 (156)
U. S. A.	3603 (1127)	2092 (840)	1087 (554)	1270 (928)	849 (775)	782 (858)	1310 (1621)	1196 (1574)	1383 (1785)	714 (655)
Ceylon	200 (419)	148 (339)	178 (443)	197 (468)	190 (519)	1 (513)	68.3 (163)	53.3 (173)	30.0 (53.1)	31.7 (65.4)
Total	8502 (4636)	6704 (4232)	5673 (4767)	6350 (5963)	7267 (8452)	8981 (10093)	8065 (9347)	8564 (9898)	10247 (11061)	8156 (8945)

*Figures within brackets indicate quantities in lbs. (000).

STATEMENT I
Imports of worsted yarn for weaving

	QUANTITY IN (lbs.)						VALUE IN (Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chan- nel islands) ...	35,762	5,568	32,257	36,696	9,379	5,130	56,068	11,382	66,706	67,044	15,964	14,718
Poland (including Danzing) ...	93,915	20,936	44,971	334,815	66,126	...	1,62,214	40,787	1,09,513	6,04,543	1,00,820	...
Germany ...	...	...	358	4,716	...	...	...	...	2,055	10,209	...	...
France ...	300	...	...	10,153	...	...	1,795	...	...	19,396	...	...
Czechoslovakia...	...	...	11,828	796	...	...	...	...	22,693	1,670	...	...
Japan ...	9,55,696	924,301	1,539,741	1,773,250	1,650,981	1,229,443	16,06,072	17,81,246	35,92,207	31,24,989	29,04,906	31,52,506
Italy (including Fiume) ...	524	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	1,050,435	945,237	1,596,893	2,123,730	1,717,107	1,229,443	17,71,508	18,22,033	37,26,468	37,60,807	30,05,726	31,52,506
Share of Bengal...	100,608	67,647	95,740	30,752	12,080	14,600	1,71,543	1,16,909	2,16,246	58,673	23,466	37,550
„ „ Bombay	183,897	249,583	752,980	690,181	618,340	749,596	2,98,500	4,75,445	17,26,948	12,58,877	11,24,715	19,68,516
„ „ Sind ...	794,405	627,338	775,457	1,416,271	1,090,926	468,423	13,40,091	12,26,801	18,40,845	24,64,962	18,64,751	11,54,403
„ „ Madras	7,287	5,537	4,973	23,222	5,140	1,954	13,442	12,722	9,135	49,339	48,754	8,756
„ „ Burma...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,086,197	950,805	1,629,150	2,160,426	1,726,486	1,234,573	18,26,576	18,33,415	37,93,174	38,27,851	30,21,690	31,67,224

STATEMENT II
Imports of Knitting Wool

	QUANTITY (IN lbs.)						VALUE (In Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chan- nel Islands) ...	261,119	225,994	216,283	205,207	150,449	5,115,504	5,35,782	5,80,800	6,86,660	6,23,452	4,80,712	5,35,635
Other British pos- sessions ...	62	176	108	17	1,490	904	145	424	284	51	3,897	3,310
Hongkong ...	37,763	...	...	...	...	...	31,601	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	298,944	226,170	216,391	205,224	151,939	116,408	5,67,528	5,81,224	6,86,953	6,23,503	4,84,609	5,38,945
Poland (including Danzig) ...	6,122	8,962	16,459	57,216	...	...	6,042	18,524	36,618	1,09,275	...	...
Germany ...	16,245	40,625	17,585	18,775	6,074	...	54,662	59,310	62,918	53,427	17,743	...
Belgium ...	...	15,381	662	427	1,173	...	...	28,786	1,997	813	2,214	...
France ...	217	59	2	19,996	1,469	...	700	159	33	39,827	2,795	...
Czechoslovakia...	...	216	754	38,562	...	...	...	674	2,314	79,688	...	...
Japan ...	716,908	933,232	831,408	854,628	892,765	340,225	10,82,913	16,42,659	18,95,556	16,05,491	15,46,876	9,23,089
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	2	...	...	...	5,026	59,208	4	...	...	...	11,423	1,54,834
United States of America Via Atlantic Coast...	15	...	112,968	4	...	...	15	...	2,38,215	34	...	...

STATEMENT II—(contd.)

	QUANTITY (IN lbs.)						VALUE (In Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Other Foreign Countries ...	126	12	14	596	552	6	326	38	34	1,905	1,705	46
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	739,635	998,487	979,852	990,204	907,059	399,439	11,44,662	17,50,150	22,35,685	18,90,460	15,82,756	10,77,970
Share of Bengal...												
" " Bombay	137,129	98,216	190,738	102,335	78,654	96,712	2,67,008	2,62,801	5,19,245	2,99,674	2,25,498	3,42,170
" " Sind ...	238,066	438,507	374,287	485,020	491,454	174,574	3,64,045	7,81,806	8,95,671	9,65,736	9,35,404	5,52,352
" " Madras	40,020	45,168	58,855	42,711	27,882	15,859	87,477	85,946	1,18,594	91,977	57,791	46,929
" " Burma	78,529	60,623	...	...	...	...	1,43,271	1,21,704	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,038,579	1,224,657	1,196,243	1,195,428	1,058,998	515,847	17,12,190	23,31,374	29,22,638	25,13,963	20,67,365	16,16,915

STATEMENT III
Imports of Yarn and Knitting Wool of other sorts.

	QUANTITY IN (lbs.)						VALUE IN (Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chan- nel islands)	2,356	64,394	33,759	87,596	72,102	...	3,358	1,09,908	50,782	1,29,933	1,72,151
Straits Settlements	38	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	2,356	64,394	33,759	87,634	72,102	...	3,358	1,09,908	50,782	1,30,023	1,72,151
Czechoslovakia	5,548	...	...	...	...	7,555	...	...	...
Japan	1,154	1,799	24,446	4,500	...	...	2,506	3,351	40,003	12,787
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	8,373	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign Countries	219	267	112	...	11	...	276	946	255	...	93
Share of Bengal...	...	6,395	61,792	33,766	104,734	72,416	...	10,320	1,05,460	42,261	1,56,898	1,71,558
" " Bombay	...	926	3,011	5,256	784	175	...	1,051	5,522	8,340	1,725	545
" " Sind	340	...	400	1,688	...	...	408	...	450	3,245	...
" " Madras	...	2	1,012	1,796	4,874	3,977	...	3	2,378	3,852	8,158	12,928
" " Burma...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	315	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,975	65,815	41,218	112,080	76,613	...	12,007	1,13,360	61,943	1,70,026	1,85,031

STATEMENT IV

Imports of worsts and rugs, including woollen blankets mixed with other materials but excluding floor rugs

	QUANTITY IN (lbs.)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chan- nel Islands) ...	59,540	31,176	36,118	36,349	31,752	24,937	97,540	63,898	88,577	90,863	81,332	73,001
Burma ...	...	...	1,977	4,387	1,924	92	...	...	671	5,049	917	640
Hongkong ...	1,455	2,960	1,976	2,320	1,140	203	2,611	6,080	70	29	77	174
Other British pos- session ...	3,600	613	939	183	142	4,966	21879	947	1,388	378	59	4,968
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	64,595	34,749	39,110	40,939	33,958	30,198	1,03,030	70,925	90,706	96,319	82,385	78,783
Poland (including Danzing) ...	39,882	392,164	48,071	...	7,412	...	9,358	2,89,929	38,044	...	3,363	...
Germany ...	141,833	431,311	53,356	3,209	994	...	7,74,389	1,53,196	21,552	7,670	4,092	...
Belgium ...	21,661	6,216	25,965	33	...	...	9,594	6,434	16,248	39	...	...
Italy (including Fiume) ..	4,167,525	2,549,322	4,991,121	4,034,848	1,649,495	42,706	31,19,091	18,87,420	37,21,058	30,48,282	11,22,133	30,259

STATEMENT IV—(contd.)

		QUANTITY IN (lbs.)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
		1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Japa.	...	165,356	112,572	41,481	2,383	25,722	200	1,92,415	1,39,187	43,418	3,025	34,643	307
Other	Foreign												
Countries	...	9,353	1,804	12,735	721	587	1,301	4,915	1,518	6,907	2,082	829	2,809
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...		4,545,610	3,493,389	5,172,729	4,041,194	1,684,210	44,207	34,09,762	24,77,664	38,47,227	30,61,098	11,65,060	33,375
Share of Bengal...		1,576,444	1,562,932	1,870,236	1,721,225	631,768	49,415	11,15,551	9,82,809	13,57,829	12,19,814	4,08,763	71,095
„ „ Bombay		1,236,174	867,684	1,515,836	1,329,976	633,986	9,874	9,86,897	6,75,017	11,59,660	11,76,242	5,14,061	24,129
„ „ Sind ...		1,018,757	740,082	1,818,126	1,027,343	451,271	4,124	7,84,412	5,95,241	14,10,668	7,56,127	3,22,202	12,568
„ „ Madras		13,589	6,347	7,641	3,589	1,143	992	14,820	7,589	9,776	5,234	2,419	4,366
„ „ Burma...		755,241	351,093	...	...	...	...	6,11,112	2,87,953	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	4,610,205	3,528,138	5,211,839	4,082,133	1,718,168	74,405	35,12,792	25,48,609	39,37,933	31,57,417	12,47,445	1,12,158

STATEMENT V
Imports of Braids

	QUANTITY (IN lbs.)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chan- nel Islands) ...	62	374	783	73	205	451	175	1,181	2,997	739	971	2,472
Germany ...	5,046	1,077	668	2,458	1690	...	12,878	3,439	1,848	6,669	4,997	...
Czechoslovakia ...	2,298	3,169	3,971	3,258	...	...	7,080	9,650	13,407	11,334	...	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	1,234	217	710	975	435	...	1,874	850	2,545	2,593	1,221	...
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	8,578	4,463	5,349	6,691	2,125	...	21,832	13,939	17,800	20,596	6,218	...
Share of Bengal...	2,590	2,270	1,792	3,020	440	29	5,494	5,933	5,824	8,363	1,723	36
„ „ Bombay	229	391	1,329	570	169	...	706	1,481	4,792	2,234	608	...
„ „ Sind ...	3,042	1,977	3,008	3,174	1,721	512	7,987	7,200	10,168	10,738	4,858	2,436
„ „ Madras	1,050	25	3	...	...	...	3,246	36	13	...	...	...
„ „ Burma...	1,729	174	...	...	...	...	4,574	470	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,640	4,837	6,132	6,764	2,330	541	22,007	15,120	20,797	21,335	7,189	2,472

STATEMENT VI
Imports of Carpets and Flour Rugs

	QUANTITY (IN lbs.)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands) ...	147,644	138,321	79,647	87,783	47,151	30,088	3,06,456	3,05,916	2,04,907	1,63,696	87,630	79,064
Bahrain Islands...	899	357	592	702	2,487	2,215	1,522	541	1,165	1,255	10,487	5,377
Ceylon (excluding Maldives)...	503	164	2,682	574	366	641	920	188	7,369	660	602	698
Burma ...	...	...	1,952	3,645	1,718	3,872	...	...	7,210	8,078	5,264	9,434
Straits Settlements	512	2,547	1,933	1,635	2,222	763	1,072	9,807	5,511	4,679	1,966	1,252
Other British Possessions ...	1,986	2,181	1,885	6,987	1,684	5,493	3,051	2,758	4,015	5,795	1,940	4,562
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	151,444	143,570	88,691	101,326	55,628	43,072	3,13,061	3,19,210	2,30,177	1,84,163	1,07,889	1,00,387
Poland (including Danzing) ...	...	8,265	...	...	...	...	...	6,453	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	11,661	9,175	18,223	9,635	1,363	...	10,420	10,157	25,770	13,030	1,762	...
France ...	1,231	1,218	1,251	3,339	9,308	1,445	1,624	848	2,044	7,057	11,292	2,028
Italy (including Fiume) ...	398	...	8,596	1,077	5,535	152	873	...	6,221	993	5,042	15
Turkey European	360	7,210	4,160	728	...	...	13,400	28,928	18,554	3,593	...	...

STATEMENT VI—(contd.)

	QUANTITY (IN lbs.)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Turkey Asiatic ...	...	...	10,008	...	...	...	...	...	54,067	...	...	...
Iraq ...	4,212	1,908	1,854	2,058	1,356	36,050	10,562	3,944	3,992	3,145	2,540	72,437
Iran ...	9,596	17,923	9,217	5,945	23,249	68,347	11,585	21,315	17,760	8,275	94,949	2,01,315
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	12,592	17,633	6,350	16,956	9,834	16,708	14,041	11,389	13,449	13,972	8,968	17,842
United States of America.												
Via Atlantic Coast...	4,833	2,347	7,042	441	717	643	8,390	4,456	28,645	542	2,377	1,683
" Pacific Coast...	...	192	28	12	2,657	104	...	210	29	4	1,135	130
Other Foreign Countries ...	5,415	3,436	1,822	2,267	2,734	1,193	8,053	6,165	4,118	7,514	3,585	2,675
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	50,298	69,307	68,551	42,461	56,753	124,642	78,951	93,865	1,74,649	58,125	1,31,650	2,98,260
Share of Bengal...	51,502	59,440	47,780	65,860	43,973	32,743	98,799	94,106	1,09,647	1,11,882	68,016	60,310
" " Bombay	83,048	81,851	77,548	60,007	38,993	90,091	1,38,632	1,66,644	1,65,263	88,451	69,670	2,16,595
" " Sind ...	13,429	17,782	23,259	13,453	24,360	42,004	29,241	46,026	96,068	30,516	97,823	1,16,065
" " Madras	5,073	3,143	8,655	4,467	5,055	2,876	9,994	6,345	33,848	11,439	4,036	5,677
" " Burma...	48,690	50,659	...	...	...	...	1,15,346	99,954	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	201,742	212,877	157,242	14,3787	112,381	167,714	3,92,012	4,13,075	4,04,826	2,42,288	2,39,539	3,98,647

STATEMENT VII
Imports of Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods

	QUANTITY IN (Yards)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chan- nel Islands) ...	1,932,119	1,672,610	1,483,180	847,469	651,443	330,575	43,58,671	41,54,740	40,95,423	22,87,610	17,64,814	14,76,328
Aden and Depen- dencies ...	574	...	...	5,928	...	2,969	1,105	...	...	6,068	...	4,226
Burma ...	...	...	6,563	3,667	3,411	16,363	...	...	5,897	4,393	6,890	41,828
Straits Settlement	9,722	...	...	...	...	...	11,298	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya Colony ...	7	8,811	188	...	...	...	20	10,947	349	...	...	...
Tanganyika Ter- ritory ...	...	...	...	5,887	...	...	...	...	...	6,280	...	...
Other British Pos- sessions ...	532	1,241	857	1,798	1,139	229	886	2,514	1,334	3,283	1,079	669
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	1,948,102	1,682,662	1,490,788	864,749	655,993	350,136	43,78,161	41,68,301	41,03,003	23,07,634	17,72,783	15,23,051
Poland (including Danzig) ...	2,649	21,361	15,094	8,896	5,202	4,744	4,413	38,514	35,493	20,971	11,259	2,822
Germany ...	265,696	416,825	309,954	141,584	35,079	...	3,70,235	5,56,037	5,41,966	2,08,632	47,569	...
Netherlands ...	7,459	5,999	843	211	141	...	24,537	17,091	8,222	3,218	1,178	...
Belgium ...	10,398	15,001	1,268	4,697	400	1,648	20,981	19,481	6,063	10,038	1,557	4,749

STATEMENT VII—(contd.)

	QUANTITY (IN Yards)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
France ...	10,965	2,110	11,895	6,798	4,645	12,130	14,542	7,063	26,251	10,445	13,218	37,756
Switzerland ...	64,655	21,665	23,162	21,502	5,310	...	70,246	18,433	27,226	25,757	4,430	...
Italy (including Fiume) ...	68,109	56,141	303,980	167,472	81,963	5,795	1,50,945	1,27,912	7,88,377	4,18,910	2,21,792	20,978
Austria ...	45,226	18,535	33,930	21,687	...	...	57,129	23,322	41,134	26,194	...	...
Czechoslovakia...	1,715	2,859	80	2,198	28	...	5,537	9,182	905	6,660	96	...
Japan ...	2,833,976	3,200,380	4,530,443	1,253,933	1,534,508	2,018,046	30,11,767	34,39,540	56,67,697	14,60,447	14,09,836	40,79,275
China (exclusive of Honkong and Macao) ...	60	...	...	3,600	...	21,530	65	...	...	7,200	...	39,632
Other Foreign Countries ...	586	1,790	1,429	873	438	262	1,107	4,295	5,179	1,098	639	3,024
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	3,311,494	3,762,666	5,232,078	1,633,451	1,667,714	2,064,155	37,31,504	32,60,870	71,48,513	21,99,920	17,11,574	41,88,236
Share of Bengal...	866,057	1,081,183	1,516,506	602,016	839,710	675,184	12,85,254	14,84,466	22,94,421	9,83,907	9,70,972	12,39,416
„ „ Bombay	2,981,476	3,108,255	4,076,727	1,419,523	1,150,300	1,479,942	44,73,252	46,68,757	67,84,072	24,47,362	17,68,409	36,69,212
„ „ Sind ...	753,227	694,710	1,007,685	442,828	317,418	248,713	12,57,445	13,92,345	20,01,991	10,22,070	7,07,599	7,69,097
„ „ Madras	52,147	61,437	121,948	33,833	16,279	10,452	1,15,986	1,03,161	1,71,032	54,215	37,377	33,562
„ „ Burma ...	606,689	499,743	...	...	...	...	9,77,728	7,77,442	...	...	...	...
Yds. ...	5,259,596	5,445,328	6,722,866	2,498,200	2,323,707	2,414,291	81,09,665	84,29,171	112,54,516	45,07,554	34,84,357	57,11,287
TOTAL lbs. ...	2,682,416	2,776,281	3,327,765	1,377,388	1,130,937	1,299,577						

STATEMENT VIII

Imports of Goods of Wool mixed with other materials

	QUANTITY (IN Yards)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands) ...	1,822,711	1,771,981	2,667,264	4,659,908	697,676	631,448	23,76,517	24,06,294	37,98,085	22,35,077	9,12,225	11,65,165
Burma ...	...	...	11,850	317	4,746	9,782	...	...	7,721	992	6,545	24,166
Other British Possessions ...	289	...	687	...	70	...	910	...	753	...	99	...
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	1,823,000	1,771,981	2,679,801	1,660,225	702,492	641,230	23,77,427	24,06,294	38,06,559	22,36,069	9,20,869	11,89,331
Poland ...	117,008	60,707	98,666	68,227	38,218	...	1,83,958	85,144	1,79,443	1,28,470	56,382	...
Germany ...	54,349	47,587	38,230	27,040	9,924	...	1,03,539	1,27,131	1,17,820	86,809	36,096	...
Belgium ...	12,324	6,752	952	3,018	5,859	...	16,993	10,714	3,313	5,474	13,193	...
France ...	1,468	1,123	1,392	12,813	1,356	467	2,919	2,051	11,526	15,648	2,453	1,361
Italy (including Fiume) ...	112,801	15,118	153,616	214,223	176,225	3,610	86,260	12,729	2,29,017	3,18,309	2,48,099	7,117
Czechoslovakia ...	434	921	1,330	1,234	294	...	1,866	4,614	6,002	2,755	794	...
Iraq ...	11,481	173	11	...	2,025	...	4,584	387	30	...	5,061	...

SATATEMENT VIII—(cont.)

	QUANTITY (IN Yards)						VALES (IN Rs.)						
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	
Japan ...	210,010	420,580	644,112	332,744	273,498	289,786	2,67,671	4,84,976	7,56,875	3,76,904	2,90,178	5,42,109	
United States of America Via. Atlantic Coast ...	...	493	1,032	602	2,888	1,898	...	1,202	4,335	2,667	5,223	9,898
„ Pacific Coast ...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	368	...	...	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	776	271	146	573	2,930	...	1,805	932	540	1,034	4,654	...	
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	520,651	553,725	939,608	660,481	513,117	295,761	6,69,594	7,29,880	12,99,269	9,37,970	6,62,133	5,60,485	
Share of Bengal...	507,718	501,200	891,248	714,692	294,316	192,842	4,74,396	5,12,611	9,93,707	6,37,226	3,55,617	3,25,628	
„ „ Bombay	982,738	1,098,022	2,175,637	1,147,562	577,790	652,519	14,75,571	15,64,227	30,96,766	17,79,726	7,34,667	12,48,799	
„ „ Sind ...	475,517	340,902	530,969	444,009	331,120	81,879	5,91,745	5,46,552	9,76,670	7,32,353	4,70,569	1,58,369	
„ „ Madras	34,313	30,426	21,556	14,443	12,283	6,751	53,174	48,408	38,685	24,734	22,149	17,025	
„ „ Burma...	343,365	352,156	...	...	...	...	4,52,135	4,63,980	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Yds. ...	2,343,651	2,325,706	3,619,409	2,320,706	1,215,609	936,991	30,47,021	31,36,174	51,05,828	31,74,039	15,83,002	17,49,816
lbs. ...	1,431,742	1,416,964	2,142,001	1,372,067	721,312	567,070							

STATEMENT IX
Imports of Ruffle Cloth and Shawl Cloth

	QUANTITY (IN Yds.)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chen- nel Islands) ...	28,535	898	...	...	...	...	15,931	333	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	133,416	...	8,690	590	4,137	...	1,08,712	...	8,656	385	3,108	...
France ...	57,972	...	...	...	...	...	40,107	...	...	...	...	...
China (exclusive Hongkong and Macao) ...	...	42,437	...	...	...	...	...	40,677	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	...	3,089	4,043	...	...	...	...	3,071	3,042	...	...	...
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	191,398	45,526	12,733	590	4,137	...	1,48,819	43,748	11,998	385	3,108	...
Share of Bengal...	5,490	...	4,678	...	...	...	4,810	...	5,430	...	...	...
" " Bombay	35,703	7,828	...	...	...	...	28,893	7,703	...	...	...	...
" " Sind ...	178,730	38,596	8,055	590	4,137	...	1,31,047	36,778	6,658	385	3,108	...
Yds. ...	219,923	46,424	12,733	590	4,137	...	1,64,750	44,081	11,998	385	3,108	...
TOTAL lbs. ...	87,287	19,392	3,923	213*	1,496	...	1,64,750	44,081	11,998	385	3,108	...

STATEMENT X
Roller Cloth Clearer Cloth and Sizing Flannel

	QUANTITY (IN Yds.)						VALUE (IN Rs.)						
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	
United Kingdom (including Chen- nel Islands) ...	106,083	75,747	136,704	120,507	122,172	132,789	3,21,282	2,15,485	4,38,382	4,17,384	4,57,604	7,18,873	
Germany ...	435	4	1,101	6,874	1,517	...	3,732	24	805	9,937	8,434	...	
France ...	1,271	1,947	3,458	7,778	2,777	1,663	4,852	7,076	11,204	28,474	10,393	7,692	
Austria ...	2,692	480	2,359	1,614	...	...	7,939	1,550	9,126	7,257	...	...
Japan ...	2,323	*	*	*	...	...	5,508	*	*	*	...	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	424	555	1,776	1,157	318	...	1,469	1,278	3,142	4,809	1,237	...	
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	7,145	2,986	8,694	17,453	4,612	1,663	23,500	9,928	24,277	50,477	20,064	7,692	
Share of Bengal...	2,428	4,089	3,747	8,943	6,011	3,052	7,777	10,475	11,696	25,591	17,730	13,767	
„ „ Bombay	110,792	74,435	141,624	128,567	113,808	118,910	3,36,756	2,14,354	4,50,872	4,40,640	4,40,725	6,59,366	
„ „ Sind ...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	584	...	...	...	...
„ „ Madras	8	...	27	450	6,965	12,490	249	...	91	1,630	19,213	53,432	
TOTAL	Yds. ...	113,228	78,733	145,592	137,960	126,784	134,452	3,44,782	2,25,413	4,62,659	4,67,861	4,77,668	7,26,565
	lbs. ...	138,022	97,212	172,162	163,560	149,476	172,408						

NOTE : *Item of Japan are included " Other Foreign Countries."

STATEMENT XI
Imports of Shawls and Lohls

	QUANTITY (Nos.)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chan- nel Islands) ...	1,761	2,880	16,867	1,433	584	207	5,882	8,551	90,323	4,883	1,274	580
Burma ...	...	...	4,300	...	358	10	...	...	5,950	...	1,164	55
Other British Possessions ...	675	219	21	50	...	109	2,342	660	72	213	...	420
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	3,436	3,099	19,888	1,483	942	326	8,224	9,211	96,345	5,096	2,438	1,055
Germany ...	153,055	238,357	286,347	104,930	5,738	...	5,75,719	7,82,433	11,64,868	3,90,739	22,912	...
France ...	45,535	11,899	12	16,557	304	...	89,541	12,004	18	48,735	987	...
Italy (including Fiume) ...	50,140	...	10,000	3,500	1,000	1,123	80,030	...	36,942	9,579	2,418	1,057
Japan ...	248,092	239,903	176,427	352,316	141,438	74,011	3,92,588	4,81,921	5,30,736	9,32,429	3,46,545	3,25,395
Other Foreign Countries ...	1	1,502	341	2	36	1	12	4,267	1,779	5	140	10
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	496,823	491,661	472,927	477,305	148,516	74,135	11,37,890	12,80,625	17,34,343	13,81,487	3,73,002	3,26,462

STATEMENT XI—(contd.)

	QUANTITY (Nos.)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Share of Bengal...	107,925	133,405	69,236	27,274	14,183	2,950	2,96,663	3,60,066	2,38,454	1,02,458	31,311	2,296
„ „ Bombay	80,667	75,691	106,884	67,837	8,374	5,331	3,07,687	2,53,966	4,30,245	1,96,062	27,555	18,078
„ „ Sind ...	93,851	148,787	261,345	364,468	126,247	66,095	2,79,292	4,87,993	10,10,000	10,36,756	3,14,986	3,06,957
„ „ Madras	34,503	34,309	55,350	19,279	654	85	99,346	84,493	1,51,989	52,307	1,588	186
„ „ Burma...	183,313	102,573	...	...	...	...	1,63,126	1,03,318	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	500,259	494,760	492,815	478,788	149,458	74,461	11,46,111	12,89,836	18,30,688	13,86,583	3,75,440	3,27,517

STATEMENT XII
Import of Other Sorts Manufactures

	QUANTITY (IN lbs.)						VALUES (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chan- nel Islands) ...	162,923	191,554	373,626	180,131	125,988	110,395	1,28,937	1,48,419	3,10,096	1,15,326	2,06,150	2,97,510
Commonwealth of Australia ...	...	...	...	5	11	32,787	...	...	...	30	14	62,979
Other British Possessions ...	355	2	2,564	868	2,829	1,112	373	5	2,346	670	2,601	643
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	163,278	191,556	376,190	181,004	128,828	144,295	1,29,310	1,48,424	3,12,442	1,16,026	2,08,765	3,61,122
Poland (including Danzing) ...	530,161	522,957	222,648	282,565	49,346	15,689	3,97,183	3,82,017	2,57,250	2,44,991	62,599	13,319
Germany ...	139,614	60,468	63,143	46,771	8,936	...	1,25,779	75,092	86,221	66,378	16,115	...
Belgium ...	...	798	136	3,727	...	...	...	851	171	7,393	...	...
Italy (including Fiume) ...	796,429	431,807	1,007,685	832,103	176,916	2	7,49,755	4,00,129	10,27,452	8,02,324	1,90,068	2
Hungry ...	6,123	3,754	2,376	10,241	12,211	...	9,174	4,451	4,381	11,252	44,082	...
Japan ...	3,267	3,328	14,961	3,374	735	5	5,594	1,310	38,537	9,702	831	7

STATEMENT XII —(contd.)

	QUANTITY (IN lbs.)						VALUE (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United States of America												
Via Atlantic Coast ...	559	2	3,510	3,603	358	39	492	34	2,123	9,622	1,101	187
„ Pacific Coast	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	273	3,437	3,450	1,410	3,177	212	732	2,219	6,853	2,223	3,668	138
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	1,476,427	1,026,551	1,317,909	1,183,793	251,679	15,947	12,88,712	8,66,103	14,40,968	11,53,85	2,87,464	13,653
Share of Bengal...	447,663	444,145	441,584	346,957	70,232	80,854	3,93,857	3,74,333	5,04,713	3,51,529	91,872	1,62,424
„ „ Bombay	769,084	492,380	667,761	672,302	241,991	66,865	6,58,375	4,19,782	7,32,859	6,64,163	3,12,739	1,82,868
„ „ Sind ...	375,718	215,821	579,535	342,926	65,667	7,938	3,00,761	1,92,055	5,05,969	2,49,178	89,816	22,641
„ „ Madras	3,087	4,063	5,219	2,912	2,617	4,565	5,357	7,327	9,869	5,041	1,802	7,342
„ „ Burma...	44,153	61,698	...	...	...	...	19,672	21,030	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,639,705	1,218,107	1,694,099	1,364,797	380,507	160,242	14,18,022	10,14,527	17,55,450	12,69,911	4,96,229	3,74,775

STATEMENT XIII
Exports of Woollen Piece Goods

	QUANTITY (IN Yds.)						VALUE (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Chan- nel Islands) ...	1,162	5,751	20,808	12,283	2,582	61	5,170	10,466	23,602	7,496	5,102	413
Palestine ...	1,450	400	...	...	...	26,192	7,800	900	...	...	...	60,202
Aden and Depen- dencies ...	11,753	26,327	38,061	23,667	3,594	424	20,600	41,835	54,476	33,370	6,360	1,388
Bahrein Islands...	1,461	12,361	14,948	20,858	31,634	10,891	4,315	19,319	27,615	35,784	38,875	22,791
Ceylon (excluding Maldives) ...	1,856	12,559	28,492	11,426	1,479	23,603	2,716	7,155	22,255	5,895	2,425	11,530
Burma ...	...	...	42,831	18,781	31,498	83,426	...	...	57,512	31,319	48,002	1,14,327
Zenzibar and Pemba ...	2,117	2,811	2,213	384	...	...	3,910	5,850	3,525	800	...	...
Kenya Colony ...	5,407	13,699	2,743	7,140	833	1,493	13,050	30,940	6,690	14,435	725	3,344

STATEMENT XIII—(contd.)

	QUANTITY (IN Yds.)						VALUE (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Tanganyika Territory ...	354	3,143	7,533	1,854	664	344	600	5,675	11,970	3,150	1,100	776
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ...	506	2,952	5,400	4,004	1,455	52	925	4,258	8,725	6,185	2,100	182
Other British Possession ...	545	1,049	1,987	1,207	644	339	1,040	1,300	4,858	2,089	887	1,188
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	26,611	81,052	165,076	101,604	74,683	146,855	60,126	1,27,698	2,21,228	1,40,523	1,05,576	2,16,141
Belgium ...	6,639	...	...	...	...	...	17,600	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat Territory and Oman ...	..	5,834	5,733	6,413	11,763	3,015	...	10,437	12,112	11,172	16,531	6,709
Other Native States in Arabia	4,791	15,961	13,977	28,064	37,419	42,286	9,486	30,930	23,360	47,242	42,278	49,269
Iraq ..	750	...	5,149	12,856	66	24,932	1,660	...	3,500	14,300	186	60,325
Iran ...	20,999	8,942	...	940	475	9,234	41,983	19,974	...	2,200	1,726	26,435
Japan ...	6,409	961	549	27,342	18,222	...	16,117	3,156	2,315	61,305	29,527	...

China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	112	184	80	5,310	17,768	16,943	280	1,191	280	8,934	31,391	28,147
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	1,127	9,782	..	...	...	...	1,367	19,000
Other Foreign Countries ...	644	2,818	3,430	458	1,342	771	895	5,465	6,132	2,000	4,683	1,575
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	40,344	34,700	28,918	81,383	88,182	106,963	87,961	71,153	47,699	1,47,153	1,27,698	1,91,460
Share of Bengal...	1,494	35	31,066	7,093	18,401	51,840	5,517	260	30,466	12,239	17,620	37,935
„ „ Bombay	54,987	106,033	161,007	170,869	141,142	201,737	1,07,262	1,80,285	2,36,354	2,63,804	2,08,924	3,78,678
„ „ Sind ...	10,474	8,110	834	5,025	3,242	241	37,308	16,270	1,442	11,603	6,721	988
„ „ Madras	...	1,205	287	...	...	...	...	1,205	665	...	...	...
„ „ Burma...	...	369	...	...	...	...	...	831	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	66,955	115,752	193,994	182,987	162,865	253,818	1,48,087	1,93,851	2,68,927	2,87,676	2,33,265	4,07,601

STATEMENT XIV
Re-export of Woollen Shawls

	QUANTITY (Nos.)						VALE (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Burma ...	1,020	373	932	2,637	539	150	...	...	4,420	9,000	3,100	1,084
Kenya Colony ...	1,020	373	1,604	3,941	1,369	...	1,765	1,605	2,770	7,105	1,025	...
Other British Possessions ...	150	905	2,307	792	750	...	400	2,733	6,982	5,466	1,746	...
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	1,170	1,651	4,843	7,370	2,649	150	2,165	4,338	14,172	21,571	6,671	1,084
Japan ...	...	...	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	22,900	...	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	30	251	2,556	5,603	200	95	150	1,200	5,713	1,910	700	41
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	30	250	2,556	5,708	200	95	150	1,200	5,713	24,800	700	41
Share of Bengal...	1,200	...	2,396	...	307	150	...	...	5,188	...	1,500	1,084
" " Bombay	1,200	1,233	3,611	4,936	1,560	95	2,315	3,635	8,520	13,185	2,525	4
" " Sind ...	...	...	200	5,200	550	...	...	...	825	23,350	1,227	...
" " Madras ...	...	295	1,192	2,837	432	...	...	993	5,352	9,836	2,119	...
TOTAL ...	2,400	1,528	7,399	12,973	2,849	245	2,315	4,628	19,885	46,371	7,371	1,088

STATEMENT XV
Re-exports of Other Goods Manufacture

	QUANTITY (IN lbs.)						VALUE (IN Rs.)					
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands) ...	252,058	741,049	267,669	356,645	419,282	123,593	3,56,964	10,31,379	4,24,147	5,18,705	7,58,434	2,17,645
Palestine ...	3,220	2,880	728	2,044	335	376	8,200	11,200	2,100	4,000	1,500	1,200
Aden and Dependencies ...	3,473	25,870	7,416	13,739	1,660	7,626	7,870	35,105	10,305	21,090	1,207	13,714
Bahrain Islands ...	5,019	21,600	31,076	19,633	18,004	2,222	6,415	22,965	36,350	25,173	18,033	3,749
Ceylon (including Maldives) ...	1,130	3,461	6,996	9,894	8,179	5,552	2,933	8,628	5,700	9,000	5,573	6,834
Burma ...	...	...	18,952	17,311	42,325	59,471	...	...	42,544	29,402	51,190	1,08,806
Straits Settlements	8,122	3,115	6,934	10,193	4,983	4,702	19,762	7,992	27,093	42,158	29,409	19,125
Hongkong ...	1	...	15,591	620	172	...	5	...	13,211	2,923	900	...
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	1,376	2,399	1,330	1,914	168	...	3,500	8,907	2,850	4,000	300	...
Kenya Colony ...	2,648	3,070	2,853	3,970	3,221	2,349	5,222	5,699	3,720	6,390	4,959	6,921
Tanganyika Territory ...	56	3,006	1,749	2,838	372	504	65	4,405	2,470	5,570	593	1,200
Commonwealth of Australia ...	996	142	240	7,402	8,778	...	3,043	675	352	10,321	11,179	...

Philippines ...	224	1,736	168	1,085	2,350	112	1,000	4,467	350	2,160	12,031	1,429
Japan ...	3,384	411	2,351	7,766	336	150	7,019	762	6,903	22,150	1,533	550
Egypt ...	13,646	2,192	740	7,846	1,515	22,331	28,700	5,550	4,010	15,661	4,985	63,100
United States of America Via. Atlantic Coast ...	4,402	6,692	18,338	2,359	868	85,666	2,761	39,380	1,18,979	5,919	2,248	2,32,800
" Pacific Coast ...	224	...	65	150	...	...	1,300	...	260	310	...	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	5,304	2,792	3,073	4,643	4,508	1,212	6,525	5,120	7,475	9,447	5,334	1,286

TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.. 116,402 61,650 141,959 155,735 102,334 137,361 1,57,444 1,22,313 3,27,934 2,19,761 1,55,372 3,66,304

Share of Bengal...	19,545	3,530	34,221	13,652	34,736	40,001	7,456	9,729	44,474	19,611	42,416	71,891
" " Bombay	98,163	255,628	169,319	171,446	212,468	213,855	1,71,968	4,15,148	2,92,665	3,19,971	4,22,262	5,06,501
" " Sind ...	276,470	609,370	306,203	421,677	370,800	61,828	3,91,288	8,35,439	5,78,661	5,65,010	5,82,434	1,69,329
" " Madras	100	1,130	...	...	44	...	575	1,130	...	...	100	...
" " Burma...	654	65	...	...	...	...	1,484	512	...	...	...	...

TOTAL ... 394,932 870,056 509,743 606,775 618,048 345,684 5,72,721 12,61,968 9,05,200 9,04,592 10,47,212 7,47,721

1903-04

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