

All India Spinners' Association

Annual Report

1927-28



The All India Spinners' Association
AHMEDABAD

A. I. S. A.
Board of Trustees

Life members

- 1 Mahatma Gandhi (President)
- 2 Seth Jamnalal Bajaj (Treasurer and officiating
Chairman)
- 3 Sjt. C Rajgopalachariar.
- 4 Babu Rajendra Prasad.
- 5 Sjt Gangadharrao Deshpande.
- 6 Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya.
- 7 Sjt. Valiabhibhai Patel.
- 8 Sjt. Satischandradas Gupta.
- 9 Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
- 10 Sjt Manilal Kothar.
- 11 Sjt Shankerlal G Banker (Secretary)

Elected Members

12. Sjt. V. V Jerajani.
 - 13 Dr. B. Subramaniam
 14. Sjt. K Santanam
-

All India Spinners' Association.

ANNUAL REPORT.

1927—1928.

Late Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi.

Before reviewing the work done during the year, it is necessary to record the great loss sustained by the Association and Khadi work generally by the death of Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi in April last year. His devotion and mastery of all the details of Khadi work had been at the service of the cause ever since the movement was started. In grateful recognition of his services the Council has resolved to raise a Khadi museum in his name. For this purpose Rs. 22,077-8-11 have been received from donors till now.

Propaganda Tours.

During the year propaganda and collection tours were undertaken by Gandhiji and other members of the Council in some of the provinces Gandhiji's Ceylon tour early in the year and the collection of Rs 1,05,247-2-0 in that island have been mentioned in the last report. After Ceylon Gandhiji toured in the Ganjam district and in some of the districts of Utkal for about a month just before the Madras Congress. The collections during this tour amounted to Rs 21,644-13-5½ In April Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta, Dr. P. C. Ghosh and the Secretary undertook a collection and propaganda tour in some parts of Bengal. The actual collections made during this tour amounted to Rs. 66,501-4-0.

Dr. P. C. Ray, Sjt. Shyamsundar Charkravarty and Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta visited Utkal in September and October, 1928, and carried the khadi message to several places in the province.

Such occasional tours are helpful but they are not enough. It is necessary that the provincial organisations should carry on more continuous propaganda in order to keep the subject constantly before the public and create the necessary atmosphere for further development of the work. Some of the organisations are doing this but it has to be done more systematically in all provinces, if more funds and more workers, so necessary for any further progress in the work, have to be drawn into the movement.

Financial position.

The present financial position of the Association can be gathered from a perusal of the accounts given in Appendix A. The chief receipts during the year were the Deshabandhu Memorial Fund collections made during Gandhiji's tours in Ceylon, Tamil Nad and Utkal and the collections made in Bengal in April. Altogether this year the amount transferred from the D. M. F. account is Rs. 3,44,612-3-7. The total capital in the hands of the Association at the end of the year under report was Rs. 22,01,976-2-8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Out of this Rs. 220966-0-6 is represented by book debts transferred by the All India Khadi Board and the Provincial Khadi Boards under the Congress resolution, which are still in the course of realisation. A large part of it will probably have to be written off. The net effective capital available therefore was Rs. 19,81,010-2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The main disbursements during the year were as follows.—

Departmental Investments

Rajasthan	Rs	4,246—2—1
U. P	"	6,914—13—0
Utkal	"	10,931—11—10
Tamil Nad	"	2,54,531—15—7
Total Rs		<u>2,76,624—10—6</u>

Loans

Khadi Pratisthan	Rs	25,000—0—0
Gandhi Seva Sangh, Tamil Nad Branch	Rs	31,657—7—7
Bombay Bhandar	Rs	5,000—0—0
Sjt Chhaganlal K. Gandhi, (for Wool Spinning at Almorah)	Rs	500—0—0
Total Rs		<u>62,157—7—7</u>

The investments out of the A. I. S. A. funds in the different provinces were at the end of the year as under—

Andhra	Rs	1,71,412—2—5
Assam	Rs	7,604—11—0
Behar	Rs	3,42,751—3—5
Bengal	Rs	2,98,050—0—0
Bombay	Rs	1,25,000—0—1
Burma	Rs	23,700—5—7
Delhi	Rs	49,658—8—9
Karnatak	Rs	1,05,821—12—2½
Maharashtra	Rs	1,23,459—7—6
Punjab	Rs	77,428—12—6½
Rajasthan	Rs	58,040—10—10
Tamil Nad & Kerala	Rs	6,34,333—2—1
U P.	Rs	56,286—3—3
Utkal	Rs	98,068—15—7

Total Rs 21,71,635—15—3

Out of the above total Rs. 6,04,214-0-7 is lent out to independent certified Khadi organisations. It should be mentioned that the amounts shown against Andhra, Karnatak, Behar, and Utkal include large book debts transferred by the old Khadi Boards, which are not at present in effective investment.

Production.

The production figures of the different provinces for the year are given below with the corresponding figures for 1926-27.

	1927-28 Rs.	1926-27 Rs.
Andhra	2,94,083	3,83,037
Behar	2,12,441	1,84,347
Bengal	3,28,609	2,44,597
Delhi	16,758	14,641
Gujarat	37,649	52,250
Karnatak	73,970	55,844
Kashmir	22,219	.
Maharashtra	37,036	18,794
Punjab	84,692	75,671
Rajasthan	1,41,710	1,31,480
Tamil Nad & Kerala	9,97,466	10,94,633
U. P. & Gandhi Ashram	1,16,365	99,755
Utkal	53,384	51,321
Total	<u>24,16,382</u>	<u>24,06,370</u>

It will be noticed that while there is an increase in the production in many of the provinces there is a fall in Andhra and Tamil Nad. In both these cases the fall was in respect of certified private organisations,

and was due to unexpected causes. The fine centres of Andhra did not operate throughout the year. Practically for seven months in the year under report the work at these centres had to be stopped. Some cases of mixture of mill yarn in the private production of the fine Khadi were brought to our notice about January 1927, and as a result of the enquiry that was held immediately it was thought advisable to withdraw the certificates granted to the private organisations operating in this area, pending adequate arrangements for absolutely ensuring genuineness. The Association has started the work recently under its own direct management but for the larger part of last year the fine Khadi production was very little. In Tamil Nad the fall in private production was due to the high prices of cotton which prevailed during the first half of the year. The high cotton prices left but a narrow margin of profit and there was therefore no inducement either for new organisations to start or the old ones to expand. In fact a few of the manufacturers closed down for this reason and many of the remaining were unable to maintain production at the previous year's level. The result was a fall in private production in the province of over a lakh of rupees worth. The total production for the year has consequently remained, in spite of the increase in the other provinces, practically at the same level as in the previous year.

Efforts were made this year to get the yardage and weight figures of the Khadi produced along with the money value. Only Rajasthan, Punjab and Maharashtra have given fairly full figures. Tamil Nad has given the figures only for the second half of the year. Calculating

from the figures received the total yardage will be over 6 millions sq. yards.

Sales.

The sale figures for the different provinces are as under:—

	1927-28	1926-27
	Rs	Rs.
Andhra	3,71,698	4,03,737
Behar	2,43,359	2,67,302
Bengal	4,10,632	4,40,127
Bombay	3,06,258	2,85,858
Burma	25,451	25,438
Delhi	19,809	19,811
Gujarat	95,835	89,410
Karnatak	1,12,193	78,115
Maharashtra	1,95,590	1,66,774
Punjab	1,07,538	1,06,824
Rajasthan	1,41,473	1,28,287
Tamil Nad &		
Kerala	10,23,521	10,73,021
U. P. & Gandhi		
Ashram	1,97,026	1,62,504
Utkal	58,251	41,586
Total	<u>33,08,634</u>	<u>32,88,794</u>

It must be noted in regard to the sale figures that we have not been able to get rid entirely of the duplication due to inter-sales between organisations in different provinces. Necessary instructions have been given to eliminate this small element of duplication also in the coming year's report.

Number of villages covered.

There are now 310 centres of Khadi work, of which 138 are production centres and 172 sale depots. Of this total number, 156 are directly run by the A. I. S. A. The activities of the production depots cover nearly 3000 villages. The figures of villages covered have not been fully received. The Bengal figures are incomplete. The figures received at the central office are as under:—

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of villages covered</i>
Andhra	362
Behar	457
Bengal	48
Delhi	63
Gujarat	129
Karnatak	180
Maharashtra	53
Punjab	82
Rajasthan	171
Tamil Nad & Kerala	925
U. P.	121
Utkal	64
	<hr/>
Total	2655
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Carders, Spinners and Weavers

Number of carders, spinners and weavers supported by the Khadi production activities in the country has also been received, but not complete in respect of Behar and Bengal. The figures of spinners and weavers received are as given below:—

<i>Province</i>	<i>Spinners</i>	<i>Weavers</i>
Andhra	13,157	1,111
Behar	7,428	272
Bengal	2,350	104
Delhi	977	68
Gujarat	1,457	193
Karnatak	2,992	232
Maharashtra	829	90
Punjab	42,712	487
Rajasthan	5,176	613
Tamil Nad & Kerala	18,225	1,474
U. P	1,209	268
Utkal	1,188	32
	Total 97,700	4,944

As regards carders it is only in certain areas that carders exist apart from spinners. In most regions the spinner cards her cotton herself. The number of carders benefitted is as under —

<i>Province</i>	<i>Carders</i>
Andhra	260
Gujarat	23
Maharashtra	88
Rajasthan	200
U. P.	132
	Total . 703

As stated in the previous year's report, in areas like the Punjab, Rajasthan, Andhra, U. P. etc. where hand-spun yarn or Khadi is being brought to the market for sale, and the Khadi organisations purchase the yarn

or Khadi, a census of all the working wheels in the area has been taken. In such cases the spinners are not exclusively attached to our khadi organisations, only a part of their yarn output coming to our recognised centres of Khadi production.

It is not possible to give the exact amount distributed as wages to spinners and weavers as a result of the khadi production during the year, since in many areas yarn is not got spun for wage but purchased directly from spinners or through middlemen at markets, and sometimes Khadi even is so purchased directly from weavers. Precise figures, however, are available in the case of centres where cotton and yarn are issued out to spinners and weavers respectively and wages paid for work. Calculating on the basis of these figures it will be found that out of the 24 lacs and odd worth of khadi produced nearly 6 lakhs would have been distributed to spinners and 8 lakhs to weavers.

Workers

Literate men engaged in the work of organising the industry now number nearly one thousand. Precise figures are not available regarding the number of workers in independent organisations. But in the service of the A. I. S. A alone in the Central Office and in the several branches there are 511 workers. In addition there are 247 workers in the independent public organisations like the Pratishthan and others. Including private organisations the total number engaged in Khadi work must be nearly one thousand. The number of workers in the different organisations is as under :—

A. I. S. A.		Aided organisations.	
Central Office	9	Khadi Pratisthan	95
Technical Department	8	Abhay Ashram	63
Andhra	46	Prabartak Sangh	15
Behar	77	Khalispur Ashram	12
Bombay Bhandars	20	Vidyashram	17
Burma	3	Arambagh Khadi Karya	5
Karnatak	26	Gandhi Ashram,	
Maharashtra	41	Tiruchengodu	10
Punjab	26	Gandhi Ashram, Meerut	30
Rajasthan	28		—
Tamil Nad	144		247
U. P.	30		—
Utkal	53		
	—		
Total	511		
	—		

Improvement in Quality

Mention was made in some detail in the two previous reports of the improvements that have taken place since the earlier years in the variety and quality of Khadi goods that are being placed in the market. It is unnecessary to go over the same ground in this report also. It is enough to mention that continuous efforts at improvement are being made in all the directions referred to in the previous reports.

Yarn.

One of the directions in which improvement has taken place to which reference was made in the last report was in respect of the lifting up of the average quality of yarn both as regards count and as regards strength and uniformity. It is necessary to remember that in both these respects progress in the very nature

of things can be but slow. The noticeable improvement in the Punjab and Rajasthan in the count of yarn produced has already been mentioned in the last report. But while it is the duty of Khadi organisations to be continuously striving to better the quality of yarn, it is necessary for the consumers to recognise that the count of yarn cannot be raised at a bound and that while there may be a slight lifting up from year to year, the bulk of the khadi produced for some years to come at any rate must remain of the thicker quality, i.e. of 12 to 18 counts yarn. At the same time the Association and affiliated organisations are making efforts to tap all available sources of fine and medium yarn and put into the market larger quantities of high count cloth. Andhra, Tamil Nad and Karnatak particularly are producing fairly large quantities of higher count cloth and the value of medium and fine Khadi production in these three provinces during 1927-28 amounted to over 2½ lakhs of rupees.

Texture.

The second direction in which improvement continues to be effected is in respect of texture. In the last year's report it was stated that as compared with the first years there was an increase of 25 to 30% in the number of threads used per inch. During 1927-28 many of the organisations have still further tried to improve the texture. Rajasthan, Andhra and Tamil Nad branches may be specially mentioned in this connection. The Rajasthan Branch in 1926-27 was using only 1200 threads in warp in its Gadha of 30" width. In 1927-28 even the lowest quality of Gadha manufactured by the Rajasthan Branch contains 1300 threads while the highest contains as many as 1600. Andhra has sought to im-

prove the texture all round. The number of picks and ends used in medium Khadi i.e. of about 20 to 25 counts yarn has been increased from 40 to 44. In the ordinary Khadi of 12 to 16 counts it has been increased from 32 to 36, and in rough Khadi of under 12 counts from 28 to 32. The Tirupur organisations in Tamil Nad were generally using only 40 threads per inch of warp and weft in 1926-27, while now the Branch is attempting to introduce 44 threads. Other provinces are also working in this direction and generally closer attention is now being given to texture by all Khadi organisations.

Dyed and Printed Goods.

Apart from better yarn and better weaving, efforts are made in other directions as well to meet the needs and satisfy the tastes of the consuming public. With the development of production on a large scale the Khadi organisations everywhere have realised the necessity of studying the needs of the market and satisfying the tastes of the consumers. Increasing attention is being paid to the finishing processes and every year the organisations are putting in the market not merely a larger number of varieties but more attractive varieties as well. All the usual varieties in white are of course now available. The need for printed and dyed goods has been realised and every important Khadi organisation is having its own printing and dyeing department large or small. The Tamil Nad Branch is having its dyeing department at Tirupur. Besides, the Branch has also made arrangements to get goods dyed at Madura. The excellence of Madura dyes is well-known. At present the Branch is getting goods dyed in Madura in 29 different shades of fast colours. The Khadi Pratisthan's dye-house at Sodepur has been maintaining its mark in

efficiency The Chrome Khaki dyeing as done by this dye-house has been receiving deserved recognition. It is stated that the Calcutta Corporation has accepted this particular Khaki for its requirements. Of printed goods large quantities are now being made available. The Masulipatam prints are well-known The Lahore bhandar run by the Punjab Branch of the A. I. S. A. has made its special printing arrangements and its palm-print and peacock-print curtains and table-cloths are in demand in many parts of the country. The spray-printing introduced by the Khadi Pratisthan is also noteworthy. This process is said to give peculiar delicacy of tint and touch. Prints are made fast by a special process. This is a new line that the Pratisthan has adopted for making Khadi more attractive.

In this connection it is necessary to mention the Rashtriya Stree Sabha of Bombay. This Sabha is importing fine and medium Khadi and gets lace and embroidery work done and thus putting into the market a small quantity of fine and fancy fabrics Smt. Mithuben Petit is also doing somewhat similar work, besides getting Khadi printed in many attractive designs The A. I. S. A. bhandar at Bombay is also getting embroidery work done and by its study of the needs of the market is able to give helpful suggestions as to the quality and variety of goods in demand

All these efforts are mentioned to show that the Khadi organisations are alive to the need for continuous improvements in quality so as to be able to meet all the needs of the market. But it is obvious that very much remains to be done if Khadi is to face and survive the competition of machine-made cloth, indigenous and foreign.

Prices.

We have traced in the two previous reports the reduction that has taken place in Khadi prices since 1922. During the year under report owing to the rise in cotton prices no further reduction could be effected in prices on any large scale. It was all that the Khadi organisations could do to keep the prices at the same level as in the previous year. It has been mentioned already that some private organisations in Tirupur found themselves compelled to close their activities owing to the rise in cotton prices. It was therefore a hard task for Khadi organisations to keep their prices unchanged. Even so wherever it has been possible owing to internal economies, some reduction has been made. For instance, the Andhra Branch has reduced the prices of its Guntur goods by 12%.

But administrative economies cannot carry the reduction very far. If any further reduction to an appreciable extent is to become possible, one necessary thing is an improvement in the quality of yarn. Any appreciable improvement in the quality of yarn is bound to have a considerable effect on the cost of production. A large part of the reduction that has taken place since the beginning of the movement is due to the fact that with the improvement in the quality of yarn and more experience in the handling of hand-spun yarn, the weaving wages could be reduced without any hardship to the weavers. But the weaving wages even as they are at present in the best organised Khadi centres are nearly double what they are for weaving mill yarn. If hand-spun yarn improves so as to make the reduction of the weaving charges to the mill yarn level possible, it will bring down the cost of production of Khadi by about 15%.

There are other factors as well to be considered in this connection. The spinners in many places have to be taught to stock their own cotton. In a large number of areas to-day the Khadi organisations have to stock the cotton centrally for issuing out to spinners. Secondly in many areas the spinner does not herself card the cotton. This has an adverse effect both on the quality of yarn spun as well as the manufacturing charges of Khadi. If these two changes can be made in the methods of production a large reduction in prices will be possible.

Spinning for Self.

The efforts made at Bijolia in Rajasthan and elsewhere to promote the idea of spinning for one's own requirements and individual and regional self-sufficiency as regards cloth are pregnant with great possibilities. The intensive work that was being carried on at Bijolia has been referred to in previous reports. This work has progressed still further during 1927-28 and it is expected that the task undertaken by the Karyalaya there under Sjt. Jethalal Govindji will be completed in 1928-29 and there will be no need for further propaganda. The cultivators in the area have understood the advantages of hand-spinning. Many families have taken to weaving. Propaganda has been carried on for home-dyeing also and a number of families have begun to print and dye their own clothes. About 1000 wheels are working in this area. During the year 1927-28 it is estimated that 5500 people got their clothing requirements produced out of yarn spun in their own homes. The total quantity of cloth woven is estimated at 66000 sq yards. In addition to this there are a few families in this area who get yarn spun for their use by others. Out of such yarn about 20,000 sq yards of cloth have been pro-

duced. This is a creditable record made possible only by the persistence and living faith of Sjt. Jethalal Govindji and his co-workers. The result is all the more remarkable because at the time when the work was started there was hardly any spinning going on in the centre

The success of the experiment at Bijolia has encouraged the Rajasthan Branch to start a similar centre at Reengus in Jaipur State. Work has only recently been started. Propaganda has been carried on among the cultivating classes in 25 villages round Reengus. The cultivating classes knew already spinning. Efforts are made to teach carding also to them and now about 500 persons have learnt carding also. Already a few families have started to get all their cloth requirements made out of their own yarn. It is expected that in the course of the year good results may be achieved.

Similar work in Gujarat among the Raniparaj people in the Bardoli, Mahua and Vyara taluks is progressing apace. Although the operations were to some extent interrupted by the floods in 1927 and the Satyagrah against revenue settlement in 1928, both of which drew away some of the workers from the Khadi work, there has been no serious dislocation. The several Ashrams that were doing the work have recently been amalgamated into a federation called the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram Sangh with Sjt. Vallabhbhai J. Patel as President. Sjt. Lakshmidas Purushottam is the chief director of all the Khadi activities. During the year 711 families got their cloth woven out of their own yarn. The total quantity of yarn produced was 5240 lbs. and the cloth woven was 14178 sq. yards.

In some other provinces also, although there has been no organised effort in this direction, the continuous khadi work carried on has fostered the idea of spinning for self. In Guravareddipalayam in Guntur district it is stated that the vast majority of the population habitually wear khadi made out of yarn spun in their own homes. In some of the villages in the Tirupur area in Tamil Nad spinning for self has become a primary domestic duty in some of the more well-to-do families of agriculturists. A purely spontaneous effort in this direction at Kasipalayam, a village in the Madura district, has met with a considerable measure of success and been referred to in a recent Government report.

In this connection may also be mentioned the arrangements made by the Punjab Branch of the A. I. S. A. at Khanewal and Montgomery for giving to spinners khadi in exchange for yarn. The total quantity of khadi thus exchanged during the year amounted to 20572 sp yards.

Members.

The membership figures for the different provinces are as under —

<i>Province</i>	<i>A class</i>	<i>B class</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>
Andhra	205	43	13
Assam	6	—	—
Behar	186	72	18
Bengal	171	43	6
Bombay	59	8	2
Burma	9	2	—
C. P. Hindi	14	2	—
Delhi	16	—	—
Gujarat	311	21	90

Karnatak	74	18	4
Kerala	19	2	4
Maharashtra	177	33	62
Punjab	40	8	-
Rajasthan	24	1	2
Sind	17	3	-
Tamil Nad	89	5	2
U. P.	70	10	1
Utkal.	40	8	1
Total	<u>1527</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>205</u>

Technical Department.

This Department in its present state of efficiency is mainly the creation of the late Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi. After his death Sjt. Narandas Gandhi was appointed Director of the Department.

The main lines of activity of this Department have been mentioned in the previous reports and are as under:-

(1) Conducting the Technical School for the training of khadi workers.—

This is the most important branch of the Department's work. The adoption by the Council of the A. I. S. A. of a scheme for a regular khadi Service of trained workers has been referred to in the previous report. The period of training extends over three years including a three months' probation in the beginning and a nine months' apprenticeship at the end. The syllabus of studies framed includes a detailed knowledge of all the processes of khadi manufacture from cotton upto finished cloth. Hindi and simple accounts-keeping also form part of the prescribed course.

Under this scheme 27 students were receiving training at the school during the year under report. Of-

these 13 were from Maharashtra, 6 from Gujarat, 5 from Behar, 2 from Tamil Nad and 1 from Kerala. Most of these have practically finished their course and will be shortly going to their respective provinces for practical training at a centre of work.

Besides these 11 have been taken for training and are undergoing their preliminary probation of 3 months.

Besides the regular khadi Service students there were 48 others who took advantage of the school, 9 of these were from the Sabarmati Ashram. The rest came from different parts of the country and included some inspectors and students who were sent by the Education Department of the Hyderabad State for receiving the necessary training for khadi work.

The services of four of the students and of some of the teachers have been lent to the Gujarat Vidyapith at Ahmedabad. Two of the students were sent to Bardoli to help the constructive work there at the time of the the recent Satyagrah against Revenue Settlement.

(ii) Exhibitions:—The Department took part in a number of exhibitions during the year under report. The most important of the exhibitions during the year was the All India Khadi Exhibition organised by the A. I. S. A. at Madras at the time of the Congress in December 1927. The Department sent a fully equipped party to this exhibition to demonstrate all the processes involved in the production of khadi.

Demonstration parties were also sent to the Agricultural Exhibitions, held at Vijapur in Baroda State, in Gwalior, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Rajpipla. The charts and graphs prepared by the Department and put up

at these exhibitions proved very instructive and attracted much attention.

Exhibits of implements, tools, etc. were sent to the Exhibitions at Kapadvanj, Ajmer, Cochin and Roha in Colaba District

(iii) Experiments in implements:—The Sabarmati Ashram's carpentry workshop is placed at the disposal of the Department for carrying on experiments with a view to improve the implements. The improved hand-gins made by the Department have been found to be very useful and at the same time simple.

The Department keeps in stock the various implements required in khadi manufacture.

(iv) Receiving of Franchise Yarn.—The Department was receiving the yarn quotas from A. I. S. A. members as also the Congress membership yarn. The yarn that is being received from regular members of the A. I. S. A. is showing progressive improvement in respect of strength and uniformity. Altogether the total quantity of yarn received as subscription during the year was 1372 lbs. 34½ tolas. The receiving of franchise yarn has been recently transferred to the Head Office at Ahmedabad.

(v) Testing of cloth and yarn samples.—111 samples of cloth were received during the year for testing. All these were tested, the results noted and books of samples made out of them.

Besides the yarn received as subscription from members, there were 250 yarn quotas received for testing from spinning competitions held at the Gujarat Vidyapith and elsewhere.

(vi) Examination of Doubtful Khadi —26 samples of cloth were received for being examined as to genuineness. 21 of them were found genuine and in the remaining five mill yarn was found to have been used.

General Administration.

A few words may be added here about the general administration of the A. I. S. A. While there is undoubtedly need for expansion both of production and sale, the Council of the Association feels that all defects in efficiency in machinery should be removed and that the work should be put on sound business basis. This is necessary as a foundation for the further development of the work on proper lines.

The Council has adopted the general policy of running only such centres where the outturn is likely to make the centre pay its own expenses. The provincial branches are asked to frame their budgets on this basis. It has been, however, not possible to avoid losses. Pioneer efforts at new centres often in the beginning involve losses which have necessarily to be incurred. Secondly some centres have to be maintained, even though they be losing, in the interest of the movement from the point of view of general propaganda. Lastly in some cases it is found difficult to make accurate estimates of production and sale, and the working results in consequence have varied and sometimes widely from the budget estimates. Monthly returns of work and accounts are received at the central office from every centre, and every effort is being made to bring about conformity between the estimates and actual working.

For purposes of internal check, audit and inspection the central office has appointed an auditing inspector

to go round the provinces and report. The inspector this year visited Karnatak, Punjab, U. P. and Behar and his report drew attention to many important points, both in the general administration as well as the details of the work in these provinces

The Council at its meeting on 25th, 26th and 27th July 1928, by a resolution requested Sjt. Jerajani of the Bombay Bhandar to inspect the sale bhandars in all the provinces and make constructive suggestions for improvement wherever necessary. In pursuance of this resolution Sjt. Jerajani visited U. P. and Behar and made many important suggestions for the better organisation of sales in these provinces. Sjt. Mathradas Purushottam at the request of the Head Office went to Karnatak about July, 1928, and greatly helped in reorganising the work of the Karnatak Branch.

One important point of general administration which the Council has adopted requires to be mentioned. From the past working of the Khadi organisations it has been found that credit sales have led to considerable losses which could have been avoided. Moreover credit sales lock up an appreciable part of the very limited funds that are at the disposal of khadi and reduce to that extent the effective investment. In view of these considerations the Council has by a resolution strictly enjoined upon all bhandars of the A. I. S. A. not to have any credit sales, whether by way of retail or wholesale transactions. Even in the case of registered hawkers, it has been required that deposit of cash should be taken to cover the price of goods advanced to them. Some of the provinces felt that this rule might operate against extension of sales, but wherever it has been strictly followed the results have been wholly good and sales

have in no case suffered permanently. Tamil Nad had stopped credit sales at its bhandars even before the rule was adopted. Rajasthan has now put this rule into effect. Other provinces also are trying to follow suit. It is hoped that the public would realise the need for such a rule in the case of an organisation like the A. I. S. A. which has to function over so large a field with very limited finances and would help khadi depots everywhere strictly to conform to the instructions of the Council of the A. I. S. A.

Indian States.

Before concluding the report it is necessary to refer to two other matters. In the previous report reference has been made to the increased interest that is being evinced by the Indian States in the development of handspinning in their territories. The most noteworthy instance of such interest is the systematic effort made by the Mysore Government. In the last report the opening of a centre of work at Badanval by the Mysore Government has been mentioned. This centre has even in the first year given results far better than what was anticipated. The Government in view of the pioneer effort had made provision for some loss in the first year. But there was no need to draw upon this provision. Within eight months of the start the number of working char-khas rose to 1000, and the yarn produced showed progressive improvement. By June, 1928, 62 looms had been engaged and 9200 yards of Khadi had been manufactured. The centre is now producing about Rs. 2000/- worth of Khadi per month and the goods have met with the approval of the State Stores Purchase Committee. About half the production of the centre is now being absorbed by the Government Departments.

The Industries Department was fully satisfied with the results at Badanval, and the State Sub-Committee constituted to consider the question of hand spinning resolved, after consideration of the Director's report, that the work at Badanval should be continued and that similar work should be started at least in one centre in each of the districts. The Government of Mysore, it is understood, proposes to start early another centre on the lines of Badanval. The Director of Industries in Mysore is also trying to introduce improved Charkhas and a better variety of cotton to make fine spinning possible. Altogether the Mysore Department of Industries under its Director, Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib is devoting a great deal of systematic attention to the revival and development of handspinning.

No such systematic effort has yet been started by any other State, but there is evidence to show that others are also beginning to recognise the importance of handspinning. The Baroda and the Nizam's Governments are considering the question. Gwalior has introduced Takti-Spinning in all its schools in Ujjain and Shahajapur districts.

Local Bodies

In the previous report the interest that was being shown by the Municipal and Local Boards in the movement has been mentioned. During the year under report Belgaum, Poona and Wardha Municipalities have abolished the octroi on Khadi. Wardha has also introduced spinning in its schools. So also Jalgaon, Dhulia, Poona and Ahmednagar Municipalities. The North Arcot District Board has allowed the Tamil Nad Branch motor van for hawking Khadi to operate toll-free in the district.

Conclusion

The new year opens with good promise for Khadi work. The Congress programme for the boycott of foreign cloth has given a great impetus to the demand for Khadi. The resources of the existing khadi organisations will be strained to the utmost in producing all the Khadi that will be needed to meet the demand. But whatever development the coming year may bring by way of increased production and sale, it is obvious that the task of re-establishing the spinning industry in the millions of village homes scattered over so large an area as our country is too big a task to be essayed with success by any single non-official organisation. Other agencies must come into the field if the task is to be adequately fulfilled. The British Government may be indifferent about the matter but the Indian States can do a great deal. If they can be persuaded to follow the example of Mysore and make systematic effort to introduce the Charkha in the homes of the poor within their territories, results of great magnitude may be expected. But whatever Governments may or may not do, great expansion in the work is possible, if more capital is placed at the disposal of the cause and if the Association's work is supplemented by well-directed and patriotic private effort and enterprise. There is indeed limitless scope for expansion. There are millions of idle hands in our villages still waiting to be employed. It is to be hoped that the call of the hungry and semi-starved will receive prompt and adequate response from the educated and well-to-do classes in the country.

Appendix
All India Spinners'
Income and Expenditure Account for year

Income.

To Interest	3294-4-3	
To Associate Fees ...	1084-0-0	
To Franchise Yarn Income	2425-8-6	
To Khadi Vidyalaya Income	923-15-3	
	7732-12-0	
To Balance C/o (Excess of expenditure over income transferred to General Funds).		200766-2-8½
Total Rs. ...		208498-14-8½

Balance Sheet

Liabilities.

General Funds:	
Last years's Balance ..	1781386-3-11½
Plus new assets taken over	14881-3-7
	1796267-7-6½
Less adjust- ments and amounts writ- ten off ...	5785712-5
plus transfer to reserve for bad debts...	10000-0-0
	1780481-11-1½

A.**Association.**

ending 30th September, 1928.

Expenditure.

By Central Office Expenses.	10324-15-9
By other Expenses:	
Provincial Agency	
Charges ..	67191-15-5½
Provincial Profit & Loss...	52394-4-1
Provincial Hawking	
Commission...	14306-15-6
Technical Department	
Expenses ..	1177 --1-9
Miscellaneous Grants ...	15579-0-0
Propaganda Expenses ...	12577-0-2½
Exhibition Grants ...	3977-10-3
Bad Debts ...	19471-2-5
Law Charges ...	905-13-3
	<u>198173-14-11½</u>
Total Rs	<u>208478-14-8½</u>

as on 30th September, 1928.

Assets.

Branch Investments*	1567421-14-8
Loans to Independent Organisations.†	604214-0-7
Miscellaneous Loans and advances,	23747-0-6
Branch Current Accounts:	
Debit Balances.	16152-2-4½
Less Credit Balances.	351-2-5½
	<u>15800-15-10</u>
Legal Expenses Ad- vance with Branches	2094-2-9
Furniture & Dead Stock	3370-0-0

Plus donations ..	5421-5-5	
„ Das Memorial Fund collections ...	344612-3-7	
	2130515-4-1½	
Less excess of expenditure over income ...	200766-2-8½	
		1929749-1-5½
Reserve for Bad Debts:		
Last year's Balance ...	95471-14-0	
Plus new reserve created out of General Funds ...	10000-0-0	
	105471-14-0	
Less Bad Debts written off	14740-14-4½	
Miscellaneous Funds.		90730-15-7½
Maganlal Gandhi		
Smarak Fund ..	19221-0-11	
South India Earmarked Fund...	113832-12-9	
Gandhi Seva Sangh Loan.	34052-14-0	
Rajasthan Earmarked Fund	13533-10-6	
Chanda Earmarked Fund.	855-11-6	
		181496-1-8
Andhra Deficit Suspense.		6139-8-11
Expenses adjustment ...		115842-11-4½
Miscellaneous Suspense.		7163-12-11
Total Rs. ...	2331122-3-11	

I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and voucher of the A. I. S. A. and I hereby report that I have obtained all the informations and explanations I required and that the above Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the A. I. S. A's affairs as on 30th September, 1928, according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the A. I. S. A.

12th April 1929. }

Ramanlal G. Shah,
Honorary Auditor.

Cash & Bank Balances.

Central Bank of India Ltd. Bombay F/D	35913-0-0	
Central Bank of India Ltd Bombay C/A	36682-12-2	
Bachhraj Jamnalal, Bombay. C/A ...	35932-14-3	
Punjab National Bank Ltd Bombay C/A ..	2022-9-2	
Bank of India Ltd Ahmedabad C/A ...	3870-2-3	
Postage Imprest ...	10-0-0	
Cash on hand	37-11-9	
	<hr/>	114474-1-7*
		<hr/>
Total Rs.	2331122-3-11	

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj
Treasurer.

S. G. Banker
Secretary.

* Branch Investments.

Rajasthan Branch	58040-10-10
Andhra Branch	161112-2-5
Behar Branch	32187 ^v -7-6
Burma Branch	23700-5-7
Karnatak Branch	105821-12-2½
Maharashtra Branch	121984-3-3
Punjab Branch	77428-12-6½
Tamil Nad Branch	522675-10-6
U. P Branch	49786-3-3
Utkal Branch	98088-15-7
Assam Branch	1604-11-0
Tamil Nad Branch (Pledge Loan Adv)	25000-0-0
Total	1567421-14-8

† Loans to Independent Organisations

N. C. Bardoloi, Gauhati	6000-0-0
Rambinod Sinha, Gandhi Kutir...	20872-11-11
Khadi Pratisthan, Sodepur ...	211000-0-0
Abhoy Ashram, Comilla.	54550-0-0
Prabartak Samgh, Chandernagore.	18000-0-0
Vidpashram, Sylhet ...	14000-0-0
Bhupendra Narayan Sen, Bhimpur Kendra, Lalgarh ...	500-0-0
Chiranjulal Pyarelal, Hapur	2000-0-0
Swarajya Sena Dal, Delhi ...	3000-0-0
Popatlal Shah, Poona	1475-4-3
Gandhi Seva Sangh, Tamil Nad Branch, Tiruchengodu ...	71657-7-7
Jateeya Vidyalaya, Ongole ...	10000-0-0
Kongu Khaddar Co, Tirupur ..	15000-0-0

rance of its objects, with power to make regulation for the conduct of affairs of the Association or the Council and to make such amendments in the present constitution, as may be considered necessary from time to time.

5. Any vacancy in the Board of Trustees and Executive Council occurring by reason of resignation, death or otherwise, shall be filled up by the remaining members from amongst the members of the Association provided, however, the person appointed in place of a life-member will be a member for life; while the person appointed in place of a member elected for the year will be member for the remaining period of the term.

6. Four members shall form the quorum for a meeting of the Board of Trustees and Executive 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 Board of Trustees and Executive Council shall have a central office. They shall elect a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer from among their number who shall each hold office for 3 years.

10. All persons desirous of becoming member 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.

Sir,

I enclose herewith.....yards of yarn.....in weight spun by me, being my subscription to the

National Congress, $\frac{\text{I am}}{\text{wish to become}}$ 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.....

11 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 the signature of the Secretary shall be sent to the sender of the yarn.

12. 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.

13 Members of the Association shall consist of persons above eighteen years of age and habitually wearing khaddar, who deposit regularly from month to month with the treasurer or any agency duly appointed thereto by the Council 1000 yards of self-spun yarn, well twisted and uniform.

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

15. The duty of every member, shall be to carry on propaganda for hand-spinning and khaddar.

* Give name of Committee.

Congress Khadi Bhandar, Cawnpore.	6000—0—0
Chhaganlal K. Gandhi	500—0—0
Gandhi Ashram, Meerut.	44658—8—9
V. V. Jerajani, Khadi Bhandar, Bombay.	125000—0—1
Total	604214—0—7

Appendix B.

Constitution of the All India Spinners' Association.

(Passed at Patna on the 23rd-24th September, 1925 and amended at Wardha from the 18th to 20th Dec, 1928 and at Sabarmati from 4th to 5th April 1929)

1 Whereas the time has arrived for the establishment of an expert organisation for the development of hand-spinning 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. (a) The said Association shall consist of members and associates and donors hereinafter defined and shall have a Board of Trustees who shall also be the Governing Body of the Association.

(b) The said Board of Trustees and Executive Council shall consist of the undermentioned twelve per-

sons who shall hold office for life, provided they continue to be members of the Association, and three other persons who shall hold office for one year elected by the members of the Association from among other members annually, provided that for this purpose no one who has not been on the rolls continuously for two years at the time of election shall be entitled to vote.

Names of members of the Board of Trustees and Executive Council —

(1) Mahatma Gandhi, (2) Seth Jarnalal Bajaj, (3) Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, (4) Sjt. G. B. Deshpande, (5) Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya, (6) Babu Rajendra Prasad, (7) Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, (8) Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta, (9) Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel (10) Sjt Manilal Kothari and (11) Sjt. S. G Banker. (12) Kept vacant.

3. That the funds and assets now held by the All India Spinners' Association and its various branches shall vest in the Board of Trustees who shall also be the Executive Council of the Association, and they shall hold the same for the purposes of the Association.

4 The Council shall have the right to raise loans, to collect subscriptions, to hold immovable property, to invest funds under proper security, to give and take mortgage for the furtherance of hand-spinning and khaddar, to give financial assistance to khaddar organisations by way of loans, gifts or bounties, to help or establish schools or institutions where hand-spinning 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 furthe-

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

17. Those who pay the All India Spinners' Association Rs 12/- per year in advance and habitually wear khaddar shall be entitled to be enrolled as 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.

Dear Sir,

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

Yours faithfully,

(Signature).....

(Full address).....

Date.....

21. If any member fails to send his yarn quota for six months he shall cease to be a member.

Appendix C.

Resolution passed by the All India Congress Committee at Patna, 22nd & 23rd September 1925.

× × × ×

The All India Congress Committee resolves that Article VII of the Congress Constitution be repealed and replaced by the following:—

Article VII.

- (i) Every person not disqualified under Article IV and paying a subscription of 4 annas per year in advance, or 2000 yards of evenly spun yarn of his or her own spinning, shall be entitled to become a member of any primary organisation controlled by a Provincial Congress Committee. Provided that no person shall be a member of two parallel Congress organisations at one and the same time.
- (ii) The yarn subscription mentioned in sub-section (i) shall be sent direct by the spinner to the Secretary, All India Spinners' Association or to any person nominated by the Secretary in this behalf, and a certificate from the Secretary, All India Spinners' Association to the effect that he has received 2000 yards of evenly spun yarn of the holder's own spinning as his or her yearly subscription shall entitle the holder to the membership mentioned in sub-section (i) hereof. Provided that for the purpose of checking the accuracy of the returns made by the All India Spinners' Association or any subordinate organisation thereunder and provided further that in the event of any inaccuracy or error discovered by the inspecting

body in the accounts, stock or vouchers examined, the certificates issued by the All India Spinners' Association in respect of persons with reference to whose membership the accounts have been examined, shall be declared cancelled; provided that the All India Spinners' Association or the person disqualified shall have the right of appeal to the Working Committee. Any person wishing to spin for the membership of the Congress may, if he or she desires, be supplied upon due security with cotton for spinning

- (iii) The year of the membership shall be reckoned from the 1st January to 31st December and there shall be no reduction in the subscription to be paid by members joining in the middle of the year.
- (iv) No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives of delegates or any committee or subcommittee or any Congress organisation whatsoever, or to be elected as such, or to take part in any meeting of the Congress or Congress organisation, or any committee or sub-committee thereof, if he has not complied with sub-section (i) hereof or does not wear hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar at political and Congress functions or while engaged in Congress business. The Congress expects congressmen to wear khaddar also on all other occasions and in no case to use or wear foreign cloth.



It is resolved that the Congress do now take up and carry on all such political work as may be necessary in the interest of the country and for this purpose do employ the whole of the machinery and funds of the

Congress, save and except such funds and assets as are specially earmarked and such funds and assets as belong to the All India Khaddar Board and Provincial Khaddar Boards which shall be handed over with all existing financial obligations to the All India Spinners' Association started by Mahatma Gandhi as an integral part of the Congress organisation but with independent existence and full powers to administer these and other funds for the fulfilment of its object.

APPENDIX D.

Important Resolutions of the A. I. K. B. and Council of the A. I. S. A.

General Policy.

(Resolution No. IV dated Bombay 31st
January to 1st February 1924)

Every province should endeavour to develop to the fullest extent its potentialities for the production of khaddar and aim at clothing its population as far as possible with khadi produced within the province itself.

Specially favourable areas should be fully worked so as to supply from their surplus production the khadi requirements of areas and provinces where there cannot be a sufficient production of indigenous khadi or where it is not yet fully developed.

In the transitional stage before consumption and production reach their maximum and are duly co-ordinated the provinces shall help each other in supplying the requirements of the population but this distribution of surplus production from one province to another shall be done through the respective provincial khadi Boards and with due regard to the local needs and conditions

Loans.

(Resolution No. XI dated Sabarmati 12th November 1925).

Resolved that the following rules shall be observed in granting loans.

1. Loans shall as a rule be given only where spinning is to be developed amongst people who are starving or halfed and in need of employment and therefore in cases where the highest wage paid for spinning including carding is not more than 5 annas per lb. (40 tolas) of 6 counts yarn.

2. Applications shall be entertained only from individuals making themselves personally liable, or from legally registered bodies.

3. Loans will be on pledge of assets or other proper contract. Loans will not exceed the value of the assets less debts already incurred.

4. Before granting loans proper inquiries should be made and documents, titles and values examined. On the loan being sanctioned a proper deed should be executed.

5. An interest of 1 per thousand per year should be usually charged on loans.

6. Applications from bodies who can show no surplus assets should be judged on the merit of the application. The applicant should have had experience of khadi business and show satisfactory record of past work. The organisation, if already existing, should be examined from the technical and business point of view and according to circumstances a loan on guarantee of the property (assets) to be created by the loan may be given, the amount of such loans depending on the merits of the case.

Credit Sales.

Resolution No 1 dated Wardha 13th to 16th December 1926.

Resolved that all sale depots conducted by the A. I. S. A., or through the Provincial Departments be instructed strictly to avoid all sales on credit whether they be retail sales or wholesale transactions with other depots

Bounty.

(Resolution dated 6th June 1924, modified by Resolution No XIV (23) dated Bangalore 25th June to 8th July 1927.

It is proposed that an annual bounty of 2 p. c. may be paid to private khadi bhandars on the value of the sales subject to the following conditions.—

(a) The value of only khadi sold at a price of Rs. 1-0-0 or below per yard shall be taken into account.

(b) Only goods sold at a price of 6 p. c. over cost price plus freight or less shall be taken into account.

(c) Only retail sales shall be taken into account.

Note—No stock of khadi sold will be entitled to the benefit of the bounty more than once.

(d) There should be a sale in the year of at least twice the amount of capital invested.

(e) The total amount of sales should be above 1000/- a year.

(f) There should be no cloth offered for sale at the bhandar other than genuine cotton fabric, handspun and handwoven, both warp and weft.

(g) All accounts and sources of purchases of stock should be made available for inspection and audit.

(h) The payment of the bounty will in any case be at the discretion of the All India Spinners Association.

(Aided institutions are entitled to the bounty subject to a deduction of 6% interest on the loans advanced)

Hawking.

(Resolution No. XLV [24 (e)] Dated Bangalore
29th June to 8th July 1927)

Hawking is of two kinds Urban and Rural. The commission for Urban hawking is one anna on every rupee of sale and the arrangement in this respect extends to all the provinces. The provisions in regard to rural hawking are applicable only to such provinces to which the Council expressly extends the same. The commission for village hawking is Rs. 15/- for the first hundred of sale every month and thereafter one anna on every rupee. There should be a minimum sale of Rs. 100/- per month by every rural hawker before he can be entitled to this rate of commission. For the purpose of this provision every place with a population of less than 5,000/- shall be considered a village.

The hawking commission is payable only to certified hawkers who have been regularly appointed for the purpose by the provincial office concerned

(Resolution 2 Dated Wardha 13th to 16th
December 1926.

Resolved that Cash securities be inserted from the hawkers covering the amount of stock taken by them for sales before engaging them. In special cases however where desirable hawkers are unable to furnish such security personal securities may be taken.

(Resolution 34 Dated Bangalore 29th June
to 8th July 1927)

The Council is of opinion that institutions or private parties who have taken loans or grants from the Association or the employees of such institutions or parties are not entitled to hawking commission in respect of their goods.

APPENDIX E.

A I S A Agencies

Province	Agent	Secretary	Head quarters
Andhra	Sjt. Konda Ven- katappayya	Sjt. V Naraya- muthi (offg)	Guntur
Behar	Babu Rajendra Prasad.	„ Laxmmarayan	Muzaffarpur
Bengal.	Sjt Satischandra Das Gupta.	Khadi Pratis- than, Sodepur.
Burma.	„ Nanlal Kalidas.	. . .	24, Merchant- st, Rangoon.
Karnatak.	„ Gangadharrao Deshpande.	„ H. S. Kaujalgi.	Belgaum.
Maharashtra.	„ V.V Dastane.	„ Shrikrishna- das Jaju.	Wardha.
Punjab.	Dr. Gopichand Bhargava.	„ Kishenchand Bhatia	Adampur.
Rajasthan	Sethi. Jammalal Bajaj	„ B S Deshpande	Johori Bazar, Jaipur City.
Tamil Nad	„ N. S Vara- dachari	Tirupur
U P	Pt Jawaharlal Nehru	„ J B Kripa- lani	52-53 Hewet. Rd, Allahabad.
Utkal.	..	„ Niranjan Patnaik.	Swarajyashram Berhampur, (Ganjam Dist)