

REPORT
OF THE
Indian Tariff Board
...ING THE
GRANT OF PROTECTION TO THE
COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY



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CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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APPENDIX I.

(1) *Press Communiqué issued by the Tariff Board on the 11th April, 1932.*

The Government of India in their Resolution No. 341-T. (150), dated the 9th April, 1932, have directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of granting protection to the cotton textile industry.

2. The following points have been specifically referred to the Board for investigation:—

- (1) whether the claim of the Indian cotton textile industry to protection has been established;
- (2) if the claim is found to be established, in what form protection should be given, and to what extent;
- (3) if it is proposed that protection should be given by means of import duties—
 - (a) whether the same rate of protection is required against the competition of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom as against the competition of goods manufactured elsewhere; and
 - (b) what rates of duty are recommended in respect of—
 - (i) cotton piecegoods;
 - (ii) piecegoods made wholly or partly of artificial silk; and
 - (iii) cotton twist and yarn, according as they are manufactured—
 - (a) in the United Kingdom,
 - (b) elsewhere.

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

4. Firms or persons interested who desire that their views should be considered by the Board should address their representations (with six spare copies) to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Old Custom House, Bombay, so as to reach the Board's office *not later than the 25th May*. On receipt of such representations, the Board will issue as early as possible a questionnaire setting out the points on which detailed information will be required. The dates for the public examination of witnesses will be notified in due course.

(2) *List of firms and persons from whom representations were received.*

1. Millowners' Association, Bombay.
2. Bombay Shareholders' Association.
3. Calcutta Flour Mills Association.
4. Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.
5. Textile League, Bombay.
6. Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi.
7. Guzrat Hosiery Factory, Ahmedabad.
8. Model Mills, Nagpur.
9. A. Ebrahim Bros., Rangoon.
10. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Bombay.

11. Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
12. Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
13. Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
14. Berar Manufacturing Company, Badnera.
15. South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
16. Factory Owners' Association, Central Provinces.
17. Weavers' Association, Bulandshahr.
18. Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
19. Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, Bombay.
20. Burma Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon.
21. Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.
22. Mr. Ramsingh Dongersingh, Bombay.
23. Consul General for the Netherlands, Bombay.
24. Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Karachi.
25. Madras Trades Association, Madras.
26. Mr. S. B. Tachakra, Bombay.
27. Delhi Piecegoods Association, Delhi.
28. Southern India Textile Association, Coimbatore.
29. East African Cotton Merchants' Association, Bombay.
30. Hosiery Manufacturers' Association of Bengal, Calcutta.
31. Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi.
32. Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Delhi.
33. Dr. V. R. Kokutnur, Bombay.
34. Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, Lashkar.
35. The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Bombay.
36. The Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay.
37. Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
38. Mr. A. S. Faruqui, Kamptee.
39. New Industries, Limited, Calcutta.
40. Behar Planters' Association, Limited, Motihari.
41. Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta.
42. Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.
43. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Dhulia, West Khandesh.
44. Mr. A. D. Addy, Calcutta.
45. Baroda Millowners' Association, Baroda.
46. Dr. L. Nomenyi, Calcutta.
47. United Provinces Chamber of Commerce.

APPENDIX II.

Programme of visits made and examinations held by the Tariff Board.

- 2nd April, 1932: Visited the Spring and the Textile Mills, Bombay.
- 20th June, 1932: Visited Imperial Mills, Bombay.
- 20th June, 1932: Visited Pearl Mills, Bombay.
- 21st June, 1932: Visited Tata Mills, Bombay.
- 22nd June, 1932: Visited New Great Eastern Mills, Bombay.
- 23rd June, 1932: Visited Jacob Sassoon Mills, Bombay.
- 24th June, 1932: Visited Indian Manufacturing Company, Bombay.
- 28th June, 1932: Visited Technological Laboratory, Bombay.
- 28th June, 1932: Visited Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
- 29th June, 1932: Visited Toyo Poddar Cotton Mills, Bombay.
- 4th July, 1932: Visited Cotton Exchange, Bombay.
- 27th July, 1932: Visited Handloom Weavers' Settlement at Madanpur, Bombay, and at the Development Chawls at Byculla.
- 4th August, 1932: Visited Handloom Weavers' Centre at Poona and at Momenpur near Poona.
- 5th and 6th August, 1932: Visited Handloom Weavers' Centre at Malegaon and the Bazar at Malegaon where all the handloom products are disposed of.
- 7th August, 1932: Visited Handloom Weavers' Settlement at Dhulia.
- 16th August, 1932: Examined Bombay Millowners' Association.
- 17th August, 1932: Examined Bombay Millowners' Association.
- 18th August, 1932: Examined Bombay Millowners' Association (Confidential).
- 19th August, 1932: Examined Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
- 21st August, 1932: Visited Handloom Weavers' Centre at Bhiwandi near Thana.
- 22nd August, 1932: Examined Bombay Shareholders' Association.
- 23rd August, 1932: Examined Bombay Shareholders' Association.
- 25th August, 1932: Examined Director of Industries, Bombay.
- 25th August, 1932: Examined Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
- 26th August, 1932: Examined Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.
- 29th August, 1932: Visited Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ahmedabad.
- 29th August, 1932: Visited Jehangir Vakil Mills, Ahmedabad.
- 29th August, 1932: Visited Aruna Mills, Ahmedabad.
- 29th August, 1932: Visited Aravind Mills, Ahmedabad.
- 29th August, 1932: Visited Gujarat Hosiery Factory, Ahmedabad.
- 31st August, 1932: Examined Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.
- 1st September, 1932: Examined Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad (Confidential).
- 2nd September, 1932: Examined Gujarat Hosiery Factory, Ahmedabad.
- 8th September, 1932: Visited Beliaghata Hosiery Factory, Calcutta.
- 8th September, 1932: Visited Hand Knitting Factory, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
- 8th September, 1932: Visited Kesoram Cotton Mills, Calcutta.
- 8th September, 1932: Visited New Industries, Limited, Howrah.

- 9th September, 1932: Visited the Khadi Pratisthan at Sodepur near Calcutta.
- 12th September, 1932: Examined Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
- 13th September, 1932: Examined Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
- 13th September, 1932: Examined Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
- 14th September, 1932: Examined Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
- 14th September, 1932: Examined Hosiery Manufacturers' Association of Bengal, Calcutta.
- 15th September, 1932: Examined Calcutta Flour Mills Association, Calcutta.
- 15th September, 1932: Examined New Industries, Limited, Howrah.
- 15th September, 1932: Examined Messrs. Martin and Company, Calcutta.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the progress of the Cotton Mill Industry in India (working and not working).

Year ending 31st August.	Number of mills working.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Number of mills not working.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Number of mills in course of erection.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Total number of mills.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Average number of hands employed daily.*	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed in bales of 393 pounds.
1925-26	270	8,200,820	153,113	30	325,012	5,239	34	188,336	1,112	334	8,714,168	159,464	373,508	2,113,384
1926-27	277	8,198,817	154,616	35	405,579	7,008	24	98,364	328	336	8,702,760	161,952	384,623	2,417,412
1927-28	281	8,218,086	159,052	34	395,244	6,212	20	90,842	1,268	335	8,704,172	166,532	360,921	2,009,782
1928-29	294	8,496,480	166,705	32	410,584	8,287	18	47,552	1,566	344	8,954,616	176,558	346,925	2,161,166
1929-30	301	8,739,042	171,606	30	385,726	7,644	17	35,080	1,035	348	9,159,848	180,285	354,022	2,393,774
1930-31	312	8,890,723	171,975	27	421,230	10,454	24	51,620	1,328	363	9,363,573	183,757	395,475	2,623,176

* The figures in this column, supplied by the Bombay Millowner's Association, correspond with those in column 14 of Part II of Appendix II to the Board's Report of 1926-27, but are different from those given in the Statistical Abstract for British India (see Chapter VI, paragraph 122).

- 9th September, 1932: Visited the Khadi Pratisthan at Sodepur near Calcutta.
- 12th September, 1932: Examined Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
- 13th September, 1932: Examined Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
- 13th September, 1932: Examined Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
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1925-26	270	8,200,820	153,113	30	325,012	5,239	34	188,336	1,112	334	8,714,168	159,464	373,508	2,113,384
1926-27	277	8,198,817	154,616	35	405,579	7,008	24	98,364	328	336	8,702,760	161,952	384,623	2,417,412
1927-28	283	8,218,086	159,052	34	395,244	6,212	20	90,842	1,268	335	8,704,172	166,532	360,921	2,009,782
1928-29	294	8,496,480	166,705	32	410,584	8,287	18	47,552	1,566	344	8,954,616	176,558	346,925	2,161,166
1929-30	301	8,739,042	171,606	30	385,726	7,644	17	35,080	1,035	348	9,159,848	180,285	384,022	2,393,774
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APPENDIX IV.

Detailed statement of average works costs in Typical Mills.

(1) PLAIN GREY.

Mills considered—

- 4 Bombay.
- 3 Ahmedabad.
- 2 Calcutta.

Number.	Styles.	Dimension.	Threads per square inch.	Counts of yarn used.	Raw cotton waste.	Yarn waste.	Cost of cotton	Manufacturing and
							per pound of cloth.	other expenses per pound of cloth.
					Per cent.	Per cent.	Pies.	Pies.
1	Plain Grey	37" × 37½	81	24s × 22s	18.40	3.0	52.29	68.89
2	Do .	43" × 32	128	28s × 30s	17.10	2.75	72.00	89.50
3	Do .	37" × 37½	90	20s × 30s	13.75	2.75	61.48	66.59
4	Do .	41" × 37½	76	20s × 32s	14.60	4.63	60.00	62.98
5	Do .	32" × 37½	76	19s × 20s	19.50	2.50	72.22	55.21
6	Do .	32" × 37½	70	20s × 32s	15	2.50	72.22	49.36
7	Do .	39" × 38	96	22s × 21s	17.40	2.50	50.97	62.77
8	Do .	36" × 37½	94	24s × 18s	17	2.75	62.00	58.09
9	Do .	39" × 37½	70	20s × 30s	15	2.50	52.75	49.23
Average			78	..	16.42	2.87	61.77	62.50

A wide range of variation occurs in the cost of cotton as well as in the manufacturing expenses. Apart from differences in local conditions, the variation is to be accounted for by the differences in the counts of yarn, in the proportion of wastage of raw cotton and also of yarn and above all in the proportion of sizing used which in some cases is as high as 60 per cent. of the whole fabric taking warp and weft together. In view of the fact that the competition from imported plain grey cloth is principally in counts 30s and above, we consider it necessary to fix the cost on the basis of average counts 30s. The realised price we have taken into account corresponds to this class. The second item in the table above represents the nearest to this class of cloth. The manufacturing expenses of this class of plain grey cloth in the table amount to 89.50 pies. Adjusting this with reference to the standard of efficiency we have assumed and making allowance for immediate economies, we have reduced this figure

to 80 pies. The average cost of cotton in the table is 61·77 pies. Since the average count of yarn of the cloths included in this table is considerably lower than 30s, it is necessary to make a larger allowance for the price of cotton. This however may be set off against possible economies in the consumption of cotton by reduction of wastage. We consider the following costs reasonable:—

Cost of cotton per pound of cloth	62 pies.
Manufacturing and other expenses per pound of cloth	80 ..
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	142 ..

(2) BORDERED GREY.

Mills considered—

- 5 Bombay.
- 3 Ahmedabad.
- 3 Calcutta.
- 2 Baroda.
- 1 Nagpur.

Number.	Styles.	Dimension.	Threads per square inch.	Counts of yarn.	Raw cotton waste.	Yarn waste.	Cost of cotton per pound of cloth.	Manufacturing and other expenses per pound of cloth.
1	Bordered grey.	44" × 10	104	32s × 44s	13·4	3·5	66·28	108·81
2	Do. .	44" × 10	80	30s × 40s	10·2	2·5	76·08	107·14
3	Do. .	44" × 10	86	30s × 40s	10	3·75	86	104·82
4	Do. .	40" × 10	104	22s × 21s	18	2·50	55·59	71·23
5	Do. .	44" × 10	84	30s × 40s	10·71	2·27	79·75	107·75
6	Do. .	45" × 10	80	30s × 40s	15	2·5	52·75	131·36
7	Lo. .	58" × 6½	92	19s × 20s	19·5	2·5	74·73	55·22
8	Do. .	40" × 10	96	21s × 21s	15	2·50	60·00	70·53
9	Do. .	44" × 10	100	24s × 20s	17	2·00	60·00	73·62
10	Do. .	42" × 10	100	40s × 60s	12·5	2·50	96·00	135·00
11	Do. .	42" × 10	100	40s × 60s	12·5	2·5	96·00	163·00
12	Do. .	44" × 10	108	46s × 54s	14·65	2·25	98	97·85
13	Do. .	44" × 10	102	40s × 40s	14·65	2·25	98	180·50
14	Do. .	44" × 10	80	20s × 32s	14·65	2·25	60	68·09
	Average .		94	..	14·12	2·48	75·65	105·57

We have carefully considered the several items of expenditure under "Manufacturing expenses" in each of the mills. Taking into account the standard of efficiency we have assumed and making allowance for immediate economies, we consider that a reasonable estimate of manufacturing expenses for bordered grey cloth of average count 40s should not exceed 96 pies per pound (see item 12). The realised prices taken into account correspond to this class in which foreign competition is particularly keen. The average cost of cotton shown in the table may be reduced to 72 pies by reduction of wastage. We consider the following costs reasonable:—

Cost of cotton per pound of cloth	72 pies.
Manufacturing and other expenses per pound of cloth	96 "
	<u>168 "</u>

(3) BLEACHED GOODS.

Mills considered—

- 6 Bombay.
- 1 Ahmedabad.
- 1 Calcutta.
- 2 Baroda.

Number.	Style of cloth.	Dimension.	Threads per sq. inch.	Counts of yarn used.	Raw cotton waste	Yarn waste (in grey)	Cost of cotton per lb. of cloth.	Manufacturing and other expenses per pound of cloth.
					(in grey).	(in grey)	Pies.	Pies.
		Yds.			Per cent.	Per cent.	Pies.	Pies.
1	Bleached shirting.	32" × 42	120	32s × 40s	14.50	3.50	87	133.94
2	Bleached mull	36" × 20	128	30s × 40s	13.40	3.25	75.56	151.45
3	Bleached nainsook.	25" × 18	66	36s × 40s	13.25	2.75	92.13	150.13
4	Bleached long-cloth.	35" × 20	160	32s × 40s	12.50	2.50	79.56	136.40
5	Bleached mull	47" × 20	120	60s × 70s	16.77	2.49	100.04	262.50
6	Bleached dhuti	50" × 10	132	60s × 80s	12.50	2.50	56.00	184.03
7	Bleached mull	44" × 20	104	40s × 60s	12.50	2.50	96.00	127.72
8	Bleached shirting.	30" × 40	88	32s × 34s	12.50	2.50	72.00	113.62
9	Bleached dhuti	50" × 8	144	80s × 100s	15.00	3.00	96.00	287.87
10	Bleached dhuti	44" × 10	88	36s × 46s	15.00	2.50	74.00	117.78
	Average		115	...	13.79	2.75	86.86	166.54

In bleached goods the fabrics after bleaching lose an appreciable part of their weight partly because the sizing given in the preparatory stages is removed and partly also by loss in weight of fibre in bleaching. Full allowance has been made for this factor. It will be noticed in the Table that in several cases the average count is considerably higher than 40s which is the class in which competition is keenest and for which costs should be estimated. The manufacturing charges should therefore be reduced. Taking this into account and also the normal standard of efficiency we have assumed, we have estimated the manufacturing expenses at 141 pies per lb. The average cotton cost in the Table is 86·86 pies per lb. which may be reduced to 84 pies. Considering the loss of material in bleaching and also the fact that the average wastage in the grey condition as shown in the Table is not unduly high, we have made a higher allowance for the cost of cotton than in other. The following may be regarded as reasonable costs:—

Cost of cotton per pound of cloth	84 pies.
Manufacturing and other expenses per pound of cloth	141 „
	225 „

(4) COLOURED WOVEN, DYED AND PRINTED GOODS.

Mills considered—

- 7 Bombay.
- 1 Ahmedabad.
- 1 Nagpur.
- 1 Baroda.

Number.	Styles of cloth.	Dimension.	Threads per sq. inch.	Counts of yarn used.	Raw cotton waste,		Cost of cotton per lb. of cloth.	Manufacturing and other expenses per lb. of cloth.
					Per cent.	Per cent.		
1	Printed chun- dries.	44" × 136	86	32s × 40s	13·3	3·5	66·61	200·36
2	Striped poplin.	29" × 24	143	40s × 40s	14·0	3·0	91·63	197·95
3	Dyed striped shirting.	30" × 30	143	30s × 40s	13·41	2·75	74·60	169·10
4	Dyed coating .	32" × 24	126	36s × 40s	12·75	2·75	87·75	177·89
5	Striped shirting	28" × 24	112	2/30s × 2/20s	13·41	2·75	74·60	200·124
6	Striped (coloured, woven and then bleached).	30" × 30	143	30s × 40s	13·41	2·75	74·60	169·104
7	Do.	27" × 24	123	36s × 44s	13·0	2·5	79·56	185·15
8	Striped susis .	31" × 24	152	40s × 60s	12·5	2·5	96·00	154·47
9	Dyed shirting	30" × 40	83	32s × 34s	12·5	2·5	72·00	113·62
10	Dyed long- cloth.	27/28" × 40	70	24s × 32s	13·38	4·0	69·00	103·85
Average .			...	...	13·16	2·80	78·62	167·16

Taking into account the standard of efficiency assumed by us and the immediate economies possible especially in the consumption of dyeing materials, we have reduced the average manufacturing expenses to 156 pies per pound. More suitable mixing should reduce the cost of cotton to 75 pies per pound. The following costs may be regarded as reasonable:—

Cost of cotton per pound of cloth	75 pies.
Manufacturing and other expenses per pound of cloth	156 „
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	231 „
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APPENDIX V.

Statement showing proportion of goods imported in bales and cases.

(1) DESCRIPTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS AND PACKAGES IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.

Classes of Cotton piecegoods.	Description of packing.	No. of packages imported.		
		1926-27.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Grey jaconnet dhutis . . .	Bales . . .	54,474	26,525	3,637
Grey shirting dhutis . . .	D . . .	35,717	33,123	26,727
Grey mull dhutis . . .	D.. . .	19,888	4,743	116
White yarn dhutis . . .	76% cases & 30% bales.	22,453	10,443	3,111
Grey shirtings . . .	Bales . . .	37,130	35,492	25,832
Other kinds . . .	Do. . .	26,663	5,921	827
White goods . . .	15% bales & 85% cases.	50,083	30,175	18,007
Coloured woven, dyed and printed	10% bales & 90% cases.	89,048	66,217	39,813
Total . . .	...	335,456	217,629	118,070

(2) COLLECTED FROM "THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY PIECEGOODS IMPORT CIRCULAR" ISSUED BY MR. A. C. LAKHANI.

	Total number of bales imported.	Total number of cases imported.	Bales.	Cases.
1926-27 . . .	197,025	138,431	68.26%	41.74%
1930-31 . . .	125,075	92,554	57.50%	42.50%
1931-32 . . .	64,154	53,916	54.50%	45.50%

Shirting dhutis—average counts below 40s. }
 Grey shirting—average counts below 40s. } From United Kingdom and Japan alone.
 Jaconnets dhutis—average counts below 50s. }
 Mull dhutis—average counts 60s and over. } Principally from United Kingdom

	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Cases.	Cases.
1 per cent. of grey of shirting dhutis with printed heading and striped shirtings form . . .	54,649	33,756
	25.2%	28.6%

The above number of packages had been assessed under the minimum rate of duty fixed on plain grey in 1930-31.

APPENDIX VI.

Method of determining tare-allowance.

Classes.	Country of origin.	Description of package.	Contents per package.	Gross weight pounds.	Net weight of contents pounds.	Tare pounds.	Ratio of the tare to the nett contents.
Grey shirting dhutis	United Kingdom	Bales	450	940	914	26	Average 6.75 per cent.
Ditto	"	"	400	934	904	30	
Ditto	"	"	500	664	613	51	
Grey Jacconnet	"	"	400	819	789	30	
Ditto	"	"	400	879	839	40	
White yarn dhutis	"	"	400	580	558	22	
Ditto	"	"	600	368	345	23	
Ditto	"	"	400	316	292	24	
Ditto	"	"	400	611	583	28	
Ditto	"	"	400	457	434	23	
Ditto	"	"	400	453	432	26	
Ditto	"	"	300	362	294	68	
Ditto	"	"	300	410	348	62	
Ditto	"	"	400	276	216	60	
Ditto	"	"	400	450	366	84	
Ditto	"	"	300	406	362	24	
Grey dhutis	Japan	"	200	386	366	20	Average 5.30 per cent.
Ditto	"	"	200	332	314	18	
Whites and Fancies	United Kingdom	Cases	50	530	456	74	Average 17.7 per cent.
Ditto	"	"	50	422	366	56	
Ditto	"	"	150	216	163	48	
Ditto	"	"	75	388	239	99	Average 4.55 per cent.
Ditto	"	Bales	25	359	338	21	
Ditto	"	"	25	399	380	19	
Ditto	"	"	17	233	272	17	

(a) The average tare for *baled cargo* (bordered) is 5.65 per cent. A ratio of 6 per cent. for British goods and 5 per cent. for non-British goods may be taken for three months subject to adjustment.

(b) *Case cargo*.—Ten pieces may be examined and the total weight may be fixed on this basis for three months or 70 pounds per case may be taken provisionally subject to check weighment of 10 per cent. of the consignment for the next three months. This would be applicable to non-British case cargoes as well as British.

The above may be adjusted in the light of the experience of working for three months in the Custom Houses.

APPENDIX VII.

Analysis of samples of cloth imported from the United Kingdom.

Style of cloth.	Dimension.	Weight.	Reed and pick.	Count of yarn used—warp and weft.
		lb. oz.		
Grey Jaconnets	42" x 20 yds	4 3	21 x 19	40s x 40s
		4 5	21 x 20	
		4 7	21 x 21	
		4 9	21 x 22	
Ditto	44" x 20 "	4 7	20 x 19	40s x 40s
Grey Glazed	44" x 20 "	4 0	20 x 18	40s x 40s
Ditto	42" x 20 "	3 13	20 x 18	44s x 44s
Ditto	42" x 20 "	3 0	15 x 15	40s x 40s
Ditto	36" x 18 "	2 2	14 x 14	44s x 44s
Grey Madspollam	52" x 28 "	2 15	7 x 6	36s x 42s
Grey Dhutis	44" x 10 "	...	16 x 18	40s x 50s
	44" x 10 "	...	18 x 18	38s x 46s
	44" x 10 "	...	17 x 14	32s x 40s
White shirtings	35" x 40 "	...	16 x 16	32s x 36s
		...	17 x 17	
		...	18 x 18	
		...	19 x 19	
		...	19 x 20	
		...	19 x 18½	
		...	19 x 20½	
Ditto	34" x 40 "	...	19 x 22½	36s x 32s
		...	18 x 18½	
		...	19 x 20	
		...	19½ x 22	

Style of cloth.	Dimensions.	Weight.	Reed and pick.	Count of yarn used—warp and weft.
		lb. oz.		
White Jaconnets . . .	42" x 18 yds.	...	{ 14 x 14 16 x 13	32s x 36s 32s x 32s
White Nainsooks . . .	32" x 18 "	...	{ 15 x 15 16 x 14 17 x 16 18 x 17 19 x 18 20 x 19 20 x 20	36s x 38s
Ditto . . .	40" x 18 "	...	{ 12 x 10 13 x 10 13 x 11 13 x 12 14 x 12 15 x 13 16 x 14	38s x 42s
Ditto . . .	42-44" x 20 "	...	{ 14 x 12 15 x 13 16 x 14 17 x 15	36s x 36s
Ditto . . .	29" x 18 "	...	16 x 13	42s x 44s
Ditto . . .	40" x 2 "	...	22 x 20	40s x 50s
Ditto . . .	30" x 18 "	...	10 x 7 14 x 12	32s x 32s
White Mulls . . .	38" x 20 "	...	16 x 12 18 x 14	40s x 40s
Ditto . . .	38" x 20 "	...	14 x 12	50s x 50s
Ditto . . .	42" x 20 "	...	14 x 12	40s x 50s
Ditto . . .	38½" x 20 "	...	19 x 17	38s x 46s

Style of cloth.	Dimensions.	Weight.	Reed and pick.	Count of yarn used—warp and weft.
		lb. oz.		
<i>Prints and Fancies.</i>				
Part Red shirtings . . .	37" x 40 yds.	...	15 x 11	32s x 40s
Red and yellow print . . .	26" x 48 "	...	14 x 11	32s x 50s
White ground print shirtings.	32" x 48 "	...	17½ x 18	36s x 38s
White ground print shirtings.	32" x 48 "	...	17 x 16	32s x 40s
Para Red 3 col. discharge . . .	37" x 48 "	...	15½ x 13½	32s x 40s
Chocolate Blotch Jean . . .	27" x 54 "	...	23½ x 13½	28s x 40s
Dyed Glazed splits shirting.	24" x 39 "	...	9 x 13½	36s x 54s
White shirtings . . .	35" x 40 "	...	17½ x 18	40s x 50s
Ditto . . .	35" x 40 "	...	{ 18 x 18 20 x 18 20 x 20 }	32s x 36s
White nainsocks . . .	36" x 18 "	...	{ 19 x 19 20 x 20 18 x 18 }	36s x 36s
Ditto . . .	36" x 18 "	...	{ 17½ x 16 17½ x 17 17½ x 18 }	40s x 40s
Ditto . . .	40 x 18 "	...	16 x 13	40s x 40s
White Mulls . . .	37½ x 20 "	...	14 x 12	40s x 50s
Tala . . .	41½ x 20 "	...	16 x 12	
Black Heading white mull.	42/44" x 20 "	..	18 x 18	40s x 40s
White jaconnets . . .	44" x 20 "	...	{ 20 x 18 20 x 20 20 x 22 }	40s x 40s

APPENDIX VIII.

TABLE NO. I.

Average value of bleached goods from the United Kingdom.

Principal classes.	A	B	C
	Average No. of yards per lb.	Average value per yard.	Average value per lb.
		Piea.	Piea.
Checks, spots and stripes	7	58	406
Dhutis, saris and scarves	11	53	585
Drills and Jeans	3½	112	420
Jaconnets, madapollams, cambrics and muslins .	8	76	607
Lawns	9½	88	834
Longcloths and white shirtings	5	59	294
Mulls	9	46	419
Nainsooks	7½	38	286
Twills	5½	71	388
Total average	7.36	66.8	471

Table No. I has been based on the figures of the principal classes of imports which form 98.4 per cent. of the total imports of white goods during the last five years from 1926-27 to 1931-32. The figures for the minor class of imports registered under "other kinds" have been omitted.

A. *Average number of yards per pound.*—The figures have been calculated from the data supplied by different Custom Houses and on analysis of a big range of samples. Without knowing the actual proportions of each quality included in each of the various classes it is difficult to ascertain the exact average. Again, the figure is liable to vary from year to year and also according to dimensions and other attributes of cloth. But from the standard qualities prevalent in the principal markets of India and Burma, the approximate yardage per unit of weight has been calculated and this may be accepted as correct for all purposes.

B. *Average value per yard.*—This has been calculated on the average values of the last five years of imports from 1926-27 to 1931-32.

C. *Average value per pound.*—This has been calculated by multiplying the figures in Column A by figures in Column B.

TABLE NO. II.

Principal classes.	Import percentage of each class to the total value.	A	B	C
	Per cent.	Proportion of number of yards per lb. weight.	Proportional value per yard.	Proportional value per pound.
Checks, spots and stripes	2.50	0.175	1.45	10.15
Dhutis, saris and sarves	13.50	1.485	7.155	78.97
Drills and jeans	2.00	0.075	2.240	8.40
Jaconets, madapollams, muslins and cambrics.	2.50	0.200	1.900	15.175
Lawns	3.50	0.333	3.080	29.19
Longcloths and white shirtings	22.00	1.100	12.980	64.68
Mulls	40.00	3.60	18.400	167.60
Nainsooks	10.00	0.750	3.800	28.60
Twills	4.00	0.220	2.840	15.52
	100	7.938 yds./lb.	53.845	418.285 pies per unit.

In the Table No. II is shown the five years average proportion of the total value represented by each class of imports. The average units shown in Columns A, B, C in Table No. I have been adjusted with reference to this proportion. From this it follows that 54 pies per yard, 418 pies per pound and 8 yards to a pound are correct representative figures for the whole range of white goods in general imported from the United Kingdom.

The average value according to the trade returns of bleached goods imported from the United Kingdom in 1930-31 was 43.7 pies per yard. Taking 8 yards to a pound this works out at 350 pies per pound.

APPENDIX IX.

Cost of production for various kinds of handwoven goods.

(1) MADRAS.

Class of goods.	Dimension.	Weight per yd.	Ends and pick per inch.	Counts of warp and weft.	No. of yards per lb.	Cost of yarn.	Sizing charges.	Weaving charges.	Dyeing charges.	Total cost per yard.	Total cost per piece.	Output per weaver per day.	Average daily wages of weavers
	Inch. yds.	Oz.				A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs. s. p.	yds.	A. p.
Coarse dhutis	45 x 8	4.74	48 x 52	20 x 20	3.40	1 9	0 6	0 9	...	3 0	1 8 0	10	7 8
Fine dhutis	48 x 8	2.30	72 x 72	60 x 60	6.96	3 5	0 8	2 0	...	6 1	3 0 8	5	10 0
Saris	48 x 9	3.00	60 x 64	40 x 40	5.30	2 5	0 7	1 6	...	4 6	2 8 6	6	9 0
Turban cloth	48 x 7	2.00	72 x 72	80 x 80	8.00	3 6	0 10	3 10	...	7 4	3 9 2	4	15 4
Angavastram	45 x 5	1.80	90 x 90	100 x 100	8.80	4 1	0 10	4 5	...	9 4	2 14 8	3	13 3
Madras handkerchief	36 x 36	8.50	80 x 128	60 x 40	4.50	4 0	0 9	3 6	2 0	10 8	...	3	10 6
Towels	26 x 4 ft.	3.75	48 x 48	20 x 20	4.25	2 6	0 5	0 11	...	3 10	0 5 1	10	8 2
Twill shirting	36 x 24	4.00	52 x 52	20 x 20	4.00	2 8	0 6	1 2	...	4 4	6 8 0	9	10 6
Coating	36 x 24	6.75	60 x 52	3-30 x 10	2.60	5 3	...	1 6	0 1	6 10	10 4 0	6	9 0
Bedsheets	48 x 3½	12.50	80 x 80	2-30 x 10	1.33	10 0	...	2 0	0 3	12 8	2 10 11	5	12 0
Lungis	29 x 2½	3.00	88 x 80	60 x 40	5.30	3 9	0 9	1 6	0 9	6 9	1 0 11	6	9 0

(2) BOMBAY.

Class of goods.	Dimension per piece.	Approximate weight per piece.	Counts of warp and weft per piece.	Cost of yarn per piece.	Warping and sizing charges per piece.	Weft winding and weaving charges per piece.	Dyeing charges per piece.	Bleaching charges per piece.	Total cost of manufacture per piece.	Output per day.	Weavers' wages per day.
	Inch. yds.	lb. tolas.		Rs. a.	A. p.	Rs. a p.	A. p.	A.		Rs. a. p.	yds.	A. p.
Mercerised border sari	44 × 8	1 15	40 × 40, 84s mercerised for border.	1 3	4 0	0 11 0	10 0	...	2 12 0	6	7 8
Panchas	36 × 8	1 0	20 × 16	0 8	2 0	0 5 0	...	1	1 0 0	8	8 0
Lal chandrakala sari	45 × 8	1. 17	32 × 30, 2/80s, 64s mercerised and silk for borders.	1 5 25	2 0	0 8 6	1 0	...	2 1 0	8	9 6
Hirvikadi sari	45 × 8	1 19	30 × 30, 2/80s, 64s mercerised and silk.	1 5	2 0	0 10 0	1 0	...	2 2 0	8	8 0
Coating cloth	30 × 8	0	40/3 × 40/3	2 4	2 0	0 15 0	7 6	...	3 12 0	8	15 0
Twill shirting	30 × 8	33	2/40 × 20	1 4	2 0	0 11 0	...	...	2 1 0	8	11 0
Mirani saris	31½ × 7	1 20	20 × 26	1 3	3 0	0 12 6	1 6	...	2 4 0	8	12 6
Sushi hala	23 × 19	2	40 × 30	2 2	4 6	1 3 6	...	...	3 10 0	6	6 6
Khali hala	35 × 19	3 12	10½ × 10½	1 7	4 6	0 14 0	...	...	2 9 6	12	10 0
Bangani sari	45 × 8½	1 18	40 × 40, 2/84s, 64s mercerised and silk borders,	5 1	4 0	1 12 6	2 6	...	7 4 0	4½	14 8

(3) BENGAL.

Class of goods.	Dimensions.	Counts of warp and weft.	Cost of yarn.	Labour charges.	Cost of manufacture.	Output per weaver per day.	Average daily wages per weaver.
	Yds.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Coloured saris.	45" x 5	40 x 40	0 15 9	0 5 6	1 5 3	10	0 11 0
Chadars	54" x 3	20 x 10½	0 15 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	12	1 4 0
Towels	22" x 1	42 x 10½	0 2 3	0 1 0	0 3 3	12 pieces	0 12 0
Lungis	45" x 2½	40 x 40	0 9 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	7½	0 9 0
Check saris	45" x 5	½ x ½	1 5 0	0 9 6	1 14 6	5	0 9 6
Dhutis	44" x 5	40 x 40	0 11 6	0 5 3	1 0 9	10	0 11 6
Striped shirting	34" x 24	½ x 22	4 12 0	1 8 0	6 4 0	18	1 2 0
Dobby bordered dhutis	44" x 5	40 x 40	0 12 0	1 1 0	1 13 0	4	0 12 3
Gumchas	27" x 1½	48 x 40	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 5 0	12	0 8 0
Mosquito nets	36" x 20	½ x 40	1 2 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	12	0 12 0

(4) BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Class of goods.	Dimensions.	Weight.		Counts of warp and weft.	Cost of yarn.	Weavers' earning.	Approximate daily output.	Approximate weavers' daily wages.
		lb.	oz.					
<i>Orissa.</i>								
Dhutis (imported Japanese yarn)	44" × 10	1	8	40 × 40	1 3 6	1 4 6	5	0 10 3
Ditto ditto	44" × 6	0	12	40 × 32	0 9 0	0 10 0	5	0 8 6
Coarse grey saris of Indian yarn	40" × 4½	1	4	18 × 10 (double)	0 8 9	0 11 3	6½	1 0 3
Ganchas	34" × 5	0	14	20 × 20	0 7 6	0 6 6	10	0 13 0
<i>Bihar.</i>								
Motia thans	36" × 24	5	0	18½ × 16½	2 4 0	1 8 0	12	0 12 0
Dhutis	42" × 10	1	8	40 × 40	1 1 0	0 13 0	7½	0 9 9
Motia thans (Patna)	32" × 24	5	0	16½ × 10½	2 0 0	2 0 0	12	1 0 0

(5) UNITED PROVINCES.

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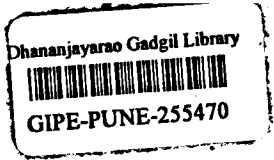
Class of goods.	Dimensions.	Weight.	Counts of yarn.	Cost of yarn.	Labour charges.	Cost of manufacture.	Approximate output per loom per day.	Approximate weaver's wages.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Garhas	27" × 12	1½	12½ × 12½	0 9 11	0 15 7	1 9 6	12	0 15 0
Coating cloth	32" × 12	2½	15 × 15	1 7 1	1 8 0	2 15 1	8	1 0 0
Towels	27" × 12	2	15 × 15	1 1 9	0 15 0	2 0 9	10	0 12 6
Bed sheets	54" × 2½	2½	15 × 15	1 10 6	0 11 0	2 5 6	7½	0 15 0

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PRELIMINARY.

This enquiry was referred to the Tariff Board by the Government of India in Commerce Department Resolution No. 341-T. (150), dated the 9th April, 1932, which was issued in the following terms:—

Terms of reference.

“ By the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, protective duties were imposed on cotton piecegoods for a period of three years in order to give the cotton mill industry in India temporary shelter against foreign competition. These duties are fixed at a lower rate on piecegoods of British than on those not of British manufacture. By the same Act the operation of the duty imposed by the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act, 1927, was extended for a further period of three years on account of the unfair competition arising from the prevalence of inferior labour conditions in China. These duties will expire on the 31st March, 1933. An assurance was, however, given by Government to the Legislature, when the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Bill was under consideration, that before the termination of the three-year period the effect of the duties on the production of cotton piecegoods in India and on the Indian cotton textile industry would be examined in a Tariff Board enquiry.

2. Since the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act was passed three noteworthy changes have occurred. In the first place, the rates of duty imposed on cotton piecegoods under the Act have been raised by two successive Finance Acts, and are now levied at a rate substantially higher than the Legislature found to be necessary to give temporary shelter to the indigenous industry. In the second place, a very large increase has occurred in the imports of piecegoods made wholly or partly of artificial silk, and the duties on such goods have been raised to the rates applicable to goods made wholly or partly of real silk. Finally, the Government of India have decided to discuss at the forthcoming Imperial Conference at Ottawa the question whether Great Britain and India should enter into a trade agreement embodying a preferential tariff regime so designed as to benefit the trade of both countries.

3. The Government of India consider that the Tariff Board enquiry should now be undertaken. The Board is requested to examine the following questions and to make recommendations:—

- (1) Whether the claim of the Indian cotton textile industry to protection has been established;
- (2) If the claim is found to be established, in what form protection should be given and to what extent;

- (3) If it is proposed that protection should be given by means of import duties—
- (a) whether the same rate of protection is required against the competition of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom as against the competition of goods manufactured elsewhere; and
 - (b) what rates of duty are recommended in respect of:—
 - (i) cotton piecegoods,
 - (ii) piecegoods made wholly or partly of artificial silk, and
 - (iii) cotton twist and yarn, according as they are manufactured—
 - A.—In the United Kingdom,
 - B.—Elsewhere.

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

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

2. On the 11th April, the Board published a Press Communiqué reproducing these terms of reference and inviting firms or persons interested to send their representations by the 25th May. Appendix I contains a copy of this communiqué and a list of the associations, firms and persons from whom representations were received. In the middle of June a questionnaire was issued to these associations, firms and persons and also to others, who had applied for copies or who were known to be in possession of information likely to assist the Board in its enquiry. It is a matter for regret that, while the questionnaire was sent to 30 mills which are not represented by any association or Chamber of Commerce, only four of them sent any reply at all, and even these four sent replies which were so incomplete as to be of little value. In view of the undertaking given by the Board not to disclose the figures of costs submitted by mills or their identity, there was little justification for the refusal of these mills to respond to the Board's request for information. Since they stand to benefit equally with other mills by the imposition of any protective duties which may be adopted in pursuance of our report, their conduct in our opinion betrays a deplorable lack of public spirit. When an enquiry into the grant of protection to an industry is referred to the Tariff Board, it must be understood that the industry is under an obligation to place the Board in possession of all the information which may be required. While the Millowners'

Associations and most of the Chambers of Commerce which have been the chief spokesmen for the industry, particularly the Bombay Millowners' Association, have spared no pains to carry out this obligation, the unattached mills and some of the Chambers of Commerce have contributed little or nothing. Without the power to compel the production of evidence the Board is entirely dependent upon the co-operation of the industry for the supply of the detailed information necessary to enable it to study the conditions of the industry and to formulate its proposals. Hitherto there has been no conspicuous failure in any enquiry to secure this co-operation. But the experience of this enquiry suggests that the Board, if it is to discharge its duty, must be armed with power to compel persons and firms engaged in the industry to appear and to present their books for examination.

3. The last week of June was spent in visiting mills in Bombay, the Indian Central Cotton Committee's Laboratory and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; a visit was also paid to the Cotton Exchange at Sewri. At the end of July work on this enquiry was interrupted by an urgent reference regarding the emergency created by the depreciation of Japanese currency to which further allusion will be made. The latter half of August was occupied by the examination of witnesses in Bombay; from August 29th to September 2nd the Board was in Ahmedabad where it inspected mills and recorded evidence. It then went to Calcutta where from September 8th to 16th it was occupied with inspection and with the examination of witnesses. The detailed programme of visits and examinations will be found in Appendix II. The Board has not for the purpose of this enquiry found it necessary to visit other centres. Outside Bombay and Ahmedabad which between them represent about 60 per cent. of the total production of cotton piecegoods, the industry is scattered over the whole country and there are no centres of production so large as to demand a visit. Nor did the representations or the replies to the questionnaire indicate the existence of conditions in any other part of the country such as to necessitate a personal visit and investigation. Pressure of time and financial considerations also rendered it necessary that the Board should as far as possible restrict its touring. We had, however, intended to include Cawnpore in our programme of visits. But on receipt of a communication from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce representing the majority of the mills at Cawnpore that they did not desire to reply to the questionnaire or to give evidence the proposed visit was abandoned.

4. We desire to acknowledge the assistance we have received from the various associations and individuals who supplied us with information and gave evidence before us.

Acknowledgments. We desire also to express our warm appreciation of the services of our Technical Assistant, Rai Sahib Hrishikesh Mookerjee, A.M.C.T. Mr. Mookerjee's previous experience in a similar capacity under Mr. G. S. Hardy, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

and his intimate and accurate knowledge of the import trade in cotton piecegoods rendered his assistance specially valuable. His assistance was not however confined to questions relating to the import trade in piecegoods and the administration of customs duties. His distinguished record as a student of textile technology at Manchester and his practical experience of the cotton mill industry both in India and elsewhere rendered his advice equally useful on the general issues under enquiry. He spared no pains in the discharge of his difficult duties and in placing at our service his exceptional knowledge and experience.