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Khadi Guide 1927-18 JAN 192101 2

All India Spinners Association, Ahmedabad

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Introduction.

The importance of the Charkha and Khadi i. e. handspun handwoven cloth in our national economy is undoubtedly gaining more and more recognition and although the case for the Charkha has been stated so often by Gandhiji among others it will not still be out of place to summarise here in brief the arguments for spinning as the only immediately practicable cottage industry for the vast masses of the country.

It is necessary at the outset to remove one misapprehension which again and again crops up in the arguments used against the Charkha. Spinning is not put forward as the sole occupation for any class of people; it is not intended that it should compete with, or displace, any existing type of industry. There is therefore no meaning in comparing the earnings out of spinning with other whole-time occupations and declaring them to be too meagre. The sole claim urged in its favour is that it is the only immediately practicable supplementary occupation that can be offered to the vast mass of the population that is starving or half-fed in consequence of abject poverty and enforced idleness for nearly half the year.

The Charkha therefore rests upon these two facts—both of them undisputed—viz., the abnormal poverty of India and the idleness of the over whelming mass of the population for about half the year. It is not necessary, in order to appraise the extent of the poverty of India, to go into all the details of the different estimates of average income, that have been made ever since Dadabhoy

Naoroji started the attempt. It is sufficient to know that no fair estimate places it at much above Rs. 50/- per head per annum and that compared with other civilised countries in this respect India stands at the bottom of the list.* The explanation of this almost incredible poverty is to be found in the fact that the vast population of India is mainly rural and agricultural, that nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population depend solely on agriculture without any other supplementary occupation, that agriculture itself, owing, among other reasons, to excessive fragmentation of holdings, yields but a scanty living and does not fully occupy the agriculturist all through the year and the want of any supplementary occupation keeps him in enforced idleness for a large part of the year. One has only to glance at the statistics given in the census report to understand the truth of the above propositions. The essentially rural character of India's population can be seen from the fact that out of the total population of 318942480, 286476205 or nearly 90% lives in villages. A glance at the occupational statistics would show how the population stands as to sources of living. The following are the figures :—

*** Pre-war incomes of India and other countries.**

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Income per capita.</i>
United Kingdom.	Rs. 750/-
U. S. A.	Rs. 1080/-
Germany.	Rs. 450/-
France.	Rs. 570/-
Italy.	Rs. 345/-
Canada	Rs. 600/-
Australia.	Rs. 810/-
Japan.	Rs. 90/-
India.	Rs. 36/-

Agriculture.	70.9% with 45% workers and 55% dependents.
Industries organised.	1%
Trade.	6%
Transport.	2%
Administration.	2%

The above shows that the organised industries on which so much store is laid has not so far absorbed more than 1% of the population and has not been able to fill up in the least the gap left by the general extinction of almost all the old indigenous industries. Agriculture is still the only source of living for three quarters of the population. And what is the condition of this industry which is the sole means of living for so large a portion of the population? It yields even in normal seasons a poor and precarious living. The holdings are too small and very often scattered to make cultivation profitable. The total cultivated area in British India is estimated to be near 225 million acres. This hardly leaves an acre per head to the agricultural population. The average size of a holding in the different provinces is stated to be as under:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Assam.	2.96
Bengal.	3.12
Bihar & Orissa.	3.09
Bombay.	12.15
Burma.	5.65
C. P. & Behar.	8.48
Madras.	4.91
N. W. F. Provinces.	11.22
Punjab.	9.18
U. P.	2.51

Even the above figures, small as they are, do not give quite the idea of the smallness of the holdings. For in certain areas as in the thickly populated parts of Behar the tenant holdings are stated to average less than half an acre. It is on such impoverished holdings that 72% of the population has to subsist. It is clear that such holdings cannot possibly engage the cultivator all through the year.

“The cultivator “says Mr. Thompson, the Census Commissioner for Bengal “works fairly hard when he ploughs his land and puts down his crops and again when he harvests them but for most of the year he has little or nothing to do”. Mr. Edye, writing of U. P., says “agriculture of this kind involves very hard work for certain short periods and almost complete inactivity for the rest of the year”. As regards C. P., Mr. Houghton states that when once the Kharif crop is raised at the end of the rains “there is scarcity of employment until shortly before the break of the next monsoon”. The work done by the average cultivator in the Punjab, says Mr. Calvert, does not represent more than 150 days full labour for 12 months.

This state of affairs points to one important cause of the poverty of the agriculturist—the want of employment for half the year. The remedy therefore must be the provision of one or more supplementary occupations to fill the idle hours. It is necessary to remember that the cultivator cannot be expected to go in search of work but on the other hand the work should be brought to his own doors; and the occupation suggested should be one that is immediately practicable and which, while it will not stand in the way of his taking up to more profitable occupations if any,

can always be resorted to in case of seasonal unemployment and will be available in his own home to every member of his family. Taking all these considerations into account there is no industry that can answer the tests like spinning or can promise results of equal magnitude in the near future. The advantages of spinning over any other industry from this point of view which render it preeminently suitable as a remedy for India's present economic distress' have been summarised as under in 'Young India' October 1st 1926:—

"1. It is immediately practicable, because

- (a) It does not require any capital or costly implements to put it into operation. Both the raw material and the implements for working it can be cheaply and locally obtained.
 - (b) It does not require any higher degree of skill or intelligence than the ignorant and poverty-stricken masses of India possess.
 - (c) It requires so little exertion that even little children and old men can practice it and so contribute their mite to the family fund.
 - (d) It does not require the ground to be prepared for its introduction afresh as the spinning tradition is still alive among the people.
2. It is universal and permanent, as next to food yarn alone can be sure of always commanding an unlimited and ready market at the very doorsteps of the worker, and thus ensures a steady regular income to the impoverished agriculturist.
 3. It is independent of monsoon conditions and so can be carried on even during famine times.

4. It is not opposed to the religious or social susceptibilities of the people.
5. It provides a most perfect ready means of fighting famine,
6. It carries work to the very cottage of the peasant and thus prevents the disintegration of the family under economic distress.
7. It alone can restore some of the benefits of the village communities of India now well-nigh ruined.
8. It is the backbone as much of the hand-weaver as of the agriculturist, as it alone can provide a permanent and stable basis for the hand-loom industry which at present is supporting from 8 to 10 million people and supplies about one-third of the clothing requirements of India.
9. Its revival would give a fillip to a host of cognate and allied village occupations and thus rescue the villages from the state of decay into which they have fallen.
10. It alone effectively solves the problem of unemployment, not only the partial unemployment of the agriculturist, but of the educated youth aimlessly wandering in search of occupation. The very magnitude of the task requires the marshalling of all the intellectual forces of the country to guide and direct the movement."

But it is said all the above advantages may be there, still spinning yields a miserable pittance and is therefore little better than economic waste. In making this objection it is forgotten that it is not put forward as a principal occupation to any-body; and even if we take the earning from spinning at one anna per

day, it may well be considered whether Rs. 24/- per year is an inappreciable addition to the average income which is estimated to be not much above Rs. 50/- per annum.

But there is no need for argument in this connection. The experience of the last few years gives the best answer to this sort of objection. The village folk who took to spinning during these years have not deserted it for any more profitable supplementary occupation, because of the sole and simple reason that there was none such at hand for them; and it is only want of capacity to visualise the extent of the poverty that has overtaken this country that can put forward the objection that it is not remunerative enough; and to all such a visit to any one of the principal centres of khadi production will be an effective eye-opener.

But it is asked, all that is stated above may be true, still can handspinning stand the competition of the mills. It is true that at present the cost of khadi is 50 to 100% more than that of mill cloth of the same quality. But it is necessary to remember that the cost of production of the handspun cloth has gone down to a large extent since the earlier years and that there are still large economies to be effected. The activities have still further to be decentralised. The spinner has to be taught the need and the profit of stocking his or her own cotton for spinning. The wages both for spinning and weaving have to be standardised. The industry has altogether to be taken to the stage which it once occupied in our national life and become a local industry universal throughout the country, the product both of the charkha and the loom finding its market at the locality and in the neighbourhood. With improvement in

the quality of the yarn produced, with general increase in the output both of the charkha and the loom and with the growth in the volume of production there are bound to be large economies effected which will enable a more favourable comparison of khadi prices with those of mill cloth. But it may be that even with all these the cost of khadi to the consumer will not be cheaper than that of mill cloth, unless the consumer happens to be also his own spinner. But no one need grudge the small excess that he will have to pay for khadi if note is taken of the beneficial results to the community at large. While the individual consumer may be gaining a little by purchasing mill cloth in preference to khadi the nation may be losing in a number of ways as for instance the cost of machinery etc., which we have to import from foreign countries. If again we remember that our object is to find some stable supplementary occupation for the millions of agriculturists spread all over the country, that the existing mills with their investment of crores have not found work for more than 400,000 labourers, it is easy to see that the mills cannot serve the object in view. Above all it should be noted that every two annas earned by the village labourer in his home is so much that has to that extent purified and strengthened our village organisation while every two annas earned at the factory has to that extent undermined the health and not merely the health but the morals of our rural population. If one takes all these into consideration, one need not grudge the few annas that he may have to pay more for khadi.

Dr. Harold Mann is said to have declared at a recent interview* that the empty stomach was the greatest

* Times of India, 22nd October 1927.

obstacle to progress in India; no country could ever hope to be prosperous if the majority of its population were idle for six months of the year, and no matter in what other way Mr. Gandhi had gone astray, he had penetrated into the secret of the poverty of India when he advocated the spinning wheel, no matter if it did produce only a few annas a day. In the following pages an attempt is made to give some idea of the efforts made to introduce the spinning-wheel and fill or half-fill the empty stomachs in several parts of Hindustan. Although the information given is rather indicative of the general features of the activities that are going on than a full description of them, it is hoped that it will give some idea of the ramifications of khadi activity in the country. For detailed information specially regarding prices etc., enquiries must be addressed to the head-quarters of the organisation concerned.



KHADI GUIDE

All India Spinners' Association.

The first introduction of the Charkha and hand-spinning in the national programme was at the special session of the Congress in 1920 when hand-spinning and the wearing of khadi i. e., hand-spun hand-woven cloth were prescribed as "measures of discipline and self-sacrifice for every man, woman and child." At the Nagpur Congress the resolution was reiterated and in the following March the All India Congress Committee at Bezwada called upon the nation to get ready 20 lakhs of working charkhas. Khadi was worked from that date by the different Congress Committees as part of their own programme of work. In 1922 an All India Khadi Department was created by the A.I.C.C., for supervising the work but the actual work itself was being carried on by the several provincial and subordinate Congress committees till December 1923 when the Congress at Cocanada started the All India Khadi Board to supervise and control all the khadi work in the country in co-operation with Provincial Khadi Boards to be established by the several Provincial Congress Committees. This organisation lasted till September 1925 when the All India Spinners' Association was started by Mahatma Gandhi.

The Association was started in September 1925 at Patna as a result of the need felt for an expert organisation, unaffected by politics, for the development of hand-spinning and khadi. The All India Congress Committee which met at Patna at the same time passed a resolution transferring to the Association all the Congress investments in Khadi including the assets of the

All India Khadi Board and the Provincial Khadi Boards that had come into existence as a result of the Cocomada Congress decision. The following constitution for the Association was adopted at Patna :—

“ 1. Whereas the time has arrived for the establishment of an expert organisation for the development of handspinning and khaddar, and whereas experience has shown that such development is not possible without a permanent organisation, unaffected and uncontrolled by politics, political changes or political bodies, an organisation called the All India Spinners' Association is hereby established with the consent of the All India Congress Committee, as an integral part of the Congress organisation, but with independent existence and powers.

2. The said Association shall consist of members and associates and donors hereinafter defined and shall have an Executive Council consisting of the following persons who shall hold office for five years :—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Mahatma Gandhi | 6. Syt. Jannalal Bajaj, <i>Treasurer.</i> | |
| 2. Maulana Shaukat Ali. | 7. Syt. Shuaib Qureshi | } <i>Secretaries.</i> |
| 3. Syt. Rajendra Prasad. | 8. Syt. Sankarlal G. Banker. | |
| 4. Syt. Satish Chandra DasGupta. | 9. Syt. Jawaharlal Nehru. | |
| 5. Syt. Maganlal K. Gaudhi. | | |

Powers of the Council.

3. The Council shall take over all the funds and assets belonging to the All India Khaddar Board and all Provincial Khaddar Boards with full powers to administer these and other funds and shall discharge their existing financial obligations.

4. The Council shall have the right to raise loans, to collect subscriptions, to hold immoveable property, to invest funds under proper security, to give and take

mortgages for the furtherance of handspinning and khaddar, to give financial assistance to khaddar organisations by way of loans, gifts or bounties, to help or establish schools or institutions where handspinning is taught, to help or open khaddar stores, to establish a Khaddar Service, to act as agency on behalf of the Congress to receive self-spun yarn as subscription to the Congress and to issue certificates, and to do all the things that may be considered necessary for the furtherance of its objects, with power to make regulations for the conduct of affairs of the Association or the Council and to make such amendments in them, as also in the present constitution, as may be considered necessary from time to time.

5. Vacancies in the existing Council by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining members.

6. The Council shall have the right to add to its numbers, which shall not exceed 12 at any time, and four members shall form the quorum for a meeting of the Council.

7. All decisions shall be taken by majority of votes.

8. The council shall keep an accurate account of all subscriptions, donations and fees, whether in cash or kind, and of expenditure. The books shall be open to public inspection and shall be audited by competent auditors every three months.

9. The central office of the Association shall be at the Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, and those who are desirous of becoming members of the Congress shall send their yarn subscriptions to the central office with particulars in the following form :—

To

The Secretary

All India Spinners' Association

Sabarmati

Sir,

I enclose herewith.....yards of yarnin weight spun by me, being my subscription to the National Congress.

I ^{am} wish to become a member of the.....*Congress Committee,

My age is ... My occupation is.....My address is.....

Signature.....(Please sign legibly and if a woman state whether married or unmarried)

Date.....

10. Upon receipt of the subscription the secretary shall examine the quantity and quality of yarn and, if found satisfactory, shall send to the Congress Committee concerned a certificate in the following form:—

This is to certify that.....of.....has sent to the A. I. S. A.yards of yarn being subscription for membership of the Congress for the year.....in.....Congress Committee of.....P. C. C.”

A duplicate of the certificate with signature of the secretary shall be sent to the sender of the yarn.

11. The central office shall keep a separate ledger containing a list with full particulars of all yarn received by the A. I. S. A. for membership of the Congress.

Members.

12. There shall be two classes of members of the Association—A and B.

- (i) The A class shall consist of persons above eighteen years of age and habitually wearing khaddar, who deposit regularly from month to month

* Give name of Committee

with the treasurer or any agency duly appointed thereto by the Council 1000 yards of self-spun yarn well-twisted and uniform.

(ii) The B class shall consist of persons above eighteen years of age habitually wearing khaddar, who pay an annual subscription of 2000 yards of self-spun yarn well twisted and uniform.

13. Any yarn paid to the Association for membership of the National Congress shall be considered part of the subscription to the Association.

Rights and duties Of Members

14. The duty of every member, both A and B classes, shall be to carry on propaganda for handspinning and khaddar.

15. The members shall have the right to elect from among members of the A class the Executive Council after the expiry by efflux of time of the present Council. The members present at a meeting duly convened may by a three-fourths majority change the constitution of the Association after expiry of five years from the date hereof.

16. When in any area fifty members have been enrolled they may elect from among the members of class A an advisory committee of five to advise the Council about matters relating to that area.

Associates.

17. Those who pay the All India Spinners' Association Rs. 12 per year in advance and habitually wear khaddar shall be considered Associate Members of the Association.

18. Any person who wears khaddar habitually and

pays in advance a consolidated amount of Rs. 500 shall become a Life Associate of the Association.

19. All Associates will be entitled to receive free of charge copies of statements, balance sheets and minutes of proceedings of the Council.

20. Every person wishing to join the Association shall apply in the following form.

To

The Secretary

All India Spinners' Association

Sabarmati

Dear Sir,

I have read the rules of the A. I. S. A. I desire to become a member of class and I forward herewith.....as my an associate subscription for.....Please enrol me as a member an associate

Yours faithfully.

Signature.....

Date..... Full Address....."

There has since been some change in the composition of the Executive Council. Pt, Jawaharlal Nehru, having had to go abroad, resigned from the Council. Sjt. Shuaib Qureshi also resigned last June. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sjt. Konda Venkatapayya, and Sjt. Laxmidas Purushotam have been added to the Council later. At present therefore the following members constitute the executive Council:—

1. Mahatma Gandhi. (President..)
2. Seth Jarnalal Bajaj. (Treasurer.)
3. Maulana Shaukat Ali.
4. Sjt Satischandra Das Gupta.

5. Babu Rajendra Prasad.
6. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar.
7. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande.
8. Sjt. Maganlal K. Gandhi.
9. Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya.
10. Sjt. Laxmidas Purushotam.
11. Sjt. Shankerlal G. Banker. (*Secretary.*)

In order to bring all khadi work in the country under the control of the central executive the Council appointed its own agents in all the provinces. The names of the agents and secretaries in the several provinces are given below:—

PROVINCE.	AGENT.	SECRETARY.
Ajmer	Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.	Sjt. B. S. Deshpande.
Andhra.	Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya.	„ Seetharamasastri.
Behar.	Babu Rajendra Prasad.	„ Laxminarayan.
Bengal.	Sjt. Satischandradas Gupta.	
Burma.	Sjt. Nanalal Kalidas.	
Karnatak.	Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande.	„ S. L. Soman.
Maharashtra.	Sjt. V. V. Dastane.	
Punjab.	Dr. Gopichand Bhargava.	„ Kishanchand Bhatia.
Tamil Nadu.		„ S. Ramanathan.
U. P.	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.	„ Sitla Sahai.
Utkal.		„ Niranjan Patnaik.

Some idea of the extent of the khadi activities in the country may be gathered from the fact that there are now 166 production centres and 245 sale bhandars run by the Association and its branches and affiliated and certified organisations. Each production centre covers a number of villages. Some are small serving only about a half a dozen villages, while at the other

end is a centre like Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu, where eight organisations are working receiving yarn from more than a hundred villages. The corrected and complete returns as to the total value of khadi produced and sold in the twelve-month from October 1926 to September 1927 are not yet available but the figures so far as can be gathered from reports received till now are as under for the different provinces:—

PROVINCE.	PRODUCTION	SALE.
Ajmer.	130989	127865
Andhra.	370292	389716
Behar.	186214	267291
Bengal.	231519	379729
Bombay.		286848
Burma.		25438
Delhi.	14641	19894
Gujerat.	52250	89490
Karnatak.	49877	80015
Maharashtra.	17265	166657
Punjab.	73519	106974
Tamil Nadu.	1045297	1045027
U. P.	98739	162037
Utkal.	52320	39750
TOTAL.	2322922	3186731

The Association has its Technical Department at the Satyagrahasram, Sabarmati. Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi is the Director of the Department. The Department's chief activities are the following:—

1. Training of students for Khadi Service in ginning, carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing, testing yarn and equipping implements. The syllabus of studies and the

rules of the Khadi Service may be obtained by application to the Department.

2. Research and improvement in implements.
3. Testing of samples of yarn and cloth.
4. Collection of A. I. S. A., and Congress membership yarn.
5. Sending demonstration parties to exhibitions.

The Department is also getting the various implements of carding, spinning, weaving etc., manufactured at the workshop of the Satyagrahashram. The list of the implements and the prices at which they are available can be seen in the appendix.

AJMER.

Agent. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj
Secretary. Sjt. B. S. Deshpande.
Head Quarters. Ajmer.

The facilities for khadi production in this province are immense. In fact hand-spinning was to some extent a living industry even before the advent of the Non-co-operation movement, hand spun yarn and even khadi being brought to open markets for sale. In spite of these facilities however little was done to promote the work before the creation of the A. I. S. A., agency in 1926. Since then the work has rapidly progressed and now the production stands at about Rs. 7400/- per month.

At present only short width khadi is being produced in this province, 18", 27", 30", and a small quantity of 40". The yarn used ranges from 7 to 13 counts. The prices vary according to width and texture and are as under :—

Quality.	Count of yarn used.	Width in inches. nearly.	Texture i. e. threads in warp & weft.	Length in yards nearly.	Price per piece un- washed.
Gadha Special.	10-13	30"	42 × 42	16 yds.	7-8-0
Gadha No. 1.	10-13	30"	42 × 42	16 "	7-8-0
Gadha No. 2.	10-13	30"	40 × 40	16 "	6-8-0
Gadha No. 3.	10-13	30"	40 × 40	16 "	6-8-0
Gadha No. 4.	10-13	30"	33 × 33	16 "	5-8-0
Double thread coating white No. 5	7-9	27"	30 × 30	10 "	4-12-0
Double thread coating white No. 6	7-9	27"	30 × 30	10 "	4-8-0
Shirting cloth Reji No. 7.	7-9	27"	33 × 33	14 "	4-8-0
Shirting cloth Reji No. 8.	7-9	27"	30 × 30	14 "	4-0-0
Shirting cloth Reji No. 9.	7-9	27"	30 × 30	10 "	3-8-0
Feta No. 10.	10-13	18"	30 × 30	8 "	1-8-0
Dhoti.	10-13	40"	35 × 35	8 "	3-8-0

The Gadha cloth shown above can be used for shirting as well as coating. Towels, napkins, coloured coating, chintz etc., are also manufactured. Details regarding the same can be had either from the Provincial office at Ajmer or from the central bhandar at Jaipur. Orders for goods have to be addressed to either of the above places.

The A. I. S. A., has six production centres and three sale centres in the province. Its total investment in the province is Rs. 53794. The centres of work are the following:—

Production

Name.	Address.	Average production per month.
1. Khadi Karyalaya.	Amarsar.	Rs. 1600/-
2. " "	Borawad.	Rs. 700/-
3. " "	Manoharpur.	Rs. 2100/-
4. Rajasthan Khadi Bhandar.	Jaipur.	Rs. 600/-
5. Khadi Karyalaya.	Basa.	Rs. 1300/-
"	Govindgarh.	Rs. 1000/-

Sale bhandars.

1. Charkha Sangh Bhandar.	Ajmer.	Rs. 450
2. " " "	Jaipur.	Rs. 5000
3. " " "	Sikar.	Rs. 350

There is no need in this province as in so many of the others for khadi organisations to stock cotton and issue it to spinners. As stated above hand-spun yarn and khadi are brought to markets for sale and what the Rajasthan Charkha Sangh has to do is mainly to

keep a vigilant check on the looms in order to ensure genuineness. The weavers themselves purchase yarn from the spinners, weave it into cloth and bring it to the market for sale as, in other parts of the country, weavers are doing in respect of mill-yarn. Altogether 333 weavers are weaving khadi in the several centres of the Charkha Sangh. From the nature of the case it is difficult to get the accurate figures as regards spinners and carders. But it is estimated that the number of spinners will come to 2600 and carders 50. The total production of khadi in the province under the auspices of the Association during the year 1926-27 is Rs. 78628/-

Besides the commercial production and sale of khadi there is another aspect of khadi work in Rajasthan that needs special mention. The idea of self-spinning and self-sufficiency in clothing has spread to a large extent in Bijolia, the centre of the Uparmal area, where Sjt. Jethalal Govindji has been working with great zeal for the last two years. In the year 1925-27 it was estimated that over 78000 yards of Khadi were produced out of self-spun yarn in the area. In the year 1926-23 there has been further progress and the estimated output is nearly one lakh of sq. yards. About half the population of the area has begun to wear khadi spun out of their own yarn. The centre may be said to be well on its way to become wholly self-sufficient in respect of its cloth requirements.

There are now 11 workers in the Ajmer Branch of the Association, including the secretary. Seven of these have taken part in the Congress and non-cooperation activities during the year 1921 and the years following. The hawking and propaganda department of the activities of

of the Branch are in charge of Sjt. Haribhau Upadhyay, some-time editor of the "Hindi Navjeevan".

The chief workers have started an Achut Sahayak Mandal with the help of funds supplied by Seth Jamalal Bajaj. This Mandal is conducting three schools for the 'Untouchable' class, where over a hundred boys are being taught. They are also distributing medicines free and financing the digging of wells.

ANDHRA.

Agent.	Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya.
Secretary.	„ G. Seetharamasastrri.
Head-quarters.	Guntur.

Andhra was the first province to take enthusiastically to the khadi movement in 1921 and during that year and for a considerable part of 1922 was the one main source of khadi supply to other parts of India. As a result of the great demand for khadi from all parts of the country there sprang up quite a large number of khadi organisations all over the province. At present besides the A. I. S. A. branch there are nearly 30 important organisations in the field.

Andhra, as is well-known, produces almost every variety and quality of khadi. Production is now going on mainly in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagpatam, East and West Godavari, East Krishna, Guntur and Nellore. Most of the work is done by independent institutions subject to inspection and supervision by the provincial agency of the A. I. S. A. The provincial agency carries on direct production mainly only in three centres: Tuni in E. Godavari, Kailasapatnam in Vizagpatam and Viranna Kanupur in Nellore. Of these Tuni is the biggest. It uses hand-ginned Cocanada red cotton and gets yarn spun of 8 to 14 counts. All varieties of plain and dyed khadi are produced. Widths upto 60" are woven. The texture is good and prices are moderate. Viranna Kanupur gets yarn spun of 20 to 25 counts out of kanigiri red cotton and produces mainly dhoties, uttarecyams and shirtings.

Of the independent centres the fine yarn regions in Ganjam and Vizagpatam are the most noteworthy.

The finest khadi now available comes from this region. Fine spinning had never died out in this region. The whole process is elaborate. Carefully selected cotton is used, chiefly of the variety known locally as Kondapatti. The seeds are removed with hand and carding is done delicately with care so as not to affect the fibres. The methods of carding and slivering are very much the same as were employed by the Dacca muslin weavers of old. The output naturally per unit of time is comparatively little. Owing to these and other causes the prices are fairly high. It is also to be noted that the exporting organisations are chiefly middlemen whose commission also tends to increase the price. There is very great demand for this khadi from all parts of the country, and in order therefore to ensure genuineness there are two supervisors appointed by the A. I. S. A. to inspect and certify each piece of cloth on the loom itself. The fine khadi produced in this area is of 2 varieties: that made of very fine pattusali yarn which goes up to 120 counts, the other of the comparatively less fine velama yarn going up to 60 counts.

Khadi of 20 to 25 counts is available in parts of E. Krishna and Guntur. The other centres produce the usual quality viz. cloth of 10 to 12 counts yarn.

The A. I. S. A. investment in this province is Rs. 160,000/-. There are three centres of production run departmentally and 11 sale depots. As noted above there is a considerable number of independent organisations.

The activities of the production centres run directly by the Andhra Branch support 2373 spinners, 255 weavers and 26 carders. The workers under the Branch number 40, most of whom have taken part in the non-cooperation movement:

A. I. S. A. Production Centres.

Name and address.	Average production per month.	Quality of yarn used and texture.	Widths and varieties woven.	Printed and dyed goods and other specialities.	Price.
1. Tuni. (E. Godavari).	1750/-	8 to 14 counts. 36 to 46 threads per inch.	All Widths 18"-60". All varieties including dhoties, towels, sarees shirting, plain, and striped, coating etc.	Shawls, Chintz, Sarees etc.	18" 0-4-0 27" 0-5-0 36" 0-6-0 45" 0-8-0 50" 0-9-0 54" 0-10-0 60" 0-11-0 Coating single thread 0-7-0 to 0-10-0 double thread 0-10-6 to 0-14-0
2. Mangaluru (Nellore.)	---	20 to 25 counts 46 to 50 threads per inch.	45" to 54" Dhoties Uttareeyms, Shirtings.	Nil	45" 0-9-0 50" 0-10-0 54" 0-12-0

3. Pattusali Khadi Bontalakoduru Vastralayam (Ganjam Dst)	600/-	<p style="text-align: center;">Pattusali</p> 50" 120 counts 30 punjams 2-6-6 per yd. 50" 100 " 26 " 1-11-0 " " 80 " 23 " 1-9-6 " <p style="text-align: center;">Velama.</p> 54" 23 " 1-5-6 45" 18 " 1-1-0		
4. Khadi Ashram "	1800/-	Velama 50" 20-21 punjams 1-3-0 to 1-3-6 per yd. Pattusali " 22-23 punjams 1-9-0 to 1-9-6 " Superior 30-32 punjams quality " 2-6-6 to 2-12-0 " Velama coating 3-0-0 to 3-4-0		
5. Khadi Wvg. Association. "	730/-	50" Khadi about 40 counts 1-4-0 per yd " " 100 " 2-15-0 per yd		
6. Khaddar Parisramalayam.	Meliapatti (Ganjam)	600/-	Towels, Dhoties, Shirtings etc.	Velama cloth 50" plain 1-3-0 to 1-8-0 Pattusali " plain 1-12-0 to 2-8-0

7. Pattusali Wvg. Association Bontalakoduru 900/-
 (Ganjam Dist)

Pattusali Cloth plain	per yd
54" 24-25 punjams	1-11-0
50" 22-23 "	1-9-0
36" 16 "	1-4-6
Velama Plain	
54" 22 to 23 punjams	1-5-6
50" 20 "	1-2-9
36" 13 to 14 "	0-13-6

Extra charge for silk or lace border.

8. Andhra Pattusali Khadi Weaving Assn. Ponduru 800/-
 (Vizag) Coatings
 Dhotis, Plain
 pieces etc.
 Fancy borders
 with silk and
 lace.

9. Sripurm Pattusali Khaddar bhandar Sripuram 1300/-
 (Vizag Dst.)

10 Karra Cheena Malla and Sons. Bhirsingpuram
 (Ganjam Dist)

Other Producers.

Name	Address	Production per month
Ramakrishna Khadi Ashram (Sistla Bros.) Khaddar Nilayam.	Guntur	3000/-
Srirama Khaddar Nilayam.	Polamur (W. Godavari)	100/-
Deshabhandu Chittaranjan Parisramalayam.	Vungatur "	250/-
Mohandas Khaddar Parisramalayam.	Tanuku "	200/-
Ramaraju Khaddar Karkhana.	Ellore. "	400/-
Ch. Satyanarayana Dharvji Garu.	Bhimavaram "	200/-
Co-operative Khaddar Nilayam.	Narasapur.	
Sarada Khaddar Nilayam.	Bhimavaram "	350/-
T. Ramakrishnayya.	Devarapalli "	50/-
Chittaranjan Das Khaddar Nilayam.	Anakapalli (Vizag Dst.)	750/-
Mahatama Gandhi Khaddar Vastralayam.	Etiokoppaka "	
Mahatma Gandhi Khaddar Nilayam.	Tikali (Ganjam Dst.)	1370/-
Bajaj Khaddar Nilayam.	Sitanagaram, (E. Godavari)	800/-
Tilak Jateeya Neta Parisramalayam.	Ramchandrapuram. "	
Gandhi Neta Parisramalayam.	Kavutaram (E. Krishna Dist)	
Nageswararao Khaddar Parisramalayam.	Puritagadda "	400/-
Ahobalarao Khaddar Industrials.	Ghantasala "	200/-
Nalam Mattapalli.	Masulipatam "	500/-
	Rentachintala, Palnad (Guntur Dst.)	
Satyagrahashram.	Pallipad (Nellore Dst.)	200/-

11

Retail Sale Centres.

All production centres have retail sales. There are besides sale bhandars at the following places.

A. I. S. A.

Centre.	Sale per month.
Berhampore. (Ganjam Dst.)	600/-
Vizagpatam.	1000/-
Cocoanada.	750/-
Nidadavole.	600/-
Bezaada.	1500/-
Masulipatam.	1000/-
Guntur.	4000/-
Nellore.	1250/-
Tirupati.	870/-
Madras.	1000/-
Rajahmundry.	200/-
Repalle.	450/-

INDEPENDENT.

Khadi Pratistapanam, Tuni.	450/-
Swadeshi Co-operative Store, Anathavaram.	
Lajpat Khaddar Store, Nellore.	
Dixitulu Khaddar Store, Vijianagaram.	
Khaddar Vastralayam, Narayanasaram,	750/-

ASSAM

There is no agent or secretary appointed on behalf of the A. I. S. A. for this province. Sjt. N. C. Bardoloi is in charge of whatever work is at present going on.

Assam is the province of the family loom. Here, therefore the processes of carding, spinning and weaving are known to practically every house-hold. But it is largely in Assam silk that the house-holds are now working. It will not be difficult however to turn them from silk to cotton. There is still prevalent in some parts of the province what is known as the Adhi system according to which a family takes kapas, gins, cards spins and weaves the same returning half the weight of the cloth woven to the person who issued the cotton retaining the other half for wages. In spite of facilities however the work in this province could only be recently taken in hand and it cannot be said that even yet the work has passed the early stages. The A. I. S. A. direct investment in this province is Rs. 1604. In addition a loan of Rs. 6000/- has been advanced to Sjt. N. C. Bardoloi. The work is carried on with the total of the above amounts as capital and Sjt. Bardoloi is in charge of the work.

The work as stated above is only just begun. But the fact that a good part of the khadi required for the Gauhati Congress was supplied by the province itself, it may be said that if only efficient organisation and workers are available there is every chance of turning out large work in the future.

BEHAR.

Agent. Babu Rajendra Prasad.
 Secretary. Sjt. Laxminarayan.
 Head-quarters. Muzaffarpore.

This province has immense facilities for khadi production. The work now going on, although by no means inconsiderable, bears no comparison to the possibilities that await development. Till lately two organisations were doing khadi work in the province. One was the Behar Branch of the Association and the other was the Gandhi Kutir which was largely aided by the Association and conducted by a group of workers under the guidance of Sjt. Raminode Sinha. Recently the Gandhi Kutir work also has been taken over by the Behar Branch of the A. I. S. A., and except for the comparatively small work that still is being carried on personally by Sjt. Raminode Sinha, the main work in this province is now being done by the Association.

The Behar Branch has now eleven production centres and fourteen sale depots. The figures of production and sale in 1926-27 for Behar were 184347 and 267302 respectively. The A. I. S. A. investment in this province is Rs. 323800/-

Behar produces a number of varieties of plain as well as printed and dyed goods. The largest quantity of yarn produced is from 8 to 12 counts but there is also yarn of 15 to 30 counts. The variety of cotton used is Bengal cotton. The texture is usually 28 to 32 threads per inch both ways. Widths up to 68" are woven. The varieties of goods generally available are plain khadi, dhoties and sarees of different sizes, shirting plain and striped, twill, double thread, coatings of different designs

towels, napkins, bed-sheets etc. All these are available both in the rough variety made of 8 to 12 counts of yarn and in the fine made out of 15 to 30 counts yarn. Of printed goods sarees, chintz, shawls, quilts, blouse pieces etc are available. Goods also are embroidered with coloured cotton or Tasar yarn or Assam muga silk yarn.

The prices are as under :—

36" Khadi coarse	0-6-0	per yard.
" fine	0-12-0	"
44" coarse	0-7-0	"
" fine	0-13-0	"
56" Double thread plain coarse	0-8-0	"
" fine	0-14-0	"
Handkerchiefs plain or printed	0-1-0 to 0-3-0	each.

Dyed goods are also available. The usual dyes used are brown, khaki and black.

Besides the usual white cotton variety, there is another variety of fine khadi produced. This is made out of a special variety of cotton known as Kokti which has a natural yellow colour. Yarn of 30 to 40 counts is spun out of this cotton and closely woven. Pieces with 80 threads per inch both ways are produced. The varieties available in Kokti are plain pieces, coarse and fine, double thread, coarse and fine, and sarees and handkerchiefs. The prices are as under :—

35" Kokti fine,	1-2-0 to 3-8-0	per yard according to quality and texture.
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Kokti Handkerchiefs. 0-4-0 to 0-7-0 each.

Detailed information about prices can be had on application.

All the Khadi produced at the different centres are received at the Muzaffarpore central depot where the prices are fixed and printing, washing etc., done. Orders for khadi therefore have to be addressed to the Provincial Khadi Depot, Muzaffarpore.

Terms on which goods are sent outside the province:—

1. Commission of 5% is given to bonafide dealers of pure khaddar certified as such by the A.I.S.A.
2. 25% of the value of the goods ordered is to be sent in advance and the balance will be realised by V. P. P.

Sample books are available at 0-6-0 a copy.

The production is at the highest from June to November and sales from November to June.

There are 86 workers in the Behar Branch of the A. I. S. A. 13 of these are non-cooperators who left their service or education in pursuance of non-cooperation and have been doing congress work of one sort or another in the years following 1921. 3 of the rest are members of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, whose services have been lent to the Association.

Production Centres.

Centre.	Average Production per month.
A. I. S. A.	
Darbhanga.	Rs. 400
Pandaul.	Rs. 5400
Goraul.	Rs. 1100

Pier.	Rs. 890
Hajipur.	Rs. 550
Madhubani.	Rs. 4300
Mairwa.	Rs. 560
Pupri.	Rs. 330
Dhobi.	Rs. 800
Nabinagar.	Rs. 300
Jagadispur.	Rs. 30

INDEPENDENT.

Madhubani.	Rs. 2200
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Retail Sale Centres.

All the production centres have also retail sales. In addition there are the following retail sale centres :—

Name.	Address.	Average monthly Sale
A. I. S. A. Khadi,		
Bhandar.	Moradpore, Patna.	Rs. 2500
"	Chowk Bazar, Gaya.	Rs. 500
"	Aurangabad.	Rs. 280
"	Chowh Bazar, Arrah.	Rs. 1010
"	Saraiganj Muzaffarpore.	Rs. 3600
"	Gudtu Bazar, Samastipur.	Rs. 570
"	Ranchi.	Rs. 950
"	Behar Bank, Chapra.	Rs. 1100
"	Shujagang, Bhagalpur.	Rs. 1000
"	Deogarh.	Rs. 500
"	Sitamarhi.	Rs. 1400
"	Begusarai. (Monghyr Dt)	Rs. 320
"	Jamshedpur.	Rs. 320
"	Jharia.	Rs. 850
Commercial Stores.	Bettiah.	Rs. 1400

A.I.S.A. Agency

027 18
 0074 18
 000 18
 007 18
Cloth Shop,
Khadi Bhandar,
 00 18

Daltonganj.

Vishnupur. (Purnea Dist)

Gogna.

Chakradharpur.

Chowk Bazar, Monghyr.

Gopalganj, Chapra Dist.

BENGAL.

Agent.

Sjt. Satischandradas Gupta

Head Quarters.

170, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Khadi work in Bengal is carried on by independent organizations who have however received large financial aid from the Association. Bengal had no production in 1921 or 1922 and very little even in 1923. But it now stands third among the provinces in the extent both of its production and sale. The result is pre-eminently due to the efforts of the Khadi Pratisthan, whose activities are directed by Sjt. Satischandradas Gupta. There are other organisations, now working, that came later into the field. Of these the earliest as well as the most important is the Abhoy Ashram, Comilla; the Vidyashram, Sylhet and the Prabartak Sangh Chandranagore came still later. Besides the above there are two other small organisations, the Khadi Karya, Arambagh and the Khadi Kendra, Bhimpur, which are doing intensive work in their areas.

One noteworthy feature of Bengal work is that all the khadi that is produced in the province is consumed within the province itself and practically not a yard is exported.

The Khadi Pratisthan is the biggest of the Bengal organisations. It has received Rs. 1,86,000 from the Association and has its own capital of Rs. 10,7000. It has now twelve production centres and twenty-five sale depots. It produces about Rs. 10,000 per month. Its production activities support 475 weavers and about 6800 spinners. The count of yarn produced usually ranges about the average quality now generally available viz., 10 to 14 counts. There is also some quantity of yarn of higher counts produced upto 50. All widths from 28" to 54" are woven. The texture is usually 32 x 30 per inch. All varieties of cloth are manufactured including embroidered cloth, Dacca sarees, printed lace, table-cloths, etc. Dyed and printed goods of all descriptions are available. The prices are as under:—

Dhoti 8 x 44"	@ 14-0-0 per piece.
Shirting 12 yds. 36"	@ 14-9-0 "
Coating 12 yds. 29"	@ 17-8-0 "

The above prices are whole-sale cheapest rates for plain articles. Delivery free by railway goods or steamer to any station in Bengal for orders worth Rs. 100/- and over.

The Pratisthan also makes and sells charkhas, taklis and pinjans. These are available at the following rates:—

Charkha (Pratisthan.)	Rs. 2-10-0 each.
Charkha (Travelling.)	Rs. 15-0-0 "
Bardoli Pinjan.	Rs. 10-12-0 "
Takli (lead)	Rs. 10-17-6 "
" (earthen)	Rs. 10-11-0 "
Hand-gin.	Rs. 2-0-0 "

All these are stocked at all the sale centres of the Pratisthan. It also makes special magic lantern slides suitable for progaganda work and supplies lanterns and accessories for the same.

The Pratisthan also maintains a special publicity and propaganda department of its own. It has issued several useful publications, the most important of which is the Khadi Manual dealing with the managing of production and sale centres as well as the history of the cotton industry in the past.

The following are the production centres of the Pratisthan :—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Feni. | 7. Mahajenhat. |
| 2. Munshirhat. | 8. Kunderhat. |
| 3. Parshram. | 9. Malikanda. |
| 4. Durgapur. | 10. Gaygar. |
| 5. Suchia. | 11. Tazpur. |
| 6. Satkania. | 12. Dacca. |

There are besides the following sale centres:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. 170, Bowbazar St., Calcutta. | 13 Mymensing. |
| 2. 15, College Square, , | 14 Noakhali. |
| 3. Barisal. | 15 Rajshahi. |
| 4. Burdwan | 16 Tezpur. |
| 5. Chandpur. | 17 Ratanganj |
| 6. Choumahany. | 18 Madaripur. |
| 7. Dacca. | 19 Kurigram. |
| 8. Dinajpur. | 20 Raruli. |
| 9. Faridpur. | 21 Serajganj. |
| 10. Jalapaiguri. | 22 Khalispur. |
| 11. Tessore. | 23 Coyghar. |
| 12. Khulna. | 24 Banigram. |
| | 25 Gowripur. |

The Pratisthan also maintains an ashram for the training of Khadi workers at Sodepur. The ashram is run under the personal guidance and direction of Syt. Satischandradas Gupta on lines some-what similar to the Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati. Here at Sodepur is also erected the dyehouse of the Pratisthan with efficient arrangements for the dyeing and bleaching of large quantities of khadi. The dye house was opened by Mahatmaji in January 2nd 1927 and since then considerable progress has been made in this direction, so that several fine and lasting shades are now given to yarn and fabric. Chrome khaki dyeing also is being successfully conducted, the special plant requisite for the work having been installed.

The Publicity and Propaganda Department, besides issuing publications as mentioned above, organises exhibitions and propaganda tours with lantern lectures. Special lantern slides are prepared by the Pratisthan on the following subjects for propaganda :—

1. Bengal and Khadi Series containing 112 slides.
 2. The South African Satyagraha Series containing 114 slides.
 3. The Jallianwala Bagh Series containing 23 slides.
- The total number of workers serving in the different branches of the Pratisthan organisation is 160.

The Abhoy Ashram with its head quarters at Comilla is the next biggest organisation in the province. Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee is the President and Dr. P. C. Ghosh and Syk. A. P. Chowdhury are among the most prominent workers. It has nine production centres and twelve sale centres. The average production

per month is Rs. 9000 (nine thousand). The A. I. S. A., has given a loan of Rs. 54,550/-.

The centres of production are mainly situated in the Chittagong division. The cotton used is the Comilla cotton. The average quality of yarn produced is from 8 to 15 counts. Widths up to 54" are woven. The shirtings are usually of 36" width, the coatings of 32", dhoties and sarees from 44" to 52" and Chaddars of 54".

The texture is generally 34 to 36 threads per inch in warp and 30 to 32 in the weft. All varieties of cloth are manufactured, dhoties, sarees, shirtings, coatings, towels, curtain cloths etc. Dyeing and printing work is carried on in the Ashram's dye house. Both yarn and khadi are dyed in 25 different shades of fast colour. Embroidered cloths are also available. These are a speciality of Dacca.

The following are the prices of the principal varieties of bleached khadi:—

Dhotis 4yds × 44"		Rs. 1-12-0 to
		" 2-2-0 each.
Sarees, 5yds × 46"		" 2-5-0 to
		" 2-11-0 "
Plain shirting 12 yds. 36"		" 4-14-0 to
		" 6-0-0 "
plain Coating 12 " × 24"		" 6-12-0 to
		" 7-8-0 "
Drill coating. 13 " × 32"		" 9-4-0 to
		" 10-0-0 "
Double thread Chaddar, 3 " × 54"		" 2-14-0 to
		" 3-10-0 "
Bed covers. 2½ yds. × 54"		" 3-12-0 to
		" 6-8-0 "
Towels. (Honey-comb.) 1yd. × 20"		" 0-12-0 each.

The above prices are subject to a wholesale commission of $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ for orders of Rs. 100 worth and more.

The central depot is at Comilla to which all orders have to be addressed. This depot also supplies charkhas at a price ranging from 2-4-0 to 2-8-0. Guts for carding bows are also available at nine pies to one anna per yard.

The following are the production centres of the Abhoy Ashram :—

1 Comilla	5 Barkamta
2 Feni	6 Mithachara
3 Munshirhat	7 Dacca
4 Lemua	8 Chouddagram
	9 Chagrabandha

The Ashram has besides the following sale centres:—

1 Comilla Town nepot.	7 Krishnagar.
2 Calcutta.	8 Palong.
3 Bhawanipur, Calcutta.	9 Madaripur.
4 Faridpur.	10 Bankura.
5 Midnapur.	11 Muradnagar.
6 Berhampore.	12 Narayanganj

The production activities of the Abhoy Ashram supply work to 250 weavers. The yarn being generally purchased at bazars and through middle-men, it is difficult to get the exact number of spinners. The spinners are generally Mussulman women.

In addition to khadi work the Ashram is also carrying on the following other activities for the benefit of the villagers in some of the villages:—

1. Opening and maintaining primary schools for boys and girls.
2. Starting libraries and reading rooms.
3. Dispensaries and Seva Samiti.
4. Magic lantern lectures.

The Vidyashram at Sylhet and The Prabartak Sangh, Chandranagore have only recently started work on a large scale. The A. I. S. A., has advanced Rs. 14,000 to the Vidyashram and Rs. 18000 to the Prabartak Sangh as loan. Each of these organisations is conducted by a small group of devoted and earnest workers.

The Vidyashram's activities are directed by Syt. Dharendra Nath Das Gupta with the assistance of 17 workers. Its activities supply work to 40 weavers and about 500 spinners. Not all these are regular spinners, only about 195 of them being so. Widths upto 60" are woven. The texture is 30 threads per inch in warp and 30 to 38 in weft. The usual varieties of goods are produced. Dyed goods are also available. Single or double coloured printed goods can also be had. Some embroidery work is also done. Prices are as under :—

Dhoties.	10×45"	2—7—0	each
Sarees. (with 3" border).		3—9—0	"
Shirting plain	33"	0—8—0	per yard.
" Striped	"	0—8—6	"
" Coloured	"	0—11—0	"
Coating plain single thread	36"	0—9—0	"
" double thread	29"	0—10—0	"
Chaddar 6×54" double plain		3—2—0	each
" " single	"	2—3—0	"
" " Double twill.		4—0—0	"

For the bleached goods 0-1-6 per yard is charged extra, for dyed goods two to four annas. The Vidyashram has sale bhandars at Sylhet, Kulaura and Beani Bazar, all in Sylhet district. The average production per month is over Rs. 1000 and average sales Rs. 900.

The Prabartak Sangh of Sjt. Motilal Ray has its head-quarters at Chandranagore. Syt. Ray is assisted in this work by 8 other workers. The production activities support 110 weavers and about 750 spinners. It has two production centres at Kutbudia and Tetaiya and three sale centres at Mymensingh, Calcutta and Chittagong. Widths upto 58" are woven. The yarn used is usually of 8 to 15 counts. The prices are as under :—

Kutbudia.

Shirting plain 12 yds, × 36"	4-12-0 to 5-8-0	per piece.
" striped.	5-0-0 to 5-12-0	per piece.
Shirting coloured 12 yds. 36"	6-4-0 to 7-0-0	per piece.
Sarees plain. 10 × 45"	5-8-0 to 6-4-0	per pair.
Dhoties. 9 × 45"	4-4-0 to 4-12-0	per piece.
Double thread coating 12 yds. × 36"	6-4-0 to 6-12-0	per piece.
Coloured coating 12 × 28"	8-12-0 to 9-8-0	
Designed coating " "	7-0-0 to 8-0-0	

Tetaiya.

Shirting 12 yds. × 36"	3-4-0	per piece.
Single thread coating 12 × 34"	6-0-0	"
Muga border chaddars 6 × 54"	5-4-0	"
Plain chaddars 6 × 54"	4-0-0	"
Dhoties 10 × 44" to 48"	4-12-0	pair.
Double thread coatings 12 × 31"	6-8-0	per piece.

Chaddars can be printed @ 0-8-0 to 0-12-0 per piece extra. The Prabartak Sangh on an average produces Rs. 1300 and sells Rs. 1600 per month.

The two other small organisations at Arambagh and Bhimpore are, as stated above, carrying on intensive work in their particular areas. The output of khadi at Aramgagh is nearly Rs. 4000 worth per year. This organisation, like the other Bengal organisations, is carry-on proganda with a view to imparting political education to the villagers and has also organised other social service activities like medical relief etc. They have also organised takli spinning at the Deodando Jatiya Pathasala with great success.

The work at Bhimpur was only started last year by Syt. B. N. Sen and the Association has given him a loan of Rs. 500 for the work. Sjt. Sen expects to achieve very good results in the near future.

BOMBAY.

In Bombay the Association has no provincial Agency. The Association however maintains a bhandar of its own, which is under the management of Sjt. V. V. Jerajani. This bhandar deals in all hand-spun and hand-woven material produced in all parts of India. Stocking goods of all varieties and qualities from the thickest khadi to the finest Andhra muslin of 120 counts, the bhandar serves as a permanent khadi exhibition. All varieties are kept in stock including chintz, towels, shirting, coating of various sorts, blankets, bed-sheets, carpets, sarees, printed and embroidered cloths, handbags, hold-all, quilts, water-proof etc. The bhandar is also keeping khadi fit for use in hospitals such as mattress cover, surgeons' shoes and leggings, overalls, glass cloth, diapers, spunch cloth, roller towel etc.

The main bhandar is at the Princess street. It has also a branch depot at 14 Dadi Seth Agyare Lane, Kalbadevi Road. Price list can be had from the bhandar. The monthly sale of the A. I. S. A., bhandar at its two branches together averages about Rs. 24000.

Besides this bhandar, the Rashtreeya Stree Sabha in Bombay deserves mention. The Sabha is importing fine khadi goods chiefly from Andhra and gets lace or embroidery work done in them to meet the demand for fancy fabrics. The soul of this organisation is Smt. Mithiben Petit.



BURMA.

Agent. Sjt. Nanalal Kalidas.
Head Quarters. 24, Merchants Street, Rangoon.

In this province the A. I. S. A., maintains only a bhandar at Rangoon. It has a capital of Rs. 23374 and has a monthly sale of about Rs. 2100.



DELHI.

There are good facilities for khadi production in the districts round Delhi. But as yet for want of suitable agencies the work has not much developed. There is a production centre at Hapur conducted by Sjt. Chitranjilal Pyarela who has been aided by the Association with a loan of Rs. 2000. He is producing about 13000

worth of khadi per month. The yarn produced ranges from 6 to 15 counts. The texture is usually 35 threads per inch of warp and weft. The prices of the chief varieties manufactured are as under :—

Dhotis, 10 × 44"	4—8—0 per pair.
Khadi, 10 yards 48"	5—4—0 per piece.
" 12 " 36"	0—7—0 per yard.
Chaddar 3 yds. 54"	2—14—0 each.

There is a sale bhandar at Chandni Chowk, Delhi run independently by Lala Bishamber Dayal doing some small work. Its sales amount to Rs. 250 per month on an average.

Recently another sale bhandar has been opened at Chandni Chowk by the Gandhi Ashram of Akbarpur.

GUJARAT.

This province is doing work independently of the Association under its own Pracharak Mandal with headquarters at Bardoli. The work in the province is now run on some-what different lines from those of other provinces. In the early years of the movement attempt was made towards commercial production of khadi as in the other provinces and it is a noteworthy fact that the whole of the khadi requirements of the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921 was met by khadi produced in Kathiawar. But the conditions of the Gujarat province being some-what different from those of other provinces, the province as a whole being less subject to famines than other provinces, it was found that the

khadi activities in this province can be more usefully directed towards propaganda for spinning for one's own use and the providing of facilities for getting the yarn of such self-spinners woven. It is with this purpose that the main activities in Gujarat are now being run. Sjt. Laxmidas Purushotam is the chief director of all khadi activities in Gujarat proper.

To achieve the object in view propaganda is being carried on and a number of self-spinning centres have been organised. Bardoli which is the head quarters of the Pracharak Mandal is itself one of the most important of such centres. The centres receive yarn from the spinners and get the same woven for them. The Mandal has also provided a bounty of the whole of the weaving charges for the benefit of the self-spinners who wish to get their yarn woven for their use.

At Bardoli arrangements are also made to train and instruct workers in all the processes of ginning, carding spinning, weaving etc.

The most important of the self-spinning centres in Gujarat proper is Vedchi in the Bardoli taluk. The report for 1925-26 of the work of the Khadi Ashram at the centre mentions that 6905 sq. yards of Khadi were woven during the year out of self-spinners' yarn. The number of spinners was 504. But Vedchi does not stand alone. There are also other centres of such work. The total output from self-spinners' yarn in Gujarat proper in the year 1925-26 amounted to 52321 sq. yards, the number of spinners being 1686.

There are similar centres in Kathiawar also; Amreli and Panch Talvada being the most important. Very

few of the self-spinners in this area took advantage of the bounty provided by the Gujarat Pracharak Mandal but the results were equally note-worthy, Panch Talvada producing as much as 53620 yards.

Besides the self-spinning activity noted above there is also some quantity of ordinary commercial production on a small scale in Kathlul and other centres in Gujarat, on a comparatively larger scale in Kathiwar, where the chief centre of work is Amreli.

The work in Kathiwar is conducted by the Kathiwar Khadi Karyalay with which the most prominent workers connected are Syt. Jaisukhlal Mehta and Syt. Ramdas Gandhi. This year the spinning activity has somewhat decreased owing to favourable monsoon. At present the khadi activities at Amreli provide work for 8 carders, 240 spinners, 119 weavers. The carders' income ranges between Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 per month, that of the spinners between Re. 1-8-0 and Rs. 5-0-0 and weavers between Rs. 10-0-0 and Rs. 15-0-0. The yarn produced is from 4 to 10 counts. The widths woven are 18", 20", 24" and 27". The varieties manufactured are towels, napkins, single thread khadi, carpets, asans, pats.

Prices are as under:—

27" Single thread khadi.	0-7-6 per yard.
„ Double thread.	0-9-0 „
Turban 20" bleached.	0-5-0 „
Asans. 20" x 20".	0-14-0 each.
Napkins. 20" x 20".	0-4-0 „

Sale depots are maintained by independent parties at Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhavnagar, Palanpur and Broach.

The Gujarat Pracharak Mandal, Bardoli, manufactures and supplies charkhas, handgins, taklis, carding bows etc.

PRODUCTION CENTRES.

Name & address.	Widths & varieties woven.	Prices.
1. Gujarat Khadi Pracharak Mandal, Bardoli.	Only cloth for spinners use is woven.	
2. Khadi Ashram, Madhi.	Widths from 30" to 50" coatings, shirtings, sarees, and dhoti.	Coating and shirting from 0-7-0 to 0-9-0 per yd. Sarees and dhoti, from 0-11-0 to 1-2-0 per yard.
3. Khadi Karyalaya, Kathlol.	Double threads and four threads cloths napkins, towels, shirting etc.	Single thread 50" 0-11-0 per yd. Shirting 27". 0-7-3 per yard. Towels, 0-11-0 each.
4. Khadi Karyalay, Badhran.	Coating, shirtings, dhoti and sarees.	Coating and shirting 35" from 0-9-0 to 0-11-0 per yard. Sarees and dhoti from 0-12-0 to 1-4-0 per yard.

5. Khadi Karya-
laya, Nadiad. Shirtings, dhoti
etc. Shirting 0-8-0 per yd²
6. Majur Udyog-
ashram, Ahme-
dabad, Shirting,
coatings, and
towels.
7. Khadi Mandal,
Dholka. Coatings and
shirtings.
8. Independent
School, Varad.
9. Poor Labour
Union, Bhalej. Coating, shirting,
& towels.
10. Kacha Kha-
di Karalaya,
Mandvi.
11. Swarajyash-
ram, Sar-
bhon. Shirtings, coatings,
dhoti etc.
12. Khadi Ashram, Vedchi.
13. Weaving School, Karadi.
14. Khadi Mandir, Surat.
15. Weaving School, Petlad.
16. Khadi Ashram, Ramasera,
17. Weaving School, Rahad.
18. Veersathak Niwas, Manipur.

SALE DEPOTS.

Name.	Average sale per month.
Shuddha Khadi Bhandar Ahmedabad.	Rs. 3000
" " Broach.	Rs. 500
" " Surat.	Rs. 1000
Kaira Zilla Samiti, Nadiad.	Rs. 250

KARNATAK.

Agent.	Sjt. Gangadharrao B. Deshpande.
Secretary.	" Soman.
Head-quarters.	Belgaum.

Khadi work was largely in an unorganised condition in this province till the creation of the Karnatak branch of the A. I. S. A. in the beginning of 1926. Owing to this reason this province has remained one among those whose facilities for khadi production and sale have not been adequately utilised. The work of reorganisation is very nearly finished now and it may be expected that in future the progress of this province will be considerable.

Hand-spinning and hand-weaving were generally in vogue in the province till not long ago. The agriculturists of the province are Lingayats, Reddis and Jains. The Lingayats form a majority. One of the tenets of the Lingayat religion is that a Lingayat should wear only cloth woven by a Lingayat on hand-loom from yarn spun by a Lingayat. This belief was instrumental in keeping the spinning industry alive for a long time,

In 1925 production work was undertaken by the Karnatak branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. At present production is going on in Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, and S. Kanara districts. Except in S. Kanara the carding is done by professional carders.

There are now three centres working in Belgaum District, Hudli, Hukeri, and Bhagojikop. The first two are contiguous and go together. The work here is carried on by the Karnatak branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangh under the direct guidance and supervision of Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande. As a result of his personal guidance there has been a very appreciable improvement in the quality of the yarn and cloth produced in this region. The activities of Hudli and Hukeri cover 28 villages. The condition of the agriculturists is not bad in this area but still spinning is very popular as a supplementary industry. 28 carders, 69 weavers and 654 spinners are receiving employment as a result of the activities of the two centres. The yarn is bought usually by warps of 9 yards consisting of 7 punjams of 60 threads each. The count of yarn usually ranges between 16 and 20. The average income of each spinner from spinning ranges from 3 to 12 annas per week according to quantity of work turned out. Average income of a weaver is not less than 8 annas per working day.

Bhagojikop centre has been started since March last. There are now about 517 spinners at this centre and weavers number 45. 9 carders are receiving work. The yarn is about 10 to 15 counts. Only shirting is largely woven here. It is of good quality. The activity of the centre covers 18 villages. Average earning of spinners is estimated to be from 12 annas to a rupee per week.

Weavers earn 8 annas per day. Carding charges of pinjaris is 0-0-6 per lb.

In Bijapur District the centres are Galgali and Kaladgi. The activities of these centres cover 66 villages. The number of spinners is 1150. The weavers supported number 50.

In Dharwar Dt. the chief centre of work is Uppinbetagiri. Here the weavers purchase the yarn from bazar and sell cloth at the rate fixed by the A. I. S. A. The number of weavers is 19 and the number of spinners about 211.

Nileshwar in S. Kanara District is the centre of a region of extreme poverty. One interesting feature of the work here is that all the processes from ginning to weaving are carried on in one and the same family. The cotton grown here is of inferior quality and the yarn produced is of 10 to 15 counts. Weaving is not close but attempts are being made to improve the same. 175 charkhas are working at this centre. Weavers number 18.

There are altogether 28 workers in the Karnatak Branch of the A. I. S. A.

PRODUCTION CENTRES.

Name of centre.	Average monthly production	Count of yarn & texture.	Widths & Varieties woven.	Price.
Hudli (Belgaum)	Rs. 1100	12 to 25 counts 35 to 40 threads per inch warp and weft.	20" to 47" Shirting dhoti, fetas, coating, checks, patals.	Dhoti 15 to 20 counts yarn. 46" 0-10-0 to 0-11-0 per yard. Shirting 33" 0-6-6 to 0-7-0 " Coating check. 35" 0-12-6 to 0-14-6" Fetas 20" 0-4-6 to 0-5-0 "
Bhagojikop. (Belgaum)	Rs. 450	12 to 25 counts 35 to 40 threads.	35" to 45" shirt- ing and dhoti.	Dhoti from 14 to 20 counts yarn. 46" 0-9-9 to 0-10-0 per yard. Shirting 36" 0-6-6 to 0-7-0 "
Uppinbetagiri (Dharwar)	Rs. 600	12 to 25 counts 35 to 40 threads.	20" to 54" shirting dhoti, sarees, checks, towels etc.	Dhoti. 48" 0-10-6 to 0-11-0 p. yd. Shirting 36" 0- 6-0 to 0- 7-0 " " 54" 0-10-6 to 0-11-6 " Coating 36" 0-15-0 to 1- 0-0 " Sarees. 45" 9- 0-0 to 15-0-0 "

Lokamanya Vastra Kar- yalaya, Bijapur.	Rs. 350	12 to 20 counts 30 to 40 threads.	36" to 46" Shirt- ing, dhoti, tow- els, coatings etc.	Shirting 26" 0-6-6 to 0-6-9 p. yd. Dhoti 45" 0-8-6 to 0-9-6 " Coating same as at Hudli. Towels same as at Uppinbetagiri.
Kaladgi.	Rs. 620	18 to 25 counts 36 to 40 threads per inch.	46" Dhoti, sa- rees, patas.	Dhoti 46" 0-10-6 to 0-11-9 Sarees. 9-0-0 and up wards.
Galgali.	Rs. 600	14 to 20 counts. 36 to 40 threads.	38" to 52" Shirting.	52" 0-10-0 per yard. 38" 0-7-0 "
Nileshwar.	Rs. 600			At present production is limited to meet local demand.

RETAIL SALE BHANDARS.

Name.	Address.	Average Sale per month.
A. I. S. A.		
Sudarshan Charkhalaya,	Ganpati Galli, Belgaum.	2400
2. Congress Khadi Bhandar.	Dharwar.	450
3. Shuddha Khadi. Nidhi.	Gadag.	300
4. Congress Khadi. Bhandar.	Hubli.	200
5. "	Haveri.	
6. "	Hangal.	
7. "	Sirsi.	200
8. Khadi Bhandar.	Siddupur.	300
9. Khadi Vastra Bhandar.	Bagalkot.	400
10. Khadi Vastra Bhandar.	Kodialbail, (S. Kanara.)	350
11. Khadi Shop.	Bellary.	
12. Khadi Bhandar.	Ankola, (N. Kanara)	
Aided.		
13. Karnatak Khadi Vastralaya.	Landsdowne bldg. Mysore.	710
14. Khaddar Co- operative Society.	Mysore.	
Independent.		
15. Khadi Bhandar.	Kalghatgi. (Dharwar)	
16. Khadi shop.	Virajpet, Coorg.	
17. Khadi Vastra Pracharak Sa- miti.	Jamakhandi. (Belgaum Dist.)	

KERALA.

The work in this province is now in charge of the Tamil Nadu branch of the A. I. S. A. There is no production work directly done by the A. I. S. A. in the province. There are three sale bhandars at Palghat, Ernakulam, and Calicut. They are having very fair sales on an average.

There is scope for production in South Travancore. Here an independent producer, Dr. M. E. Naidu of Kottar, is doing a little production work. In this region handspun yarn comes for sale at the weekly markets. Mr. Naidu purchases yarn at the markets. The yarn is usually of 12 to 14 counts. Dhôtis, towels, shirtings, angavastrams etc. are produced. The texture is 36 threads both ways. The prices are 0-0-6 per yard higher than those of Tirupur in Tamil Nadu.

A. I. S. A. Sale blanders.

Name and address.	Average sale per month.
Khadi Vastralayam, Palghat.	900
" Ernakulam.	700
" Calicut.	600

MAHARASHTRA.

Agent. Sjt. V. V. Dastane.
Head-quarters. Pimprala. (E. Kandesh Dist.)

Mahrashtra includes, besides the Maharashtra districts of the Bombay Presidency, also the Congress provinces of C. P. (Marathi) and Berar. The field for pro-

duction in this province is not very large but there are considerable facilities in the Chanda and Bhandara districts of C. P. These facilities are proposed to be worked to some extent this year and the production at the centres in these districts alone is expected to amount about Rs. 40,000 worth. So far however the production in the province has been little, only about 15,000 worth per year. In Poona the Women's Yarn Committee is also doing a little production. The production activities in the province give work to 57 carders, 586 spinners and 91 weavers.

The scope for sale of khadi however is by no means inconsiderable. There is at present an average sale of about Rs. 14,000 worth of khadi per month. The principal sale bhandars are at Poona, Jalgaon, Nagpur and Wardha. There is a central purchasing store, the Maharashtra Vastragar, at Jalgaon which purchases the khadi from other provinces and distributes it for sale among the different sale bhandars.

There is also an ashram for the training of khadi workers at Pimprala (E. Khandesh). The Udyogamandir, as it is called, is run under the personal guidance and supervision of Sjt. V. V. Dastane.

There is also another institution, the Satyagrahasram at Wardha, run by Sjt. Vinoba Bhave on the lines of the parent institution at Sabarmati. Here also are facilities for the training of workers.

The A. I. S. A., investment in this province is Rs. 1,24,706. Altogether there are 12 production centres. There are forty workers serving in the Maharashtra Branch of the A. I. S. A.

PRODUCTION CENTRES.

Name.	Count of yarn. and texture of cloth.	Width and varieties woven.	Price.
1. Malpur. (E. Khandesh)	6-15 counts. 34 ends 25 picks.	27" 45" towels. pachas, shirting, coating. honey comb towels.	Khadi. 27". 0-5-6 per yard.
			Double thread " 0-7-6 "
2. Chopda.	4 to 10 counts. 29 ends 25 picks.	28" khadi, towels, zora, setranj.	28" khadi 12 yds. 4-4-0
			Setranj plain. 1-4-0
			" coloured. 1-8-0
			Towels. 28" x 1½ yds. 0-12-0
3. Chanda.	12 to 18 counts. 35 threads per inch. Dhotis 50 ends and 45 picks.	35" to 50". Shirting, coating, dhoti, sarees.	Dhoti. 10 x 45" 6-4-0
			Sarees. 9 x 45" 5-8-0
4. Kinhi Ekodi.	10 to 12 counts. 44 ends and 36 picks.	Double thread and napkins 30" to 45"	Shirting double thread 30 x 10 yds. 4-14-0
			30" 0-5-6 per yard.
			45" 0-9-0 "
			30" dyed 0-6-0 "

5. Chimthana.

6. Malpur-Ka-
padne.

7. Women's 25 to 50 counts Lugadi, patals, khans
Yarn Com- 40 to 50 ends &c. with silk or lace
mittee, and picks. border.
Poona.

8. Sardesai
Charkhalaya,
Savantwadi.

9. Savli. 16 counts
35 threads both ways.

Khadi 36" 0-7-0 per yard.

RETAIL SALE BHANDARS.

Name.	Address.	Average sale per month.
A. I. S. A.		
Congress		
Khadi Bhandar,	Agra Road, Dhulia.	1200
"	Jalgaon.	3700
Maharashtra, "	Bhusaval.	400
Congress "	Akola.	750
Khadi Bhandar.	Wardha.	2100
Shudha Khadi		
Karyalaya.	Chanda.	200
A. I. S. A.		
Khadi Bhandar.		
Congress	Sitabaldi, Nagpur.	2400
Khadi Bhandar.	Buderwarpet, Poona.	2300
Khadi Bhandar,	Ratnagiri.	400
"	Amraoti.	500
"	Gondia	1400
Shudha		
Khadi Bhandar.	Chopda.	150
Independent.		
Khadi Bhandar.	Erandol. (E. Kandesh)	
Shuddha		
khadi "	Khamgaon.	200
Congress		
khadi "	Kasbapeth, Sholapur.	1000
Khadi Bhandar.	Vengurla.	100



PUNJAB.

Agent.	Dr. Gopichand.
Secretary.	Lala Kishenchand.
Head-quarters.	Adampore. (Jallundar Dist.)

Punjab is one of the provinces where the tradition of hand-spinning was still living to some extent when the non-co-operation movement brought to it a fresh impetus. Even now independent of the direct activities of the A. I. S. A. and affiliated organisations, there is said to be a traditional production of hand-spun yarn of no small quantity.

Punjab was one of the few exporting provinces in the beginning of the khadi movement. The work received a slight set-back during the close of 1923 and the beginning of 1924, but has since revived to more than its original dimensions. The yarn available ranges from 7 to 16 counts. The higher counts are used for dhotis and sarees and yarn upto 10 counts is used for shirting, coating etc. Only small breadths were being woven in the beginning but now arrangements have been made to weave up to 45" width.

The A. I. S. A., investment in this province is Rs. 83744/-. There are six production centres, departmental and aided ones taken together, and seven sale depots directly run by the A. I. S. A., besides sixsale agencies.

The most important of the production centres is Adampore which produces on an average about Rs. 4000/- worth of khadi per month. It produces a number of varieties of khadi. The texture is very good. The prices vary according to texture and quality. The following will give an idea of the prices.

Variety.	Texture.	Price per yd.
Shirting.	26" 27 × 27 threads per inch.	0-4-0 bleached.
"	" 40 × 40 "	0-5-3 "
Special quality. 16 count yarn	28" 42 × 42 "	0-6-3 "
dhoties & sarees.	44" 40 × 40	0-8-0 "
White double coating.	29" 60 × 60	0-7-3 "

Detailed information about prices may be had on application to the provincial office at Adampore.

The other important centres of production in the Province are Maghiana, Butala, Ghurial and Daryakhan. The average production of the province per month is Rs. 7000/-.

In this province there is no need for khadi organisations to stock cotton and issue it out to spinners. The organisations have only to purchase the yarn brought by the spinners for sale. It is therefore difficult to give the exact number of spinning wheels working for the organisation. An attempt however is now being made to prepare as accurate a register of the spinners as possible but the register is not yet complete. Ghurial centre, it is stated, has purchased yarn of 244 spinners from 40 villages, and Adampore since May last has purchased yarn from 382 spinners from 45 spinning villages. The information however cannot be said to be complete.

The three main centres run directly by the Punjab Branch of the A. I. S. A., viz. Adampore, Ghurial and Daryakhan, have altogether 408 weavers in their register of whom 222 have been regularly working for the

Branch. The three centres have together paid in the year 1926-1927 weaving charges to the extent of Rs. 21373.

There is in several parts of the province a custom by which spinners exchange hand-spun yarn for cloth. The Punjab Branch of the A. I. S. A., has arranged for such exchange at Montgomery, Khanewal and Sargodha. The total quantity of yarn thus exchanged for cloth is about 12000 lbs. The cloth given in exchange is 61116 yards (the figure includes a small quantity for which the spinners paid in cash).

The provincial office also stocks and supplies from its centre at Adampore the following implements of spinning and carding at the prices given below:—

Travelling Charkha.	8—0—0
Charkha (Pratisthan)	2—4—0
Charkha (Satyagrashashram Pattern)	4—4—0
Carding bow. (Ramesara pattern)	0—4—0
Guts. 20 yards.	0—8—0

PRODUCTION CENTRES.

Centre.	Average production per month.
1. Adampore.	4000
2. Ghurial.	1000
3. Daryakhan.	300
4. Jhang-maghiana.	700
5. Butala.	
6. Kot Adu.	150

RETAIL SALE CENTRES.

In addition to the above production centres there are retail bhandars at the following centres:—

A. I. S. A.	
Lahore.	1000
Multan.	300
Lyallpur.	400
D. G. Khan.	450
D. I. Khan.	300
Muzaffargarh.	100
Amritsar.	
Agencies.	
Sirsa.	100
Ludhiana.	
Montgomery.	550
Jullundar.	200
Mianchannu.	550
Cambellpur.	

TAMINADU.

Secretary. Sjt. S. Ramanathan.
 Head-quarters. Erode. Tel.-Address. 'Charkha'

This province at present stands foremost both in khadi production and sale. Out of the total production of khadi in the country nearly half is produced in Tamil Nadu. The goods produced at the chief centre of this province viz. Tiruppur are in great demand in all parts of India and at present it is this province, more almost than any other, that is meeting the need of less developed provinces. About 40% of the production of this province is exported to other provinces and overseas while 60% is consumed within the province itself. The quality and prices of the cloth produced in Tiruppur compare very favourably with those produced in

other parts of India while the superior cotton used and the expert weaving give the cloth produced a peculiar softness add attractiveness not produced by the cloths of other provinces.

After Tirupur the next biggest centre of work is Pudukalayam in Salem district which is worked by the Gandhi Ashram. Besides these two regions there are other areas which possess good facilities for khadi production but these areas have not been quite developed. The most important centres in the other areas are Kallakuruchi in S. Arcot Dist., Rajapalayam in Ramnad Dist., and Tisianvilai in Tinnevely. Kallakuruchi is worked directly by the A. I. S. A. Here out of Nadan cotton yarn of upto 25 counts is spun. The average monthly production of khadi at this centre is about Rs. 1200. There is also here a small independent organisation called the Co-operative Stores, Kallakurichi. The prices of the ordinary varieties are the same as at Tirupur. But the prices for the finer khadi are as under:—

52"	Width.	0-11-0
50"	"	0-10-0
45"	"	0-9-0
Extra nice. 45"	"	0-12-0

Rajapalayam and Tisianvilai are worked by independent organisations. The former is the centre for fine khadi in Tamil Nadu. Yarn of upto 60 counts is spun there and fine khadi with lace and silk border is produced. There are three principal organisations at this centre, that together produce and sell about Rs. 4000 per month. Tisianvilai is centre of a region which almost rivals Tirupur in its facilities for production. But the resources have not yet been tapped. At present an independent producer is doing some small work produc-

ing about Rs. 350 worth per month. Here the cotton used is the nadan variety but out of this yarn upto 40 counts is spun.

The chief centre of work however in Tamil Nadu, that from which is produced nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of its total production, is Tirupur. Here at this centre besides the A. I. S. A., depot, which is the largest producer, there are several other producers who are independent, of whom the Kongu Hand-spinning and Hand-Weaving Co. Ltd., is the foremost. To this organisation the A. I. S. A., has given a loan of Rs. 15000. The provincial branch of the A. I. S. A., itself has in this region, besides the central Vastralaya, other smaller depots at Puliampatti, Avanashi, Cheyur, Uttukuli, Kinathukidavu, and Padiyur, which act some-what as feeder depots to the central Vastralaya. The A. I. S. A., has also a production centre at Erode.

All the above organisations, departmental as well as independent, get their yarn spun out of Karunganni cotton, one of the finest varieties of cotton produced in India. The yarn ranges generally between 10 and 18 counts. From this yarn however numerous varieties of cloth are produced.

The prices of Tirupur khadi are settled from time to time by a conference of the producers with reference to the then prevailing cotton prices. A certain minimum requirement as to texture and quality is also agreed upon. The texture is 38 threads per inch both ways.

The present prices are as under :—

Single thread (unbleached.)	Per yard.
20" Width.	0—4—3
27"	0—5—9

35"	0-6-9
40"	0-7-6
45"	0-8-9
50"	0-9-9
54"	0-10-9

Double Thread. (Unbleached.)

35" plain weaving.	0-9-9
" Drill.	0-10-9
27" "	0-8-9
" plain.	0-7-9

Coatings of 27" width of

various patterns. From 0-9-0 to 0-12-6 per yard.

Special Padiyur pieces of 18 counts yarn available
in the A. I. S. A. Vastralaya.

27"	0-6-0 per yard.
45"	0-9-0 "

The above prices hold good for all the organisations in the Tirupur region, both A. I. S. A., and independent as well as for the A. I. S. A., centre at Erode.

The same prices are also adopted by the Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu. Next to the A. I. S. A. and the Kongu Co. this is the biggest producer in Tamil Nadu. But not merely for the quantity of khadi produced but for other reasons as well does this institution deserve special mention. This institution is the Tamil Nadu branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangh of which Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is the President. The Ashram is under the direction and guidance of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar. The Khadi department is under the management of Sjt. K. Santanam. The A. I. S. A., has given a loan of Rs. 40,000 for the khadi work of the Ashram. The Ashram is turning out about Rs. 10,500 worth of khadi per month.

The variety of cotton used is here, as at Tirupur, Karunganni generally. The yarn produced is of 12 to 16 counts. Widths upto 60" are woven. A large number of varieties of cloth, is manufactured including dhotis, towels angavastrams, coatings, handkerchiefs, sarees, jamakalams etc. Dyed and printed goods are also available. The dyeing and printing department of the Ashram meets all its needs for printed and coloured cloths. The prices, as noted above, are the same as at Tirupur. The Ashram specialities are duppattis or chaddars, drill towels, white double thread coating and coloured angavastrams and jamakalams. Doing work in an area of chronic famine the Ashram has brought relief to hundreds of poor homes. The total number of spinners supported is estimated at above 2000. Actual tickets issued afresh to spinners this year number 1772. But in many cases one ticket covers two or more spinners. The spinner here, as in Tirupur and indeed in most other parts of Tamil Nadu, is her own carder. The number of weavers supported is 140 and number of looms 184. The number of villages served is 135, spinners' villages 109 and weavers' 26. The Ashram by its work during the last 2½ years of its existence has distributed Rs. 61924 as spinning wages, Rs. 59511 as weaving charges and Rs. 1494 as bleaching charges. The weaving families are full-time workers weaving only khadi all the year round. The average income of a peasant family of 4 members in this area is estimated to be about Rs. 100 to 120 per year. Additional income from spinning is estimated at about 16%.

Besides khadi work the Ashram is conducting a free dispensary well equipped under a qualified doctor. It is also conducting a small primary school for the children in the neighbourhood.

The Ashram is situated at Pudupalayam 12 miles from Sankaridurg Railway station. S. I. Ry.

The A. I. S. A., has direct investment of Rs. 318, 144/- in this province. There are thirteen centres of production and nineteen centres of sale run departmentally by the A. I. S. A. The sale bhandars are turning out very good sales compared with the sale of the bhandars in other provinces. The bhandars, departmental as well as those recognised and certified, sell only Tamil Nadu Khadi.

The Tamil Nadu is ahead of other provinces in production and sale. But there are resources still awaiting development.

The production activities of all the centres run directly by the Provincial Branch of the A. I. S. A. furnish work to 12829 spinners and 1138 weavers.

There are 63 workers in the Tamil Nadu Branch of the Association, not counting the menial staff. Of this number 14 are workers who gave up their practice of law or their studies in college during the Non-co-operation movement and were doing congress work during 1920-1921 and the years following.

The A. I. S. A., central office can supply the following implements and accessories of spinning and carding at the prices given below :—

Charkhas	4—0—0
Big Size Carding bow.	6—0—3
Gins.	4—8—0
Hank frames	0—2—6
Spindles.	0—1—0
Guts.	0—14—0 per score.
Slivers.	0—10—0 per lb.

PRODUCTION CENTRES.

Name.	Address.	Production per month.	Count of yarn and texture.	Widths & varieties woven.
A. L. S. A.				
Khadi Vastralaya.	Tirupur	16000/-	8 to 18. 38 threads both ways.	20" to 54" Dhories, towels, bed sheets, shirtings, coat- ings, dupattis, chintz, dyed goods mainly khaki, brown, black, red and green, single and double coloured prints, sarees of 18 counts yarn.
"	Puliampatti.	3000/-	10 to 14. 38 threads both ways.	Towels, dhotis, khadi pieces, angavastrams etc.
"	Avanasi.	2000/-	"	"
"	Cheyur.	1500/-	"	"
"	Uttkuli.	1100/-	8 to 18. 38 threads both ways.	"

"	Kinathuki- davu.	1300/-	10 to 14. 38 threads both ways.	
"	Erode.	750/-	8 to 12. 38 threads.	27" to 54" Dhotis, towels, coating, angavastrams.
"	Padiyur.	1500/-	14 to 18. 38 threads.	
"	Muthupet.	530/-	10 to 12. 38 threads.	28" to 54" Towels, dhoties, angavastrams, plain pieces.
"	Kallakurichi.	1200/-	10 to 25. 38 threads larger number for higher counts.	27" to 54" Towels, dhoties, angavastrams, plain pieces.
"	Mannargudi.	400/-		
"	Gobichetti- palayam.	900/-		

Production depot.

"	Vellakoil.	600/-	
"	Koilpalayam.		
"	Puliankurichi.		

Gandhi Ashram. Pudupala-
yam.

10500/- 12 to 16. 38 threads 20" to 60"

Dhoties, towels, shirting,
coatings, dupattis, angavas-
trams, jamakkalams etc.
Dyed goods green, red,
khaki, brown, navy blue,
single and double coloured
prints.

Kongu Hand-Spg. Tirupur.
Co.

12500/- 10 to 18 counts
38 threads.

20" to 60".

Dhoties, towels, angavas-
trams, sarees, coatings, shirt-
ing, bedsheets, lungis, chin-
tz, dyed and printed goods.
Also sarees of specially
fine yarn.

Independent.

R. T. Muthuswami Tirupur.
Chettiar.

3500/- 10 to 14 counts
38 threads.

20" to 60" Dhotis, angava-
strams, sarees, coatings, shirt-
ings, shawls, bedsheets,
lungis, chintz. Dyed and
printed goods.

N. K. Sankarappa Chettiar.	”	3900/-	”	”
Gandhi Khaddar Alayam.	”	3500/-	12 to 18 counts 38 threads.	20" to 54" Dhoties, towels, angavastrams, bedsheets, banians. Nice pieces a speciality.
R. M. S. C. Muthuswami Chettiar.	”	5200/-	”	Same as above but no banians or fine pieces.
L. C. Laxmana Chettiar.	”	1000/-	”	”
S. T. A. Murugesamudaliar.	”	4900/-	”	”
K. S. Ramaswami Chettiar. Ponnukali-palayam (Via Tirupur)	”	1500/-	”	”
R. Palaniappa Chettiar. Vijayapuram. (Via Tirupur)	”	1350/-	16 to 18 counts. 38 x 36	28 to 54" Shirtings, dhotis, towels, angavastrams. Khaki, blue, red, orange, rose, green dyed goods.

Co-operative stores.	Kallakuruchi.	200/-	10 to 12 counts.	Same as Khadi Vastralaya, Kallakuruchi.
G. M. Ramaswami Iyer.	Puthagaram.		12 to 14 counts 36 threads.	Dhotis, towels, shirtings, angavastrams.
C. Kandaswami Gupta.	Tisaiyanvilai	400/-	10 to 40 counts 40 x 38 in ordinary and 50 x 46 in special varieties.	32" to 54". Plain pieces, dhoties, towels, shirtings, etc.

PRODUCERS OF SPECIALITIES.

			Count of yarn widths & varieties.	Prices.
V. Jayagopalache- tty.	Salem.	3500/-	30 to 40 counts. 36" to 54". Dhotis, angavastrams, to- wels, plain pieces, sarees, with silk and lace borders.	Prices vary according to count of yarn and width of silk or lace border. 52" width with 4" border (lace) 4-10-0 per yard.
K. R. Sidharaju.	Salem.	400/-	30 to 40 counts. 36" to 54" Dhoties,	Prices vary according to count of yarn and width of silk

			angavastrams, sa- rees with silk and lace border etc.	or lace border. 52" width 4" border. 4-10 per yard.
K. A. Petharaju.	Rajapalayam	1500/-	30 to 60 counts, 36" to 53" Dhories, towels, angavast- rams, khadi pieces, higher count varie- ties, with silk or lace border.	53" plain. 0-15-6 per yard. 45" " 0-13-0 " 40" " 0-12-9 " Special varieties with lace and silk border vary accor- ding to width of border.
I. B. Rangaswa- miraju.	"	1000/-	"	"
K. A. Sangilika- lachettiar.	Sankarapan- dyapuram.	200/-	"	"

RETAIL SALE BHANDARS.

All the production centres have also retail sales. In addition there are the following retail sale bhandars:—

Name.	Address.	Average sale per month.
A. I. S. A.		
Khadi Vastralaya.	Bangalore.	5000/-
"	Coimbatore.	2000/-
"	Gobichettipalayam.	400/-
"	Karaikudi.	2500/-
"	Madras.	6400/-
"	Mayavaram.	500/-
"	Madura.	4100/-
"	Tanjore.	1400/-
"	Trichinopoly.	2000/-
"	Salem	1600/-
"	Virudanagar.	900/-
"	Vellore.	1600/-
"	Conjevaram.	650/-
"	Tinnevely.	1100/-
Independent.		
Bharatamata		
Khaddar Sala.	Chidambaram.	700/-
Khaddar Sala.	Papanasam.	200/-
Co-operative Swadeshi Vastra Pandaga Sala.	Tindivanam.	600/-
Khaddar Sala.	Mannargudi.	1100/-
R. M. S. Chidambaramchettiar.	Madras.	4000/-
Desa Bhakta Samajam.	Negapatam.	700/-

Karpakavinayaka		
Khaddar Nilayam.	Uttukuli.	200/-
M. Kalyana sundara-		
mudaliar.	Mayavaram.	700/-
Khaddar Ashram.	Kumbakonam.	500/-
Kalyamardhan Stores.	"	850/-
Ramavilas Khaddar		
Stores.	Karur.	250/-
Raja Khaddar		
Vastralaya.	Madura.	6000/-

U. P.

Agent.	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
Secretary.	Sjt. Sitla Sahai.
Head quarters.	Handia (Allahabad Dist)

U. P. is still one of the comparatively undeveloped provinces so far as khadi work is concerned, although the chief agency of khadi production in this province, the Gandhi Ashram, has made very admirable progress during the last few years. The U. P. Branch of the A. I. S. A., also has recently commenced production work at Ujhani. Otherwise the main activities of the U. P. Branch are for the present directed towards opening more sale bhandars and more efficiently organising sales.

The Ujhani centre run directly by the U. P. Branch produces about Rs. 1800/- worth of khadi per month. The yarn available is of 10 counts. The weaving is close and prices are comparatively low. There is some small

work going on independently at Gazipur which produces about Rs. 400/- per month.

The major part of the production in U. P., however is the work of the Gandhi Ashram. The Ashram is conducted under the advice and guidance of Prof. Kripalani by a group of his students who gave up their studies during the Non-co-operation movement and have ever since been acting under his direction. It has its headquarters at Akberpore, its chief production centre, and has, besides Akberpore, two other centres at Kulpahar and Muzaffarnagar. The production in the year 1926-27 has been Rs. 61700/- worth.

Kulpahar is the biggest production centre of the Gandhi ashram. The main production here is plain white pieces from 25" to 36" breadth. Generally the count of yarn used is from 10 to 12 counts but some quantity of upto 15 counts is also available. The goods produced are classified into 4 classes according to texture. The best class has 18 x 18 to 18 x 20 threads per half inch. The last class has 13x14 per half inch.

The varieties produced are single and double thread white pieces, white and coloured combined coating, drill and dhoties in small quantities. Dyed goods are available in red, orange, blue and sulphur green.

At Akberpore the yarn used in the cloth is generally of 10 to 12 counts, although small quantities of higher counts upto 20 are also available. Widths from 27" to 60" are manufactured here. The texture is also very much the same as at Kulpahar. All varieties of goods are produced here—dhoties and sarees, ordinary as well as with silk or lace borders, plain pieces, coatings, white, coloured and check pattern, chaddar etc.

At the third centre, Muzaffarnagar, the usual varieties produced are plain pieces, bedsheets, and honey-comb towels.

The Gandhi Ashram prices are as under:—

Dhoties. 10 × 48"		From 4—3—0 to 5—4—0
		according to difference in texture.
" 10 × 45"		" 3—8—0 to 5—8—0
" 8 × 45"		" 3—2—0 to 4—2—0
Lungi. 2½ × 42"		" 1—3—0 to 1—4—0
Sarees. 11 × 45"		" 5—5—0 to 5—11—0
" 10 × 42"		" 4—3—0 to 4—12—0
" 5 × 27"		" 1—2—0 to 1—4—0
Khadi. 25"		" 0—3—0 to 0—4—0 per yard.
" 36"		" 0—4—9 to 0—5—6 "
" 45"		" 0—6—9 to 0—8—6 "
" 54"		" 0—10—6 to 0—11—0 "
" 60"		" 0—11—3 to 0—12—0 "
Coloured khadi. 36"		" 0—7—6 to 0—8—3 "
Coating. 36"		" 0—8—0 to 0—12—0 "
		According to difference in design or colour.
Coating check. 27"		0—8—6 per yard.
Chaddar 3 × 60"		2—3—0 to 2—5—0
" printed.		2—12—0 to 2—14—0

The Gandhi Ashram has its principal retail sale bhandar at Benares. The A. I. S. A., has given a loan of Rs. 44658 to the Gandhiashram.

The principal retail sale bhandar run by the U. P. branch of A. I. S. A., is at Allahabad. There is also another at Banda. Recently bhandars have been started at Agra, Hardwar, Meerut, Etawah, and Aligarh.

Besides the above bhandars there is another at Cawnpore run by Sjt. Ramkumar Nevatia and others under special agreement with the A. I. S. A. The A.I.S.A., has given a loan of Rs. 6000 to the bhandar.

PRODUCTION CENTRES.

Name.	Average production per month.
A. I. S. A.	
Ujhani.	1800.
Gandhiashram.	
Akberpore.	2700.
Kulpahar.	4000.
Muzaffarnagar.	...
Independent.	
Ghazipur.	400.

RETAIL SALE BHANDARS.

Name.	Average sale per month.
A. I. S. A.	
Allahabad.	Rs. 1700—0—0
Banda.	" 700—0—0
Agra.	" 220—0—0
Hardwar.	" 200—0—0
Meerut.	
Etawah.	" 200—0—0
Aided.	
Cawnpore.	" 2200—0—0
Gandhiashram	
Benares.	" 2200—0—0
Independent.	
Khadi Bhandar, Sitapur.	" 150—0—0
Khadi Bhandar, Gazipur.	" 400—0—0

Utkal.

Secretary.

Sjt. Niranjan Pathaik.

Head-quarters.

Swarajyashram.

Berhampore. (Ganjam Dst.)

Tele. Address:-'Khaddar'.

Utkal is the province of chronic famine. Here therefore is an obvious field for khadi work. But for various reasons the work in this province could not be properly organised before 1925, It was only in April of that year that with the help of Sjt. Satischandra Das Gupta of the Khadi Pratisthan the All India Khadi Board took Utkal work under its direct control. Before that time Khadi work chiefly consisted in importing khadi from Tamil Nadu and Andhra and selling it in Utkal. Now direct production within the province itself was taken in hand and from almost nothing it gradually rose to nearly 4000/- worth per month. The progress made can be realised from the fact that while in 1924-25 Utkal had a production of only Rs. 4703/- in 1925-26 it had a production of Rs. 32500/- About the same time the imports from other provinces were stopped and Utkal khadi alone was sold by the A. I. S. A., sale bhandars. The sales in 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 29020/-.

The A. I. S. A., investment in this province is Rs. 92157/- including Rs. 26000/- advanced for cotton stocking. The Utkal branch had two production centres and five sale depots. The production activities of the branch cover 61 villages and support 1125 spinners and 43 weavers. The average income from spinning is estimated at Rs. 1-8-0 per head per month.

There is no cotton produced in Utkal. The cotton used till January 1927 was the Dolna cotton from Chittagong. Since then Wardha cotton is being issued. The yarn generally produced is 9 counts; a small quantity of 30 and 40 counts is also produced. The widths woven are from 18" to 57". The texture is 30 to 32 threads per inch both ways.

Varieties produced:—dhoti, drill, twill, chaddars, plain singlethread, different patterns of checks, sarees, varieties of towels, bedsheets, blankets.

Dyed Goods:—shirtings, coatings, dyed chaddars and sarees.

Printed goods:—chaddars, single, double and triple printed sarees.

Embroidered cloth.

Sarees with coloured cotton thread, silk and gold thread.

Prices of the chief varieties are as under:—

Dosuti Coating	36" Width.	0-12-0	per yard.
Check.	"	1-1-0 to 1-4-0	"
Shirtings (ordinary)	"	0-8-6	"
"	" 45"	0 10-0	"
"	" Fine counts 45"	1-5-0	"
Dhoti	5½ yds. 45"	2-3-0	each.
"	" Fine counts 4 yds. × 45"	5-4-0	"
Chaddars.	2½ yards × 53"	2-0-0	"
Sarees.	5 × 46"	3-3-0	"
Fine.	5 × 45"	6-9-0	"
Towels. (Turkish pattern).	1¼ × 34"	1-4-0	"
Chintz.	56" single print.	1-10-6	per yard.

The Head-Office at Berhampore supplies the following implements and accessories of spinning and carding at the prices given below :—

Charkhas, 18" diameter.	2—8—0 each.
" 24" "	3—8—0 "
" 24" (fitted with 4 feet winder.)	4—2—0
Spindle 9" long.	0—2—6 each.
Gut.	0—0—4 yard.
Mal.	0—0—9 each.
Spindle holders made of bamboo wastes.	0—0—3 pair.
Winder 3 feet circumference.	0—1—6 each.

Hand carding bows worth 2-2-0 each and a crude type of gin are also made to order at the centres, the latter costing 0-12-0 to 1-0-0.

There are two independent organizations in this province doing khadi work. These are the Charkha Relief Depot with its head-quarters at Sakhigopal and the Gandhi Sevashram at Champapanhat. Pandit Gopabandu Das is the President of the former organisation. It has got six centres of work, the most important of which is Sarangodhi. This organisation produces about 900 worth per month. The other organisation is doing some small work.

PRODUCTION CENTRES.

Name.	Average production per month.
A. I. S. A.	
Padanpur.	900/-
Kodala.	2000/-

Independent.

Charkha Relief Dept, Sakhigopal, Puri.	900/-
Gandhi Sevashram, Champanhat.	

RETAIL SALE BHANDARS.**A. I. S. A.**

Berhampur central Depot.	1600/-
" Town bhandar.	100/-
Balasore.	450/-
Cuttack.	600/-
Puri.	200/-

The production centres also have small retail sales.



APPENDIX A.

The Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, manufactures the following implements and can supply them at the prices mentioned below,

Spinning wheel (Round).	Rs.	7—8—0
" (Bamboo).	"	8—0—0
Handgin.	"	7—0—0
Pit Handloom.	"	20—0—0
Fatka Handloom.	"	40—0—0
Spindle.	"	0—3—0
Spindle with pully.	"	0—4—0
Takli.	"	0—2—0
Modhia Spindle bearer.	"	0—6—0
Yarn Tester.	"	45—0—0
Quadrant.	"	47—8—0
Takli Case.	"	0—3—0
Ateran (Winder).	"	0—2—0
Reel.	"	0—7—0
Big Pinjan.	"	7—0—0
Middle size "	"	3—12—0
Bamboo "	"	2—6—0
Bardoli. "	"	1—6—0
Carding Bow.	"	0—10—0
Golita Big.	"	1—0—0
" Middle.	"	0—2—0
" Small.	"	0—3—0

The following things can be supplied from local market.

Guts. 3 threads.	Rs.	0—6—0
4 "	"	0—7—0
6 "	"	0—11—0
10 "	"	1—2—0

Kakar.		”	0—2—0
Chamarka.	(leather bearing)	”	0—0—3
Patli.	(for slivers)	”	1—0—0

The Gujarat Khadi Pracharak Mandal at Bardoli also manufactures the following implements and can supply them at the prices given below :—

Charkha.	Rs.	4-0-0 to Rs. 6.	each.
Spindle.	(small)	”	0-2-0
”	(big.)	”	0-3-0
Chamarkha.	”	0-0-6	per pair.
Spindle holder (ordinary)	”	0-3-0	”
”	”(with brass clip)	”	0-8-0
Taklis.	”	0-2-0	each.
”	(per one thousand)	”	120-0-0
Gin.	”	6-8-0	”
Guts.	”	0-3-0	”
Takli box.	”	0-3-0	”
Yarn winder.	”	0-2-0	”
Hand carding-bow-Bamboo.	As.	0-2-0 to As. 5.	”
Beater.	”	0-2-0	”

APPENDIX B.

A.I.S.A. INVESTMENTS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

Provincial Branches.

Ajmer.	Rs.	53794—8—9
Andhra.	”	161412—2—5
Assam.	”	7604—11—0 (including loan to Sjt. N. C. Bardoloi, Rs. 6000/-).
Behar.	”	324197—3—1½ (including bad and doubtful outstandings. Rs.100785-2-4½)

Burma,	”	23575—3-4
Karnatak,	”	106607—8-7½
Kerala,	”	15191—7-6
Maharashtra,	”	122891—11-0
Punjab,	”	83744—14-6
Tamil Nadu,	”	343143—10-11 (including cot- ton loan 50000 pledge loan Rs. 25000 & bad & doubtful debts 20946-4-3).
U. P.	”	42871—6-3
Utkal,	”	92157—3-9

1377191—11-2

Loans to Independent Organisations.

Babu Rambinode Sinha, Rs.	22696—2-2
Khadi Pratisthan, Bengal.	” 186000—0-0
Abhoy Ashram, Comilla.	” 54550—0-0
Prabartak Sangh,	
Chandarnagar.	” 18000—0-0
Vidyashram, Sylhet.	” 14000—0-0
Bhupendranarayan Sen.	” 500—0-0
All India Khadi Bhandar,	
Bombay.	” 120000—0-0
Sjt. Chiranjilal Pyarelal,	
Hapur.	” 2000—0-0
Sjt. K. Ponnachetty,	
Mysore.	” 1000—0-0
Gandhiashram,	
Tiruchengodu.	” 40000—0-0
Kongu Hand-Spg. & Wvg.	
Co, Ltd. Tirupur.	” 15000—0-0
Cawnpore bhandar,	” 6000—0-0

Gandhi Ashram,	
Akberpore. "	44658-8-9
Total ...	524404-10-11
Grand Total ...	1901596-6-1

APPENDIX C.

No. of workers in the A. I. S. A.

Central office (including Technical Dept.)	21
Ajmer.	11
Andhra.	40
Behar.	86
Karnatak.	28
Maharashtra.	39
Punjab.	31
Tamil Nadu.	120
U. P.	27
Utkal.	31

434

No. of workers in the aided organisations.

Khadi Pratisthan, Bengal.	160
Vidyashram, Sylhet.	15
Arambagh Khadi Karya.	5
Prabartak Sangh, Chandranagore.	8
Abhoyashram, Comilla.	50
Gandhiashram, Tiruchengodu.	10
Gandhiashram, Akberpore.	30
All India Khadi Bhandar, Bombay.	15

293

Independent organisations.

Gujarat Pracharak Mandal.	20
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Grand Total... 747

(Note.—Information regarding number of workers in private organisations is not available).

KHADI LITERATURE.

Available at the All India Spinners' Association Office, Ahmedabad, or the Technical Department, Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati.

Handspinning & Handweaving.

	(paper bound)	1-0-0	postage extra.
" "	(khadi bound)	1-8-0	"
Takli Teacher.		0-7-0	Including postage.
Khadi Tour.	1924.	0-6-0	"
Khadi Bulletins.	1923.	1-0-0	"
All India Spinners' Association			
"	Report 1925-1926	0-4-0	"
Charkha Shastra.		0-10-0	"
Vanat Shastra. (the above in Hindi)		0-10-0	"
" (Gujarati).		0-10-0	"
Deshi Rung. (according to Dr. Roy's (methods), available in Hindi and Gujarati.		0-10-0	"

Available at the Khadi Pratisthan, 170, Bow-bazar Street, Calcutta.

Khadi Manual.	Vol. I.	2-0-0	"
"	Vol. II.	1-0-0	"

Hindi Translation of "Handspinning and Hand-weaving" is available at the Sastu Sahitya Mandal, Ajmer. Price per copy... .. 0-10-0

Gujarati Translation of the publication can be had from the Navjeevan Press, Ahmedabad price per copy 1-0-0