

M. P. GANDHI,

THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(1953-54 ANNUAL)

Editor :

M. P. GANDHI, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.S.S., J.P.

270

*Member, Co-ordinating Committee, All-India Council of Technical Education ;
Member, Standing Finance Committee, Indian Council of Agricultural Research ;
Member, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee ; Member, Bombay State Handloom
Board ; Chairman, All-India Board of Technical Studies in Commerce.*

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Vol. XVI

230 pages : Oct. 1954. Price Rs. 6 : V.P.P. Rs. 7/- . Sh. 12.

CHIEF FEATURES :

- ✦ Retrospects and Prospects of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry.
- ✦ Personnel of the Cotton Textile Advisory and Cotton Textile Fund Committees and All-India Handloom Board (1954).
- ✦ "The Cotton Industry at a Glance" giving 21 authoritative and up-to-date Statistical Tables relating to the Industry from 1943-44 to 1953-54.
- ✦ Latest Tariff on Piecegoods and Yarn and Cotton Control Order, 1950, and references to other allied Control Orders amended upto 1954.
- ✦ Export Policy of Cloth, Yarn, and Raw Cotton.
- ✦ Position of Raw Cotton in India, Pakistan & other countries.

TWO APPENDICES :

- ✦ A detailed and up-to-date Appendix regarding cultivation of Cotton, Exports of Cotton, Imports of Cotton, Prices of Cotton, Consumption of Cotton in Indian Mills, etc.
- ✦ Complete and up-to-date list of Cotton Mills in India, with names and addresses of Managing Agents, number of Spindles and Looms as on 31st August 1953.

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- ◆ U.P. and Bihar Sugar Control Board, 1954.
- ◆ Functions of Central Sugarcane Committee, 1954, and Sugar Development Council, 1954.
- ◆ Discussion on Export & Import Prospects, and Sugar Control.
- ◆ Capital and Dividend Statement of Sugar Mills. (Latest.)
- ◆ Comments on Sugarcane Price Fixation Policy.

APPENDIX

- ◆ Complete and up-to-date list of Sugar Mills, working and projected, with addresses of Managing Agents, information regarding crushing capacity, etc. in INDIA, and in PAKISTAN.

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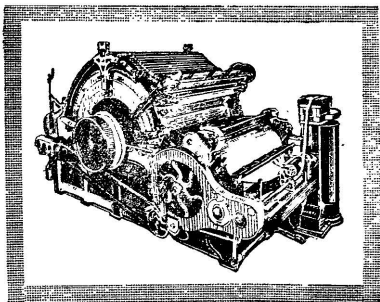
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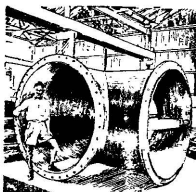
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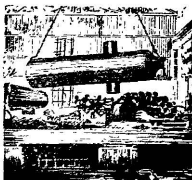
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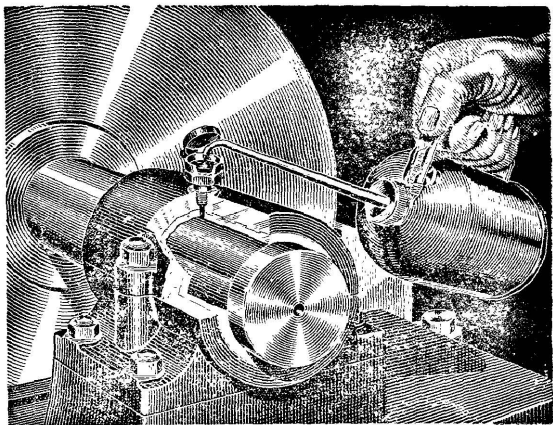


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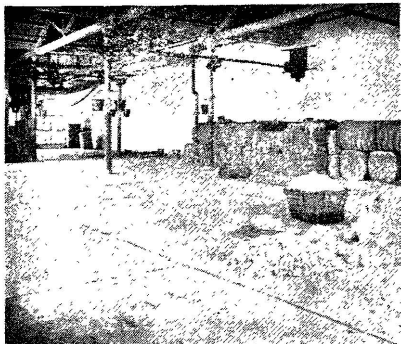
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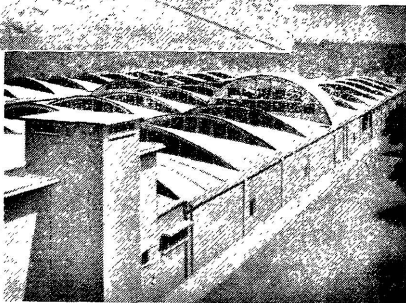
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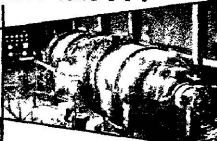
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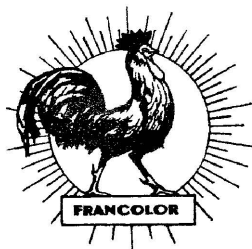
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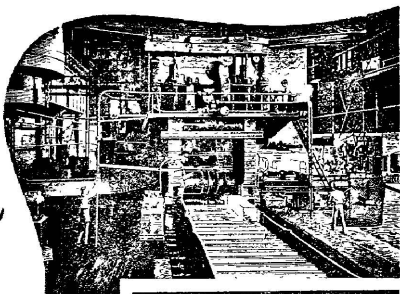
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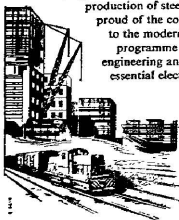
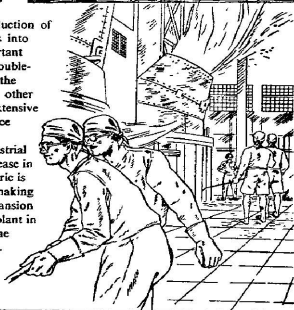
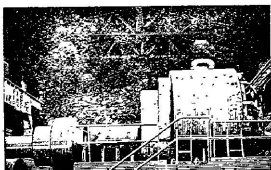
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PREFACE

The year 1953-54 marks the completion of the first centenary of the celebrated cotton mill industry of India. In retrospect, no economic historian can fail to be struck by the strides that this industry has made in its onward march. Commencing its career in a very unimpressive way, with hardly one or two units to its credit in 1854, the industry has passed through neglect, cold and grudging support and sometimes even active opposition from an alien Government, until it has now emerged as the second largest of its kind in the world. The incredibly exciting saga of the growth and progress of this industry which can be called romantic has synchronised with the growth of Indian nationalism itself. Suffice it to say here that the progress of this industry constitutes the triumph of man's will over circumstances—a triumph of which this country may well feel proud.

The year was also remarkable from another point of view, namely, that of production. Thus, the year 1953-54 witnessed the production of 4,895 million yards of cloth and 1,519 million lbs. of yarn, as against 4,761 million yards and 1,477 lbs. in the previous year. In cloth, this rate of production is actually in excess of the target of 4,700 million yards set by the Five-Year Plan, while in yarn, it is only slightly below the target of 1,640 million lbs. All this is really a creditable achievement, on any count. Many factors were responsible for this improvement, notably, the comparative tranquillity that prevailed in the sphere of industrial relations, the better supply position of cotton and the good offtake of cloth. A factor which must rank alongside these is the freedom which the industry obtained from controls. By and large, the industry has justified the removal of controls. What little of production control remains, we feel, ought also to go at once.

Impressive as this record has been, it cannot be denied that the year brought with it some new problems or some old problems in a new form. In the domestic sphere, the two most important problems were the imposition of fresh fiscal burdens on the industry as part of the official policy of assisting the handloom industry and the Government's hesitant attitude towards the industry's case for rationalisation and modernisation. In the sphere of foreign markets, the problem is one of facing up to the competition from Japan. Although it is a well-worn truism that the handloom industry must be counted as a complementary rather than a competitive sector in relation to the mill industry, the Government has continued to emphasize the competitive aspect of the relationship between the two sectors of our textile economy. Consequently a cess has been imposed on the mill sector with a view to deriving revenue for the purpose of providing financial assistance to the handloom and *Khadi* industry. As if this were not enough, some State Governments, like Madras, have imposed a higher rate of tax on the sales of mill-made cloth. These developments indicate a new development in India's fiscal economy in that tax measures are deliberately

devised in order to support one industry or one section of an industry to the detriment of another. May be these measures are only temporary in character. In any case, it is to be hoped that these discriminatory measures will not be kept on the Statute Book longer than they are necessary and that these *ad hoc* regulations will soon yield place to a more coherent policy conceived in the best interests of both the handloom and the mill sectors of textile economy.

Rationalisation the Principal Problem

Much concern is naturally felt over Government's attitude towards rationalisation. This attitude causes concern, though the latest resolution adopted recently in the Lok Sabha in September 1954 * shows that the Government is aware of the danger of preventing modernisation and re-equipment of the mill industry. Nevertheless, there is, in many quarters, an ununderstandable fear of the unemployment that rationalisation might bring about. The whole question deserves, however, to be considered in the context of the growing world-wide competition for textile markets, the future of employment in this country (as distinguished from the merely temporary phases of this problem at present) and the progress of the textile industry. There is no denying the fact, as we have pointed out in the relevant chapter on the subject, that textile markets are shrinking; they are not expanding as fast as productive capacity. Every inch of these markets will be bitterly contested and even the field won already by India can be defended only through a ruthless determination to keep production costs down to the minimum. Constant vigilance over production costs, it cannot be too strongly emphasized, is the price that an export industry has to pay in order to maintain its markets. As regards the "employment" aspect—rather the "unemployment" aspect of the problem—it is perhaps well to remind ourselves of the cogent observations made by the International Planning Team of the Ford Foundation in 1954. The Team said that "Without rationalisation, the natural talents of Indian workers are being wasted in a hopeless race against modern Technology" and added that "perpetuation of inefficient out-dated methods has more drastically reduced employment than any modernisation could have done."

Those who still harbour exaggerated fears of unemployment that might be caused through modernisation of the textile industry will do well to ponder over the fact that rationalisation cannot be accomplished overnight. It is necessarily a slow process. Apart from this consideration, an extensive scheme of modernisation would need more resources than what the industry possesses.† On a conservative estimate, cotton mills in Bombay city alone, it is computed, would need more than Rs. 100 crores to carry out their rehabilitation programme. But the funds at their disposal are woefully insufficient to carry out such a programme. New capital may have to be raised. But it is not possible,

* Vide page 23.

† Vide page 22.

as the Working Party for the Textile Industry pointed out in its report, "at this stage to get new capital invested in the industry for the purpose of renovation or rehabilitation".

There is no gainsaying the fact that the problem of finding the resources must be solved, and solved early. In a dynamic world, in which every country is forging ahead with modernisation and expansion, India cannot afford to stand still, except at great peril to her economy. India's textile economy was founded on the assumption that the entire sub-continent would be available as its market. Partition has undermined this hypothesis. Not only has Pakistan ceased to be an important market for India but it is developing its own textile industry so fast as to make many observers believe that it will be able to achieve before long a surplus for export. For India, export to the tune of 1,000 million yards—this was the target fixed at the Buxton Conference—are indeed vital to the maintenance of her textile economy. And this level cannot be reached, much less exceeded, if the industry were prevented from modernising its equipment through unwise fiscal measures or an unsympathetic policy of Labour or of Government.

There are thus two important issues before the country.* In the first place, the Government's attitude towards modernisation of textile industry must change from one of grudging recognition to one of positive appreciation. Secondly, the Government must be willing to implement the fiscal measures that would enable the industry to acquire the necessary finance for replacement of the obsolete machinery. Some bold and generous fiscal relief is certainly necessary, if the industry is to be enabled to get all the finance it needs. The allowance for depreciation, now allowed by the tax authorities, based as it is on historical costs, does not take into account the vastly increased costs of replacement, and must be increased appreciably.

The cultivation of better and improved strains of cotton and increase in the per-acre yield of cotton will further ease the raw material problem for the industry, and cheapen costs. The worker, on his part, must ensure that while he is deriving increased benefits by labour legislation being continually enacted for planning his welfare and well-being, the man-hour productivity is steadily increased. The prosperity of the textile industry can thus come only through the joint endeavour of all the parties concerned, i.e. the cotton agronomist, the agricultural worker, the peasant, the management, the merchants, and the Government. It is to be hoped that such an endeavour will be made, especially because this largest industry of the country is of vital significance to India's national economy.

It is well known that the Indian Cotton Textile Industry, which has just finished its first centenary,[†] is the product of historic forces,

* Vide "Major Industries of India Annual—1953-54", edited by M. P. Gandhi, p. 92 et seq.

† Vide Mr. M. P. Gandhi's recent talk from the All-India Radio, Bombay, on "Romance of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry", reprinted in the issue of the Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, for the month of July 1954.

and the prize of the nation's triumph in the fight for freedom. From the point of view of capital invested in it, which can be estimated at Rs. 600 million, the addition it has made to the wealth of the country, the volume of labour employed by it, estimated about 7,50,000 workers, the fact that it has found an outlet for utilisation of practically the entire cotton crop of India, estimated presently at about 39,00,000 bales, that it consumes over 2 million tons of fuel (coal, coke, charcoal and firewood), about 50 million gallons of fuel oil, and about 900 KWH of electricity, that it has led to the establishment of various auxiliary industries like Bobbins, Spindles, Healds and Reeds, and Starch, that it provides employment to a large number of workers in transport, supports a large number of Insurance Companies and Banking Institutions, and that it provides occupation for no less than 2 million handloom weavers by supplying yarn spun on its spindles to them for weaving fabrics, the cotton textile industry has an undisputed claim to be reckoned as India's largest organised industry, controlled, manned and financed by the nationals of the country. The development of such an industry, which, again, is valuable as an earner of foreign exchange, and a vital factor in the country's economy, should be the genuine concern of everyone having the welfare of the country at heart.

In the succeeding pages, we have presented an objective picture of the trends in the industry both in India and abroad. The growth of the industry, exports and imports, development programme, rationalisation, international cotton textile situation, problems of labour, have all been dealt with in different chapters. A detailed survey of the Indian raw cotton economy and trading in cotton futures, and world position of cotton have been dealt with in Appendix A.

All statistical tables have been recast and renovated with a view to giving up-to-date information about the cotton industry, including handlooms, and cotton production, distribution, etc. Practically no important aspect of the industry has been left out.

As usual, in the earlier portion of the *Annual* entitled "Cotton Industry at a Glance" we have given various up-to-date statistical tables, to which we invite the attention of readers. A note on industries auxiliary to the cotton textile industry has also been brought up-to-date and included in this section. The latest list of members of important Textile Committees, and the All-India Handloom Board (1954) has also been given.

In Appendix A entitled "Raw Cotton in India and the World", we have discussed the principal problems relating to cultivators, export, import, consumption and prices of raw cotton, and futures trading. We hope that this will be of use to students of commerce studying this subject as part of the B.Com. or Textile Technology courses in the various universities.

We have also appended a thoroughly revised and up-to-date list of cotton mills in India and Pakistan, with names of agents and addresses,

and full details in regard to looms, spindles, cotton consumed, average number of hands employed, etc.

We are thankful to Shri T. Swaminathan, I.C.S., till lately Textile Commissioner, Bombay, and Shri M. R. Kazimi, Joint Textile Commissioner, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Reserve Bank of India, and the Bombay Millowners' Association for their usual kindness in furnishing and verifying several detailed and up-to-date statistics incorporated in this *Annual*, which has helped us to maintain the authoritative character thereof.

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M. P. Gandhi

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THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE (1953-54)

NOTE.—Due to the delay in the publication of official statistics, we have experienced some difficulty in giving the latest figures in many instances. An attempt is, however, made to furnish such authoritative figures compiled from various official and reliable non-official sources. We have added some new statistics in this Annual.

TABLE No. 1
Progress of Cotton Mills in India from 1944 to 1953

Year ending 31st August	Number of Mills	Number of spindles installed (Figures in thousands)	Number of Looms installed (Figures in thousands)	Average No. of hands employed	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed (Bales of 392 lbs.)
1944	405	10,197	2,02	5,04	4,843
1945	417	10,238	1,02	5,10	4,909
1946	421	10,305	2,03	4,95	4,550
1947	423	10,354	2,03	4,88	3,972
1948 (union)	408	10,366	1,97	4,86	4,200
1949 do.	416	10,534	1,98	4,63	4,325
1950 do.	425	10,849	2,00	4,34	3,789
1951 do.	445	11,241	2,01	4,25	3,687
1952 do.	453	11,427	2,04	4,33	4,133
1953 do.	457	11,721	2,07	4,35	4,519
PAKISTAN ONLY (Actual No.) from 1950 to 1953					
1950	14	170,327	4,601	10,974	77,472
1951	27	336,810	5,562	11,538	87,136
1952	27	362,148	5,895	11,408	97,858
1953	39	683,808	10,537	8,507	87,812

TABLE No. 2
Indian Cotton Crop (Acreage and Yield) from 1943-44 to 1953-54

Season	Area in thousands of acres	Estimated Yield in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each	Jarilla average price per candy of 784 lbs.	Estimated approximate money value of crop in lakhs of Rs.
1943-44	21,086	5,259	451	89,00
1944-45	14,843	3,580	436	64,75
1945-46	14,668	3,530	448	75,25
1946-47	14,860	3,566	456	89,75
1947-48†	10,932	2,116	545	77,50
1948-49†	11,293	1,767	—	—
1949-50†	12,173	2,165	—	—
1950-51†	13,859	3,332	865	—
1951-52†	16,213	3,893	820	—
1952-53†	15,693	3,131	678	—
1953-54†	17,027	4,535	670	—

† (Indian Union.)

TABLE No. 3
Imports of Raw Cotton into India (1943-44 to 1953-54)

Year (April-March)	From U.S.A. Quantity Tons	Value in 000's Rs.	From Egypt Quantity Tons	Value in 000's Rs.	From Kenya Quantity Tons	Value in 000's Rs.	Total Quantity in Tons	Total Value in 000's Rs.
1943-44	—	—	43,431	102,067	10,860	24,161	76,102	175,276
1944-45	—	—	49,659	150,569	30,490	67,901	89,717	240,061
1945-46	245	712	38,783	122,279	37,581	83,890	86,009	228,665
1946-47	3,737	9,233	43,575	134,122	30,875	69,520	98,997	259,167
1947-48	626	1,772	59,589	189,535	31,252	72,056	112,894	311,717
1948-49	4,138	18,649	51,262	288,435	21,782	81,068	161,702	642,314
1949-50	3,964	15,298	76,246	340,620	35,647	137,409	158,642	632,460
1950-51	100,858	405,648	49,231	323,539	41,201	163,794	214,895	1,007,672
1951-52	124,108	632,198	39,741	398,413	28,818	166,460	213,223	1,371,285
1952-53	73,628	372,751	25,397	149,450	27,909	181,570	138,397	766,713
1953-54	7,684	31,094	56,190	274,793	32,156	131,440	116,205	527,079

TABLE No. 4

Exports of Indian Raw Cotton to other Countries (1943-44 to 1953-54)

Year (April-March)	U.K.		Japan		Total	
	Quantity Tons	Value in 000's Rs.	Quantity Tons	Value in 000's Rs.	Quantity Tons	Value in 000's Rs.
1943-44	32,131	43,462	—	—	50,281	63,635
1944-45	41,726	56,511	—	—	56,918	69,338
1945-46	39,006	47,380	—	—	135,945	1,39,156
1946-47	19,065	25,065	—	—	162,718	2,25,422
1947-48	29,784	42,741	—	—	209,307	2,47,529
1948-49	7,783	12,925	13,966	32,648	76,080	1,40,012
1949-50	1,395	2,573	17,438	36,765	57,694	1,05,995
1950-51	3,865	13,135	1,356	3,098	14,663	49,441
1951-52	2,863	16,346	8,582	55,337	22,977	1,36,757
1952-53	3,665	9,758	38,550	11,420	70,836	1,93,203
1953-54	3,379	8,892	16,339	46,306	34,946	93,970

TABLE No. 5

Yearly Mill Consumption of Cotton in India by Varieties (1942 to 1953)

Year ending		[All figures in 000's of bales regardless of weight]				Total
		Indian	American	Egyptian	Sundries	
31st July	1942	3,842	27	88	436	4,393
" "	1943	4,107	27	82	324	4,540
" "	1944	4,091	Nil	184	315	4,590
" "	1945	4,159	6	155	398	4,718
" "	1946	4,495	12	141	372	5,020
" "	1947	3,162	5	154	377	3,698
" "	1948	3,456	2	177	318	3,953
" "	1949	3,547	7	216	280	4,050
" "	1950	2,587	111	239	334	3,271
" "	1951	2,317	383	175	310	3,185
" "	1952	2,806	380	109	402	3,697
" "	1953	3,483	243	105	364	4,195

TABLE No. 6

Consumption of Indian Cotton in the various States of India during the last two years, 1951-52 to 1952-53

(Bales of 392 lbs.)

Year ending 31st August	1951-52	1952-1953		1951-52	1952-53
Bombay State:					
(a) Bombay Island ..	652,365	929,187	Delhi ..	114,739	126,845
(b) Ahmedabad ..	266,825	324,827			
(c) Remainder ..	251,715	317,502	West Bengal:		
			(a) Calcutta ..	64,768	98,331
Total, Bombay Estate ..	1,170,905	1,571,516	(b) Remainder ..	37,245	54,851
Saurashtra ..	71,547	69,162	Total, West Bengal ..	102,013	153,182
Kutch ..	1,819	1,547			
Madhya Bharat ..	243,125	267,976			
Bhopal ..	14,380	14,904	Bihar ..	3,381	5,660
Rajasthan ..	56,668	58,572	Orissa ..	19,684	27,581
Ajmer-Merwara ..	40,107	39,320	Madhya Pradesh ..	150,616	162,915
East Punjab and PEPSU ..	31,845	36,239	Hyderabad ..	75,058	85,081
Uttar Pradesh:			Madras ..	424,699	536,814
(a) Kanpur ..	225,140	254,697	Mysore ..	75,819	87,716
(b) Remainder ..	72,790	78,011	Travancore and Cochin..	23,183	33,892
Total, Uttar Pradesh ..	297,930	332,708	Total, Indian Union ..	2,987,453	3,611,630

TABLE No. 7

Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn into India (1941-42 to 1953-54)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	U.K.		Japan		Total (all countries)	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.
1941-42	370	848	4,207	7,283	8,173	12,405
1942-43	60	141	..	..	945	1,632
1943-44	66	136	..	..	630	1,185
1944-45	45	121	..	..	192	402
1945-46	123	368	..	..	123	368
1946-47	151	649	..	..	217	918
1947-48	2,413	9,998	25	67	8,791	30,873
1948-49	5,461	25,220	2,860	8,496	11,071	44,976
1949-50	6,046	29,806	5,371	19,015	14,089	57,686
1950-51	224	1,172	..	..	500	3,033
1951-52	872	9,433	69	461	1,793	18,156
1952-53	2,760	20,540	2	22	2,798	20,879
1953-54	2,130	12,877	..	..	2,173	13,137

TABLE No. 8

Imports of Cotton Manufactures into India (1941-42 to 1953-54)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	U.K.		Japan		Total (all countries)	
	Quantity Yds.	Value Rs.	Quantity Yds.	Value Rs.	Quantity Yds.	Value Rs.
1941-42	31,213	15,416	135,684	24,858	181,539	44,531
1942-43	11,764	7,275	..	..	15,759	8,838
1943-44	3,275	2,072	..	..	3,730	2,418
1944-45	4,866	3,074	..	..	5,205	2,228
1945-46	2,639	3,300	..	..	3,184	4,313
1946-47	6,909	10,178	..	..	16,150	23,887
1947-48	10,571	19,766	..	..	26,537	42,405
1948-49	37,062	77,246	1,388	1,096	44,921	90,965
1949-50	40,026	79,316	29,638	19,651	73,075	1,06,748
1950-51	3,362	8,005	117	65	5,734	13,041
1951-52	5,362	16,802	15	16	7,878	23,669
1952-53	3,717	10,207	..	..	4,551	12,453
1953-54	4,278	8,571	..	..	5,193	10,217

TABLE No. 9

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn, and Cotton Piecegoods from India (1941-42 to 1953-54)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	Twist and Yarn		Piecegoods	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity Yds.	Value Rs.
1941-42	90,529	73,783	772,365	265,133
1942-43	34,210	38,175	817,991	387,565
1943-44	18,937	31,487	461,337	364,920
1944-45	16,918	22,808	423,021	337,930
1945-46	14,497	14,805	440,510	295,187
1946-47	3,791	4,418	318,019	249,247
1947-48	42	56	192,422	180,276
1948-49	7,408	12,893	340,865	362,388
1949-50	62,293	112,972	689,973	575,883
1950-51	74,462	170,682	1,209,885	1,057,915
1951-52	6,174	19,726	383,702	425,028
1952-53	17,869	43,814	560,898	527,262
1953-54	22,222	46,940	702,062	532,042

TABLE No. 10
Quantities of Yarn Spun and Woven Goods manufactured in Indian Mills
(1942-43 to 1953-54)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	Yarn lbs.	Piecegoods Yds.
1942-43	1,533,796	4,109,337
1943-44	1,680,463	4,870,687
1944-45	1,650,925	4,726,472
1945-46	1,614,817	4,675,634
1946-47	1,222,000	3,863,932
1947-48 (Union of India)	1,329,779	3,770,017
1948-49	1,475,193	4,380,384
1949-50	1,290,338	3,850,364
1950-51	1,161,885	3,675,359
1951-52	1,325,045	4,296,622
1952-53	1,477,107	4,761,441
1953-54	1,519,351	4,895,227

TABLE No. 11
Changes in Customs Tariff on Cotton Yarn & Piecegoods in India since 1894 *
YARN (upto 31-3-1952) -

All counts	Date	Tariff Rates
From 10th March, 1894 to 26th Dec., 1894	..	Free
" 27th Dec., 1894 to 2nd Feb., 1896	..	5 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" 3rd Feb., 1896 to 28th Feb., 1922	..	Free
" 1st March, 1922 to 21st Sept., 1927	..	4 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" 22nd Sept., 1927 to 29th Sept., 1931	..	5 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> or $1\frac{1}{2}$ as. per lb. whichever is higher.
" 30th Sept., 1931 to 30th April, 1934	..	$6\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> or $1\frac{1}{2}$ as. per lb. whichever is higher.

From 1st May, 1934 :—(Effective upto 31st March, 1952).

Schedule No. 47(6)

Counts 50s and below :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--|
| (i) British Manufacture | .. | 5 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> or $1\frac{1}{2}$ as.
per lb. whichever is higher
plus $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total duty. |
| (ii) Not of British Manufacture | .. | $6\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> or $1\frac{1}{2}$ as.
per lb. whichever is higher
plus $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total duty. |

Counts above 50s :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--|
| (i) British Manufacture | .. | $6\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| (ii) Not of British Manufacture | .. | 7 $\frac{13}{16}$ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |

COTTON PIECEGOODS (upto 31-3-1949)

Date	Tariff Rates
From 10th March, 1894 to 26th Dec., 1894	.. Free
" 27th Dec., 1894 to 2nd Feb., 1896	.. 5 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" 3rd Feb., 1896 to 6th March, 1917	.. $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" 7th March, 1917 to 28th Feb., 1921	.. $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" 1st March, 1921 to 3rd April, 1930	.. 11 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .

* An excise duty was imposed on cotton piecegoods woven in Indian mills at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem* from 1896. This excise duty was suspended in December 1925, and abolished in 1926. Imposed again from 1st March, 1949.

Changed Classification (From 4th April 1930)

Date	PLAIN GREY						OTHERS	
	British <i>ad valorem</i> As. % per lb. (whichever is higher)			Foreign <i>ad valorem</i> As. % per lb. (whichever is higher)			British <i>ad valorem</i> %	Foreign <i>ad valorem</i> %
4th April 1930	15	or	3½	20	or	3½	15	20
1st March 1931	20	or	3½	25	or	3½	20	25
30th Sept. 1931	25	or	4½	31	or	4½	25	31½
30th Aug. 1932	25	or	4½	50	or	5½	25	50
7th June 1933	25	or	4½	75	or	6½	25	75
8th Jan. 1934	25	or	4½	50	or	5½	25	50
1st May 1934	25	or	4½	50	or	5½	25	50

POSITION SINCE 1936

Under Government of India Notification No. 341-T(10)/36, dated the 25th June 1936, protective duties on cotton piecegoods were amended as under:—

Cotton fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 50 per cent of Cotton:

- (i) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhoties, saris and scarves)—
- Of British Manufacture .. 15 p.c. *ad valorem* or 2½ as. per lb. whichever is higher plus one-fourth of the total duty.
- Not of British Manufacture .. 50 p.c. *ad valorem* or 5½ as. per lb. whichever is higher plus one-fourth of the total duty.
- (ii) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified—
- Of British Manufacture .. 18½ p.c. *ad valorem*.
- Not of British Manufacture .. 62½ p.c. *ad valorem*.

TABLE No. 12

Present Customs Duty in force upto December 1954*.

Item No.	Name of Article.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of Burma.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48(1)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—		23½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
	(a) of British manufacture	.. 80 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 7 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	
	(b) not of British manufacture	.. 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 14 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	

* From 1st March 1951, a surcharge of 5 per cent was imposed on all imports. This surcharge will also apply to imports of cloth and yarn.

TABLE No. 12—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48(3) Cotton Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—			6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
(a) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhoties, saris and scarves):—			
(i) of British manufacture ..	65 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ..		
(ii) not of British manufacture	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
(b) Printed piecegoods and printed fabrics—			
(i) of British manufacture ..	60 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ..		
(ii) not of British manufacture	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
(c) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics, not otherwise specified—			
(i) of British manufacture ..	60 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
(ii) not of British manufacture	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
48(5) Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing no silk or containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk—			23½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
(a) containing 50 per cent or more cotton—			
(i) of British manufacture ..	80 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 5½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.		
(ii) not of British manufacture	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 11 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.		
(b) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—			
(i) of British manufacture ..	80 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 7 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.		
(ii) not of British manufacture	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 14 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.		
48(9) The following cotton fabrics, namely Sateens including Italians of Sateen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs—			6 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
(a) Printed fabrics—			
(i) of British manufacture ..	80 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
(ii) not of British manufacture	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
(b) Other fabrics—			
(i) of British manufacture ..	75 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
(ii) not of British manufacture	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		

TABLE No. 13

**Total Production of Mill-made Cotton Cloth and Yarn in INDIA
for 16 Calendar Years from 1938 to 1953**

(000's omitted)

Period	TOTAL ALL-INDIA MILL PRODUCTION		
	Yarn	Cloth	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Yds.
1938	1,286,035	920,834	4,303,879
1939	1,264,010	899,661	4,113,547
1940	1,274,515	921,773	4,091,446
1941	1,537,811	1,087,138	4,530,678
1942	1,528,784	1,041,419	4,024,373
1943	1,670,075	1,175,137	4,715,255
1944	1,622,923	1,186,839	4,811,357
1945	1,625,351	1,179,537	4,687,589
1946	1,396,496	966,299	4,002,787
1947 (Union)	1,295,705	902,025	3,761,974
1948 (Union)	1,447,616	1,029,590	4,319,303
1949 (Union)	1,359,119	938,914	3,904,203
1950 (Union)	1,173,036	849,860	3,667,249
1951 (Union)	1,303,861	961,480	4,076,186
1952 (Union)	1,449,111	1,073,950	4,598,638
1953 (Union)	1,505,198	1,135,971	4,878,574

(As compiled by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, from 1945 onwards)

Cloth Production of Pakistan for 1948-53 was as follows :

(000's omitted)

Year	No. of Mills	Working Spindles	Looms	Quantity of Yarn lbs.	Quantity of Cloth yds.
1948	14	167	4	30,000	100,000
1952	27	362	5.1	35,000	140,000
1953	59	845	13	118,479	251,676

TABLE No. 14

**Expansion of World Cotton Spindleage in different countries during the
year ended July 1953 as compared with the last two years**

Number of Spindles (in thousands)

Country	July 1951	July 1952	July 1953
U.K.	28,152	27,977	27,257
U.S.A.	23,183	23,226	22,836
INDIA	10,849	11,241	11,427
U.S.S.R.	9,850	9,900	9,900
France	8,035	8,062	7,807
Japan	5,244	6,948	7,502
W. Germany	6,206	6,244	6,305
Italy	5,694	5,724	5,779
China	4,100	4,100	4,100
Brazil	3,281	3,248	3,369
Czechoslovakia	2,355	2,380	2,410
Spain	2,210	2,226	2,226
Belgium	1,844	1,851	1,839
Pakistan	315	527	679
Other Countries	13,810	14,700	15,888

TABLE No. 15

Net Imports, Available Mill Production, and Estimated Handloom Production of Cotton Piecegoods in India, along with 'per capita' Consumption from 1921-22 to 1953-54

Year (April-March)	Net Imports	Net available Mill Production (after deducting exports)	Estimated Handloom Production	Net available for Consumption	Per Capita available for consumption in yards
(Quantity in crores of yards. Crore = 10 million)					
1921-22	102	157	119	378	11.81
1922-23	152	156	134	452	13.40
1923-24	142	154	101	397	12.03
1924-25	177	179	128	482	14.61
1925-26	153	179	118	450	13.18
1926-27	176	206	136	518	15.15
1927-28	194	219	130	543	16.60
1928-29	191	174	108	473	13.52
1929-30	190	229	138	557	15.97
1930-31	87	246	136	469	13.49
1931-32	76	288	139	503	14.28
1932-33	120	311	142	573	16.70
1933-34	77	289	124	490	14.17
1934-35	94	334	124	552	15.60
1935-36	94	350	137	581	16.57
1936-37	75	347	128	550	15.50
1937-38	58	384	149	591	16.42
1938-39	63	409	192	664	17.94
1939-40	56	379	182	617	16.67
1940-41	44	388	165	597	16.03
1941-42	18	372	160	550	14.20
1942-43	1	329	150	480	12.0
1943-44	3	441	160	601	15.0
1944-45	5	430	150	580	15.4
1945-46	3	423	137	560	14.0
1946-47	1.6	354	135	490	12.2
1947-48	2.6	357	123	482	14.1
1948-49	4.7	395	117	516	15.0
1949-50	7.3	314	114	435	12.6
1950-51	0.5	261	75	336	9.7
1951-52	0.9	334	116	450	12.5
1952-53	0.4	420	185	605	16.8
1953-54	0.5	433	150	583	16.2

Note.—The broad purpose of the above figures is to enable the reader to view India in the world perspective of consumption of cotton textiles. The per capita consumption has fallen considerably during 1949-50 and 1950-51, when it went down below 10 yards, due largely to the increasing volume of exports of cloth which were of the order of 700 million yards in 1949-50, and 1,200 million yards in 1950-51. The production of handlooms has also fallen considerably due to the extreme shortage of supplies of yarn, due partly to the increase in exports of yarn. It has shown some revival in 1952-53.

TABLE No. 16

Production of Yarn and Cloth in the Union of India in each Zone during 1953

(Figures in thousands)

ZONE	Yarn (lbs.)	Cloth (lbs.)	Cloth (yds.)
Bombay:			
(a) Ahmedabad City	204,539	197,965	1,116,138
(b) Bombay City	425,808	380,811	1,364,871
(c) Bombay Rest	133,752	109,193	507,390
Saurashtra	22,978	20,560	85,049
Madhya Bharat	90,398	85,222	330,863
Bhopal	4,687	5,035	18,250
Ajmer	12,210	7,454	26,986
Rajasthan	18,617	11,403	34,727
PEPSU	5,204	5,630	20,910
Punjab	7,655	6,957	32,795
Delhi	48,039	33,894	123,131
Uttar Pradesh	118,481	88,772	349,198
Bihar	2,257	2,348	9,780
West Bengal	58,795	46,719	216,724
Orissa	10,280	8,328	31,503
Madhya Pradesh	59,056	40,524	138,428
Hyderabad	30,225	26,625	86,777
Madras	203,622	39,697	124,962
Mysore	32,223	17,085	52,794
Kerala	10,505	1,949	7,358
Andhra	5,678	..	..
Kutch	189	..	..

TABLE No. 17

No. of Mills, Looms and Spindles installed in India as on 1-1-53

ZONE	Mills	Spindles (Ring & Mules)	Looms
Bombay:			
(a) Ahmedabad City	67	1,986,948	41,264
(b) Bombay City	63	2,962,682	65,546
(c) Bombay Rest	50	1,262,660	23,515
Saurashtra	11	154,008	3,088
Kutch	1	5,336	..
M. Bharat	16	434,264	11,175
Bhopal	1	15,004	400
Ajmer	4	65,858	1,755
Rajasthan	7	91,334	1,499
PEPSU	1	17,856	446
Punjab	3	40,404	784
Delhi	3	141,180	3,105
U.P.	24	796,300	12,893
Bihar	2	28,468	745
West Bengal	24	472,407	8,769
Orissa	1	47,728	864
M.P.	11	372,202	7,208
Hyderabad	6	147,888	3,116
Madras	78	1,983,392	8,130
Mysore	8	220,520	2,893
Kerala	9	132,292	716
Andhra	6	44,132	..

AN UP-TO-DATE NOTE ON NEW INDUSTRIES AUXILIARY TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1953-54).

BOBBINS :

The total number of bobbin factories on our records is 73, out of which about 44 factories submit periodical returns.

The requirements of the Cotton Textile Industry have been estimated at 3,50,000 gross per year. The indigenous production has been assessed at 3,35,000 gross per year. Imports to the extent of 7½ per cent have been recommended for July/December 1953.

Timber for Bobbins is under O.G.L. for imports and duty-free. Laying down of standards and approval of bobbin factories are under consideration.

SHUTTLES :

The annual requirement of the Industry has been estimated at 6,000 gross against which the indigenous production has been computed at 5,000 gross. Imports of only automatic shuttles to the extent of 10 per cent are recommended for July/December 1953. Cornelwood Blocks for shuttles are under O.G.L. for imports and duty-free.

PICKERS :

The estimated requirements are 37,500 gross per year while the indigenous production is assessed at 35,000 gross. No imports are recommended, but imports of 1,000 doz. of Pickers for automatic looms were allowed to actual users during Jan./June 1953.

Out of 73 factories on our records some 20 send periodic statements. Information relating to several factories is not available mainly because such units are scattered in villages and conducted by illiterate persons. The All-India Picker Manufacturers' Association has been attempting to bring such units into cohesion. The Association was advised to impress upon its members the need to conform to the standard laid down by the Indian Standards Institution in the interests of the Picker Industry.

Facilities to import suitable Hides from Far Eastern countries are extended.

BUFFERS :

The annual requirements of the industry are estimated at 400,000 lbs. No accurate data is available about the indigenous capacity of this item because of its being manufactured on a cottage industry basis. This item is not recommended for imports.

PICKING BANDS :

The annual requirement of the industry is assessed at 7,84,000 lbs. Collection of accurate data regarding indigenous production has not been found possible for the same reason as in the case of Buffers. Recommendations have been made for the import of 40 per cent for July-December 1953.

ROLLER SKINS :

The annual requirement is assessed at 48,600 dozen against an estimated indigenous production of 28,000 dozen. Here also no accurate data regarding production is available. Imports are recommended to the extent of 50 per cent for July/December 1953.

COTTON HEALDS, WIRE HEALDS AND STEEL REEDS :

	Estimated annual requirements	Rated indigenous production	Imports recommended
Cotton Healds ..	6,00,000 sets	5,00,000 Pcs.	10% established importers
Wire Healds ..	60,000 Bundles	30,000 Bdl.	Nil
Steel Reeds ..	2,82,000 Pcs.	2,00,000 Pcs.	10% to established ..

LEATHER BELTING :

The estimated requirement is 425 tons of various sizes of leather belting. The rated annual indigenous capacity is estimated at 300 tons. The annual indigenous production has been estimated at 250 tons.

COTTON ROPES AND BANDINGS:

The Textile Industry's annual requirement was estimated at 27 lakh lbs. per year. The offtake of yarn during 1952-53 against releases made by this office has been poor, the fabricators being in a position to obtain yarn from the open market. The factories desiring releases are however given suitable assistance.

SPINDLE TAPES:

As the production of this item was found to be less than the estimated requirements of the Textile Industry, fresh data is being collected about the installed capacity/production. Imports to the extent of 20 per cent have been recommended. As in the case of Cotton Ropes and Bandings, the offtake of yarn is comparatively small but factories desiring releases are given suitable assistance.

MACHINERY CLOTH:

Licensing has been on the basis of 100 per cent quota and not 'under O.G.L'.

STARCH:

According to a recent survey carried out by Govt., there are 17 factories having the necessary equipment and interested in the production of maize starch. The productive capacity of all these factories is claimed to be of the order of 86,000 tons of starch per annum.

There are at present only 7 factories on active production, the sum-total of their annual production based on the present production trend being 42,000 tons.

While a number of smaller units are known to exist in the States of Madras and Travancore for manufacture of tapioca starch, as far as is known there is only one big factory and this is situated in a place called Kundara in the State of Travancore-Cochin. A claim for an annual rated capacity of 3,000 tons is made out by this factory. There is no data as regards the production of the other smaller units. Another material, viz. Tamarind Kernel Powder is finding increased use in sizing. Government by a notification have made it compulsory the consumption of a quantum of 33-1/3 per cent of the starches used in sizing. Cloth meant for export and those of the fine and superfine varieties are, however, exempt from this provision.

Customs Duty on Import of RAW COTTON (1953)

Duty imposed on 31st March 1931, @ 0-0-6 per lb.

Increased Duty from 31st March 1939, @ 0-1-0 per lb.

Increased Duty from 29th January 1942, @ 0-2-0 per lb.

The Cotton Fund Ordinance under which the duty was levied was repealed by Clause 8 of the Indian Finance Act, 1946, but the duty was amalgamated into a consolidated duty of two annas a pound without any surcharge, which will be leviable only under the Indian Tariff Act.

Thus, present duty is @ 0-2-0 per lb. with a surcharge of 5 per cent with effect from 1st March 1951.

A refund has been granted on the import duty as from 1st February 1950, on the cotton contained in fine and superfine cloth actually exported out of India, at a flat rate of 2 annas per pound on the net weight of the cloth. No refund of customs import duty is, however, granted on cotton contained in medium and coarse cloth. Likewise, no refund of import duty is admissible on Pakistan cotton (if any) contained in fine and superfine cloth.

This refund of import duty was withdrawn with effect from 1st June 1951.

However, on 26th November 1953, Government issued a notification allowing with immediate effect drawback of import duty paid on foreign cotton contained in the manufacture of cotton cloth with both warp and weft yarns of counts 40s and over and of cotton yarn of counts 40s and over, when such cloth or yarn was exported out of India, at the rate of 2 as. 12 pies per lb. on the net weight (gross weight less tare) of such cloth or yarn, with a deduction of 15 per cent in every case to cover the average weight of the sizing material contained in such cloth or yarn.

The above notification was cancelled on 15th June 1954.

Thus, in 1954, there is no refund of any kind in import duty on cloth.

The present rate of the import duty on Raw Cotton per lb. is Re. 0-2-0 with a surcharge of 5 per cent.

Customs Duty on Export of COTTON CLOTH and YARN (1945-53)

A Customs Duty at 3 per cent was imposed on all cloth and yarn manufactured in India and exported from India at the rate of 3 per cent of the maximum ex-factory price, with effect from 1st February 1945. It also applied to handloom cloth. This duty which was levied under Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance till 1947, was superseded by a revenue duty of 4 as. per sq. yd. on cloth and 6 as. per lb. on cotton yarn exported from India as provided in the supplementary budget introduced by the Finance Minister in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), India, on 26th November 1947. The duty was subsequently converted into an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent on cloth. Handloom cloth and cotton yarn was exempted from payment of duty from 1st March 1948 under the Indian Finance Act, 1948.

Early in November 1948, the export duty on cloth was reduced to 10 per cent *ad valorem*, and from 1st June 1949, the duty was abolished altogether, in order to stimulate exports.

From 1st March 1951, an export duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed on export of medium and coarse cloth made mostly out of Indian cotton. The revenue estimate is Rs. 2.5 crores. This was raised to 25 per cent on 1st June 1951, but reduced to 10 per cent from 4th January 1953. Subsequently, the duty on medium cloth was completely abolished with effect from 25th October 1953. There is no export duty on fine and superfine cloth and on yarn of any description.

Export Duty on RAW COTTON (reduced in 1952)

On 26th October 1946, the Government of India issued an Ordinance amending the Indian Tariff Act, by which Government was empowered to impose an export duty on raw cotton at such rate, not exceeding seventy-five rupees per bale of 400 lbs., as they may, by notification, in the official Gazette, from time to time, determine. By a notification, dated the 26th October 1946, Government fixed the rate of duty at Rs. 20 per bale of 400 lbs. which came into force from the date of notification, i.e. 26th October 1946. This duty was increased by Government to Rs. 40 per bale of 400 lbs. in January 1948.

The duty on export of raw cotton was further enhanced to Rs. 100 per bale of 400 lbs. as from 1st February 1949. A further increase in the duty was made to Rs. 400 per bale of 400 lbs. with effect from 8th November 1950.

The export duty was reduced to Rs. 200 per bale of 400 lbs. with effect from 16th March 1952. On 1st June 1952, Government announced that Zoda cotton, i.e. cotton of third picking and unspinnable quality would be exempt from the payment of so much of the duty leviable thereon as was in excess of 30 per cent *ad valorem*. With effect from 19th November 1952 the duty on Bengal Deshi Cotton was further reduced to Rs. 125 per bale of 400 lbs. and Assam and Comilla Cotton were exempt from the whole of the duty.

Cess on RAW COTTON

From 1923 as a result of the passing of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, a cess was collected at the rate of four annas on every bale of Indian Cotton consumed in Indian mills or exported from India for 3 years and thereafter at the rate of annas two per bale. With effect from 15th August 1947 the cess was made leviable on all cotton consumed in Indian mills or exported from India and the rate of the cess was raised from two annas per bale to four annas per bale from the 20th September 1948.

Excise Duty on CLOTH showing changes from 1949 to 1954

By an Ordinance promulgated by the Government of India, on 1st January 1949, amending the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, an excise duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* of ex-mill price was levied with effect from the date of the Ordinance, on superfine cloth, i.e. cloth in which the count of warp yarn (whether single or folded) is 48s or finer. The Indian Finance Act, 1949, extended the duty with effect from 1st March 1949, to the fine, medium and coarse varieties of cloth—the rate of duty being 6½ per cent *ad valorem* in respect of fine cloth, and at Re. 0-0-3 per yard in case of coarse and medium cloths.

The position of Excise duties (in September 1949) was as follows:—

Superfine cloth—25% of ex-mill price.

Fine cloth—6½% of ex-mill price.

Medium and Coarse cloth—Re. 0-0-3 per yard.

These excise duties were revised from 1st February 1950, as follows:—

Superfine cloth—20% of ex-mill price.

Fine cloth—5% of ex-mill price.

Medium and Coarse cloth—Re. 0-0-3 per yard.

As actual sale prices have often been less than the stamped prices, Government imposed specific duties as follows, in place of *ad valorem* duties, from 9th May 1952. Whatever duty was to apply.

Fine cloth:—

Grey and bleached	— 7 pies per yard	} or 5% <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is less.
Dyed and printed	— 9 pies per yard	
All other varieties:—		
Grey and bleached	— 11 pies per yard	}
Dyed and printed	— 1 anna per yard	

Superfine cloth:—

Grey and bleached, all varieties	— 3 annas per yard	} or 20% <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is less.
Dyed and printed, all varieties	— 3½ annas per yard	
Coarse and Medium Cloth	— 3 pies per yard	

As and from the 28th February 1953, the *ad valorem* duty of superfine and fine cloth was changed to specific duty of three annas three pies in the case of superfine cloth and one anna three pies in the case of fine cloth. The rates in respect of coarse and medium remains unchanged.

On and from 25th October 1953, the specific duty on superfine cloth was reduced from 3 as. 3 ps. to 2 as. per yard. The duty on coarse, medium and fine cloth remained unchanged.

On and from 28th February 1954, the excise duty was increased by 3 ps. per yard, in the case of coarse, medium and fine cloth and 6 ps. in the case of superfine cloth.

The existing rates of excise duty on cotton cloth are as under:

Coarse	Medium	Fine	Superfine
6 pies per yard.	6 pies per yard.	18 pies per yard.	30 pies per yard.

Additional Excise Duty from 15-2-1953

Excise Duty on Cloth of three pies per yard under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Bill, 1953.

This additional excise duty of three pies per yard on all mill-made cloth was also imposed with effect from 15th February 1953. This excise duty is not leviable on export of cloth.

Powerloom and handloom cloth is exempt from the excise duty.

Additional Excise Duty on Dhoties

On and from 26th October 1953, an additional excise duty on the following scale has been imposed where the Dhoties cleared in any quarter were in excess of the permissible quota. Permissible quota has been defined as one-fourth of sixty per cent of the total quantity of dhoties packed by a mill during the relevant period (i.e. the period commencing from 1st April 1951 and ending 31st March 1952).

Where the quantity of dhoties issued out of any mill during any quarter is in excess of the permissible quota, for that quarter—

	Rate of duty
(1) in respect of the quantity which does not exceed the permissible quota by more than 12½% thereof ..	Two annas per yd.
(2) in respect of the quantity which exceeds the permissible quota by more than 12½% thereof but does not exceed it by more than 25% ..	Three annas per yd.
(3) in respect of the quantity which exceeds the permissible quota by more than 25% thereof but does not exceed it by more than 50% ..	Four annas per yd.
(4) in respect of the quantity which exceeds the permissible quota by more than 50% thereof ..	Eight annas per yd.

TABLE No. 18
Estimated per capita Consumption of Cotton Piecegoods in India
from 1948-49 to 1953-54

(In million yards)

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Net available Mill Production (after deducting exports) ..	3,958	3,140	2,610	3,340	4,200	4,330
Estimated Handloom Production ..	1,170	1,140	750	1,160	1,850	1,500
Estimated Hand Woven Cloth from Handspun Yarn ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Import of Cotton Piecegoods ..	47	73	5	9	4	5
Net Quantity of Cotton Piecegoods available for consumption ..	5,275	5,453	3,465	4,609	6,050	5,830
Estimated per capita consumption of Cotton Piecegoods ..	15.0	12.6	9.7	12.5	16.8	16.2

TABLE No. 19
Production of Cloth of different varieties from 1950-51 to 1953-54

(Figures in thousand yards)

Year April-March	Total Production	Coarse	% of 3 to 2	Medium	% of 5 to 2	Fine	% of 7 to 2	Super-fine	% of 9 to 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51 ..	3,717,502	401,446	10.8	1,644,401	44.2	1,406,418	37.8	265,237	7.1
1951-52 ..	4,134,123	361,320	8.8	2,352,193	56.9	1,163,482	28.1	257,128	6.2
1952-53 ..	4,757,402	544,141	11.4	2,816,410	59.1	1,183,815	24.9	213,036	4.6
1953-54 ..	4,905,227	591,683	12.06	3,270,302	66.66	717,795	14.64	325,447	6.64

TABLE No. 20
Production of Yarn in various count groups from 1950-51 to 1953-54

(In thousand lbs.)

Year April/March	Upto and including 20s	% of 2 to 8	Above 20s and including 40s	% of 4 to 8	Above 40s	% of 6 to 8	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51 ..	643,658	54.58	415,460	35.23	119,986	10.18	1,179,104
1951-52 ..	735,734	55.17	470,376	35.27	127,578	9.57	1,333,688
1952-53 ..	908,730	61.53	482,585	32.68	85,456	5.78	1,476,771
1953-54 ..	921,210	60.65	484,076	31.85	114,065	7.50	1,519,351

TABLE No. 21
Average yardage per lb. of cloth of different varieties from 1950-51 to 1953-54

	Coarse	Medium	Fine	S. fine	Average in all varieties together
1950-51 ..	2.6	3.9	5.7	8.5	4.3
1951-52 ..	2.5	3.9	5.7	8.2	4.2
1952-53 ..	2.7	4.0	6.2	8.9	4.3
1953-54 ..	2.7	4.2	6.2	8.7	4.3

For the Text of the
COTTON TEXTILE CONTROL ORDER, 1948,
 and the
COTTON CONTROL ORDER, 1950,
 a reference is invited to our
Indian Cotton Textile Industry Annual,
1952-53

DO YOU KNOW ?

The Annual Average Earning of factory labour in
 the Cotton Textile Industry is as under :—

(In Rs. per worker)

Year	Cotton Textile Industry	Average of all Industries
1939	320	287
1940	325	307
1941	343	324
1943	683	525
1944	772	586
1945	723	595
1947	909	737
1948	1094	883
1949	1192	985

Source : Monthly Abstract of Statistics, July 1954.

**MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PRICES OF COTTON
 IN 1954-55**

Please see next page

Maximum and Minimum Prices for Sale or Purchase of Indian Cotton of 1954-55 Season

Description of cotton season 1954-55	1	2	3	4	"Off" and "On" allowances for Classes other than Basic Class					"Off" allowances for staple below basic staple					"On" Allowances for staple above basic staple				
					Rs.	Basis	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
		Basic staple length inches	Basic minimum price Rs. per candy	Basic maximum price Rs. per candy	Good	Fully Good	Fine	Super Fine	Extra Super Fine										
Jarilla	..	25/32"	495	820	..	5	Basis	5	15	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Vijay	..	25/32"	565	925	..	5	"	5	10	"	40	20	45	20	45	20	45	70	100
Surat	..	7/8"	655	1020	..	5	"	5	10	"	50	25	20	45	20	45	70	100	100
P/Am. 4 F.R.G.	..	3/4"	525	850	..	5	"	5	10	"	40	20	20	45	20	45	..	..	..
P/Am. 4 F.S.G.	..	3/4"	545	870	..	5	"	5	10	"	40	20	20	45	20	45	..	..	..
P/Am. L.S.S.R.G.	..	13/16"	585	920	..	5	"	5	10	"	45	20	20	45	20	45	70	..	..
P/Am. L.S.S.S.G.	..	13/16"	605	940	..	5	"	5	10	"	45	20	20	45	20	45	70	..	..
P/Am. 216 F.R.G.	..	7/8"	675	1045	..	5	"	5	15	"	60	30	40	65	90	120	..	..	..
P/Am. 216 F.S.G.	..	7/8"	705	1075	..	5	"	5	15	"	60	30	40	65	90	120	..	..	..
Coompta	..	7/8"	645	990	..	5	"	5	10	"	50	25	20	45	..	..	..	..	..
Western	..	13/16"	555	890	..	5	"	5	10	"	45	20	20	45	70	100	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	7/8"	675	1045	..	5	"	5	15	"	60	30	40	65	90	120	..	..	..
Karunganni	..	13/16"	575	935	..	5	"	5	10	"	50	25	20	45	70	100	..	..	..
Dhollara	..	3/4"	..	780	..	5	"	5	10	"	40	20	20	45	..	..	..	..	..
Kalagin	..	3/4"	..	780	..	5	"	5	10	"	40	20	20	45	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal Deshi	645	40	Basis	20	40	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra Deshi	680	..	5	Basis	20	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia and Mungari	680	..	5	"	20	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.P. I and II	..	5/8"	..	720	..	5	"	5	15	"	40	20	20	45	..	..	..	..	..
Central India Cotton	..	5/8"	..	695	..	5	"	5	15	"	40	20	20	45	..	..	..	..	..
Buri American	..	7/8"	625	940	..	5	"	5	10	"	50	25	20	45	70	100	..	..	..
Parbhani American	..	7/8"	625	940	..	5	"	5	10	"	50	25	20	45	..	..	..	..	..
Gaorani 6 and 12	..	7/8"	625	990	..	5	"	5	10	"	50	25	20	45	..	..	..	..	..

Description of cotton season 1954-55	"Off" and "On" allowances for Class other than Basic Class										"On" Allowances for for staple below basic staple				"On" Allowances for staple above basic staple			
	Basic staple length inches	Basic minimum price Rs. per candy per candy	Basic maximum price Rs. per candy per candy	Good	Fully Good	Fine	Super Fine	Extra Super Fine	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Jayadhar	..	7/8"	625	995	Rs. 5	Basis	Rs. 5	10	Rs. 40	20	45	70	..	..	..	..	..
Kalyan	..	25/32"	510	870	..	"	5	10	40	20	20	45	..	..	..	..	..
Laxmi	..	7/8"	675	1045	..	"	5	15	60	30	40	65	90	120	..	..	..
H-420	..	25/32"	545	870	..	"	5	15	40	20	20	45	70	100	..	..	..

Note 1.—R.G. means Roller-ginned.
S.G. means Saw-ginned.

Note 2.—In the case of cotton specified below, if they conform to the conditions contained in the Proviso given at the end of paragraph 4 of this notification and if they have been grown in areas reserved by the Agricultural Department of the State concerned for the purpose of procuring pure seed for sowing and if the crop has been duly rogued by removing off type plants, the basic maximum price specified in column 4 above shall be deemed to be increased by the amounts shown below, namely:—

(i) Jayadhar	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Jayadhar of column I.
(ii) Karunganni K. 2 and K. 5	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Karunganni of column I.
(iii) Gaorani 6 and 12	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Gaorani 6 and 12 of column I.
(iv) Jarilla	..	..
(v) Buri 107	..	..
(vi) Malvi 9	..	Rs. 20 per candy over Jarilla of column I.
(vii) Vimar (197-3)	..	..
(viii) P/Am. 216 F.R.G. and 320 F.R.G.	..	Rs. 50 per candy over P/Am. 216 F.R.G. of column I.
(ix) P/Am. L.S.R.G.	..	Rs. 50 per candy over P/Am. L.S.R.G. of column I.
(x) Parbhani American	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Buri American of column I.
(xi) Buri 0384	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Surat of column I.
(xii) 2087	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Laxmi of column I.
(xiii) Laxmi	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Laxmi of column I.
(xiv) Cambodia C.O. 2	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Cambodia of column I.
(xv) Suyog	..	Rs. 20 per candy over Surat of column I.
(xvi) Vijay	..	Rs. 20 per candy over Vijay of column I.
(xvii) H-420	..	Rs. 50 per candy over H-420 of column I.
(xviii) M.A. 5	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Laxmi of column I.

NOTE 1.—R.G. means Roller-ginned.
S.G. means Saw-ginned.

NOTE 2.—In the case of cotton specified below, if they conform to the conditions contained in the Proviso given at the end of paragraph 4 of this notification and if they have been grown in areas reserved by the Agricultural Department of the State concerned for the purpose of procuring pure seed for sowing and if the crop has been duly rogued by removing off type plants, the basic maximum price specified in column 4 above shall be deemed to be increased by the amounts shown below, namely:—

(i) Jayadhar	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Jayadhar of column I.
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(iii) Gaorani 6 and 12	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Gaorani 6 and 12 of column I.
(iv) Jarilla
(v) Buri 107	..	..
(vi) Malvi 9	..	Rs. 20 per candy over Jarilla of column I.
(vii) Virnar (197-3)	..	..
(viii) P/Am. 216 F.R.G. and 320 F.R.G.	..	Rs. 50 per candy over P/Am. 216 F.R.G. of column I.
(ix) P/Am. L.S.S.R.G.	..	Rs. 50 per candy over P/Am. L.S.S.R.G. of column I.
(x) Parbhani American	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Buri American of column I.
(xi) Buri 0394	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Surat of column I.
(xii) 2087	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Laxmi of column I.
(xiii) Laxmi	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Laxmi of column I.
(xiv) Cambodia C.O. 2	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Cambodia of column I.
(xv) Suyog	..	Rs. 20 per candy over Surat of column I.
(xvi) Vijay	..	Rs. 20 per candy over Vijay of column I.
(xvii) H-420	..	Rs. 50 per candy over H-420 of column I.
(xviii) M.A. 5	..	Rs. 50 per candy over Laxmi of column I.

Note:—The prices shown here are in Rupees per Candy of 754 lbs. net for delivery in full pressed bales ex-sellers' godowns, Bombay, and include 1/4% brokerage payable by the seller to the buyer and the usual sample and stone allowance (Cotton Control Order, 1950).

Cotton Advisory Board

[Govt. of India Resolution No. 1(73)-Tex(2)/50 dated 17-10-1950]

Members :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Shri Neville N. Wadia, Bombay. | (19) The Secretary,
The Ahmedabad Millowners' Assn.,
Ahmedabad. |
| (2) Shri Navnitlal Sakarlal, Ahmedabad. | (20) The Secretary,
Bengal Millowners' Assn.,
Calcutta. |
| (3) Shri M. L. Shah, Calcutta. | (21) The Secretary,
The Southern India Millowners'
Association, Coimbatore. |
| (4) Shri K. Sreenivasan, Coimbatore. | (22) The Secretary,
The Madhya Bharat Millowners'
Association, Indore. |
| (5) Shri R. G. Saraiya, Bombay. | (23) The Secretary,
The Madhya Pradesh Millowners'
Association, Nagpur (M.P.). |
| (6) Shri Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
Bombay. | (24) The Secretary,
The East India Cotton Assn.,
Bombay. |
| (7) Shri Madanmohan R. Ruia, Bombay. | (25) The Secretary,
The Cotton Buyers' Association,
Bombay. |
| (8) Shri Hansraj Jivandas, Bombay. | (26) The Secretary,
The Bombay Merchants' &
Mucadams' Association, Bombay. |
| (9) Shri R. C. Jall, Indore. | (27) The Secretary,
The Upper India Chamber of
Commerce, Kanpur. |
| (10) Shri P. H. Bhutta, Nagpur. | |
| (11) Shri J. M. Heeramanek, Kanpur. | |
| (12) The Secretary,
Indian Central Cotton Committee,
Bombay. | |
| (13) Shri R. M. Deshmukh, President,
Vidharbha Shetkari Parishad,
Amravati (M.P.). | |
| (14) Shri G. Guruswamy Naidu,
Udarnalpet. | |
| (15) Shri Bhupathbhai V. Desai, M.L.A.,
Patdi. | |
| (16) Shri S. Labhsing, Ambala. | |
| (17) Shri Chimanlal B. Parikh, Bombay. | |
| (18) The Secretary,
The Millowners' Association,
Bombay. | |

Director-in-charge of Cotton is the Secretary of the Board

Cotton Textiles Fund Committee

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Sri Shri Ram (Chairman),
New Delhi. | (12) Sri M. C. Mahindra, Bombay. |
| (2) Sri T. Swaminathan, I.C.S. (Vice-
Chairman), Bombay. | (13) Sri A. D. Gorwala, Bombay. |
| (3) Sri Kasturbhai Lalbhai,
Ahmedabad. | (14) Dr. K. Venkataraman, Bombay. |
| (4) Sri R. Venkataswamy, Chairman,
Southern India Millowners' Assn.,
Coimbatore. | (15) Sri M. L. Shah, Calcutta. |
| (5) Sri P. H. Bhutta, Nagpur. | (16) Sri S. R. Vasavada, Ahmedabad. |
| (6) Sri Vithal N. Chandavarkar,
Bombay. | (17) Mr. W. A. Foges, Bombay. |
| (7) Mr. H. Hill, Kanpur. | (18) Sri R. G. Saraiya, Bombay. |
| (8) Mr. R. E. Castell, Madras. | (19) Sri K. R. P. Aiyangar,
Joint Secretary to the Government
of India, Ministry of Finance (I. & C.
Division), New Delhi. |
| (9) Sri Arvind N. Mafatlal, Bombay. | (20) The Joint Secretary/Deputy Secre-
tary (in-charge of Textiles),
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,
New Delhi. |
| (10) Sri R. M. Deshmukh,
Amravati (M.P.). | (21) Sri N. Majumdar
(Secretary), Bombay. |
| (11) Sri Naranji L. Kara, Bombay. | |

Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee

[Govt. of India Resolution No. CT(A)/52 dated 25-11-52]

This Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Nityananda Kanungo, M.P., submitted its report in September 1954.

All-India Handloom Board (1954)

The Government of India have reconstituted the Handloom Board.

1. Textile Commissioner, Bombay (*Chairman*).
2. Joint Textile Commissioner, Bombay (*Dy. Chairman*).

Members :

3. Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.P., President, All-India Handloom Weavers' Congress, Nidubrulu, Andhra.
4. Shri A. Q. Ansari, President, All-India Momin Conference, Vice-President, All-India Handloom Weavers' Congress, Patna.
5. Shri M. Somappa, President, Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society, Yemmiganur (South India).
6. Shri P. N. Mudaliar, President, Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Erode.
7. Shri S. R. Vasavada, Secretary, Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.
8. Shri R. V. Naidu, President, Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore.
9. Shri J. R. Marshall, Madura Mills Ltd., Mathurai.
10. Shri R. A. Podar, Bombay.
11. Shri N. L. Balekar, President, Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society, Nagpur.
12. Shri S. Banerjee, Hooghly.
13. Nawab A. Rasool, M.L.A., Vice-President, U.P. Industrial Co-operative Association Limited, Sandila (U.P.).
14. Shri K. Laxman, President, Hyderabad Handloom Weavers' Central Co-operative Association, Hyderabad (Deccan).
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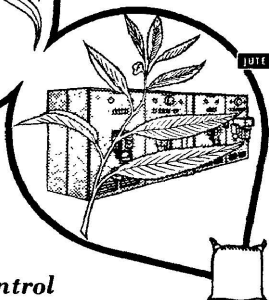
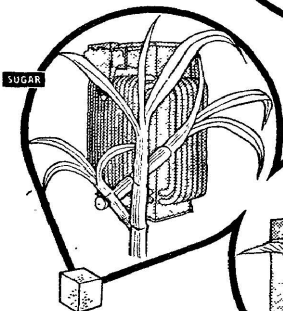
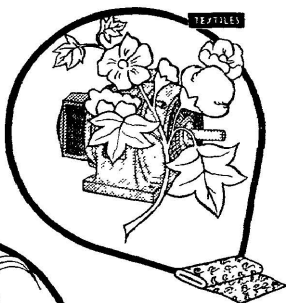
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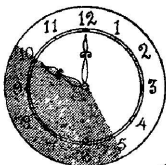
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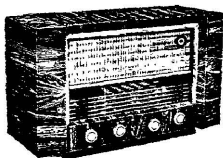
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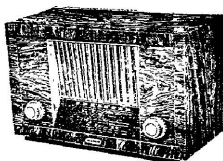
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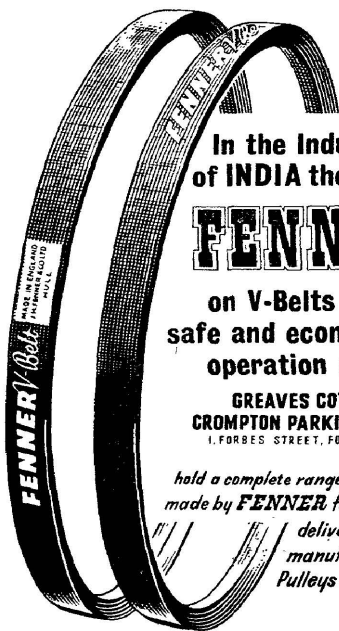


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THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1953-54 ANNUAL)

*(A Review of the industry in India, and also in Pakistan,
during 1953-54)*

Editor : M. P. GANDHI

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

In the post-war period, the year 1953-54 was easily the best year from the point of view of overall stability and the appreciable all-round improvement in the general economic situation of the country, following (1) the policy of food decontrol and independence from imports of foodgrains, and (2) adjustments carried out in the economic policy of the country.

In relation to industry, it is noteworthy that the general index of industrial production, which was 132 in June 1953, rose to a record level of 144 in December 1953. The increase in food production was also impressive and consequently, most of the controls on prices and distribution of commodities were relaxed or removed as the year progressed, thus incidentally extending the sphere of private trade.

As far as the Indian cotton textile industry is concerned, the year 1953 constituted a record.

During this year, over 4,899 million yards of cloth came off the looms in India's weaving mills, which surpass the previous record output of 4,811 million yards in 1944. Indeed, the industry achieved more than the target of 4,700 million yards fixed by the Planning Commission for the year 1955-56. The perceptible improvement in the production of cloth followed the marked increase in the output of yarn. During 1953, the output of yarn amounted to 1,500 million lbs. This no doubt compares favourably with the previous year's output of 1,450 million lbs., but, as compared with the previous record of 1,684 million lbs. attained in 1943 and the Planning Commission's target of 1,640 million lbs., it falls short by 184 million lbs. and 140 million lbs. respectively.

That, despite a series of disquieting factors, such as continued imposition of production control, lack of adequate supply of power, heavy burden of taxation, and vagaries of official policies, the Indian cotton textile industry was able to maintain a very high level of cloth and yarn production is certainly a notable achievement.

The remarkable expansion in the cotton textile output during the year under review was due to a number of favourable factors. Among them, mention may be made of the following :

- (1) There was a marked improvement in the cotton supply position. The aggregate quantity of raw cotton consumed by the Indian mills during 1953 amounted to 4,772,410 bales (of 400 lbs. gross or 392 lbs. net), as against 4,607,333 bales in the previous year. The mill consumption of cotton during the first five months of the calendar year 1954 also was higher at 1,914,748 bales, as against 1,819,796 bales in the corresponding period of 1953.
- (2) The relationship between the managements and the employees was very cordial for the third year in succession. This was reflected in the reduction in the number of strikes. The number of disputes in the cotton mill industry during 1953 was 121, involving 106,801 workers, as compared with 227 disputes involving 438,359 workers in 1952. The number of man-days lost was, therefore, less, being 574,821, as against 1,081,198.
- (3) The transport situation registered an improvement.
- (4) The supply position in respect of power and fuel was better.
- (5) The Government continued the policy of free licensing of cloth exports and removed all price and distribution controls over cloth with effect from 10th July 1953.

An idea as to how the trend of cotton textile output was maintained during 1953 and also in the first four months of 1954, as compared with the previous corresponding periods, can be had from the following table :

		Yarn (in million lbs.)			Cloth (in million yards)		
		1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
January	..	114	131	132	345	416	419
February	..	111	117	124	341	379	401
March	..	112	119	124	346	399	399
April	..	116	122	129	365	417	426
May	..	117	126		391	422	
June	..	113	125		378	414	
July	..	132	134		424	436	
August	..	127	129		411	414	
September	..	124	126		393	399	
October	..	122	131		388	413	
November	..	126	105		397	369	
December	..	136	135		422	421	
Total	..	1,450	1,500		4,599	4,899	

Barring fine count cloth, the production of all other varieties staged a rise during the year under review. The rise was particularly in marked evidence in the case of medium count goods which improved from 2,707 million yards in 1952 to 3,078 million yards (estimated) in 1953. The production of superfine, and coarse counts goods was higher at 323 million yards (estimate), and 603 million yards (estimate), as against 195 million yards and 504 million yards, respectively, in 1952. Fine count cloth, however, accounted for a decline in output, the quantity estimated to have been produced in 1953 being 885 million yards, which compares unfavourably with 1,119 million yards in the previous year.

The trend of production of cloth according to variety during the last two years is indicated in the following table :

(Figures in thousand yards)

		Coarse	Medium	Fine	S. Fine
1952					
January	..	33,825	214,108	80,886	15,772
February	..	32,063	208,381	84,093	16,062
March	..	31,521	210,128	87,480	16,499
April	..	33,302	226,287	89,826	15,591
May	..	31,145	241,946	101,365	16,576
June	..	40,014	222,473	100,968	14,335
July	..	53,420	238,401	117,207	14,760
August	..	48,332	226,666	120,583	15,287
September	..	45,027	217,907	114,226	15,470
October	..	48,886	215,671	108,316	14,879
November	..	51,847	227,147	99,854	18,069
December	..	54,203	257,465	88,916	21,453
Total	..	503,585	2,706,580	1,193,720	194,753
1953					
January	..	48,614	262,980	81,115	23,124
February	..	43,884	236,336	77,521	20,855
March	..	45,660	246,416	84,479	22,637
April	..	53,623	257,252	81,146	25,120
May	..	48,567	269,688	76,592	27,047
June	..	47,767	268,054	71,418	26,834
July	..	49,690	282,967	75,161	28,134
August	..	50,954	264,423	70,879	27,275
September	..	51,827	259,128	63,785	23,919
October	..	53,625	268,126	61,875	28,875
November	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
December	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

The major part of the rise in cotton cloth output during 1953 was accounted for by the mills in the State of Bombay which produced more than 3,168 million yards, as against 3,034 million yards in 1952.

Production of cloth in all the other States, with the exception of Mysore, also recorded improvements, as the figures given below show :

(In million yards)

	1952	1953
Bombay ..	3,034.10	3,168.65
Uttar Pradesh ..	340.39	364.18
Madhya Bharat ..	288.71	334.18
West Bengal ..	196.04	230.29
Madhya Pradesh ..	129.17	139.93
Delhi ..	110.78	129.01
Madras ..	121.83	126.71
Hyderabad ..	71.46	87.20
Saurashtra ..	77.99	83.11
Mysore ..	55.66	55.50
Other States ..	167.52	180.04
Total ..	4,593.65	4,898.80

Crisis in Textile Industry

The comfortable supply position in cloth, which was witnessed during 1953, was not accompanied by improvement in offtake, with the result that several cotton mills were faced with the problem of heavy accumulation of stocks. The total physical stocks held by the mills in the Indian Union in October 1953 were estimated at about 4.75 lakh bales, valued at about Rs. 71 crores. Of this, Bombay alone accounted for nearly 1.66 lakh bales.

Several cotton mills could not carry with them stocks of cloth for an indefinite period. They were, therefore, forced to liquidate stocks at lower prices. This resulted in a very unhealthy understone in the cloth market, the consumers holding off, in expectation of a further drop in prices, and the merchants failing to lift the goods which they had already contracted to purchase. Following such heavy stocks and difficulties in finding storage space and finance, a few mills were compelled to curtail output; some mills actually closed down. In view of such disquieting situation, the cotton industry made representations to the Government urging the latter to adopt measures designed to relieve the heavy stock position. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, made a strong plea for suspension of the excise duty on cloth and abolition of export duty on coarse and medium cloth. In this connection, the Association drew the attention of the Government to the fact that, in order to maintain production and employment at present levels, the cotton textile industry must export at least a thousand million yards of cloth per annum. This was the target fixed at the Buxton Conference, but India's export trade which stood at 1,071 million yards in 1950 came down to 732 million yards in 1951, 593 million yards in 1952, 678 million yards in 1953, and amounted to 545 million yards in the first seven months of the year 1954.

Following this representation, the Government of India announced, on 24th October 1953, the following three measures with a view to assisting the textile industry and minimising the prospect of retrenchment in mills :

- (1) Abolition of the export duty on medium goods ;
- (2) reduction in excise duty on superfine cloth from As. 3-3 to As. 2 per yard * ; and
- (3) payments of drawback of import duty on raw cotton used in cloth and yarn of 40s and over when exported.†

Announcing the above measures, the Government stated as follows :

“The Government of India have been viewing with concern recent developments in the textile industry. Undoubtedly, the industry is facing difficulties, but Government feel that these have also been accentuated by panicky pronouncements and the somewhat hasty issue of notices of closure of shifts by certain mills, notably in Ahmedabad.

“During the first nine months of the year, production of cotton textiles has been maintained at a high level, the average monthly production reaching 413 million yards. Difficulty in disposing of the goods so produced has been encountered in recent months. Some slackening of offtake is usual in the monsoon months, but the expected spurt in demand from September onwards did not occur this year. There may be many causes for this. It may be that the extension of the monsoon by another month is one of the causes. It might also be that rumours backed by statements in the Press that there are large accumulations has put off buyers in the expectation of lower prices.

“Government are aware that mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad have made perceptible reductions in the prices of cloth. It might be too soon to expect any results from this action on the part of the mills. It might also be that the trade and the public are expecting further reductions. But Government feel that, in the present circumstances, there is little scope for further reduction in prices by the mills.”

All these measures were no doubt welcomed by the cotton mill industry and the trade, but they did not satisfy them completely. They wanted complete removal of the excise duty on fine and medium goods, and abolition of export duty on coarse cloth.

* With effect from 27-2-1954, the excise duty on mill-made superfine cloth was increased from Re. 0-2-0 to Re. 0-2-6 per yard, and on fine cloth from Re. 0-1-3 to Re. 0-1-6 per yard, and on medium and coarse cloth from Re. 0-0-3 to Re. 0-0-6 per yard.

† This notification was rescinded with effect from 15th June 1954.

CHAPTER 2

EXPORTS AND EXPORT POLICY

As in the sphere of production, the performance on the cotton cloth export front during 1953 was also quite impressive. The aggregate quantity of mill-made cloth actually shipped during the year amounted to over 678 million yards as against 593 million yards in the previous year. The upward trend of cloth export has been maintained during 1954 also. Thus, the shipments during the first nine months of this year aggregated 687.7 million yards as against 496.8 million yards in the corresponding period of 1953. Assuming that this trend is maintained in the remaining five months, the total exports for the whole of 1954 may be estimated at 934 million yards which still falls short of the Buxton target of 1,000 million yards. The following table indicates the trend of mill-made cloth exports (month by month) as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year :—

(In million yards)

		1952	1953	1954
January	..	30.7	43.4	81.0
February	..	29.4	38.6	82.8
March	..	22.4	53.9	78.9
April	..	26.0	63.6	70.0
May	..	46.4	64.5	76.4
June	..	68.9	56.1	81.7
July	..	69.4	52.9	75.0
August	..	82.6	61.8	73.6
September	..	65.7	62.0	68.3
October	..	63.0	58.2	
November	..	49.9	68.7	
December	..	39.4	54.3	
Total	..	593.8	678.0	687.7
				(Nine Months)

The improvement in cloth exports during 1953 and also in recent months has been due to some of the helpful measures adopted by the Government of India. Mention, for instance, may be made of the system of free licensing of cloth exports. The system was extended from time to time and is now valid for shipment upto the end of 1954. The previous restrictions on quantities which mills were allowed to pack for exports have also been removed. In January 1953, the Government of India reduced the export duty on coarse and medium varieties of cloth from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The export

duty on medium cloth was completely abolished in October 1953. With effect from 28th February 1954, the Government of India abolished the import duty of As. 2 per lb. on imported cotton.

An idea as to how the different varieties of cloth have fared in the export trade in the first half of 1954 can be had from the table given below :

			(In million yards)				
			Coarse	Medium	Fine	Super-fine	Total
1953							
January	..	..	17.7	15.0	9.7	1.0	43.4
February	..	..	15.0	11.5	11.3	0.8	38.6
March	..	..	23.8	17.5	11.7	0.9	53.9
April	..	..	26.2	22.6	13.9	0.9	63.6
May	..	..	24.4	22.7	16.4	1.0	64.5
June	..	..	20.7	21.9	12.6	0.9	56.1
Total	..	..	127.8	111.2	75.6	5.5	320.1
1954							
January	..	..	21.7	49.3	8.4	1.6	81.0
February	..	..	18.6	52.3	10.2	1.7	82.8
March	..	..	19.6	47.9	9.3	2.1	78.9
April	..	..	17.5	43.6	6.7	2.2	70.0
May	..	..	13.6	53.5	7.4	1.9	76.4
June	..	..	15.6	55.8	7.5	2.8	81.7
Total	..	..	106.6	302.4	49.5	12.3	470.8

It will be evident from the above figures that the retention of the 10 per cent export duty on coarse cloth has affected the export of this variety for which there is already a good demand from the U.K., Indonesia and other countries. Because of the prevalence of export duty a certain volume of Indian business which, in normal course, India would have secured, has been lost to Japan. It is reported that Japan is capturing all markets where Indian textiles, particularly of medium counts, were formerly shipped in large quantities. Apart from the price factor, frequent rumours about the abolition of export duty have done great harm to our export trade, because the overseas importers have been tempted to withhold their buying orders in anticipation of the abolition of duty.

The following table shows the exports of different varieties of cotton piecegoods to some of India's important markets during the year 1953 :

(In million yards)

Destination		Coarse	Medium	Fine	Super-fine	Total
Aden	..	54.09	14.56	7.91	0.38	76.94
Afghanistan	..	10.45	7.49	8.68	0.26	26.88
Australia	..	18.49	12.74	1.27	..	32.50
Br. East Africa	..	37.18	25.26	1.12	0.37	63.93
Br. West Africa	..	36.74	15.45	1.88	..	54.07
Br. West Indies	..	2.91	2.31	0.23	0.03	5.48
Burma	..	8.32	34.91	46.06	0.37	89.66
Ceylon	..	1.87	6.47	10.19	0.76	19.29
Hongkong	..	1.84	6.69	1.26	..	9.79
Iraq	..	3.48	5.61	0.52	0.01	9.62
Iran	..	0.15	1.13	1.50	0.09	2.87
Indonesia	..	2.77	15.32	14.49	2.34	34.92
Malaya	..	7.54	31.74	22.25	1.83	63.36
New Zealand	..	3.40	2.29	0.08	..	5.77
Persian Gulf	..	3.90	9.24	10.86	2.53	26.53
Saudi Arabia	..	5.12	6.14	2.33	0.43	14.02
Sudan	..	10.09	22.03	10.69	3.32	46.13
U.K.	..	3.84	16.12	0.39	..	20.35

Export of Yarn

The Government of India announced its export policy for cotton yarn for the second half of 1953 as late as in October 1953. The delay was due to the fact that the Government wanted to watch the situation following the complete decontrol of cotton textiles (with the exception of production control) before formulating the export policy for yarn. The yarn export policy which was subsequently announced was on the lines similar to the one followed in the previous year. Accordingly, exports of yarn were allowed to all permissible destinations other than Nepal, Tibet and Portuguese and French possessions in India. Quotas were fixed for mills or their nominees which had supplied a portion of the yarn produced by them to handlooms as prescribed by the Government of India. This supply of yarn was fixed on the basis of supplies made by the mills in 1950-51 plus 25 per cent of the production resulting from any new spindles installed since that year. The Government of India did not allow any quota of cotton yarn for export during the first half of 1954. The chief consideration which weighed with the Government in arriving at this decision was stated to be the "excellent demand for yarn within the country"

Export Policy

In regard to exports of cotton piecegoods, the Government of India has continued its policy of decontrol. The system of free licensing has been extended from time to time and it now remains valid for shipment upto the end of December 1954. Exporters of cloth have no doubt welcomed the extension of the time-limit for free licensing of cloth exports, inasmuch as it has enabled them to plan their overseas sales well in advance for shipment. But they are not fully satisfied with this. They want the Government to abolish the very licensing procedure for export of cotton piecegoods. According to them, in the context of current high production of cloth in the country and the urgent need of promotion of exports, cotton piecegoods should be placed under the O.G.L. The main object of the Government, when the Chalanis were first introduced, was not to get an additional revenue but to restrict the number of applications for the issue of licences. When the export policy for cloth has been liberalised and the free licensing system has been adopted till December 1954, there is little meaning in retaining the present licensing procedure which is anomalous and acts as an unnecessary deterrent to the cloth export drive. The advantages arising from the abolition of licensing procedure would far outweigh the revenue considerations and sooner, this item is placed under O.G.L., the better for the export trade.

Export Promotion Council

A notable development during the year under review was the Government's decision to set up an Export Promotion Council. The proposal to this effect was first mooted by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry. Addressing a meeting of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee in Bombay on 10th November 1953, Shri Krishnamachari suggested, for instance, the formation of a Council to promote exports of Indian textiles. The object of the Council, Shri Krishnamachari said, would be (1) to collect market information in various export markets effectively and expeditiously, (2) to do publicity and propaganda in favour of Indian textiles in important markets, and (3) to collect statistics and disseminate information in regard to export of Indian textiles. He was anxious that a non-official body, with expert knowledge and free from restraints of Government routine, should move quickly in the interests of promoting textile exports.

The Minister felt that it would be good idea to link the new organisation with the schemes for compulsory or voluntary inspection of exports of textiles which had been the subject of controversy before the Committee for a considerable time. While he was clear in his mind that some kinds of standards like the Agmark were desirable and should be enforced, he would not like to have any hasty action which might interfere with the flow of exports. He asked that a committee of the interests concerned should go into the whole question and evolve a scheme which included the good features of all the various suggestions

made. Such a scheme would obviously be partly voluntary and partly compulsory. The Committee agreed to this suggestion and appointed a sub-committee to draw up a practical scheme of inspection.

The first stage in the establishment of the Export Promotion Council was completed on 18th December 1953, that is, when, at a conference of the representatives of the cotton textile industry and trade, an *ad hoc* Working Committee was constituted to work out details of the proposed Council. The Committee consisted of Shri Neville N. Wadia as Chairman and Sarvashri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, T. V. Baddeley, Arvind N. Mafatlal, Navnitlal Shodhan, Gautam Sarabhai, M. L. Shah, H. Hill, R. E. Castell, Ramnath Podar, Bharat Ram, Naranji L. Kara, M. N. Savani, Ramanlal D. Shroff, R. G. Saraiya, Ambalal Kilachand, W. Foges, R. M. Deshmukh, A. D. Gorwala, and T. Swaminathan (Textile Commissioner) as members. Addressing the Conference, Shri Krishnamachari pointed out that, for the long-term interests of the economy of the country, a certain volume of export trade was essential. Cotton textiles were an important item of India's exports. He, therefore, called upon the interests concerned "to apply their minds to the question of promoting exports with a view to achieving a stable volume of exports of about 1,000 million yards a year". The Minister requested the Committee to meet in the near future and draw up a complete plan, so that final shape could be given to the idea of the establishment of the Council towards the end of January or early in February 1954.

The Working Committee met in Bombay on 7th January 1954 to consider the constitution of the proposed council, its functions, and its financial resources, budget and staff. Various views were expressed by the members of the Committee on the number of members to be nominated to the Council and the manner of choosing them so as to represent the various interests in the country. The concensus of opinion, after a general discussion, was that there should be a council as well as a small working committee constituted out of such a council. It was also decided to recommend to the Government the formation of a Working Committee of the council consisting of Shri Neville N. Wadia as Chairman and Sarvashri Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey (or Shri T. V. Baddeley), Gautam Sarabhai, Navnitlal Shodhan, Naranji L. Kara, M. N. Savani, R. G. Saraiya, W. A. Foges, A. D. Gorwala and the Textile Commissioner as members. The Committee also considered the functions which the proposed Council should undertake.

A final shape has now been given to the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council which is being registered as an association under the Indian Companies Act, 1913. The principal objects of the Council are, *inter alia*, as follows :—

- (1) To support, protect, maintain, increase and promote the export of cloth and yarn, covered by the Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance (Ordinance XXXIV of 1944), viz. cloth and yarn of any description manufactured either wholly from cotton or partly

from cotton and partly from any other substance and containing not less than ten per centum of cotton by weight, by such methods as may be necessary or expedient, and without prejudice to the generality of the premises by

- (a) undertaking market studies in individual foreign markets on a regular as well as *ad hoc* basis ;
- (b) sending out trade missions to foreign countries ;
- (c) appointing representatives, agents or correspondents in foreign markets for the purpose of continuously and regularly reporting the prices, market preferences, reception accorded to actual deliveries of cloth and yarn and other connected matters ;
- (d) conducting propaganda regularly and continuously so as to bring to the notice of the dealers and the public in foreign countries the advantages of trade and commerce with India in cloth and yarn ;
- (e) collecting statistics and other information regarding the manufacture or trade in cloth and yarn in various countries ;
- (f) laying down standards of quality and packing in respect of cloth and yarn intended for export ;
- (g) setting up an organisation, or maintaining liaison with an organisation which may be set up, for the inspection of cloth and yarn intended for export ;
- (h) deputing the officers of the company to witness the survey of cloth and yarn exported or intended for export in foreign countries or in India, as a result of any dispute or difference between the parties to a contract for sale and purchase of cloth and yarn ;
- (i) enquiring and investigating into complaints received from foreign importers or Indian exporters in respect of the quality, description or other particulars of cloth or yarn exported from India or the non-performance or non-observance of the terms and conditions of contract relating to such exports and other connected matters, and advising the manufacturer or exporter of cloth or yarn, regarding the methods to be adopted to obviate such complaints of a similar nature in future ;
- (j) making recommendations as may be necessary or expedient to Government and public bodies like Chambers of Commerce where the company on investigation of a complaint received by it, is satisfied about its genuineness that the same has been caused by the wilful or negligent act or acts of the manufacturer or the exporter of the goods as the case may be ;

- (k) acting as arbitrators or nominating arbitrators or valuers in the settlement of disputes and differences arising out of the transactions relating to exports of cloth and yarn, between parties who agree to refer their disputes to the company; and
 - (l) communicating with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies throughout India and concert and promote measures for the protection and advancement of export of Indian cloth and yarn.
- (2) To enunciate just and equitable principles to govern the export trade in Indian cloth and yarn and to set up a code or codes of practices for the general guidance of exporters and manufacturers of cotton textiles for export and further to simplify transactions relating to exports of cloth and yarn.
 - (3) To keep in constant communication with Chambers of Commerce or other mercantile and public bodies throughout the world with a view to taking appropriate and necessary measures for maintaining or increasing the exports of cloth and yarn.
 - (4) To advise or represent to Government, Local Authorities, and Public Bodies on the policies adopted by them in relation to their effect on industry or commerce, and other measures including direct and indirect taxation.

CHAPTER 3

TEXTILE LABOUR

In the sphere of employer-employee relations in the textile industry, the most important development during the year 1953 was the Industrial Disputes Amendment Ordinance promulgated in October 1953, providing compensation for retrenched and laid off workers. The Ordinance was subsequently replaced by an Act. This replacement, although it was applicable to all industries governed by the Act, was precipitated by the abnormal situation created by the accumulation of stocks and the consequent threat of closure of one or more shifts of mills involving retrenchment or lay-off of a large number of workers. As regards retrenchment, the Act provides that a worker who has been in continuous employment for less than one year under an employer shall not be retrenched until he has been given one month's notice in writing or one month's wages in lieu of such notice and also compensation calculated at 15 days' average pay for every completed year of service or any part thereof in excess of six months.

Under the expanded programme of technical assistance, the Government of India had obtained the services of a team of experts for

organising productivity studies in selected industries and for the introduction of improved systems of payments by results. A team of experts arrived in the first week of December 1952 and split itself into two units to carry out studies in the engineering industry in Calcutta and the cotton textile industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Both the units carried out pilot studies in the two industries to demonstrate the various techniques such as work study, method study, product study, lay-out and planning. The experts were able to demonstrate both to the management and to the trade unions how, even with a short course of training, results could be achieved quickly by training local staff in the fundamentals of work study and productivity techniques.

Two important awards relating to textile labour were passed by the Industrial Court, Bombay, during the year 1953, the one in respect of bonus for 1952 and the other modifying the awards in respect of standardisation of wages and fixation of dearness allowance, as well as merger of dearness allowance with pay. But both these awards are pending in appeal before the Appellate Tribunal. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, served a notice on the Bombay Millowners' Association under Bombay Industrial Relations Act on behalf of the employees of the member mills in the city of Bombay and Kurla claiming an adequate bonus for the year 1952. As no agreement was reached between the Association and the Sangh, the matter was referred to the Industrial Court. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, represented 38 of the employers concerned in the reference in question. Of the remaining employers, all except Raghuvanshi Mills were members of the Millowners' Association, but appeared separately on the ground either that they had made losses or their profits were not such as to permit bonus payments after deduction of various prior charges. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, however, contended that bonus should be on industry-cum-region basis. But the Labour Appellate Tribunal had earlier held that, in the matter of payment of bonus, a unit of an industry in a particular region should not be ordered to pay on the ground that some amongst them were able to pay by reason of having surplus, particularly when that unit had been permitted to appear separately and raise a special defence. In view of this and other decisions, as well as other difficulties in making an industrywise award and the great delay it would involve, the Court thought it proper to make an award on the question of bonus in this part only with regard to the mills represented by the Millowners' Association.

The mills represented by the Millowners' Association contained 69 per cent of the total number of spindles and 71 per cent of looms of all the mills in Bombay. The Court, therefore, held that it would be fair, if an award were to be made in respect of those mills belonging to the 38 employers after calculating the figure for rehabilitation at 70 per cent of the figure for the industry as a whole.

After making provision to meet prior charges as per the Labour Appellate Tribunal formula, the Court directed the 38 employers to pay

to their employees bonus equivalent to 15 per cent of the basic earnings for the year 1952. Both the Association and the Sangh have appealed against the award to the Appellate Tribunal.

The dispute regarding the modifications of the award of standing wages, etc. was also between the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the Association. The modifications of the awards standardising wages and fixing the dearness allowance for textile workers in Bombay was sought on the grounds that the minimum wage of Rs. 30 was too low and much below the subsistence level of a worker and that the differentials fixed by the award were in many cases unjust and inadequate. It was argued that the concept of minimum wage had undergone a change as indicated in the report of the Fair Wages Committee. The Industrial Court felt that there was some force in the argument but referred to the observation made by the Labour Appellate Tribunal in *Ford Motor Company of India vs. their workmen* that no party should be allowed to raise a question decided by a previous award between the same parties unless a change of circumstances had been established. The Court felt that it could hardly be said that the concept of minimum wage had so advanced since the date of the Standardisation Award that the figure for it which was arrived at by the Court after careful consideration of the relevant facts and arguments must now be disturbed. The Court was influenced by the fact that, in case the minimum wage in the cotton textile industry in Bombay were to be increased, it would be likely to let loose a flood of agitation in other industrial concerns and would lead to numerous industrial disputes and also by the consideration that an increase in wages at this juncture might injure the country's economic stability by raising the cost of production and adversely affecting the volume of employment. The plea to revise the minimum wages was, therefore, turned down.

As regards differentials, it was contended that the pre-war ratio of the emoluments of the lowest paid worker and those of the highest paid was about 1 to 10, while, at present, it was about 1 to 4. It was also urged that there had been a good deal of rationalisation since the time of the pre-war award and that a part of the profits resulting from this process should be utilised in increasing the wages and revising the differentials. The Court did not agree that the ratio of 1 to 4 was unduly low and observed that the workers had got their share of profits by way of increased bonuses. The Court, therefore, did not disturb the differentials laid down in the Standardisation Award.

It was clearly the intention of the Court that the question of adequacy of the existing dearness allowance should be reconsidered at the instance of either party on the cost of living index figure reaching 325. There was no doubt, according to the Court, that, if practicable, an increase in the dearness allowance was now called for, particularly in view of the fact that, under the Government provident fund scheme, even the lowest paid worker had, for the time being, to part with 6½ per cent of his total emoluments, a circumstance which must make it

impossible even for the most thrifty worker drawing the lowest pay to make both ends meet. The Court felt that the ends of justice required that the amount of dearness allowance, wherever the cost of living index exceeded 325, should be increased by 10 per cent, provided that the payment of such additional allowance was not beyond the capacity of the industry. The Court was of the opinion that the industry was capable of bearing the burden of the addition. The increase would roughly offset the temporary deprivation of a part of emoluments of the lowest paid worker on account of the provident fund scheme. The demand for amalgamation of dearness allowance with basic wages was rejected, as, in the opinion of the Court, no benefit would accrue from it, inasmuch as the employers' and employees' contributions to the provident fund were based on both the basic pay and dearness allowance. In the absence of any pension scheme applicable to the workers or of any other benefit connected with the basic wage alone, no benefit could be derived by such amalgamation. This question is, however, the subject of an appeal now pending.

An important legislation which affects textile labour in Bombay State is the enactment of Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act. The Act, which came into effect in the month of June 1953, provides, *inter alia*, for the constitution of a fund consisting of unspent fines realised from employees, all unpaid wages and bonus of workers, voluntary donations, and any money to be borrowed in future for financing the scheme. For administering the fund, the Government has already constituted a 14-member Board. Besides looking after 56 welfare centres in the State run by the Government, the Board is intended to encourage home industries, provide subsidiary occupations, and start other corporate activities of a social nature so as to remove unemployment, improve the standard of living and ameliorate the social conditions of workers.

The validity of this Act was challenged by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the ground that it violated the provisions of Articles 31(2) and 19(1) (f) and (g) of the Constitution. But the High Court of Bombay rejected the Company's contention and held that the Act was valid and *intra vires* the Constitution. The Company has preferred an appeal over this decision to the Supreme Court.

CHAPTER 4

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

More than three years have elapsed since the commencement of the development programme for the cotton textile industry. The progress made by the industry in the achievement of the targets set for it by the Planning Commission is very impressive, as will be evident from the statement given below :

	Annual installed capacity reckoned on the basis of capacity in		Target for 1955-56	Actual Production				Target for 1955-56
	March 1951	January 1953		1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	
Mill-made cloth (million yards) ..	4,744	4,752*	4,779	3,718	4,208	4,642	4,906	4,700
Handloom cloth (million yards) ..	3,000	3,000	3,000	810	924	1,100†	1,200†	1,700
Yarn (million lbs.) ..	1,669	1,725*	4,722	1,179	1,340	1,450	1,520	1,640

* The capacity has been calculated on the basis of 4 oz. of yarn per spindle and 40 yds. of cloth per loom per shift and assuming 2 shifts and 305 working days per annum.

† Estimated only.

It is thus seen that increased production of cloth has been achieved largely by fuller utilisation of existing capacity rather than by fresh installations. The improvement has been shared by both mill-made cloth and handloom fabrics. The restrictions imposed on the production of dhotis by mills, coupled with the other measures of assistance, such as larger supplies of yarn, have, according to the Planning Commission, reversed the downward trend in production by handloom which is estimated to be currently running at the rate of about 120 million yards per month. With a view to obtaining resources for building up the competitive strength of the handloom sector, the Central Government passed the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty On Cloth) Act, 1953, providing for the imposition of a cess of three pies per yard on mill cloth.* Grants and loans aggregating Rs. 2.56 crores were made to the various State Governments by the Centre upto the end of 1953 for schemes designed to establish co-operative dye houses and spinning mills, provide working capital, establish model handloom production centres and improve marketing organisation.

A clear picture of the lines on which the future development of the cotton textile industry should be patterned can be expected to emerge from the report of the Textile Enquiry Committee which was submitted to the Government in September 1954. So far, the installation of additional loomage has not been permitted as a matter of policy, since the Five-Year Plan envisages significant expansion of cloth production in the handloom sector and the existing loomage is considered to be adequate for achieving the target for mill cloth.

* This was levied with effect from 15-2-1953. It is not applicable to exported cloth. The expected revenue is about Rs. 6 crores per year.

Working Party's Recommendations

During the year under review, the Government of India gave effect to some of the recommendations of the Working Party for Cotton Textile Industry. An idea of the extent of implementation was provided by Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister for Commerce, in the course of a reply to a question in the House of the People sometime ago. According to the statement of Shri Karmarkar, the Government has amended the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the Indian Companies Amendment Act, 1951. Restrictions have accordingly been placed on changes in the constitution of the managing agents without the permission of the Government. In addition, the Government has assumed powers, under Section 15 of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, to order an enquiry into the working of any mill, if it is satisfied that the mill is being worked prejudicially to public interest.

The Government has relaxed all control measures, except in so far as they are considered necessary for the development of the handloom industry. It is, however, made clear that the Indian Companies Act and the Industries Development and Regulation Act give the Government "adequate" powers to interfere in the working of the mill industry where it is necessary to do so. As regards the suggestions of the Technical Sub-Committee that the mills should produce fewer varieties over continuous periods of good quality cloth suited to the needs of the country, Shri Karmarkar said: "There is already a control on the production of shoddy cloth which prescribes the basic structure of cloth that should be produced, but mills are free to produce any variety within this structure. There are, however, restrictions on production of certain types of cloth such as *dhotis*, *lungis*, furnishing fabrics, etc. This is a special measure in the interest of the handloom industry."

With regard to the Working Party's recommendations concerning distribution of textiles, the Union Government's attitude is described thus: Even after controls have been removed, the State Governments have the power to regulate the distribution system, as they issue licences to cloth dealers—wholesale and retail. The Government does not consider it necessary to interfere with the existing system of distribution, for, with the change-over into a buyers' market, the Government is mainly anxious to ensure speedy and unhampered flow of cloth from the producer to the consumer and relieve accumulation of cloth in mills. As regards quality control on exports, the scheme drawn up by the Textile Commissioner for the inspection of cloth intended for export was approved by the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee at its meeting held on 10th February 1954, and the suggestions of this Committee are under examination.

As regards the recommendations of the Working Party relating to raw cotton supplies, it is claimed that the efforts of the Government to augment production of indigenous cotton with a view to reducing dependence on imports have been met with success. Production of

cotton in 1953-54 was 4.1 million bales, as against the Planning Commission's target of 4.2 million bales which still falls short of the demand. In this connection, it is stated that the measures to increase the acreage under cotton have not affected production of foodgrains.

The two other aspects relating to cotton are purification of the varieties of cotton and export of comber waste. In regard to the former, the Working Party had urged strict enforcement of rules by the State Governments. The Governments of Madras and Bombay have already amended the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act to provide for maintaining purity of cotton. The Governments of other States, including Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, and Kutch are also contemplating legislation for the purpose. The Working Party had suggested that a watch should be kept over the export of comber waste and that justification should be adduced by any mill which was unable to utilise it and desired to have it exported. The Government's view on this is stated thus: The bulk of comber waste is exported to the U.S., the U.K., and other countries yielding valuable foreign exchange. The waste is utilised by a special process and, in the absence of the availability of technical skill, there will be no point in preventing exports.

Handloom Industry

The year 1953-54 witnessed further attempts made by the Central and State Governments with a view to assist the handloom industry. Indeed, the growing evil of unemployment in the country actually brought to the fore the urgency of the problem of providing subsidiary employment opportunities in rural areas. It was realised that the industry could play a notable role in this sphere. In giving aid to the handloom industry, the Central and State Governments were, however, only carrying out their declared policy of assisting the small-scale industries. Among these industries, the handloom industry has certainly a special claim to the Governments' attention, considering that it has not only survived the competition from the mill-made sector (as is evident from the fact that it meets nearly 25 to 30 per cent of the total demand for cloth in the country), but also provides a source of employment to a very large number of persons in the rural areas.

Realising the importance of the handloom industry, the Planning Commission has fixed a special target for handloom production at 1,700 million yards to be reached by the end of 1956 as against 810 million yards in 1951. During 1953, the industry is estimated to have produced about 1,500 million yards, as against 1,200 million yards in the previous year. The improvement in output was accompanied by a corresponding rise in offtake so that the industry did not experience any heavy accumulation of stocks and fall in prices. Exports of handloom cloth were of the order of 65 million yards which compare favourably with 55 million yards in 1952.* The Central Government has also taken special efforts to explore the markets in foreign countries for handloom

* Handloom cloth is exported without licence, being under O.G.L. with effect from April 1954.

fabrics. The State Governments have opened sales depots in rural and semi-urban areas.

The measures adopted by the Central Government have, however, provoked debate and controversy. Thus, the reservation of certain spheres of production for the handloom sector, it is argued, is no solution to the problem of the handloom industry. It is contended that the policy is the result of an erroneous view that the handloom and the mill sectors of the textile economy are competitive sectors, whereas the real fact is that they are complementary rather than competitive. What is required is to give the handloom weaver technical know-how, working capital and marketing facilities.

Be that as it may, the Central Government has adopted several measures with a view to assisting the handloom industry. Thus, since 1950, certain varieties of cloth, such as coloured saris, sarongs and lungis, have been reserved for the industry. The All-India Handloom Board was set up in 1952. In addition to these measures the Government passed, in January 1953, orders restricting the production of dhotis by mills to 60 per cent of their average monthly production during the year 1951-52. Under these measures, the production of dhotis by mills was brought down to about 30,000 bales per month as compared with the average monthly production of 50,000 bales in 1951-52. It was, however, found that certain mills produced dhotis in excess of the permissible quota. The Government was therefore compelled to examine the question as to what would be the most suitable method of ensuring that the mills adhered to their permissible quota for dhotis. Accordingly, the Government issued an Ordinance (later replaced by a Bill), in October 1953, imposing an additional excise duty on dhotis produced in excess of the permissible quota. The duty is on a graduated scale ranging from two annas per yard to eight annas per yard on the quantity of dhotis produced in excess of the permissible quota.

Several measures have been taken in order to give financial assistance to the handloom industry. For the year 1954-55 the Government has sanctioned Rs. five crores for this purpose. With the unspent balance of the grants made in 1953-54, the total amount available for the industry in 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 6 to 7 crores. During the year 1953-54 the Central Government has sanctioned to the State Governments Rs. 1.49 crores as grants and Rs. 1.48 crores as loans.

These sanctions were communicated to State Governments in instalments from September 1953 upto March 1954. Procedural formalities led to a certain hiatus and schemes actually did not get going until towards the end of the financial year. The result was that the States utilised only about Rs. 44 lakhs for the purpose of granting loans and only about Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose of making grants. The balance of the sums already sanctioned were made available to the States in the beginning of the new financial year (1954-55). Procedural difficulties have been overcome to a considerable extent. Several State

Governments went ahead with the implementation of the schemes, despite handicaps and the smallness of the amounts actually utilised are in some cases due only to the fact that, although amounts had actually been spent, claims for reimbursement had not been made at the end of the financial year.

If one were to look for one single major problem of the industry, it is obvious that one would immediately find marketing the most crucial problem. This applies, of course, not only to the handloom industry but to every other industry, both small and large, particularly when economic conditions are not those of a boom. Naturally, therefore, the All-India Handloom Board singled out the problem of marketing and the problem of organisation for immediate attention. The bulk of the grants and loans, given by the Central Government, relate to organisation and marketing. Grants for opening sales depots and for rebates on the sale of handloom cloth figure largely in the assistance given to States. Similarly, share capital advances to weavers for joining co-operatives and working capital advances to co-operatives were also important and substantial items in the lists of loans made available to the industry.

In order to popularise handloom fabrics and to enable the consumers to know the wide range of cloth turned out by the country's handlooms, the All-India Handloom Board organised, in March 1954, the Handloom Week. This was celebrated with great éclat all over India. Processions were taken out and transport vans carrying handloom fabrics were brought to the doors of the consumers. Inaugurating the Week, the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, emphasized that the country should "become conscious of the importance of the industry". After narrating the history of the industry and giving the details regarding the financial aid granted by the Central Government, he said:

"It is not sufficient, however, to provide large sums of money, to help the handloom industry. It is equally necessary to see that this money is spent in the most useful and desirable manner. Our schemes are based on the concept that the future of this industry lies in its organisation on a co-operative basis. A very large proportion of the funds is intended to expand the existing co-operative organisations or start new ones. I firmly believe that it is through the medium of such an organisation that the weaver would be able to obtain regular supplies of yarn of the right type and at a comparatively low cost. It is only such co-operative organisations that can finance and establish common plants for certain processes like dyeing, calendering and bleaching. It is only through the medium again of such co-operative societies that the weaver can market his goods in the most advantageous manner possible.

"It is very necessary also for the weaver to make the fullest use of the latest improvements in the technique of production. Throw-shuttle

looms are being gradually replaced by fly-shuttle looms. In many places even the pedal-loom has already come into its own. There is an equal need to adopt new and changing designs to suit the tastes of the consumer. The supply of improved equipment and instruction in new techniques and in the art of designing are also being financed by the Government through the medium of such co-operative organisations.

“With production organised on these lines, the handloom industry can look forward with confidence to the future. There is enough room in India for both the large-scale and small-scale producers. Employment is today the number one problem in this country. But the provision of employment does not mean the attraction of large masses of people into concentrated urban areas. The trend even in the West is now for industry to form smaller townships.”

The Ford Foundation Team also made some interesting observations regarding the lines of development of handlooms, etc. in their report published in 1954. The Government of India are taking action on some of their suggestions, e.g. opening of regional institutes for technological improvements in the village industries, etc.

CHAPTER 5

RATIONALISATION

During the year 1953-54, modernisation and rationalisation in textile industry became the most controversial topic. Some interest in this subject has no doubt been evinced since the end of the war. But the fact is that at no time in the past the subject was so hotly debated in the Press and on the platform as in the year 1953-54. At one extreme, there are those who are opposed to any form of rationalisation, and at the other, there are a few who urge rationalisation at any cost. But most people are inclined to agree that the problem is urgent and must be tackled without delay. They, however, realise that even though rationalisation is desirable, it cannot be accomplished overnight.

It is generally recognised that if the Indian textile industry is to meet successfully the growing competition in the world export markets, it would be necessary for the industry to modernise itself and thereby bring down its production costs. In this connection, it is well to remember that since the pre-war period upto the end of 1951, world's productive capacity is reported to have increased from 35,000 million yards to 39,000 million yards while the volume of international trade in cloth receded from 6,750 million yards to 5,440 million yards. In this context of shrinking markets for textiles, it must be clear that exports cannot be maintained unless the Indian textile industry improves its productive efficiency. It is true that Indian cloth exports consist of coarse and medium varieties and its position cannot be easily assailed

so long as Indian cotton is sold at comparatively low rates. The fact, however, remains that man-hour productivity in the industry is very low. Thus, as against an average of four to six ordinary looms handled by one operator in the U.K., 32 to 78 automatic looms in the U.S. and about 48 automatic looms in Japan, the Indian worker handles on an average not more than two ordinary looms. Similarly, the maximum number of ring-frame spindles handled by an Indian operative is 380 as compared to an average of 800 in Britain, 1,200 in the U.S. and 2,400 in Japan.

Again, the machinery and equipment in most of India's mills are comparatively old. On the basis of the condition prevailing in about 25 per cent of the cotton mills all over India, the Working Party for the Cotton Textile Industry has collected some data regarding the age of the machinery in operation. These data have been summarised below :

Age of the Cotton Textile Machinery in India (1951)

Depts.	Prior to 1910		In between 1910 to 1925		1925 onwards		Total	
	No.	% of the total	No.	% of the total	No.	% of the total	No.	% of the total
Drawing Frames	858	31.3	1,158	42.2	728	26.5	2,744	100
Slubber Frames	302	26.9	431	38.4	390	34.7	1,123	100
Inter Frames	788	36.0	767	35.0	633	29.0	2,188	100
Roving Frames	1,038	26.9	1,495	38.6	1,322	34.5	3,855	100
Warp Ring Frames	1,392	17.2	2,878	35.6	3,812	47.2	8,082	100
Weft Ring Frames	711	17.4	1,440	35.3	1,934	47.3	4,085	100
Weaving (Looms)	45,388	49.4	23,375	25.4	23,130	25.2	91,893	100

It should be clear from the table above that Indian textile industry needs rapidly to be renovated. Indeed, without rationalisation, as the International Planning Team of the Ford Foundation pointed out recently, the natural talents of Indian workers "are being wasted in a hopeless race against modern technology". The Team said: "Without modernisation Indian industries which cling to obsolete equipment are condemned to mediocrity and eventual elimination." Discussing the question in a general way, Shri J. R. D. Tata, Chairman of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., observed, in his address at the annual meeting of the Company in August 1954, as follows :

"This age-old antagonism towards machine is rooted in the belief that the mechanisation of industrial process automatically leads to un-

employment. The machine has in fact proved itself to be the greatest creator of jobs that ever existed.

"In Britain, within a generation after textile workers had smashed spindles and powerlooms, ten times as many men were engaged in the textile industry as before these inventions.

"In the U.S.A., where mechanisation has gone further than in any other country, gainful employment increased from eighteen million to over sixty million in the last sixty years. Between 1939 and 1953 alone, employment in manufacturing industries increased by 75 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that it was in these very industries that mechanisation made the most spectacular advance."

The Government's attitude to the question of rationalisation was explained lucidly by the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, in the course of his reply to the debate on the subject in the Lok Sabha on the Resolution which was adopted by the Lok Sabha on 10th September 1954. It ran as follows :—

"The House is of opinion that rationalisation of the textile and the jute industries, where it is necessary in the country's interests, must be encouraged, but the implementation of such schemes should be so regulated as to cause the least amount of displacement of labour in those industries, providing reasonable facilities for the employment of such displaced labour."

Speaking on the subject, Shri G. D. Somani agreed that no widespread rationalisation involving large-scale retrenchment should be allowed at present. But he felt that with goodwill and harmony it would be possible to introduce gradual rationalisation without throwing thousands of workers out of employment. Rationalisation and modernisation of industry was necessary in the interests of maintaining the export market as well as in the interests of the workers themselves. If the export market was not maintained—it accounted for about 20 per cent of the textile production in India—some 100,000 workers would be thrown out of employment.

Even if "automatisation" of looms were permitted, Shri Somani added, only some 20 per cent of the existing looms would be so converted, for automatic looms could weave only a few set patterns of cloth and could not cater to the diversified needs of the country. Hence the charge that automatisation would throw out of employment some 1.8 lakh workers was unfounded. Modernisation of machinery, on the other hand, would actually reduce the work-load and ensure better working conditions. He invited members interested to visit a modernised mill and an outmoded mill to verify this for themselves.

Replying to the debate, Shri Krishnamachari said that nearly 63 mills were almost on the verge of closure because of old and worn-out machinery. During 1953, 16 mills remained closed totally and 13 mills were partially closed. He reiterated what he had stated in the Budget

Session of Parliament that the Government cannot set its face against rationalisation. He added: "We must in the process see that those people who are likely to suffer and those least capable of bearing that suffering suffer the least and the thing has to be planned and worked out." He added:

"But that does not mean that the present machinery should not be replaced or that even where automatic machinery is absolutely necessary it should not be put in. If it is put in, we can sit down and see that the workers are not thrown out in thousands or hundreds or even in fives or sixes. After all the question of safeguarding future employment is a thing we have to take care of by means of expansion and I do maintain that we are on the eve of a certain amount of industrial expansion which can take up not merely the slack but also a large percentage of those who come in for employment in the future. I should want the co-operation of every section of the House in order to implement a scheme of that nature. The House should bear with us when we say that we are thinking of dealing with these cases as individual cases. We will see as far as possible that there is no unemployment and when we cannot provide—as we cannot at the present moment—an unemployment insurance scheme, we will see if we cannot provide some other guarantee to the worker that he will not be left in the street, by means of a fund to which some kind of amortisation will be possible by collecting a levy on the units which have been so rationalised."

The "Kanungo" Committee, which submitted its report to Government in September 1954, has also favoured rationalisation. It is therefore to be hoped that rationalisation will proceed smoothly in the years to come.

CHAPTER 6

TEXTILE MACHINERY INDUSTRY

During the year under review, the Tariff Commission took up for consideration the question of extending protection and assistance for the cotton textile machinery industry beyond 31st December 1954. Opening the public inquiry into the question of protection and assistance to the cotton textile machinery industry, Shri M. D. Bhat, Chairman, Tariff Commission, emphasized the vital and important role of the cotton textile machinery industry in the industrial economy of India not only as one of the very few industries producing capital equipment but also as an adjunct to the well established cotton textile industry. "The cotton textile industry," he said, "has already made considerable advance and has definite achievements to its credit and it should, in the coming years, be able to consolidate its position by further improving the quality of its products and by reducing their prices and thus to bring within the range of realisation the aim of

complete national self-sufficiency in the matter of capital equipment required by the cotton textile industry."

The protected sections of the cotton textile machinery industry are ring frames, spindles, spinning rings, looms, fluted rollers and tin rollers. Shri Bhat pointed out that protection to the industry, which came into force from 17th December 1949, had already continued for over four years. In addition, the industry had obtained adventitious aid from import restrictions imposed on balance of payments considerations and since January 1953 from complete ban on import of spinning frames, spindles, fluted rollers and tin rollers. A careful review of the progress made by the industry and an examination of its various problems was necessary with a view to determining whether continuance of protection beyond 31st December is necessary.

The progress made by the industry and its present position may be briefly reviewed as follows :

The number of units engaged in the manufacture of protected items has increased from 10 at the time of the last enquiry to 14 at present, of which six are situated in Bombay State, two in Saurashtra, two in Madras, two in West Bengal, one in Madhya Bharat and one in Mysore. On the basis of information received by the Commission from the manufacturers, the present capacity of the industry is 756 ring frames, 876,000 spindles, 540,000 spinning rings, 5,040 looms, 152,000 fluted rollers and 4,000 tin rollers. Actual production of ring frames in 1953 was 209, of spindles 351,059, of spinning rings 601,422, of looms 1,822, of fluted rollers 147,186 and of tin rollers 1,127.

Various estimates of demand of the different protected items have been given by the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Millowners' Association, Bombay, Engineering Association of India, Calcutta, various producers and importers. The estimates of demand for ring frames are variously placed at 500 to 1,375 ring frames and those for looms at 2,500 to 20,000.

The future of the cotton textile machinery industry, as Shri Bhat indicated at the inquiry, depends very largely on the standards of quality which would be achieved by it. While the producers have generally claimed their products to be as good as the imported products and have taken measures to instal modern machinery and to improve the quality, some of the consumers have pointed out several technical deficiencies in the indigenous products. In this connection, two related questions need to be discussed, viz. formulation of standards for the products of the industry and the question of prejudice against the indigenous products.

In putting forward their claim for protection or assistance, the indigenous manufacturers have placed varying emphasis on different forms of protection and the measures to be adopted for helping the industry. Some producers have asked for continuance of protection for

another five years and also for increase in the rate of protective duty. Strong emphasis has been laid by several producers on the continuance, and even intensification, of import restrictions until such time as the indigenous industry is able to compete with the foreign manufacturers. Assistance is sought in respect of sufficient supply of required quality and grade of pig iron and in respect of the supply of non-rationalised sections of steel required by the industry. The producers of ring frames and looms have also asked for the removal of restrictions laid down by the Government regarding installation of new ring frames and looms in the cotton mills. The producers have also asked for better railway transport facilities for the movement of raw materials, stores and finished products. It has also been suggested that concessional freight rates should be allowed to the manufacturers of cotton textile machinery for carrying raw materials, consumable stores and finished products.

The decision of the Government of India is now awaited.

CHAPTER 7

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

The year under review was marked by one of the most memorable events, namely, the celebration of the centenary of the birth of the textile industry in India, organised by the Bombay branch of the Textile Association of India, in Bombay, on 18th March 1954. Inaugurating the celebrations, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, stated: "It is an occasion when we should dedicate ourselves to the task of modernising and expanding the industry, to make the labour employed earn more, thereby raising their standard of living, and to work for the efficiency of the management." Indeed, he was confident that it would not be an impossible task for India's textile industry to attain a "premier position" in the world in the course of the next ten years.

In the considered opinion of Shri Krishnamachari, there is enough scope for the expansion of the textile industry. The *per capita* consumption of cloth can be increased from 15 yards to 20 yards. The target of 7,200 million yards for internal consumption and 1,500 million yards for export is not high against the current overall cloth production of about 6,300 million yards. Referring to the question of rehabilitation and modernisation of textile machinery the Minister made a few interesting observations. He said:

"I am quite prepared to discuss this matter with industrialists and labour leaders, but the most essential aspect and the difficult aspect to tackle is the question of the surplus labour arising from modernisation of the mill machinery. The problem of modernisation involves the hurdle of finding more money and the required machinery, both indi-

generously produced and imported. Modernisation cannot be done overnight and has to be planned. The problem of dealing with the surplus labour is also not beyond solution. While I agree that there is need for improvement in the production of cloth both qualitatively and quantitatively, the interests of the surplus labour involved will have to be safeguarded. Labour-saving devices are in the long run beneficial to labour. Labour has to depend for increased production on industrial expansion rather than on stagnation in existing units. Frictional unemployment resulting from such means has, however, to be safeguarded. Co-operation between the Government, the industry and labour can achieve it."

Shri Krishnamachari deprecated the existence of conflict in the textile industry between the mill and the handloom sectors. He could not see how there could be any serious conflict if people thought a little about it, the possibility of one type of industry overpowering the other. So far as *khadi* was concerned, he said, it would never replace the handloom nor the mill sector. *Khadi* was intended to put a little more money into the hands of the people whose income was less than they needed or who had no work all through the year. He said: "we have, as a Government, taken away the political significance of *khadi* to some extent and have begun to emphasize the economic significance of it."

According to Shri Krishnamachari, the relationship between the handloom and mill sectors is of a complementary nature. The handloom industry cannot exist without the spinning mills. It is wrong to say that the mills should be closed to help the handloom sector. It does not seem possible for the handloom industry to furnish all the cloth needed by the people of the country. The handloom sector, however, has to be encouraged, as it provides work to a larger number of people in villages and small towns. The Minister laid emphasis on the dispersal of the industry. Instead of concentrating all the ancillary work, like printing and dyeing, etc. in the mills themselves, it would be better that such work be left to smaller units with a view to affording employment to larger sections of the people. If voluntary co-operation was not forthcoming the Government had to step in through controls.

Referring to the question of control over industry, the Minister said that he wanted to remove the impression in certain quarters that the Government control was a thing of the past. At a time when the Government was embarking on a new monetary experiment in the light of the expanding economy, he said: "we would have to keep the strings in our hands although we will not pull them tight", he added. At the same time, he feared there might be a feeling that because of some incident that had happened recently when Government's powers were circumscribed owing to an interpretation of a statute the Government had given up its right to control the industry. While the Government might compromise for the time being, the Minister pointed out, it would not agree to a permanent limitation of its powers to set right the evils of bad management, whether it be bad treatment of labour,

misuse of machinery or the abridgement of the rights of shareholders or any type of anti-social act that affected the economy of an avowedly Welfare State.

Presiding over the Centenary Celebrations, Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, observed that, in any scheme of modernisation contemplated by the industry, the Government had to take into consideration the implications affecting the labour force. He would not object to modernisation if the labour could be provided with alternate employment. Shri Morarji Desai, however, made it clear that the Government would not be a party to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. To quote him: "The prosperity of the textile industry is essential to promote the good of the country as a whole and not to benefit either the capital or the labour only."

In the course of his welcome speech, Shri Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey traced the growth of the textile industry in India in the past century. He said:

"The infant textile industry did not have a very comfortable time. Textile interests in Manchester were alarmed at the progress with which the industry was being developed in India and with the influence they wielded in Whitehall they placed several hurdles which were overcome one after another. Today, the textile industry is by far the largest industry in India. It gives employment to more than 7 lakhs of people. It not only completely clothes the nation but exports nearly 1,000 million yards per year."

At the same time, Shri Thackersey warned against any sense of complacency. He said, "in future, the Japanese textile industry is going to be again the most formidable rival in the newly acquired foreign markets. The developments of new man-made fibres and new processes are also threatening to revolutionise the textile industry and, if we lag behind, blinded by our own self-complacency, our textile industry will go down the way inefficient industries go. I, therefore, appeal to all who have the industry's interests at heart to strive their utmost to make the industry efficient enough to keep in line with the other progressive countries of the world".

Similar sentiments were expressed by Sir H. P. Mody, President of the Textile Association (India). The textile industry, Sir Homi remarked, was an outstanding example of what private enterprise could achieve, given reasonable conditions for its functioning. He was confident that the industry could greatly improve on the existing production, if it were allowed to function with reasonable freedom to modernise and expand output and maintain its competitive capacity. Sir Homi Mody also observed:

"In an era of technological progress, it is essential for the textile industry, as it was for every other industry, to employ the latest equipment and processes and to produce as economically as possible.

Anything that would stand in the way of this would be in the nature of a reversion to the bullock-cart economy in an age in which revolutionary changes are taking place from decade to decade.

"We have all a part to play in this development. Managerial efficiency, technical skill and scientific training of labour are an essential condition for progress in the right direction. From this point of view I would urge the Government to revise its attitude towards modernisation and rationalisation. I would urge manufacturers to bring their equipment and methods into line with the latest developments and to provide nothing but the most competent direction at the top; and I would urge labour to remember that any further advancement in its standard of life can only come about through a fair day's work for a fair day's wage."

Textile Research Institute for Bombay

One of the most notable developments during the year under review was the registration, on 19th April 1954, of the Bombay Textile Research Association which would manage the affairs of a textile research institute. The Association has been sponsored by the Bombay Millowners' Association. The Bombay Millowners' Association's scheme for the establishment of the Institute in Bombay, costing about Rs. 1 crore, was officially approved by the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee constituted by the Government of India. Members of the Association set up a separate organisation and registered it under the Friendly Societies Act of 1860.

The new Association will raise from members, through entrance fees, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs. A like sum will be contributed by the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee, thus making available a crore of rupees, which will be spent on capital expenditure, namely, land, buildings and equipment of the Research Institute, which will be owned and controlled by the newly formed Association.

The Institute will be capable of undertaking research in all departments of the cotton textile industry. It will have fully equipped sections dealing with spinning, physical laboratory, weaving, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, chemical laboratory, engineering, industrial psychology and operational research departments and liaison department. The management of the Institute will be vested in the hands of a Council consisting of 15 members. Among them, eight members are from the industry, three are the Directors (for the time being) of the Regional Research Institutes in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Coimbatore, three from the Government of India, and the Secretary of the Association. The recurring expenditure of the Institute in the initial stages may be about Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum, rising gradually to Rs. 11 lakhs when the Institute begins to work to its fullest capacity. Half of the recurring expenditure is to be met from the Cotton Textiles Fund, the other half being raised by members of the organisation—by means of annual subscriptions.

The establishment of a research institute will go down in the history of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, as an achievement and a record of which the members may be legitimately proud. The cotton textile industry has been well established in India, but a stage has been reached where, unless it is supported and aided by proper and intensified research, it will be very difficult for it to hold its own in the home and export markets. As the premier organisation connected with the Indian textile industry, it is only in the fitness of things that the Bombay Millowners' Association should have sponsored an institution of this character, thereby not only fulfilling one of the aims and objects for which that organisation was established, but also meeting a long-felt need of the industry.

Madras Sales Tax : Additional Levy on Cloth

Early in March 1954, the Madras Government proposed to levy an additional sales tax on all mill-made cloth, including woollen and silk fabrics but excluding coarse category at 15 pies in the rupee at one point. This additional levy was being introduced not for revenue purposes but for protecting handloom industry. Towards the latter part of May, the legislative measures were passed by the Madras legislature. As the sales tax in the State was levied on a multi-point basis, it appeared that the total incidence of tax, taking into consideration the proposed additional levy, would work to about 24 pies per rupee on medium, fine and superfine cloth, assuming that it took three stages for the cloth to roll from the manufacturer or principal importer in Madras to consumers.

In a letter addressed to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, stated that the imposition of a high tax on medium goods was not in the interest of production in the industry. There was already pressure on Indian cotton, and the proposed duty might make matters worse by leading to a switch-over of production from medium goods to other varieties where the incidence of tax was not so very heavy. In the case of fine and superfine cloth, the total incidence of tax, including sales tax and excise duty, would be very heavy. The average price of superfine cloth was estimated at Re. 1-2-0 per yard, on which the incidence of tax would be 10.25 pies sales tax plus 16.87 pies additional sales tax plus 33 pies excise duty, making a total of As. 5, which worked to about 28 per cent of the average price of the cloth. The consumer would not ordinarily be willing to pay such a very high tax, and hence there might be a repetition of the circumstances which existed some time ago when Government had to come to the industry's rescue with a reduction in the excise duty. It was also pointed out that, if the object of the proposed tax was, as reported, not revenue but protection to the handloom industry, it was quite likely that the example of Madras would be copied by other States. Such an action was unfair, especially when the Central Government had already taken in hand the question of protec-

tion to the handloom industry, and a committee of enquiry had already been looking into this matter.

Disposal of time-barred Cloth or Yarn

The Central Government has continued the temporary suspension of clauses 25 and 26 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, which expired on 30th June 1954, till the end of the current calendar year. Accordingly, the mills and dealers have been continuing to buy or sell or have in their possession time-barred cloth or yarn in packed or loose condition till 31st December next. Dealers have also been selling time-barred cloth or yarn in loose condition without getting it T.C.B. stamped by the State Textile Controller.

CHAPTER 8

INTERNATIONAL COTTON TEXTILE SITUATION

The aggregate world output of cotton piecegoods registered distinct improvement in 1953, the quantity actually produced in the year being more than the previous year's level of 32,800 million yards. With the exception of Japan, India and one or two others, practically all the chief exporting countries, however, experienced a fall in shipment of cotton cloth in 1953, as will be seen from the statement below :

(In million yards)

		1952	1953	Buxton Conference Target
Japan	..	752.5	914.9	1,100.0
U.K.	..	710.8	708.0	1,350.0
India	..	591.6	701.3	1,000.0
U.S.	..	773.5	626.2	725.0
France	..	540.4	345.5	..
Holland	..	242.2	209.6	..
Germany	..	272.7	207.7	..
Belgium	..	176.2	162.8	..
Hongkong	..	165.0	163.7	..
Italy	..	170.1	126.5	..

During 1953, Japan obtained the pride of place as the world's largest exporter of cotton piecegoods, the quantity actually exported being 900 million square yards. India, which was placed fourth in 1952, rose to the second place, with exports amounting to 750 million square

yards (including handloom cloth). Next in importance was Great Britain which exported 700 million/square yards. The U.S. was pushed down from the first place in 1952 to the fourth place in 1953, its exports dropping from 762 million square yards to a little over 600 million square yards. The disappointing performance of the U.S. was due to tighter import restrictions in many foreign markets, despite increases in their dollar holdings. In addition, three of the large markets in Latin America, namely, Cuba, Venezuela, and Peru, cut their imports of cotton textiles, while, in the Far East, competition from India and Japan resulted in reduced U.S. exports to Indonesia and surrounding markets.

The fall in exports from the main textile producing countries must be attributed to the fact that a buyers' market has emerged the world over. This is reflected in the low level of activity in the world textile industry, in contrast to the textile activity witnessed in the preceding year. Thus, during the year ended January 1954, the aggregate spindleage in the world was higher by a bare 110,000, as against as much as 1.44 million a year before. The number of spindles that existed as on January 31, 1954, amounted to 129,441,000, as against 129,332,000 on the corresponding date in 1953 and 127,890,000 two years before. An idea of the extent to which the size of the world cotton textile industry expanded during the year under review as compared with the two previous years can be had from the following table :

Number of Spindles (in thousands)

	As at the end of		
	January 1952	January 1953	January 1954
U.K.	27,933	27,232	26,454
U.S.A.	23,118	23,082	22,920
India	11,241	11,427	11,721
U.S.S.R.	9,900	9,900	10,150
France	8,110	7,964	7,698
Japan	6,489	7,460	7,766
W. Germany	6,244	6,279	6,100
Italy	5,736	5,781	5,750
China*	4,100	4,100	4,150
Brazil	3,231	3,328	3,375
Czechoslovakia*	2,380	2,380	2,420
Spain	2,206	2,226	2,240
Belgium	1,857	1,833	1,835
Pakistan	337	629	695
Other countries	15,008	15,709	16,167
Total	127,890	129,330	129,441

* Estimated, as unavailable.

The following statement indicates the distribution of the different kinds of spindles in some of the leading cotton textile producing countries of the world as at the end of January 1954 :

Number of Spindles (in thousands)

	Ring spindles	Mule spindles	Spindles spinning Egyptian cotton	Spindles spinning Rayon staple fibre
U.K.	.. 10,349	16,105	7,928	3,812
U.S.A.	.. 22,920	..	1,250	1,245
India	.. 11,482	239	1,801	246
U.S.S.R.	.. 9,150	1,000	120	..
France	.. 6,897	801	1,300	290
Japan	.. 7,764	2	496	10
W. Germany	.. 6,000	100	..	†
Italy	.. 5,711	39	1,500	500
China*	.. 4,150	..	250	..
Pakistan	.. 695	..	..	..

* Estimated, as unavailable.

† Not given.

Despite the small rise in the size of the world cotton textile industry as noted above, there was an improvement in the output of cotton textiles during 1953, as compared with the previous year. The improvement has been shared by the majority of world's textile countries. The following table indicates the trend of cotton yarn and cloth output in the past two years :

(In thousand metric tons)

	Cotton yarn		Woven fabrics	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Austria	.. 17.40	19.80	12.00	11.62
Belgium	.. 91.24	88.92	61.92	67.08
Canada	.. 68.88	70.52	220.80*	229.20*
France	.. 256.80	270.00	182.40	192.00
W. Germany	.. 292.44	343.20	180.80	238.80
India	.. 656.40	682.80	4,200.00*	4,476.60*
Italy	.. 172.80	163.20	111.48	107.88
Japan	.. 352.80	414.00	1,872.00†	2,349.60
Netherlands	.. 56.04	64.56	N.A.	N.A.
Pakistan	.. 9.12	53.76	159.24*	217.44*
Spain	.. 63.60	59.74	N.A.	N.A.
U.K.	.. 267.60	314.40	1,548.00*	1,704.00*
U.S.	.. N.A.	N.A.	8,700.00*	9,312.00*
Yugoslavia	.. 25.92	27.72	111.96†	128.76†

N.A.: Not available.

* In million metres.

† In million square metres.

It will be hazardous to forecast with accuracy the developments in the world cotton textile industry in the coming years. The trend of world textile production and trade will be influenced considerably by two important factors: (i) The pace of expansion in the size of the cotton industry in the countries which are striving to achieve self-sufficiency and (ii) developments in the field of synthetic fibre manufacture.

The countries wishing to become self-sufficient in textiles start manufacturing of textiles, while others increase their existing capacity either by adding new installations or by resorting to enlarged number of shifts. The countries which were formerly importers will become exporters and the countries which have specialised in exporting textiles will find a certain shrinkage in their markets.

Despite the competition from fabrics manufactured out of synthetic fibres, such as rayon, nylon, terylene, staple fibre, etc., cotton textiles continue to be the world's major apparel. The following table shows the world consumption of three major clothing fibres—cotton, rayon, and wool—during 1951, 1952 and 1953 and the pre-war year 1938:

(In thousand metric tons)

			1938	1951	1952	1953
Cotton	..	..	6,200	7,202	7,016	7,270*
Rayon	..	..	875	1,828	1,626	1,850
Wool	..	..	945	1,032	1,046	1,160

* Provisional.

Whatever may be the factor responsible for the reduction in the volume of international trade in cotton textiles, it cannot be said that the scope for expansion in the demand for cloth is limited. For, if incomes of people in the under-developed areas were to increase and prices of cotton textile goods were lowered, the world demand for cotton textiles would be considerably stepped up. The low consumption of textiles in the undeveloped countries is largely due to the very low purchasing power of the masses, on the one hand, and of the enormous rise in the price of cotton cloth, on the other. The Continent of Asia, with over one-half the world's population, accounts for only one-tenth of the world's income; the average *per capita* consumption of textile goods in the Asian countries is as low as 1.5 kilograms, as against 17.5 kilograms and 7.1 kilograms in the countries of North America and Europe, respectively. To quote the significant words of I.L.O. Textile Committee:

"In view of the fact that the level of *per capita* consumption of textiles is extremely low in the undeveloped countries, there is no doubt that there is an enormous potential demand in these areas. The trans-

lation of this potential demand into effective demand depends, in part, on the raising of the general income and standard of life in the undeveloped areas, and, in part, on the lowering of prices of textile goods to meet the purchasing capacity of particularly low levels of income. While, therefore, a discussion about increase in productivity may appear to be somewhat inopportune at a time when there has been a recession in the textile industry, yet, from a long-term point of view, the future of the industry is bound up with attempts to raise productivity. It is only by means of higher productivity that prices of cotton textiles can be brought down."

Cotton Industry in the United Kingdom

The cotton industry in the United Kingdom seems to have climbed out of the slump which it experienced in 1952. This is reflected in the notable improvement in output during 1953. Thus, over 340 million more yards of cotton and rayon cloth came off the looms in Lancashire's 1,000 weaving mills during the year than in 1952. The production of cloth amounted to 2,632 million yards, as against 2,292 million yards in the previous year. But this was below the level of the pre-slump period. As compared with 1951—the peak post-war production year—the output in 1953 was down by 328 million yards. The improvement in cloth output closely follows the marked rise in yarn production. Lancashire produced 952.51 million lbs. of yarn during 1953, as against 770.67 million lbs. in 1952.

One of the factors which helped the Lancashire mills to turn out more cloth was bigger labour force. During 1953, man-power in the weaving section of the cotton industry rose by over 6,000 to 140,960, and the labour force in the industry as a whole was higher at 288,130, as against 272,230.

Lancashire's export trade in cotton piecegoods during 1953 did not experience any marked change from that of the previous year. The quantity of cloth actually shipped, for instance, was 709.06 million square yards, as against 710.81 million square yards. As compared with 1951, however, exports during 1953 were substantially lower by 156 million square yards. The value of exports was £87.93 million, an average of 29.76d. per square yard, as compared with £100.84 million, an average of 34.05d. per square yard in 1952. Yarn exports in 1953, on the other hand, registered improvement, the quantity shipped being 41.90 million lbs., as against 35.72 million lbs., earning £17.00 million at an average price of 97.38d. per lb., as against £17.75 million at an average price of 119.25d. per lb. in 1952.

The statement below indicates exports of cotton piecegoods and yarn from the U.K. to some of the principal markets during the year under review as compared with the previous year :—

Piecegoods (In thousand square yards)

		1952	1953
British West Africa	.. ..	175,050	145,050
Australia	.. ..	72,940	95,344
South Africa	.. ..	59,421	85,787
British East Africa	.. ..	21,137	31,074
New Zealand	.. ..	30,518	28,599
Malaya	.. ..	26,466	33,354
<i>Yarn (In thousand pounds)</i>			
Australia	.. ..	2,943	5,969
Irish Republic	.. ..	3,199	4,724
Canada	.. ..	2,133	3,999
Western Germany	.. ..	1,207	2,684
British West Africa	.. ..	2,176	2,099
South Africa	.. ..	1,486	2,014

Notwithstanding the improvement in output of cotton textiles and also, to some extent, in exports, the year 1953 was none too happy for the British cotton textile industry in so far as the earnings were concerned which suffered a sharp contraction. According to an analysis of trading results of cotton spinning and manufacturing firms, the average profit of 79 spinning mills during 1953 was £27,546 per company, as compared with an average of £55,154 for 83 companies in 1952 and £55,541 for 80 concerns in 1951. The average dividend paid by 82 spinning mills was, therefore, lower at 20.14 per cent, as against 21.51 per cent for 87 concerns in 1952. The average profit earned by 21 concerns which combine spinning and weaving was £74,047 per company, as against £166,931 and the average dividend paid was 17.06 per cent, as against 19.03 per cent. For the whole of the 103 firms, the average dividend was 19.52 per cent in 1953, which compares unfavourably with 20.28 per cent in 1952.

PAKISTAN

The tendency to achieve self-sufficiency in textiles is in marked evidence in the case of Pakistan, as witness the rapid pace at which expansion has been taking place in recent years. As against a capacity of 177,418 spindles in 1947, the number of spindles as on 31st August 1953 was as much as 683,808. This is expected to be still higher at 1,128,000 by the end of 1954. A target of 2,000,000 spindles has been fixed for the year 1957. Eleven textile mills with a total spindleage of 275,000 are being sponsored jointly by the Central and Provincial Governments at a total cost of Rs. 8.5 crores, the Centre bearing half the cost. The work on the installation of 8 of these mills is already in

progress. East Bengal Government has also finalised a scheme for starting a cotton spinning mill at a capital cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. When all the 11 mills are in production, they are expected to turn out 90 million yards of cloth and 70,000 bales of surplus yarn.

Total capital investment in Pakistan's textile industry amounted to Rs. 11 crores by the end of 1952-53, as against Rs. 4 crores in 1947. The table below gives the position of the cotton mill industry as at the end of August 1953 with the comparison of that a year before :

Year ended 31st August

	1952	1953	1954 (Prov.)
Total number of mills	27	39	59
Paid-up capital	33,848,979	33,771,281	
Spindles installed	362,148	683,808	845,376
Spindles working	207,818	575,884	
Looms installed	5,895	10,537	13,606
Looms working	5,099	3,460	
Approximate quantity of cotton consumed in candies of 784 lb.	48,929	43,906	
Number of hands employed— first shift only	11,408	8,507	

The expansion in the size of the cotton mill industry in Pakistan is fully reflected in the improvement in cloth output. Thus, the total production of cloth in 1953 amounted to about 251 million yards, as against 88 million yards in 1948. By 1957, Pakistan is expected to produce 2,373 million yards of cloth.

APPENDIX A

RAW COTTON IN INDIA AND THE WORLD

India occupies a very important position in the world cotton map, both as a producer and consumer of cotton. As a producer, Indian cotton output is exceeded only by the American, and possibly by the Russian, while, as a consumer, its consumption is second only to that of the U.S.

The following table gives the production of cotton in different countries of the world during 1951-52, 1952-53, and 1953-54 :—

(In thousand bales of 478 lbs. each)

—	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
U.S. ..	15,155	15,166	16,270
North Hemisphere—			
India ..	3,160	2,975	3,650
Pakistan ..	1,320	1,540	1,270
Mexico ..	1,280	1,250	1,230
Egypt ..	1,673	2,056	1,265
Turkey ..	610	700	650
Sudan ..	285	400	400
Uganda ..	318	265	345
Syria ..	225	195	230
Belgian Congo ..	240	225	225
South Hemisphere—			
Brazil ..	1,950	1,600	1,400
Argentina ..	487	500	550
Peru ..	427	400	430
Others ..	1,459	1,502	1,525
Total Free World ..	28,589	28,774	29,540
U.S.S.R. ..	4,000	4,000	....
China ..	3,000	2,800	....
E. Europe ..	96	130	....
World Total ..	35,685	35,704	36,145 (approx)

Although the latest figures for world cotton consumption are not available, the following table shows the important position which India holds as a consumer of cotton in 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—

*Mill Consumption of Cotton by Countries**(In thousand bales of 478 lbs. each)*

Country	Year beginning August 1		
	1938-39	1951-52	1952-53
North America—			
Canada	286	343	371
Mexico	245	320	330
U.S. (running bales)	6,858	9,196	9,457
Other	19	61	64
Total	7,408	9,920	10,222
Asia and Oceania—			
China	3,295	3,100	3,100
India	3,436	3,520	3,875
Japan	2,681	1,816	2,065
Korea	240	130	110
Turkey	135	225	250
Other	261	761	854
Total	10,048	9,552	10,254
Europe—			
Austria	180	95	77
Belgium	321	407	371
France	1,295	1,226	1,160
Federal Republic of Germany	1,150	965	1,073
Italy	665	892	864
Netherlands	260	267	295
Portugal	100	178	174
Spain	140	306	350
Sweden	137	125	122
Switzerland	141	165	146
United Kingdom	2,690	1,759	1,564
U.S.S.R.	3,809	2,800	3,150
Other	1,149	572	359
Total	12,037	9,557	9,705

Country	Year beginning August 1		
	1938-39	1951-52	1952-53
South America—			
Argentina	.. 150	470	350
Brazil	.. 642	825	800
Colombia	.. 55	115	125
Other	.. 79	205	226
Total	.. 926	1,615	1,501
Africa—			
Egypt	.. 121	312	320
Other	.. 34	133	144
Total	.. 155	445	464

A detailed review of world trends in cotton has been given at the end of this appendix to which the attention of readers is invited.

Indian Varieties

The major varieties of cotton grown in India (in bales of 392 lbs. each) are : Bengals 4.2 lakh bales ; Americans 2.9 lakh bales ; Oomras 7.3 lakh bales ; Hyderabad Gaorani 1.3 lakh bales ; Central India 2.7 lakh bales ; Broach 1.2 lakh bales ; Dholleras 2.9 lakh bales ; Southernns 2.7 lakh bales ; others 5.3 lakh bales—Total 30.5 lakh bales (the figures are based on 1952-53 production).

India grows a large number of varieties of cotton. The following table gives the cotton crop calendar, that is, the sowing, picking, and marketing seasons for the different varieties of cotton :—

Cotton Calendar

Variety	Sowing Season	Picking	Marketing Season
Dholleras	.. July to August	January to April	January to August
Broach	.. June to July	January to April	February to July
Oomras	.. June to July	October to January	October to August
Kumpta	.. August to September	March to May	April to August
Dharwar			
American	.. August to September	February to April	October to July
Westerns	.. August to September	February to April	January to August
Bengals	.. April to July	September to January	October to July
Karunganni	.. October to December	April to July	April to December
Cambodias	.. September to October	April to July	May to January
Tinnevellys	.. October to November	March to August	April to December

The two chief problems which face the cotton administrators in the country are: (1) increasing the output of cotton and (2) improving the quality of cotton. In order to increase the output, it would be necessary to bring larger cotton areas under irrigation since an irrigated field could produce more cotton than an unirrigated field. Since a mere extension of cotton acreage would seriously interfere with India's programme for increasing food production, cotton administrators have always turned their attention to the task of improving the per-acre yield.

Current Cotton Problems

Many important problems relating to cotton economy were reviewed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, which met on the 30th July 1954, in Bombay, under the chairmanship of Shri K. R. Damle, President of the Committee. Inaugurating the meeting of the Committee, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, reviewed the recent trends in cotton production. According to official estimates, which somehow always erred on the lower side, he said, the production of cotton in the country had increased from about 26 lakh bales in 1949-50 to over 39 lakh bales in 1953-54. The trade estimate, which was generally more accurate, put it at 45.28 lakh bales. It was noteworthy that this increase had been mostly under long and medium-staple varieties. In 1947-48 the production of long and medium-staple varieties was only about 14 lakh bales; it had now increased to about 30 lakh bales, which represented 70 per cent of the total production of cotton in India. The production of long-staple cotton of 7/8" and above in India during 1953-54 was over 13 lakh bales, as against 3 lakh bales in 1947-48. As a result of increased production of cotton during the 1953-54 season, the Minister added, mills in India had been enabled to step up consumption very appreciably. It was estimated that the consumption of Indian cotton for the entire cotton season ending 31st August, 1954, would be of the order of 39 lakh bales, which would be the highest figure reached since Partition.

Commending the efforts that had been made towards producing extra-long-staple cotton, he said that the success that had already been achieved in the production of commercial quantities of such fine cottons as M.U. 1 and M.U. 2 in the Madras State and 170-CO.2 and 134-CO.2-M in the Bombay State should act as an incentive to greater efforts in this direction. He said: "This is a very important line of work, as any reduction in the imports of foreign cotton would help the country to conserve the much needed foreign exchange."

The Minister said that although there was some scope for increasing the area under cotton—it was 17 million acres in the 1953-54 season as against 18 million acres under cotton fixed by the Planning Commission—there was a limit to the area that could be put under cotton in view of the need for growing foodgrains and other crops. He, therefore, suggested that attention should be devoted to the task of increas-

ing the per-acre yield of cotton. He said: "The scope for increasing the yield per acre of cotton in this country by the adoption of intensive cultivation methods is considerable. Our annual area under cotton represents 20.8 per cent of the total annual cotton acreage of the world, while our share of the world's production is only 9.4 per cent. The present average yield per acre of cotton in India represents roughly one-fifth of that obtained in Egypt and one-third of that in the U.S.A."

It is anticipated that with the completion of the major irrigation projects in the country, the present area under irrigated cotton, which is about 1.6 million acres, would increase appreciably and this is bound to result in increased yields. Manuring of cotton in areas under irrigation and in areas with an assured rainfall, and increased use of improved varieties are other methods of stepping up cotton production. In this connection, Dr. Deshmukh said: "The question of raising the yield per acre of cotton in India is a challenge to research workers in the various States, and I have no doubt that this challenge will be met successfully within the shortest possible time."

Shri Damle reviewed the progress of the work under the cotton extension programme; the cotton extension work completed the fourth year at the end of March 1954. The target of total production of cotton fixed by the Planning Commission for 1953-54 was 37.3 lakh bales. The Committee had, however, recommended a target of 42 lakh bales. According to official estimates, the output of cotton during 1953-54 is estimated at over 39 lakh bales; trade estimates placed it at 42 lakh bales, exclusive of extra-factory consumption. The season has, on the whole, been favourable and the result is that production has exceeded the target recommended by the Planning Commission.

The Cotton Extension Schemes introduced by the Government of India in 1950-51 in major cotton producing States for increasing the production are to continue in 1954-55. The target for additional production fixed for that season is 3.12 lakh bales over that in 1953-54. The break-up of the target for the different measures under the schemes is indicated below:

	Additional Production (In lakh bales of 392 lbs.)	
By expansion of area 7.42 lakh acres	..	1.45
By use of improved seed	..	0.57
By intercropping cotton with other crops	..	0.41
By manuring	..	0.33
By plant protection measures	..	0.02
By improved agricultural measures	..	0.03
By extra irrigation facilities	..	0.31
		<hr/> 3.12

Referring to the 1954-55 crop prospects, Shri Damle said:

"So far, the monsoon has been favourable for the sowing and germination of the cotton in most of the important cotton-growing areas

There have been a few pockets here and there where the monsoon started a little late, but the earlier deficiency has been sufficiently made good later. If the present conditions continue, we should not experience much difficulty in attaining the goal which has been fixed for the current season."

Emphasizing the importance of cotton production, especially in the light of the favourable trends disclosed in the sphere of food production, Shri Damle said :

"The tentative proposals aim at an additional production of 10 lakh bales of cotton during the second five-year period. The proposals also include the use of fertilisers, production of hybrid seed, speeding of multiplication and distribution of improved varieties, intensification of cotton research by establishing regional stations and modernising the Committee's Technological Laboratory. These items have been examined by the appropriate sub-committees and except for one item, namely, the establishment of regional stations, there does not seem to be any divergence of views regarding the necessity of conducting work in the directions indicated earlier."

"Cotton is an important crop in the country's economy and although in the First Five-Year Plan sufficient emphasis was given to agricultural production, the stress was mainly on food production. The targets which had been fixed for additional food production have already been achieved. It is, therefore, but fair that we should impress upon the Government of India that in the Second Five-Year Plan the emphasis should shift from additional food production to the additional production of commodities like cotton, oilseeds, tobacco, etc., which are as important as foodgrains for the economy of the country."

In view of these considerations the Committee decided to recommend a higher target for cotton production, namely, 55 lakh bales to be reached at the end of 1960-61. Whether this target will be reached or not will, of course, depend not merely on climatic and other considerations but on the economic consideration, namely, the price factor. The peasant, as Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh rightly emphasized, would listen to the Government's advice regarding improving the yield or increasing the land under cotton only so long as he was sure of getting some "tangible benefit" for his efforts.

An important resolution passed by the Committee related to the lowering of the floor price of cotton by Rs. 55 per candy for the 1954-55 season, recently announced by the Government of India. Disapproving the lowering of the floor price, the Committee recommended that it should be restored to the level prevailing in the 1953-54 season as, in its opinion, the lowering of the floor price might affect adversely the future production of cotton.

In regard to the production of hybrid cotton seed, the Committee recommended three pilot projects for implementation in Bombay, West Coast of Madras and Mysore. As regards cotton research, the Com-

mittee recommended that a scheme for the establishment of five regional research stations drawn up by the special sub-committee should be circulated among the State Governments for eliciting their views. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made by the Central Government for the modernisation and improvement of the Cotton Technological Laboratory at Matunga under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Another recommendation suggested that the State Governments of the Punjab, PEPSU and Uttar Pradesh should be requested to appoint a committee in their respective States with at least one representative of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to undertake a technical survey of the machinery and facilities available in cotton ginning and pressing factories and to suggest ways and means for maintaining a high standard of ginning. The final report on the scheme for estimating the requirements of labour and materials for the production of cotton and other rotation crops conducted in Akola District of Madhya Pradesh was also approved. The report indicated that the cost of production per acre of cotton, jowar and groundnut is about Rs. 51.63, Rs. 50.11 and 72.91, respectively.

Position of supplies of Cotton

For the 1953-54 season, the supply of cotton has been estimated at about 65 lakh bales, inclusive of 41 lakh bales of domestic production, 17 lakh bales of carry-over cotton and 6 lakh bales of imported cotton. The following is the cotton balance sheet for the 1953-54 season:—

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)

	East Indian Cotton	Foreign Cotton	Total
Supply—			
Carry-over with the mills and trade on 31-8-1953	.. 1,478	318	1,796
1953-54 season's commercial crop	.. 4,100	..	4,100
Anticipated imports (from 1-9-53 to 31-8-54)	.. ..	600	600
Total supply	.. 5,578	918	6,496
Distribution—			
Mill consumption—			
Actual consumption (from 1-9-53 to 31-12-53)	.. 1,290	229	1,519
Estimated consumption (1-1-54 to 31-8-54)	.. 2,710	471	3,181
Estimated consumption, 1953-54	.. 4,000	700	4,700
Exports—			
Actual exports (from 1-9-53 to 31-1-54)	.. 63	..	63
Anticipated exports (from 1-2-54 to 31-8-54)	.. 137	..	137
Total export	.. 200	..	200
Total disappearance	.. 4,200	700	4,900
Estimated carry-over on 31-8-54	.. 1,378	218	1,596
Total distribution	.. 5,578	918	6,496

New Cotton Policy (1954-55)

The Government announced the new cotton policy for the 1954-55 season on 24th July 1954. The three main features of the policy are : the retention of control over cotton, the reduction of floor prices for cotton by Rs. 55 and the grant of permission for trading in February 1955 contract in cotton. The Government stated in view of the supply position of Indian cotton, the system of allocating quotas to Indian mills would be continued. Since many mills had exhausted their quotas of cotton allocated to them from the 1953-54 cotton crop the Government decided to allocate immediately 25 per cent of the annual quotas to the mills, but deliveries were to be effected on or after 1st September 1954. The mills were, however, permitted to buy their cotton quotas from any area they liked. The Government also decided that no further exports would be allowed in respect of cotton of the 1953-54 season. The period of shipment of Dholleras, Mathias, etc., for export, which would have expired by 30th September 1954, was extended to 31st December 1954. As regards new floor prices, an official Press note, announcing the new policy, stated : "Taking all relevant factors into account, the Government of India has decided to lower the floor price by Rs. 55 per candy—that is, to revert to the floor price as it was before July 1952. The floor for the basic variety, Jarilla 25/32" staple length, will accordingly be Rs. 495 per candy. Floor prices for other varieties will also be correspondingly reduced. Ceiling prices will, however, continue unchanged."

In trade circles, the only two features of the Government's new cotton policy, which came in for considerable criticism, were the decision to permit no further quota for export and the new floor prices. The Government of India fixed for exports a quota of 175,000 bales of short staple cotton for the 1953-54 crop, consisting of 75,000 bales of Bengal Deshi, 50,000 bales of Mathias, Kalagin and Dholleras and 50,000 bales of C.P. I, C.P. II, Central India Deshi and Oomra Deshi of 11/16" staple and below. The trade wanted an additional quota for Bengal Deshi because there was, according to exporters, about 50,000 bales of this variety of cotton lying unsold in Bombay. The Government, however, did not accede to this request. Men connected with cotton trade also criticised the Government's decision to lower the floor price of cotton by Rs. 55 per candy for the 1954-55 season.

Hedge Trading

An outstanding event of the 1952-53 cotton season was the introduction of hedge trading in cotton (revival of hedge-trading, to be more precise).

Hedge trading commenced functioning with effect from December 12, 1952. The main features of the hedge contract had been settled earlier through the efforts of the Committee of the East India Cotton Association, which had been appointed to draw up a scheme for forward trading under the Chairmanship of the late Shri Ramdeo Podar. The main features of the scheme, as adopted by the East India Cotton

Association, were: (1) Delivery month would be January, May and August. (2) Tenders should be permitted from 1st to 25th of each month. (3) The basis of the contract should be fine M.G. Jarilla 25/32" as per standard to be prepared from Jarilla or 197-3 cotton, grown in Khandesh district, tenderable upto two classes 'on' and one class 'off' for grade and 4/32" 'on' and 1/32" 'off' both for grade and staple.

Regulation of Forward Trading

During the year 1953-54, trading took place in ICC February, May and August. An important event of considerable significance to the cotton trade was the Central Government's decision, announced towards the end of July 1954, to apply Section 15 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act to Indian cotton. The step, it was stated, had been taken after careful study and on the recommendation of the Forward Markets Commission. Section 15(1) of the Act says that when notification under this section has been issued by the Government, all forward contracts, that is, transferable specific delivery contracts for the purchase or sale of Indian cotton, except contracts entered into between members of a recognised association or through or with any such member, will be illegal.

Early in August 1954, the Forward Markets Commission directed the East India Cotton Association to re-draw its bye-laws so that trading in the new crop contract could take place in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act. The suggested reforms included: (1) all contracts, whether entered into between members or between a member and a non-member, should be reduced to writing as records of transaction instead of being made verbally or in the written form in which it was being done under the Association's bye-laws; (2) a statement should be submitted by each trader by 12 noon every day to the clearing house, showing purchases, sales, net outstanding position as at the close of the previous day, both on his account and on clients' account; (3) partners in a firm, which is a member of the E.I.C.A., should not undertake any business in their individual capacities; (4) the volume of trade by any individual member should be limited by prescribing a free limit of trading, a scale of margins on any trading above the free limit and a ceiling to all trading which could not be exceeded in any case; (5) the scale of brokerage and cotton charges should be prescribed by the Association to which its members should conform in their transactions; (6) records of transactions should be kept intact for a period of three years in order to facilitate the work of inspection by the Commission; and (7) members should not engage themselves in activities connected with the manipulation of the market and they should generally see that forward trade is conducted in the interests of genuine trade.

After the Commission's directive was received by the E.I.C.A., the Association's authorities set up a sub-committee, consisting of Shri Chimanlal B. Parekh, Vice-President, Shri Manilal B. Patel, Shri K. R.

Marfatia and Shri Hiralal A. Dave, to represent the Association's views before the Commission.

The Forward Markets Commission gave permission to the East India Cotton Association for trading in the new crop hedge contract for February 1955 delivery, with effect from 7th October 1954.

The maximum and minimum prices fixed for cotton for 1954-55 are given in "Cotton Industry at a Glance".

World Cotton Supply

The supply of cotton in the free world (that is, excluding the U.S.S.R., East Europe and Communist China) during the 1953-54 season has been estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, at 44.9 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) as against 42.2 million bales in the 1952-53 season. The production and carry-over stocks of cotton in the 1953-54 season are respectively estimated at 29.5 million bales and 15.4 million bales respectively as against 28.9 million bales and 13.3 million bales in the previous season. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the cotton output in the U.S.S.R., China and East Europe in the 1953-54 season is estimated at 7.4 million bales as against 6.9 million bales in the previous season.

The following table gives the supply of cotton in the free world during the 1953-54 and 1952-53 seasons :

Cotton Supply in Free World

		(In million bales of 478 lbs. each)	
		1952-53	1953-54
U.S. :			
Carry-over August 1	..	2.8	5.6
Production	..	15.2	16.2
Total	..	18.0	21.8
Elsewhere :			
Carry-over August 1—			
Importing countries	..	6.1	5.1
Exporting countries	..	4.4	4.7
Total	..	10.5	9.8
Production	..	13.7	13.3
Total	..	24.2	23.1
Total Free World	..	42.2	44.9

There can be little doubt that free world cotton consumption in the 1953-54 season, provisionally estimated at 26.9 million bales, will reach

the highest post-war level, as against 25.9 million bales in the 1952-53 season. The previous record was in the boom 1950-51 season when consumption rose to 26.5 million bales. Recent figures of cotton consumption in Communist countries are not available. The consumption of cotton in these countries is estimated at 7.58 million bales in 1952-53 as against 7.12 million bales in 1951-52.

The following table gives the provisional estimates of cotton consumption in the free world in the 1953-54 season and the relatively more accurate estimates of consumption in the 1952-53 season :

(In million bales of 478 lbs. each)

	1952-53	1953-54
U.S.	9.46	8.60
Canada	0.37	0.31
U.K.	1.56	1.85
France	1.16	1.32
W. Germany	1.07	1.22
Italy	0.86	0.88
Netherlands	0.29	0.32
Belgium	0.37	0.45
India	3.88	3.95
Japan	2.08	2.55
Others	4.82	5.45
	<u>25.92</u>	<u>26.90</u>

Despite the relatively high level of consumption of cotton in 1953, stocks of cotton in the free world, as on 1st August 1953, are estimated at 15.5 million bales, as against 13.3 million bales on the same date in 1952. The following table gives the stocks of cotton in free world on 1st August 1953 and on 1st August 1952 :—

World Stocks

(In million bales of 478 lbs. each)

	1952 (1st Aug.)	1953
U.S.	2.78	5.61
Other net exporting countries ..	4.43	4.76
of which: Pakistan ..	0.36	0.40
Egypt ..	0.87	0.87
Net importing countries ..	6.10	5.10
of which: U.K. ..	1.28	1.02
Japan ..	0.52	0.52
India ..	2.00	137

The figures for the stocks of cotton in Communist countries on 1st August 1954 are not available. On 1st August 1953, these countries, it is estimated, held 1.5 million bales as against 1.6 million bales on the same date in 1952.

Arising out of the much higher level of cotton consumption in the net importing countries in Asia and Europe, international trade in raw cotton in 1953-54 is now expected to have equalled the post-war record volume achieved in 1949-50 when shipments totalled 11.7 million bales. In the U.S., the export situation has registered a very significant improvement over 1952-53, thanks to limited availability in other cotton markets, the high rate of consumption in importing countries, the improvements in the balance of payments situation in the non-dollar world and the dollar aid, in various forms, granted by the U.S. Export availabilities from many of the major exporting countries outside the U.S., were reduced in the 1953-54 season. In producing countries having a sizeable domestic cotton textile industry, disappearance (domestic consumption plus exports) has greatly exceeded current production.

In the following tables, an attempt has been made to present a detailed cotton picture, with particular reference to India. Since the estimates are revised from time to time, they may not always depict an up-to-date account of the cotton trends. Even so, the tables serve to show the broad trends in the sphere of cotton supply in recent years.

The following table shows the relative importance of India as a producer of cotton in respect of acreage and yield, for the past 16 years :—

Year	Area (in 000 acres)			Production (in 000 bales)		
	INDIA	U.S.A.	EGYPT	INDIA	U.S.A.	EGYPT
1937-38	.. 25,476	33,623	2,033	5,722	18,945	2,281
1938-39	.. 23,490	24,248	1,830	5,051	11,944	1,728
1939-40	.. 21,580	23,805	1,675	4,909	11,816	1,801
1940-41	.. 23,311	23,861	1,735	7,080	12,565	1,900
1941-42	.. 24,151	22,236	1,706	6,223	10,742	1,735
1942-43	.. 19,203	22,602	733	4,702	12,820	877
1943-44	.. 21,086	21,652	740	5,258	11,128	740
1944-45	.. 14,843	20,009	885	3,580	12,230	962
1945-46	.. 14,668	17,241	1,020	3,530	9,015	1,082
1946-47	.. 14,860	18,190	1,259	3,566	7,400	1,252
1947-48*	.. 10,655*	21,269	1,302	2,188*	11,658	1,320
1948-49	.. 11,293	22,678	....	1,767	14,649	1,840
1949-50	.. 12,173	27,230	1,756	2,628	15,973	1,786
1950-51	.. 14,556	17,850	2,050	2,971	9,877	1,762
1951-52	.. 16,198	26,698	2,055	3,133	15,155	1,673
1952-53	.. 15,678	26,922	2,042	3,050	15,166	2,056

* Figures from 1947-48 relate to Indian Union only.

Statistics of Stapled Cotton in India

The following table shows the different staple lengths of the cotton produced in Indian Union * during the past 11 years :—

(In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Long Staple (7/8" & above) ..	666	818	429	413	405	331	322	550	684	928	963
Medium Staple (below 7/8" & above) ..	1,459	1,766	1,128	1,068	1,008	1,119	889	1,333	1,448	1,213	1,213
Short Staple (11/16" & below) ..	1,030	1,121	665	686	755	738	556	745	839	992	874
Total ..	3,155	3,705	2,222	2,167	2,168	2,188	1,767	2,628	2,971	3,133	3,050

* Based on official estimate.

Consumption of Cotton (Indian and Foreign) in Mills in India

The following table shows the consumption of cotton—Indian and Foreign—in mills from 1941-42 to 1952-53 :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

Period	Indian Cotton	Foreign Cotton	Total
1941-42 ..	3,869,448	566,785	4,436,233
1942-43 ..	4,390,705	464,522	4,855,227
1943-44 ..	4,198,306	633,671	4,831,977
1944-45 ..	4,244,774	643,222	4,887,998
1945-46 ..	3,958,524	604,650	4,563,174
1946-47 ..	3,161,507	695,981	3,857,488
1947-48 ..	2,863,450	1,347,432	4,210,882
1948-49 ..	3,123,915	1,130,721	4,254,636
1949-50 ..	2,544,174	1,140,711	3,684,885
1950-51 ..	2,516,963	1,105,125	3,622,088
1951-52 ..	2,987,453	1,084,018	4,071,471
1952-53 ..	3,611,630	848,786	4,460,416

N.B.—Figures upto 1946-47 relate to Undivided India. From 1947-48 Pakistan cotton is included under Foreign cotton.

Average Yield of Cotton in India

		Yield of cotton per acre
Average	1924-27	92 lbs.
"	1942-45	112 "
"	1946-47	114 "
"	1947-48 (Indian Union)	111 "
"	1948-49 (" ")	80 "
"	1949-50 (" ")	88 "
"	1950-51 (" ")	88 "
"	1951-52 (" ")	91 "
"	1952-53 (" ")	90 "

The average yield per acre has risen from 92 lbs. in 1924-27 to 112 lbs. in 1942-45, while in 1947-48 it was 111 lbs. It has slowly gone up to 90 lbs. in 1952-53. Compared with other cotton-growing countries, the yield per acre in India is still extremely low and is capable of very great improvement. The average per-acre yields in other cotton-growing countries (average of 1950-51 and 1951-52) for purposes of comparison with our own are given below :—

Egypt	390 lbs.	Argentina	193 lbs.
U.S.A.	267 "	Brazil	160 "
Peru	451 "	Mexico	300 "
Anglo-Egyptian			
Sudan	320 "	INDIA	91 "

Production of Cotton by Varieties in the Union of India

The following table gives the official estimates of area and yield of cotton, classified according to the trade descriptions, for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—

Final Estimate of Cotton Crop 1951-52 and 1952-53

(000's omitted)

Description	Acreage		Yield—in bales	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
Bengals ..	1,179	1,072	426	421
Americans ..	889	944	257	293
Oomras ..	4,625	4,557	996	733
Broach ..	924	895	125	265
Surti ..	517	489	71	118
Dholleras ..	1,647	1,542	190	290
Others ..	6,417	6,179	1,068	930
Total ..	16,198	15,678	3,133	3,050

Cotton Exports from India—Exports from 1938

We give below a table showing the number of bales of cotton exported out of India from 1938-39 to 1952-53 :—

(In thousands of bales)

1938-39	..	..	3,274
1939-40	..	..	2,340
1940-41	..	..	2,013
1941-42	..	..	873
1942-43	..	..	160
1943-44	..	..	383
1944-45	..	..	409
1945-46	..	..	1,038
1946-47	..	..	1,005
1947-48	(Indian Union)	..	800
1948-49	(" ")	..	305
1949-50	(" ")	..	235
1950-51	(" ")	..	176
1951-52	(" ")	..	200
1952-53	(" ")	..	309

World Production, Consumption and Carry-over

The tables below give relevant details of world production, consumption and carry-over of cotton in 1938-39 and during six years ended 1953-54.

World Supply and Distribution of Cotton

(Year beginning August 1)

(In thousand bales. 1 bale = 478 lbs. net)

—	1938-39	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
SUPPLY:							
Stocks on hand ..	25,000	14,700	15,100	16,700	11,600	14,900	16,900
Production ..	29,500	29,000	31,100	28,200	35,400	35,700	37,000
Total ..	54,700	43,700	46,200	44,900	47,300	50,600	53,900
DISTRIBUTION:							
Consumption ..	30,600	28,200	29,400	33,100	32,300	33,400	....
Destroyed ..	200	400	100	200	100	300	....
Stocks on hand July 31 ..	23,900	15,100	16,700	11,500	14,900	16,600	....
	54,700	43,700	46,200	44,900	47,300	50,600	....

Production of Cotton by Important Countries since 1947-48

(Year beginning August 1)

(In thousand bales)

Country	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Mexico	.. 423	528	917	1,145	1,280	1,230
U.S.A.	.. 11,658	14,649	15,973	9,877	15,155	16,270
China	.. 2,150	2,120	1,700	2,400	3,000	2,800
INDIA	.. 2,625	2,000	2,390	2,735	3,160	2,975
Pakistan	.. 900	810	1,020	1,220	1,320	1,540
Europe (whole)	.. 130	155	161	166	198	221
U.S.S.R.	.. 2,600	2,600	2,700	3,500	4,000	4,000
Argentina	.. 412	435	515	566	487	500
Brazil	.. 1,260	1,530	1,350	1,650	1,950	1,600
Peru	.. 307	270	378	404	427	400
A. E. Sudan	.. 235	288	305	500	285	400
Egypt	.. 1,320	1,840	1,786	1,762	1,673	2,056
Uganda	.. 139	327	287	290	318	265
World Total (including other countries)	25,258	28,941	31,180	28,191	35,685	35,704

World Cotton Crop in Bales from 1939-40 to 1953-54

Year	America (Linters included)	India	Egypt	Russia	China	Others	Total
1939-40	.. 13,147	4,909	1,738	4,050	1,900	5,155	30,899
1940-41	.. 13,966	6,080	1,896	4,300	2,300	4,442	32,689
1941-42	.. 11,844	6,223	1,650	4,000	2,400	5,060	30,772
1942-43	.. ..	4,702	..	..	..	..	..
1943-44	.. ..	5,259	..	..	..	..	..
1944-45	.. 11,900	3,498	960	2,500	800	4,386	24,044
1945-46	.. 8,655	3,530	1,080	2,200	600	3,950	20,015
1946-47	.. 8,528	3,566	1,210	2,600	500	3,875	20,277
1947-48	.. 11,300	2,188*	1,400	2,950	2,150	5,270	25,258
1948-49	.. 14,700	1,767*	1,800	2,600	2,120	5,924	28,941
1949-50	.. 15,973	2,628*	1,786	2,700	1,700	6,393	31,180
1950-51	.. 9,877	2,971*	1,762	3,500	2,400	7,650	28,191
1951-52	.. 15,155	3,133*	1,673	4,000	3,000	8,770	35,685
1952-53	.. 16,270	3,050	2,056	4,000	2,800	7,528	35,704
1953-54 (Est.)†	16,300	3,500	1,250	4,000	2,800	8,295	36,145

* Rates to Indian Union only (Official estimates).

† Vide Egyptian Cotton Gazette, June 1954 issue.

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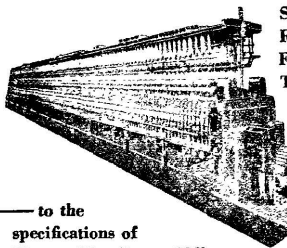
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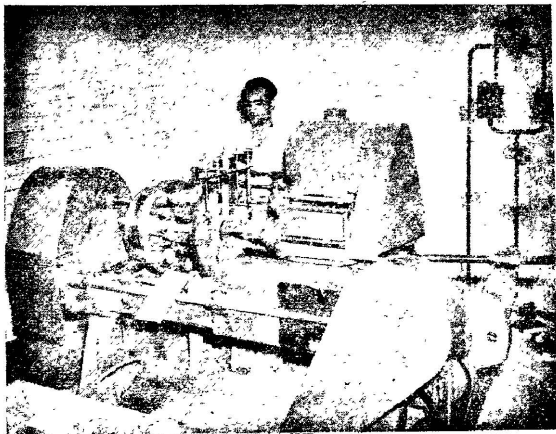
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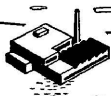
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QUILTS - VOILES - FLANNELETTES DYED and
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General Manager : M. G. MODY, Esq.

TOTAL ASSETS AS AT
31-12-1953 EXCEED . . Rs. 1,75,00,000

TOTAL LIFE ASSURANCE
IN FORCE AS AT
31-12-1953 EXCEEDS . . Rs. 3,75,00,000

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Issued & Subscribed Capital	.. Rs. 4 Crores
Paid-up Capital	.. Rs. 2 Crores
Reserve Fund	.. Rs. 80,00,000

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VICE-CHAIRMEN : R. G. SARAIYA and I. P. GOENKA

DIRECTORS :

M. L. DAHANUKAR

M. L. SHAH

NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL

P. D. HIMATSINGKA

M. R. RUIA

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R. L. NOPANY

G. L. BANGUR

GENERAL MANAGER : B. T. THAKUR

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Why? Because Binny's cloth has always been good. And by constant research, constant efforts to improve it, we make sure that it always will be good. This striving for perfection, this quest for the ideal, is the reason why every yard of Binny's cloth has a bonus of extra value woven right into it.

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OILSEEDS, ETC., ETC.**

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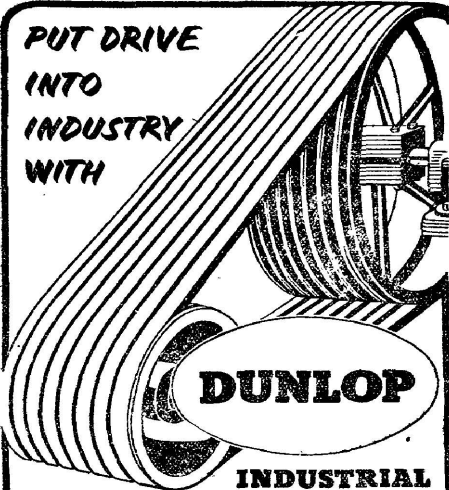
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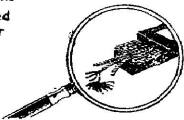
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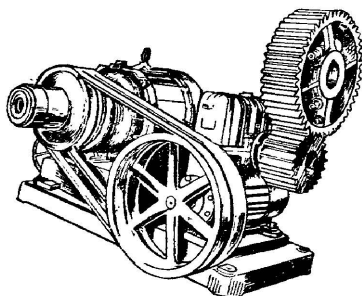
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Insulation) | —(Laggit Brand) |
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Boilers) |
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Manure | —(For Fertilising & Manures) |
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B. S. LALKAKA, B.A.

Company's Manager & Secretary:
F. R. MOOS, B.A., A.C.A.,
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SINGAPORE.

CAPITAL

Authorised	..	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Subscribed	..	Rs. 72,00,000
Paid-up	..	Rs. 57,80,000
Reserve & Other Funds	..	Rs. 76,00,000
Deposits	..	Rs. 23.71 Crores

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N. GOPALA IYER,
Secretary.

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Dress your products in a fashionable two-coloured box at no extra cost ! Use pure white board for the lid and the gaily tinted board for the container proper. This simple method gives Added Sales Appeal.

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Are Strong, Durable and also include Waterproof Variety.

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FABRICS IN ATTRACTIVE
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PAPERS, NON-FERROUS METALS,
DIESEL ENGINES, MACHINERIES,
ETC.

GROWTH THROUGH SERVICE



PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

	Net Pre- miums All Departments	Reserves	Funds	Total Assets
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1944	2,80,655	1,46,592	25,44,592	26,69,145
1945	4,88,681	2,71,541	26,26,071	28,82,733
1946	8,18,218	4,91,602	29,59,391	33,86,623
1947	12,07,260	7,47,215	31,58,500	38,69,960
1948	15,54,477	10,42,778	34,55,191	45,46,706
1949	21,12,774	14,03,751	38,15,223	50,75,366
1950	24,65,667	15,49,556	39,53,344	56,56,043
1951	29,59,873	19,80,725	43,91,802	68,02,588
1952	40,53,261	28,11,707	53,12,592	77,92,192

INDIAN TRADE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

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For "ORIENT" and "MURKONG" Tea Chests.



CONSULT **BIRD & CO. LTD.** INDUSTRIAL DEPT.

CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA

KEX 20 A

**LIST OF COTTON TEXTILE MILLS IN
THE UNION OF INDIA, & IN PAKISTAN**

Working as well as Projected, 1953

**With Looms, Spindles, Cotton Consumed,
Average Number of Hands Employed Daily,
During the year ended 31st August 1953**

**MILLS IN THE CITY & ISLAND OF BOMBAY,
MILLS IN AHMEDABAD, OTHER MILLS IN
BOMBAY STATE, MILLS IN OTHER STATES,
MILLS IN COURSE OF ERECTION.**

Thoroughly Revised and brought up-to-date.

Published by

**M. P. GANDHI & CO. (Publishers),
Jan Mansion, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay.**

Telegram : "KEEN", Bombay.

**Telephones : { Office : 24047
Res. : 73526**

September 1954.

COTTON MILLS IN THE CITY AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

[N.B.—Figures in italics denote Mules]

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Total Number of
Spindles installed.
Average Number of
Spindles at work
daily.
Number of
Looms installed.
Average Number of
Looms at work
daily.
Approximate quantity
of cotton consumed
during the year in
candies of 784 lbs.
Average Number of
Hands employed
daily.

1. Apollo Mills, Ltd., Delisle Road, Chinchpoogly.
2. Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Meyer Mills, Ltd.), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.
3. Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Spring Mills), Naigaum Road, Dadar.
4. Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Textile Mills), Elphinstone Road, Parel.
5. Bradbury Mills, Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.
6. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Century Mills), Globe Mill Passage, Worli.
7. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Zenith Mill), Globe Mill Passage, Worli.
8. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ltd. (Old Mill), Victoria Bunder, Colaba.
9. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ltd. (Jehangir Wadia Mill), Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

Messrs. The Rajputana Textiles (Agents), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
Messrs. B. R. Sons, Ltd., Agents, Empire House, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
do.
Messrs. Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., Agents, Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. Birla Bros, Ltd., Mfg. Agents, Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay.
do.
Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.
do.

33,200 25,351 898 892 5,003 993
50,828 42,770 1,021 924 7,521 1,352
1,21,584 1,17,751 3,224 3,218 10,143 3,541
71,936 70,213 1,631 1,619 18,182 2,851
38,208 38,312 890 806 6,053 1,194
1,25,938 1,17,257 2,706 2,653 28,643 5,112
39,408 38,386 798 705 9,317 1,559

(ii)

10. Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., Kuria.	Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Ready-money Mansion, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.	30,412	26,313	680	675	7,032	1,453
11. Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Dhun Mills), Gokhale Road, Parel (South).	Messrs. Purshotam Vitthaladas & Co., Sec- retaries, Treasurers and Agents, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.	50,500	52,030	1,106	1,078	8,915	1,577
12. Dawn Mills Company, Ltd., Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Rannarain Sons, Ltd., Agents, Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	38,984 7,580	34,576	..	..	4,994	1,094
13. Dhanraj Mills, Ltd. (formerly Assur Virji Mills, Ltd.), Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Rangopal Ganpatrai & Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents, Office on Mill premises	36,708 1,384	34,207	786	732	7,092	1,296
14. Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (for- merly Dinshaw Petit Mills), Lal Baug, Parel.	Messrs. Jethabhai Khairu & Co. (Agen- cies), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill pre- mises.	45,192	43,002	1,177	1,018	8,116	1,564
15. Edward Textiles, Ltd. (formerly Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Purnamal Radhakishan & Co., Agents, Indu House, 15 Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	37,516 12,780	46,070	928	909	14,239	1,560
16. Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Road, Parel.	Managed by Board of Directors, Kamani Chambers, 32 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	30,200 4,170	43,375	886	886	9,788	1,615
17. Finlay Mills, Ltd., Government Gate Road, Parel.	Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Bldgs., Fort, Bombay.	46,072	44,002	784	753	4,497	1,392
18. Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Main Road, Dadar.	do.	40,232	35,076	1,020	1,019	5,598	1,518
19. Hind Mills, Ltd. (formerly David Mills Co., Ltd.) (Mill No. 1), Carroll Road, Parel.	Messrs. Hind Agents, Ltd., Mgr. Agents, Indu House, 15 Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	71,608	65,948	1,319	1,235	18,763	2,267
20. Hind Mills, Ltd. (formerly David Mills Co., Ltd.) (Mill No. 2), Carroll Road, Parel.	do.						
21. Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents, Sir Vithal Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	50,512	43,880	1,126	1,055	13,276	1,563
22. Hirjee Mills, Ltd. (formerly Presidency Mills Co., Ltd.), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises	47,844	43,958	884	836	10,019	1,336
23. Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lamington Road North, Jacob Circle.	Messrs. Danodher Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	55,704	47,461	1,191	1,133	11,061	1,736

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
24. India United Mills, Ltd., No. 1 Mill (formerly Jacob Mill), Suparibaug Road, Parel.	Messrs. Agarwal & Co., Agents, Indu House, Doughty Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	90,800 6,160	90,596	2,228	2,114	21,198	3,506
25. India United Mills, Ltd., No. 2 Mill (formerly Alexandria Mill), Gorupdeo Road, Chinchpoogly.	do.	35,880	34,094	742	740	29,809	1,788
26. India United Mills, Ltd., No. 3 Mill (formerly E.D. Mill), Gorupdeo Road, Chinchpoogly.	do.	71,060 6,590	69,515	752	750		1,309
27. India United Mills, Ltd., No. 4 Mill (formerly Rachel Mill), Chinchpoogly Road	do.	..	..	1,872	1,860	..	1,421
28. India United Mills, Ltd., No. 5 Mill (formerly Manchester Mill), Chinchpoogly Cross Lane, Kalachowki.	do.	28,940	27,751	684	682	4,843	790
29. Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1, Lalbaug, Parel.	Messrs. Tricundas Vandrayan & Co., Treasurers, Agents, and Secretaries, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.	30,940	28,880	910	864	5,201	1,108
30. Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Biria Mills, Ltd., No. 2), Tokersey Jivraj Road, Sewri.	do.	23,176	22,593	574	572	1,171	959
31. Jubilee Mills, Ltd., Tokersey Jivraj Road, Sewri.	Messrs. Chamanlal Mehta & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Bharat House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	35,328	33,025	748	741	5,482	1,178
32. Kamala Mills, Ltd. (formerly Ebrahimbhoy Pabany Mills), Tulsi Pipe Line Road, off Delisle Road.	Managed by Board of Directors, Kilachand Devchand Building, 45/47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	50,496	38,142	1,055	1,060	10,304	2,426
33. Kharau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Haines Road, Byculla.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji & Co., Ltd., Agents, Laxmi Buildings, 6, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay.	84,604	75,921	1,517	1,433	6,673	2,887

34.	Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. (Nos. 1 & 2 Mills), Naugaum Cross Road, Dadar.	Messrs. Killick Industries, Ltd., Agents, Killick Bldg., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,10,988	1,00,111	1,562	1,562	25,861	4,591
35.	Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. (No. 3 Mill), Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.	do.	..	..	204	287	..	902
36.	Modern Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 1 (formerly Mysore Spinning Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2), Elphinstone Road, Parel.	Messrs. N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Agents, 70 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	21,760 3,720	25,033	..	..	10,432	616
37.	Modern Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Bomanji Petit Mills), Mahaluxmi.	do.	21,888	10,979	644	638	..	815
38.	Moon Mills, Ltd., New Sewree Road	Messrs. Asiatic Textile Co., Ltd., Agents, 70, General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	..	..	875	140	..	137
39.	Morarjee Goudas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Superbaug Road, Parel.	Messrs. Piramal Gangadhar, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	84,904	56,134	1,662	1,576	10,732	3,548
40.	New China Mills, Ltd. (formerly China Mill), Sewree.	Mr. Navinchandra Mafatal, Managing Director, 29, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.	42,792	39,289	776	774	5,298	1,430
41.	New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 63, Chinchpokli Road, Parel.	Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Agents, Royal Insurance Building, 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay	45,944	44,706	432	431	6,725	1,404
42.	New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Victoria Gardens Road, Chinchpoojy.	do.	34,492 14,620	48,206	1,018	1,003	11,131	2,034
43.	New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Gorpudeo Road, Chinchpoojy.	Lala Kailashpat Singhania, Mg. Director, J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	54,062	49,621	1,266	1,192	11,426	1,949
44.	†New Pralhad Mills, Ltd. (formerly Pralhad Mills), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Anrit Banaspati Co., Ltd., Proprietors, East & West Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	42,159	39,500	1,003	974	14,926	1,956
45.	New Union Mills, Ltd. (formerly Union Mills), DeLisle Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Mafatal Chandulal & Co. (Bom- bay), Ltd., Mg. Agents, 127 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	34,100	32,304	873	871	11,268	1,633
46.	Phoenix Mills, Ltd. (formerly Britannia Mills), Tulsi Pipe Line Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., Agents, Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	55,228	51,980	1,190	840	7,828	1,830
47.	Podar Mills, Ltd. (formerly Toyo Podar Cotton Mills, Ltd.), DeLisle Road.	Messrs. Podar Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents, Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.	32,900	31,761	930	908	12,125	1,105

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
18	Prakash Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Seksaria Cotton Mill No. 3), Ferguson Road.	25,076	23,481	536	480	7,411	1,763
19	Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kilachand Mills, Ltd.), 11-12, Haines Road, Mahaluxmi.	33,180	30,136	197	180	4,953	940
20	Ruby Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sorab Mills), Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.	20,376	18,820	430	411	3,085	870
21	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Mount Estate, Ghorupdeo, Maragon.	59,624	52,489	1,354	1,250	17,547	2,269
22	Seksaria Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Currim- bhoy and Mohamedthboy Mills), Tulsi Pipe Line, DeLisle Road.	72,766	67,138	1,098	1,083	12,772	2,546
23	Shree Madhav Mills, Ltd. (formerly Madhowji Dharansi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Foras Road, Bombay 8.	39,112	34,101	838	824	10,434	1,468
24	Shree Madhusudan Mills (formerly Madhu- sudan Mills, Ltd.), DeLisle Road.	61,516	57,342	1,684	1,596	15,421	2,046
25	Shree Niwas Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Fazul- bhoy Mills, Ltd.), DeLisle Road.	66,886	60,801	1,840	1,618	11,107	2,889
26	Shree Ram Mills, Ltd. (formerly Crescent Mills, Ltd.), Ferguson Road. Worli, Lower Parel.	64,140	58,983	952	937	5,226	2,008
27	Shree Sitaram Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills), (Connaught Mill), DeLisle Road, Chinchpoojy.	65,528 1,872	57,513	1,012	984	14,395	2,454
28	Shree Sitaram Mills, Ltd. (New Express Mill), DeLisle Road, Chinchpoojy.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.

59.	Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Byculla.	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Agents, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	35,180 938	31,177	1,276	1,152	12,860	2,400
60.	Standard Mills Co., Ltd., New Parbhadevi Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Maifalal Gagalbhai & Sons, Agents, Rustam Building, 29 Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.	53,892	52,801	1,633	1,623	12,532	2,198
61.	Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Kurla	Messrs. Tata Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	74,808	65,726	2,000	1,987	15,208	3,103
62.	Swan Mills, Ltd., New Sewri Road	Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.	35,804	34,897	552	548	7,062	1,360
63.	Tata Mills, Ltd., Dadar Road, Parel	Messrs. Tata Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	59,048	55,886	1,800	1,668	17,131	3,111
64.	Victoria Mills, Ltd. (Old Satya Mill), Globe Mill Lane, off DeLisle Road.	Messrs. Mangaldas Mehta & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Bharat House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	50,066	45,023	938	687	8,800	1,662
65.	Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kalachowki Road, Chinchipoojy.	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee Sons & Co., Agents, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	54,224	45,563	1,176	1,150	11,566	1,741
(All these are in Bombay City.)			Total	29,84,791 62,368	27,58,193	65,928	62,645	6,21,849
1,13,420†								

COTTON MILLS IN AHMEDABAD

Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Tata Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	48,652	41,452	1,016	1,002	9,382	1,816
Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd (Bagicha Mill), Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Amritlal Hargovandas & Bros., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	24,200	23,964	516	514	2,319	910
Ahmedabad Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Beyond Kankaria Railway Siding, Mithipur, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Parakh Fabrics, Ltd., Mg. Agents, 28 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	42,968	23,672	784	690	4,454	1,301

† The average number of hands employed daily is arrived at by adding together the number of hands actually working on each day the Mills were open between 1st September 1952 and 31st August 1953 and dividing the result by the number of days actually worked. It does not include the number employed on night shift.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 76½ lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
4. Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. M. Parakh & Co., Ltd., Agents, 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.	20,508	28,692	667	665	4,212	1,148
5. Ahmedabad Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co., Ltd. (for- merly Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.), Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Ramanlal Kanaiyalal & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	21,624	20,620	480	430	4,032	740
6. Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Out- side Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Hariprasad Jayantilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 42, Ahmedabad.	28,804	28,981	582	522	6,338	1,073
7. Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd. (Calico Mills), Outside Jamaipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Karamchand Premchand, Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 12, Ahmedabad.	1,39,120	1,29,045	2,370	2,312	15,416	4,467
8. Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd. (Jubilee Mills), Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	do.						
9. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Near Khokra Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Narottam Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,116	19,478	448	447	5,262	819
10. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd., No. 1, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Naranlal Jivanlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	37,660	35,479	902	902	3,517	1,542
11. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Javeri Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Out- side Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	do.						
12. Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Himatlal Motilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	31,004	30,327	580	554	5,380	1,058
13. Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chimanlal Manecklal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	28,752	27,245	504	499	2,671	909
14. Ajit Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chinubhai Naranbhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	23,868	23,557	513	511	4,815	962
15. Ananta Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Jayantilal Amratlal, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	19,208	19,024	450	440	4,972	878

16	Aruna Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. P. M. Hutheesing & Sons, Ltd., Agents, P.B. No. 57, Ahmedabad.	42,768	41,989	912	900	5,343	1,544
17	Arvind Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Narottam Lalbhai & Co., Agents, Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad.	62,448	61,702	1,216	1,211	7,877	2,040
18	Aryodaya Ginning and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Vyapar Ootejack Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Mangaldas & Brother, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	35,884	35,161	884	898	6,263	1,470
19	Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., No. 1, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Mangaldas and Balabhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 146, Ahmedabad.	46,620	42,320	920	916	6,444	1,702
20	Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., No. 2, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.		..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Asarwa Mills, Ltd., No. 1, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chhotabhai Patel & Co., Ltd., Agents, Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	27,836	27,156	594	578	4,240	1,129
22	Asarva Mills, No. 2 (formerly Shrinagar Mills, Ltd.), Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.	do.	18,812	18,126	436	430	3,827	698
23	Asoka Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	37,368	36,805	914	902	9,033	1,369
24	Bechardas Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Rakhiat Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Durgaprasad S. Laskari & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	19,320	18,616	456	440	4,416	789
25	Bhalakra Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	18,580	17,937	400	398	3,634	841
26	Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 1, Camp Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Jivanlal Girdharilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 30, Ahmedabad.	36,024	33,367	914	866	4,505	1,266
27	Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 2, Camp Road, Ahmedabad.	do.						
28	Bharat Suryodaya Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly India Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Kankaria Road, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chaturbujdas K. M. & Co., Mg. Agents, Post Box No. 125, Ahmedabad.	16,464	15,639	412	387	3,374	645
29	Bihari Mills, Ltd., Near Khokra Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Motilal Harilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 4, Ahmedabad.	18,240	17,370	440	437	3,951	831
30	City of Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chamanlal Mangaldas & Sons, Agents, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	25,836	19,789	367	364	4,246	671
31	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Prem Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Dhanjibhai and Tricumlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	30,264	29,878	618	612	4,238	1,074
32	Fine Knitting Co., Ltd., Near Chamunda Mata, Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. H. Keshavlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	9,000	8,071	..	..	1,486	281

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
33.	Girdhardas Harivallabdas Mills, Ltd. (formerly Rajnagar Mill No. 2), Near Idga Gate, Ahme- dabad.	21,808	18,756	..	..	2,634	480
34.	†Gujarat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Outside Prem Gate, Ahmedabad.	25,232	..	644	..	..	..
35.	†Gujarat Hosiery Factory, Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	10,620	10,308	..	..	900	241
36.	Harivallabhdas Mulchand Mills Co., Ltd., Out- side Darapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	19,476	18,619	430	426	3,850	737
37.	Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Outside Sarapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	13,888	12,308	..	..	3,801	294
38.	Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Near Saras- pur Gate, Ahmedabad.	18,760	17,931	436	431	1,973	716
39.	Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	37,092	34,169	761	737	6,075	1,319
40.	Jitendra Mills, Ltd. (formerly Astodia Mill), Outside Astodia Gate, Ahmedabad.	3,900	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Kalyan Mills, Ltd. (Deepak Textile Industries, Ltd., Lessees), Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	14,448	13,411	363	386	6,331	658
42.	Lalibhai Tricunial Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	29,936	25,951	784	672	3,633	1,386
43.	Maheshwari Mills, Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad.	21,032	19,091	538	472	1,602	631
44.	Maneckchowk and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2, Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahme- dabad.	31,128	31,128	832	793	6,728	1,243

15.	Manecklal Harilal Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Harilal Harivallabdas & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	38,886	35,108	750	741	0,942	1,364
16.	Marsden Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Rakhial, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Marsden Bros. & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	22,244	21,680	482	476	6,838	1,154
17.	Monogram Mills Co., Ltd., Rakhial, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Manilal, Marsden & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	24,872	24,269	528	521	7,241	1,155
18.	Nagri Mills Co., Ltd., Rajpur, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Popatlal Chimanlal & Co., Agents, Post Box No. 36, Ahmedabad.	22,836	21,915	500	499	4,362	904
19.	National Mills Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Recently purchased by the Himabhai Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.	19,712	..	496	..	..	..
20.	New Commercial Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Tricumlal Bhogilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	46,160	39,369	867	898	5,887	1,406
21.	†New Gujarat Cotton Mills Co. (formerly Gujarat Cotton Mill), Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	30,590	..	606	..	..	..
22.	New Maneckchowk Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Lalabhai Tricumlal, Agents, Post Asarwa, Ahmedabad.	29,856	28,876	628	592	4,893	1,162
23.	New National Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahme- dabad.	Messrs. Tricumlal Bhogilal Sons & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	22,980	22,807	474	471	2,650	727
24.	New Rajpur Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Rajpur Mill, Ltd.), Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad 10.	Messrs. Bhikhabhai Jivabhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	26,764	23,408	524	492	2,630	764
25.	New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad, Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. The Cotton Agents, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Imperial Bank Bldg., Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	33,240	37,532	848	840	13,387	1,655
26.	Nutan Mills, Ltd., Anil Road, Via Voras Roja, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Jagabhai Bhogilal Nanavaty & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill pre- mises.	24,840	24,471	549	632	5,762	898
27.	Patell Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Gomtipur Spin- ning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Dhitrilal Chunilal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,824	13,577	356	355	1,246	409
28.	Rajpur Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Outside Saras- pur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Lalabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	31,120	30,067	636	627	3,580	1,074
29.	Rajnagar Spinning, Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 1, Near Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Mangaldas Girhardas Parekh, Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 124, Ahmedabad.	17,648	17,264	495	348	7,126	644
30.	Rajnagar Spinning, Wvg. & Mfg. Co., No. 2, Near Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad	do.	27,920	27,466	600	593	..	1,167
31.	Ramkumar Mills, Ltd. (formerly Shree Anand Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Saraspur Gate, Ahmed- abad.	Messrs. Yadam Bros., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Dhanalakshmi Bldg., Avenue Road, Bangalore 2.	19,740	16,565	420	388	2,726	682

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

‡ Proprietary Concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
62.	Rohit Mills, Ltd., Mithipur, Ahmedabad	33,156	31,536	648	645	5,353	1,200
	Messrs. Lalubhai Gordhandas, Ltd., Agents, Kokhra, Mehmedabad, Mithi- pur, Ahmedabad.						
63.	Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	22,708	21,078	406	382	2,237	817
	Messrs. Kantilal Shantilal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.						
64.	Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	64,504	62,325	1,473	1,430	9,244	2,187
65.	Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 2, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.						
66.	Saraspur Mills, Ltd., (formerly Saraspur Manu- facturing Co., Ltd.), Saraspur Road, Ahme- dabad.	36,106	34,070	808	807	7,519	1,389
	Messrs. Lalubhai Dalpathbhai Sons & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.						
67.	Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	36,624	32,461	720	720	5,363	1,262
	Messrs. Mafatlal Chandulal & Co. (Ahmedabad), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.						
68.	Shri Ambica Mills, Ltd., No. 1, Kankaria Loco- Siding, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.	73,786	71,164	1,325	1,325	6,707	2,207
69.	Shri Ambica Mills, Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Chan- drakant Mills, Ltd.), Near Susker Lake, Ahmedabad.						
70.	Shri Vivekanand Mills, Ltd., Railwaypura, Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	23,536	22,348	456	447	3,382	835
	Messrs. Nanubhai Maneklal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.						
71.	Silver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	23,592	20,980	506	498	4,411	911
	Messrs. Gopalbhai Balabhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 27, Ahmedabad.						
72.	Farun Commercial Mills, Ltd. (formerly Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.), Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	28,792	27,867	672	632	2,280	1,216
	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.						

73. Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Haridas Achratal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	34,576	33,792	776	774	5,571	1,173
74. Vikram Mills, Ltd., Outside Saraspur Gate, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Ramanlal Lalubhai, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	35,340	33,974	896	788	5,660	1,297
Total ..		20,55,710	18,61,830	42,578	39,500	3,16,730	71,838

OTHER COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY STATE

1. †† Abdul Samad Haji Lal Muhammad Weaving Factory, Bhiwandi (Thana District).	Khan Saheb Abdul Samad Haji Lal Muhammad, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	246	173	..	265
2. Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Pani Gate, Baroda.	Messrs. Javerchand Laxmichand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	34,672	34,547	658	646	6,136	1,274
3. Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., Barsi Town (District Sholapur).	Messrs. Desai Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Bharat House, 104 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	13,300	11,576	288	259	3,243	824
4. Bharat Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., No. 1 (formerly Hubli Mills, Ltd.), Hubli.	Messrs. Punshotam Govindjee and Co., Managing Agents, Gool Mansion, Honaji Street, Fort, Bombay.	2,192 } 808 26,204	..	604	552	5,064	1,393
5. Bharat Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Hubli Mills, Ltd.), Hubli.	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bharat Vijaya Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kalol Kapadia Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.), Kalol (North Gujarat).	Messrs. Ramanlal Champaklal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	16,824	16,178	320	316	2,763	618
7. Broach Fine Counts Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., (formerly Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Station Road, Broach.	Messrs. Brijlal Bilasrai & Co., Agrakhan Bldg., Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.	28,848	..	542	..	..	..
8. Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation) (formerly Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills), Chalisgaon, East Khandesh.	Messrs. Kotak & Co., Lessors, Office on Mill premises.	23,220	22,766	586	544	5,946	855
9. Chhotalal Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kalol Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Station Road, Kalol (North Gujarat).	Messrs. Chhotalal Hirachand & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,336	19,351	456	426	4,123	814
10. Gaekwar Mills, Ltd., Billimora	Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	28,108	27,352	660	657	3,712	1,192
11. Gendalal Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bhagirath Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Jalgaon, East Khandesh.	Surajmal Gendalal Badjatia, Esq., Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	16,128	15,040	368	307	3,855	760

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

‡ Proprietary Concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES

(xiv)

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
12.	Gokak Mills, Ltd. (formerly Gokak Water Power & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Gokak Falls, Belgaum Dis- trict, S.M.C.						
13.	Gopal Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mill No. 1, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.						
14.	Gopal Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mill No. 2, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.						
15.	Gopal Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mill No. 3, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.						
16.	Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur.						
17.	Janata Spg. Mills, Ltd., Sangli						
18.	Jayashankar Mills, Barsi, Ltd., Barsi Town						
19.	Keshav Mills Co., Ltd., Petlad, Via Anand						
20.	Khandeish Spinning and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Jalgaon, East Khandesh.						
21.	Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sholapur.						
22.	Lokamanya Mills, Barsi, Ltd., Arangaon Road, Barsi Town.						
	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Agents, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	72,960	70,776	2	2	12,252	2,448
	Messrs. Nanddas Haridas & Co., Agents, C/o The Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	22,100	21,298	652	588	5,979	1,104
	Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Agents, 11 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	19,962 869	19,530	511	494	4,501	1,150
	Messrs. V. R. Velankar & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	4,300	3,508	..	..	401	113
	Messrs. Zadbuke & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	11,840	11,831	..	..	2,711	487
	Messrs. Chandulal Keshavlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	24,656	23,288	400	391	2,894	700
	Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons, Ltd., Secre- taries and Treasurers, Eros Theatre Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay.	23,032	22,321	465	462	2,080	848
	Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ltd., Secre- taries, Treasurers & Agents, 9 Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.	51,972	49,557	1,219	1,208	9,996	2,805
	Messrs. Sulakhe & Co., Mfg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,504	12,060	..	..	2,739	448

23.	Madhavagar Cotton Mills, Ltd., P.O. Madhav- nagar, Budhgaon (M.S.M.).	Messrs. Budhgaon Trading Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,928	10,140	63	..	692	225
24.	Maflatil Fine Spg. and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Vejalpur Road, Navsari.	Messrs. Navinchandra Furshotandas & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill pre- mises.	47,260	46,208	806	896	5,496	1,460
25.	Mahendra Mills, Ltd., Kalol (N. Gujarat)	Messrs. J. R. Patel & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	5,040	3,250	..	..	325	49
26.	Marathe Textile Mills, Near Railway Station, Miraj (S.M.C.).	Messrs. B. K. Marathe & Sons, Proprie- tors, Office on Mill premises.	5,216	3,650	..	..	786	56
27.	Narayandas Chunilal Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills (formerly Gadag Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills), Gadag, Dharwar (West).	Shri. Vijaya Kumar Motilal Hirakhan- wala, Owner, 36 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.	13,164	..	214	..	..	..
28.	Narsinggiriji Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur.	Dhanrajgiriji Raja Narsinggiriji, Agent, Dhanraj Mahal, Apollo Pier Road, Bombay.	55,488	51,684	1,170	1,106	13,981	2,604
29.	Navijan Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kalol Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.), Kalol, North Gujarat.	Messrs. Rustumjee Mangaldas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	26,180	23,769	510	497	2,817	1,047
30.	Navsari Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd. (formerly New Darbanga Mills), Vijalpur Rd., Navsari.	Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Navsari.	18,520	16,510	435	428	2,737	764
31.	New Chhotatal Mills, Ltd. (formerly Khadi Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Kadi.	Messrs. Chhotatal Hirachand & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,736	20,224	418	382	4,134	827
32.	New India Industries, Ltd., Jetalpur Road, Baroda.	Messrs. Distributors (Baroda), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,996	10,490	..	..	745	196
33.	New Pratap Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dhulia, W. Khandesh.	Messrs. Motilal Maneckchand & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	46,928	45,090	1,058	1,043	6,062	2,068
34.	New Shortrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Nadiad Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Na- diad, Dist. Kaira.	Messrs. Maflatil Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Securities, Treasurers and Agents, Asarva Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.	47,952	47,130	864	864	5,007	1,557
35.	Niranjan Mills, Ltd. (formerly Tikayaram Mills), Falsawadi, Surat.	Messrs. Shapoorji & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	9,068	8,560	320	278	1,748	496
36.	Pellad Bulakhidas Mills Co., Ltd., Opp. Station Road, Petlad (Via Anand).	Messrs. Motilal Kashandas & Co., Secre- taries, Treasurers and Agents, opp. Station Road, Petlad.	18,256	17,650	..	..	4,402	521
37.	Prabha Mills (formerly Virangam Mills, Ltd.), Fulwadi Road, Virangam (with Receivers).	Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay.	23,688	22,561	558	549	2,174	1,064
38.	Pratap Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. (1 & 2), Amalner, East Khandesh.	Messrs. Motilal Maneckchand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	48,952	47,789	1,084	1,066	6,473	2,395
39.	Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd. (for- merly Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), 5 Kennedy Road, Poona 1.	Messrs. Mukundlal Bansilal & Sons, Agents, Hamam House, Hamam St., Fort, Bombay.	18,466	16,897	567	554	4,675	880

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

			Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
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40. Raja Raghunathrao Mills, Bhor	Messrs. Maharashtra Textiles, Ltd., Owners, Office on Mill premises.	852	..	41
41. Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co., Ltd., Petlad ..	Messrs. Ramanlal Keshavlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	25,552	21,520	414	303	4,347	828	..
42. Secunder Sari Mills, Sowdagar Mohalla, Bhiwandi (Thana District).	Abdul Quadir Secunder Patch, Esq., Owner, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	125	72	..	56	..
43. Shah Spg. & Wvg. Mills (formerly Anjar Spin- ning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.), Anjar (Kutch).	P. V. Shah, Esq., Proprietor, Office on Mill premises.	5,312	3,382	..	..	774	192	..
44. Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur.	Managed by Board of Directors, Standard Building, Fort, Bombay.	86,048	79,012	2,234	2,140	12,811	3,983	..
45. Shree Balaji Spinning, Weaving & Oil Mills, Shivajinagar, Sangli.	Bhavarlal Chogalal Ladda, Esq., Mg. Partner, Office on Mill premises.	5,476	4,984	96	92	736	215	..
46. Shree Savaji Jubilee Cotton & Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Sidhpuri (R.-M. Railway), Opposite Ry. Station.	Messrs. Prahladi Sevakram & Co., Ltd., Agents, Opposite Station, Sidhpuri.	14,412	14,250	320	316	2,686	583	..
47. Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills, Ltd. (formerly Shree Vijaylaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Station Road, Cambay (Dist. Kaira).	Shree Govind Cotton Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,132	18,983	340	332	3,677	710	..
48. Shree Yamuna Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly New Baroda Mills Co., Ltd.), Pratapnagar, Baroda.	Messrs. Zaverchand Laxmichand Bros. & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	27,496	27,260	608	552	3,389	1,049	..
49. Shri Gajanan Weaving Mills, Sudamapuri, Sangli, S.M.C.	Mr. V. R. Velankar, Proprietor, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	135	110	..	143	..
50. Shri Jagdish Mills, Ltd. (formerly Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd.), Padra Road, Baroda.	Messrs. Jagdish (Agency), Ltd., Office on Mill premises.	20,320	18,227	408	399	3,233	860	..
51. Shri Laxmi Textile Mills, Ltd., Bhatgar (Dist. Poona).	Messrs. Bhor Mercantile Agency, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	4,176	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1913)

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

6. New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Nilambag Road, Bhavnagar.
7. Rajkot Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Karansinghji Cross Road, Rajkot.
- 8.††Santokbai Spinning & Weaving Factory, Nari Road, Bhavnagar.
9. Shree Digvijaysinghji Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Bedeshwar, Jamnagar.
10. Shree Ramesh Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Morvi Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Morvi.
11. Shri Amarsinghji Mills, Ltd., Wankaner ...

- Messrs. Rustumji Mangaldas & Co., Agents, Bhavnagar.
- Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. (Rajkot), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
- Messrs. Govindlal Gandlani & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
- Messrs. Chaitanyakumar Mangaldas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
- Messrs. The Morvi Industries, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
- Messrs. Jayantilal Amratlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.

COTTON MILLS IN OTHER STATES

RAJASTHAN, AJMER & PEPSU

1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd., Beawar ...
2. Jagatiji Cotton Textile Mills, Ltd., G.T. Road, Phagwara (PEPSU).
3. Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Power House Road, Jaipur.
- 4.†Kotah Textiles Ltd., Bhimgunj, Kotah Jn. ...

- Rai Sahab Seth Motilal Raniwala, Mg. Director, Diggi Street, Beawar.
- Messrs. Karanchand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., Mg. Agents, 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
- Messrs. Shree Laxmi Traders, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Station Road, Jaipur.
- Messrs. Seth Motiram Chhangomal Rupani, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.

Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
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31,900	31,025	714	690	6,160	1,413
10,872	10,523	235	232	2,988	578
3,272
15,000	13,835	372	160	2,086	631
15,716	14,516	324	324	3,133	568
12,624	12,446	320	297	3,190	685
Total ...	1,67,680	1,44,950	3,839	30,521	7,335

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5	Krishna Mills, Ltd., Beawar ...	Messrs. Thakurdas Khinraj & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Beawar.	15,840 2,640	17,859	636	609	7,481	1,265
6	Mahalakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Beawar ...	Seth Lalchandji Kothari, Managing Director, Beawar.	13,728	13,502	416	410	3,927	786
7	Maharajah Kishengarh Mills, Ltd., Madanganj, Kishengarh.	Messrs. Soni Industrial Agencies, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	11,484	10,542	362	275	1,297	568
8	Maharajah Sri Umaid Mills, Ltd., Pali-Marwar	Messrs. The Shree Krishna Agency, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	19,724	19,016	442	430	14,083	1,276
9	Mewar Textile Mills, Ltd., Bhilwara (Rajasthan).	Messrs. Sobhag Agencies, Ltd., Managing Agents, Office on Mill premises.	10,860	9,562	300	260	6,271	831
10	†Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bijay Laxmi Cloth Mills Co.), Bijaynagar.	Seth Raghunathsing Mansinghka, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	13,720	13,314	310	251	4,291	309
11	Shree Mahadeo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bhilwara (Rajasthan).	Seth Sanwarimal Mansinghka, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	3,260 1,250	4,540	45	..	..	..
12	Shree Sadul Textiles, Ltd., Shri Ganganagar, Rajasthan.	Messrs. J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Bikaner), Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	15,206	7,817	320	209	2,682	422
Total ..			1,65,574 8,920	1,41,072	3,877	3,288	59,167	8,140

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rajnandgaon.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Managing Agents, 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	29,936	28,408	782	681	6,200	1,540
2.	Barar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Badchra	Messrs. Kastureland Dadabhoy & Co., Agents, 24B Rajabhadur Mansions, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.	21,384	15,923	369	355	3,988	583
3.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Ltd., Burhanpur	Messrs. P. N. Mehta & Sons, Agents, Cooks Building, 324 Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.	29,512	27,612	730	719	9,183	1,768
4.	Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Empress Mills), Nagpur.	Messrs. Tata Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,15,188	1,05,699	2,062	2,017	23,223	5,602
5.	Model Mills, Nagpur, Ltd., Nagpur	Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand Dadabhoy & Co., Agents, Ilaco House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.	47,560	45,827	952	874	12,273	2,427
6.	Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Pulgaon, Dist. Wardha.	Messrs. Hardayal Sons, Mg. Agents, 50 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	21,840	18,386	431	305	6,394	1,026

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

‡ Proprietary Concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

**NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.**

Total Number of
Spindles installed.
Average Number of
Spindles at work
daily.
Number of
Looms installed.
Average Number of
Looms at work
daily.
Approximate quantity
of cotton consumed
during the year in
candies of 784 lbs.
Average Number of
Hands employed
daily.

7. Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Spinning and Weaving Mills, Hinganghat, Dist. Wardha.
8. Rai Sahab Rekchand Mohota Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Hinganghat, Dist. Wardha.
9. R. S. Reckchand Gopaladas Mohota Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd. (formerly Akola Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Akola.
10. Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co., Ltd., Tajnapeth, Akola.
11. Vidarbha Mills, Berar, Ltd., Ellichpur, Amraoti District.

Shrimati Sodradevi N. Daga and Others, Owners, Office on Mill premises.
Seth Mathuradas Mohota, Mg. Director, Hinganghat.
Messrs. Bulakidas Mohota & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.
Messrs. Savatram Sons, Ltd., Agents, Akola.
Messrs. Deshmukh & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.

Total ... 3,66,912
910

BIHAR AND ORISSA

1. Bihar Cotton Mills, Ltd., Phulwari-Sharif, Patna.
2. Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills, Ltd., Gaya ...
3. Orissa Textile Mills, Ltd., Chowdwar, Cuttack.

Messrs. Kashinath & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, P.O. Phulwari Sharif, Patna.
Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.
Messrs. B. Pattnaik & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.

Total ... 75,472
1,188

Total ... 3,37,641
7,265 6,849 85,546 18,071

8,000 7,137 153 1,444 400
19,744 10,693 388 265 1,434 427
1,188
47,728 38,960 864 754 14,735 1,469
Total ... 1,611 1,171 17,613 2,296

HYDERABAD STATE

1. Aurangabad Mills, Ltd., Aurangabad	Messrs. Gupta Sons, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,640	11,218	271	266	2,626	449
2. Azam Jahi Mills, Ltd., Warrangal	The Industrial Trust Fund, Government of Hyderabad, Agents, 199 Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).	38,136	25,429	665	527	11,582	1,693
3. Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills, Ltd., Elchigudda, Secunderabad (Dn.).	Messrs. Lachminarayan Ramgopal & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 5, Secunderabad (Dn.).	24,416	19,763	503	345	5,349	836
4. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., Elchigudda, Secunderabad (Dn.).	Messrs. Mahboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Begumpet, Hyderabad (Dn.).	11,980	10,742	241	212	3,054	850
5. Jiwani Textiles Mills, Mir Ali Tank Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).	R. R. Jiwani, Esq., Owner, Pathargatty, Hyderabad (Dn.).	..	..	56	25	..	69
6. Mahabooob Shahi Kulbarga Mills Co., Ltd., Gulbarga.	Messrs. Dayaram Surajmal Lahoti, Agents, Begumpet (Dn.).	27,764	27,052	600	553	7,176	1,973
7. Osmanabadi Mills, Ltd., Nanded	The Industrial Trust Fund, Government of Hyderabad, Agents, 199 Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).	37,788	28,761	902	801	14,060	1,829
Total		1,50,704	1,22,965	3,244	2,720	43,847	7,609

MADHYA BHARAT AND BHOPAL

1. Binod Mills Co., Ltd. (Binod Mills), Ujjain	Messrs. Binodiram Balchand, Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	37,164	32,021	860	837	1,775	
2. Binod Mills Co., Ltd. (Deepchand Mills, formerly Supra Cotton Mill), Ujjain.	do.	20,830	10,374	480	466	14,791	699
3. Hira Mills, Ltd., Ujjain	Sir Sarupchandji Hukamchand & Co., Agents, Sikh Mahal, Sitamata Bazar, Indore.	27,540	25,827	864	806	9,947	1,434
4. Hukamchand Mills, Ltd., Indore	Sir Hukamchand & Mannalal Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	43,920 468	41,963	1,435	1,304	16,985	3,167
5. Indore-Malka United Mills, Ltd. (Old Mills), 33 New Dewas Road, Indore City.	Messrs. Govindram Sekharia (Indore), Mg. Agents, 199 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.	51,180	40,310	1,420	1,273	17,281	2,916
6. Indore-Malka United Mills, Ltd. (New Mills), 33 New Dewas Road, Indore City.							

* Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

† Proprietary Concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
7.	Jiyorao Cotton Mills, Ltd., Birlanagar, Gwalior.	54,344	50,961	1,555	1,400	24,753	2,566
8.	Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd., 14, Shilnath Camp, Indore.	36,412	35,917	956	914	12,177	2,111
9.	K. S. Nararali Mills, Ujjain	17,288	15,905	379	354	2,662	710
10.	Maharance Shri Mhalsabai Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Dewas Junior.	12,040	7,907	192	192	3,786	401
11.	Mandsaur Textile Mills, Mandsaur	10,048	..	110	..	..	..
12.	Motilal Agarwal Mills, Ltd., Industrial Area, Near Birlanagar Rly. Station, Gwalior.	12,844 580	11,820	..	..	2,774	388
13.	Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Ltd., Indore	27,428	27,385	771	700	8,849	1,430
14.	New Bhopal Textiles, Ltd., (formerly Bhopal Textiles), Chandbar, Bhopal.	14,112	13,602	400	399	7,452	934
15.	Ra. Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills, Ltd. (formerly the Maharajah Mill), Indore.	15,696	..	351	..	..	..
16.	Rajkumar Mills, Ltd., Indore	22,756	20,906	608	594	8,211	1,510
17.	Shree Sajjan Mills, Ltd., (formerly Rutlam Bombay United Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.), Rutlam.	15,894	15,097	440	430	5,165	953

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

**NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.**

	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.	Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 704 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed
15.	East India Corporation, Ltd., Unit No. 1, Maurigram, Howrah District.	Managed by Board of Directors, 18 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	..	120	113	..	113
16	East India Corporation, Ltd., Unit No. 2, 34/1, Bon Behari Bose Road, Howrah.		..	..	120	81	..	120
17	Hindustan Cotton Mills, Ltd., Belgurih. 24 Parganas.	Managed by Board of Directors, 5 Clive Row, Calcutta.	..	..	53	53	..	116
18.	Hooghly Cotton Mills, Serampore ..	Mr. A. K. Sen, Proprietor, Serampore.	..	..	100	100	518	178
19.	Howrah Cotton Mills, Ltd., Belgathia, Howrah.	Messrs. A. K. Mondal & Sons, Mg. Agents, 146 Belhous Road, Howrah.	6,000	6,000	72	24	..	113
20.	Jyoti Wvg. Factory, S. K. Dev Road, Dum Dum.	Shri C. G. Varma & Others, Partners, Office at 38 Armenian St., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	1,630	245
21.	Kalyan Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Birathi, Dum Dum (24 Parganas).	Messrs. A. K. Choudhuri & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Calcutta St., Calcutta.	12,128	5,735	..	..	..	4,316
22.	Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Allied Cotton and Dye Works, Ltd.), 42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd., Agents, 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	69,352	68,349	1,980	1,816	27,896	159
23.	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rishra, Hooghly.	Messrs. Dacca National Agency, Ltd., Mg. Agents, 4B Grastin Place, Calcutta.	9,940	6,769	..	..	1,264	270
24	Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Paltia, 24 Parga- nas.	Messrs. K. C. Dey & Nethuram Poddar, Mg. Directors, 135 Canning Street, Calcutta.	6,156	6,124	171	165	1,327	247
25.	Manindra Mills, Ltd., Cossimbazar, Murshida- bad, West Bengal.	Messrs. Chowdhury Roy & Co., Ltd., P-49 B. K. Paul Avenue (C.I.T.), Calcutta.	..	..	182	144	..	1,165
26.	Mohini Mills, Ltd. (Mill No. 2), Belghuriah, 24 Parganas (Mill No. 1 in E. Pakistan).	Messrs. Chakravarti Sons & Co., Mg. Agents, 22 Canning Street, Calcutta.	23,484	20,245	442	441	4,228	..

		795	647	5,043	1,383
27.	Rampoora Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Shri Narsing Cotton Mill), Serampore, E.I. Ry., Bengal.	Messrs. Hazareemull Heeralal, Mg. Agents, 148 Cotton Street, Calcutta.	22,036	20,455	705
28.	Shree Hanuman Cotton Mills Co. (formerly New Ring Mill Co., Ltd.), Fuleswar, P.O. Unberria, Dist. Howrah.	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	24,196	20,450	...
29.	Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 1 (formerly Goosery Cotton Mills) (in liquidation), 122, Old Ghusery Road, Howrah	Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam, Managing Agents, 29A Sir Hariram Goenka Street, Calcutta 7.	41,964	13,200	564
30.	Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Japodia Cotton Mills, Ltd.), 175, Girish Ghosh Road, Belur, Howrah Dist.	do.			2,374
31.	Shree Radhivesam Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills, Ltd.), 229, Naskarpura Road, Ghusery, Howrah.	Messrs. Sobharam Keshavdeo, Mg. Agents, 135 Canning Street, Calcutta.	30,592	28,534	417
32.	Siddheswari Cotton Mills, Ananapur, Howrah	Messrs. Manna Mondal and Mullick, Co., Owners, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	112
33.	†Sodepur Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sodepur (24 Parganas).	Messrs. Chaudhari Textiles, Ltd., Agents, 19 Sovabazar Street, Calcutta 5.	5,200	..	..
34.	Sri Annapurnia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Shannagar, 14 Parganas.	Messrs. Chakravarti, Mukherjee & Co., Mg. Agents, 214 Cross St., Calcutta.	9,184	8,705	151
35.	Sri Dunga Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Konnagar (E.I. Ry.).	Messrs. Choudhury & Co., Ltd., Agents, 135 Canning Street, Calcutta	6,228	4,987	220
36.	Swadeshi Industries, Ltd., Panihatti ..	Messrs. Anandram Gajdar, Mg. Agents, 33 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	..	..	151
37.	Victoria Cotton Mills, Choosery, Salkia P.O., Howrah District.	Managed by Board of Directors, 370 Upper Chipmure Road, Calcutta.	12,304	12,000	..
38.	Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sodepur, Dist. 14 Parganas.	Messrs. United Commercial Agency, Ltd., Agents, 11 Calcuttola Street, Calcutta.	..	..	156
		Total	4,91,170	3,97,093	10,427
			14,774	90,644	22,557
EAST PUNJAB AND DELHI					
39.	Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd. (formerly Hanoman and Mahadeo S. and W. Mills), Birla Lines P.O., Delhi.	Messrs. Birla Bros, Ltd., Agents, 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	39,896	34,513	988
40.	††Dayalbagh Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Benkateswar Cotton Mill, Ltd.), Putligarh, G.T. Road, Amritsar.	Sir Sahabji Maharaj Mills, Ltd., Proprietors, Office on Mill premises.	3,948	..	252
			8,200	..	70

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

† Proprietary Concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 7½ lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
3. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.	Bharat Ram, Charat Ram & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, P.B. No. 1039, Delhi.	75,604	69,747	1,785	1,345	33,882	2,060
4. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.	do.						
5. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 3, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.							
6. Delhi Swatantra Bharat Mills, Najafgarh Road, Delhi.	Bharat Ram, Charat Ram & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, P.B. No. 1039, Delhi.	25,680	25,557	672	635	19,501	978
7. Goenta Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Grand Trunk Road, Delhi.	Messrs. Pararam Harmandrai, Mg. Agents, Khatra Tobacco, Khari Baoli, Delhi.	..	..	307	..	..	..
8. Lakhami Chand Jaipuria Mills (Mahabir Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Leaseholders), Subzimundi, Delhi.	R. S. Seth Ram Cowar Jaipuria, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	14,712 4,788	6,625	226	120	1,269	433
9. Punjab Cloth Mills, Ltd., Bhiwani	Mr. Radhakrishen Puranmal, Managing Agents, 20 Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.	11,000	10,141	275	257	2,784	597
10. Seth Spinning, Ltd. (formerly Amritsar Spg. Mills), G.T. Road, Amritsar.	Messrs. Chunilal Seth & Bros., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	4,648	1,188	39	30	224	64
11. Technological Institute of Textiles (formerly Bhiwani Cloth Mills, Ltd.), Birla Colony, Bhiwani.	Birla Education Trust, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	24,766	18,961	578	518	7,768	975
Total ..		2,00,244 12,988	1,66,722	5,132	3,911	78,833	6,820
1. Atherton Mills, Anwarganj, Kanpur	Messrs. Atherton West & Co., Ltd., Owners, Post Box No. 67, Kanpur.	42,352	38,906	898	898	7,896	1,489
2. Benares Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Chowka- ghat, Benares Cantonment.	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	22,108 680	19,508	502	420	3,598	977

UTTAR PRADESH

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3	Bijli Cotton Mills, Ltd., Hathras (formerly Tulsi- das Tejpal Mills, Ltd.), Sasni Gate, Mendu Road, Hathras City.	Messrs. N. K. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	16,520	12,906	20	..	5,718	708
4	†Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co. (C.C.M.), Cooper- ganj, Kanpur.	The British India Corporation, Ltd., Owners, Post Box No. 3, Kanpur.	37,040 7,900	41,856	972	961	16,833	2,313 659
5	†Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co. (Juhil), Juhil, Kanpur.	do.	59,359	25,976	..	..	..	..
6	Cawnpore Textiles, Ltd., Cooperganj, Kanpur.	Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Sutherland House, Kanpur.	28,796	24,163	591	525	7,221	752
7	Dayalbagh Textile Mills, Ltd., Dayalbagh, Agra.	Messrs. Social Security & Service Corpo- ration, Ltd., Agents, Dayalbagh.	..	..	72	23	..	32
8	Elgin Mills Co., Ltd., Civil Lines, Kanpur.	Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Sutherland House, Kanpur.	42,252 10,560	48,224	1,198	1,079	17,755	2,276
9	†Indra Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Agra Spg and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.), Jeoni-ka-Mandi, Agra.	Seth Supanchand, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	1,200 12,720	13,251	..	..	1,803	371
10	John's Mills Co. (formerly John's Corporation Spg. Mill), Jeoni-ki-Mandi, Agra.	Mr. M. L. Mehra, Authorised Controller, Office on Mill premises.	51,360	31,248	..	..	4,135	1,012
11	John's Mills Co. (formerly John's Prince of Wales Spinning Mill), Jeoni-ki-Mandi, Agra.							
12	John's Mills Co. (formerly John's Spg. Mill), Jeoni-ki-Mandi, Agra.							
13	J. K. Cotton Manufacturers, Ltd., Kalpi Road, Kanpur.	Messrs. J. K. Commercial Corpn., Ltd., Managing Agents, Kamla Tower, Kanpur.	22,400	19,255	30	11	8,543	442
14	Juggihal Kamapat Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Kalpi, Kanpur.	Sr. Padampat Singhania, Mg. Director, Kamla Tower, Kanpur.	44,964	42,433	907	855	8,022	1,555
15	Kanauj Dyeing & Wvg. Mills, Kanauj. U.P.	Mr. L. Manilal Benimadhava, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	58	30	..	70
16	Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kalpi Road, Kanpur.	Messrs. B. R. Sons, Mg. Agents, Behari Niwas, Kanpur.	39,340 1,080	35,888	801	754	7,364	1,125
17	†Lalla Mai Hardeo Dass Cotton Spinning Mill Co., Sadabad Gate, Hathras City, Aligarh District.	Mr. Sheo Feroz, Controller, Office on Mill premises.	7,224 4,600	10,641	..	..	3,555	421
18	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Modinagar (Meerut).	Messrs. R. B. Gujar Mal Modi & Bros., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,000	19,178	505	498	9,468	1,341
19	Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Kundanpur, Moradabad.	Lala Hari Raj Swarup, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	5,396 8,400	..	..	..	..	..
20	Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Civil Lines, Kanpur	Messrs. Indian Textile Syndicate, Ltd., Agents, 55/155 Generalganj, Kanpur.	66,968 21,573	78,913	1,534	1,784	10,969	2,554

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

‡ Proprietary Concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
21. †Narain Cotton Mills, Bansumandi, Kanpur	Messrs. H. Bevis & Co., Proprietors, Post Box No. 29, Kanpur.	15,000	..	300	..	..	..
22. New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., 14-1, Civil Lines, Kanpur.	Messrs. J. P. Srivastava & Sons, Ltd., Secretaries, P.B. No. 46, Kanpur.	49,676	44,016	1,198	1,146	15,370	1,936
23. Prem Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Ujhani, Dist. Buduan.	L. Kailash Chandra Soni, Secretary, Ujhani.	17,900	15,600	..	..	3,209	424
24. †Raichand Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly New Raichand Cotton Mills), Hathras City, Al- garh Dist.	Messrs. Hiralal Gulabchand & Co., Owners, Mursan Gate, Hathras City.	16,480 8,540	13,240	171	152	1,338	720
25. Raza Textiles, Ltd., Jwalanagar, Rampur	Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Rampur), Ltd., Mg. Agents, P.O. Jwalanagar, Rampur.	33,984	29,470	600	557	6,830	1,188
26. †Sachendi Cotton Mills, Sachendi	Messrs. Ram Narain Garg & Sons, Ownes, Garg Bhuwan, Civil Lines, Kanpur.	800 2,840	..	..	..	..	..
27. Shri Radha Krishna Mills (formerly Mirzapur Cotton Mills), Narghat, Mirzapur.	Messrs. Sekhsaria Bros., Ltd., Agents, 15 Vivekananda Road, Calcutta 7.	..	..	74	..	..	..
28. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly R. G. Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Talkatora, Lucknow.	Ranjit Singh & Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents, Talkatora, Lucknow.	18,408	14,197	423	323	3,400	679
29. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Juhi, Kanpur.	Messrs. Jaipuria Brothers, Ltd., Agents, Generalganj, Kanpur.	1,12,216	1,09,970	2,077	1,957	31,458	3,795
	Total	6,60,724 1,50,704	6,89,849	13,231	11,973	1,81,483	27,034
MADRAS STATE							
1. Aaron Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Pappinisseri North Malabar.	Mr. C. Samuel Aaron, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	12,300	8,816	374	329	1,824	633
Adoni Cotton Mills, Ltd., Alur Road, Adoni (S. Ry.).	Messrs. Vembu Sons & Co., Mg. Agents, 22 Bell Bldg., Sir P. M. Rd., Bombay.	2,000	1,818	..	..	415	57

3.	Asher Textiles, Ltd., Avanashi Road, Tirupur	Messrs. Textile Corporation, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,000	17,610	..	..	1,900	317
4.	Balakrishna Mills, Ltd., 47, Chairman Muthuramier Road, Mathurai.	Messrs. A. H. S. Ramaswamy Iyer & Sons, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	83	72	..	81
5.	Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd. (Buckingham Mill), Farrens Rd., Perambur, Madras.	Messrs. Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd., Mg. Agents, 7 Armenian Street, Madras.	1,18,300	1,00,321	2,781	2,687	34,004	8,337
6.	Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd. (Carnatic Mill), Farrens Rd., Perambur Barracks, Madras.							
7.	Cambodia Mills, Ltd., Irugur Village, Singanailur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents & Secretaries, Race Course, Coimbatore.	37,536	32,659	..	..	7,819	968
8.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Kakkat, Cannanore.	Messrs. Malabar Industrial Syndicate, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	16,800	14,974	..	..	4,068	338
9.	†Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Cauvery Nagar, P.O. Vellanur.	Messrs. United Industries (Pudukkottai), Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises	11,616	5,818	..	..	617	162
10.	Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Ltd., Singanailur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. R. Beema Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	28,864	23,447	..	..	3,543	544
11.	†Coimbatore Kamala Mills, Ltd., Singanailur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. R. V. Lakshmiiah Naidu & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,264	14,659	..	..	1,535	269
12.	Coimbatore Murujan Mills, Ltd., Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.	Messrs. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar Sons & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises	19,460	17,940	100	..	2,170	391
13.	Coimbatore Pioneer Mills, Ltd., Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	Messrs. T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	19,798	18,307	..	..	1,315	330
14.	Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Mill Road, Coimbatore.	Messrs. R. G. S. Naidu & Co., Secretaries & Agents, P. B. No. 24, Coimbatore.	72,188	57,483	407	388	6,634	1,691
15.	†Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore, Malabar.	The Commonwealth Trust, Ltd., Owners, Kozhikode (Malabar).	..	..	312	288	..	529
16.	Dhanalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Uthukuli Road, Tirupur.	Messrs M. Naniappa Chettiar & Sons, Mg. Agents and Secretaries, Tirupur.	32,164	28,124	201	177	3,570	728
17.	Gnanambikai Mills, Ltd., Vellakinar, Coimbatore.	Messrs. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder & Bros., Managing Agents, Vellakinar House, Vellakinar Post, Coimbatore.	14,656	11,010	..	..	1,326	266
18.	Hemalata Textiles, Ltd., Petlakakani, Guntur Dist.	Messrs. Sudarsanam, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Ralli House, 320 Linghi Chetty Street, Madras.	12,000	10,867	..	..	2,889	343

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

‡ Proprietary Concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
19. Janakiram Mills, Ltd., Srivilliputhur Road, Rajapalayam.	Messrs. Shakthi, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	3,000	1,623	99	95	159	110
20. Janardana Mills, Ltd., Uppilipalayam, Singa- nallur.	Messrs. G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	23,784	20,913	..	..	2,237	427
21. Jawahar Mills, Ltd., Sevapet, Sootamangalam Main Road, Salem Junction.	Messrs. Umayambika & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	33,472	27,293	..	..	2,607	568
22. †Javalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Uppilipalayam, Singa- nallur.	Mr. R. Venkataswami Naidu, Mg. Direc- tor, Office on Mill premises.	9,936	7,708	..	..	981	150
23. Jayanthi Ramchandrapa Saty Mills, Ltd., Rayadrug, Bellary Dist.	Mr. J. Venkataramanappa Setty, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	126	51	..	89
24. Jayaram Mills, Ltd., Rajapalayam, Ramnad Dist.	Messrs. Ramco Management, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	91	80	..	121
25. †Jothi Mills, Ltd., Perianaickenpalayam P.O., Coimbatore.	Messrs. Ramakrishna Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Peelamedu.	2,800	2,800	..	..	..	100
26. Kadri Mills (C.B.E.), Ltd., Odderpalayam, Sin- ganallur.	Messrs. G. Krishna & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,520	15,766	..	..	2,179	308
27. Kaleeswarar Mills, Ltd., Annuperpalayam, Coimbatore.	Messrs. A. L. A. R. Arunachalam Chet- tiar & Dewan Bahadur P. Somasunda- ram Chettiar, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	50,304	37,320	325	317	5,608	1,288
28. †Kandan Textiles, Ltd., Thiruvottiur High Road, Madras.	Messrs. C. S. & Co., Mg. Agents, 8 Se- cond Line Beach, Madras.	..	..	60	57	..	70
29. †Karthikeyan Mills, Ltd., Viravanallur, Tiruvel- veli District.	Messrs. A. R. M. Velayutha Mudaliar & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, 4/92 Main Road, Ambasamudram.	5,816	4,468	..	..	474	125
30. Karur Mills, Ltd., Thanthoni, Karur ..	Messrs. Meenakshi & Co., Mg. Agents, 3 Car Street, Karur.	6,064	5,091	379	108

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31.	Kasthuri Mills, Ltd., Irugur Village, Singanallur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. C. N. Venkatapathy Naidu & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	14,320	12,378	980	300
32.	Kothari Textiles, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. Kothari & Sons, Mgr. Agents, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras.	28,044	24,847	200	150	2,018	384
33.	Kulapam Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kulapuram Wvg. Establishment), P.O. Mandur (Pia Payangadi), N. Malabar.	Mr. Wesley C. Aaron, Mgr. Director, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	72	70	..	137
34.	Kunaran Mills, Ltd., Poduppalayam, Idigarai Post, Coimbatore.	Messrs. N. Appuswamy Naidu & Co., Agents, Peclamedu, Coimbatore.	11,904	9,237	..	..	589	187
35.	Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1, Pappannaickenpalayam, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.	Messrs. G. Kuppuswamy Naidu & Co., Office on Mill premises.	51,040	45,816	200	191	5,907	1,003
36.	Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2, Koilpattu.	do.	25,920	23,269	..	..	4,940	524
37.	Lotus Mills, Ltd., Sundarapuram, Podanur ..	Messrs. Lotus Agency, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	18,040	17,031	..	..	2,269	538
38.	Loyal Textile Mills, Ltd. (formerly Loyal Mills, Ltd.), Kovilpattu, Tinnevely Dist.	Messrs. Southern Agencies, Ltd., Mgr. Agents, 2/21 First Line Beach, Madras.	24,242	21,800	224	224	4,903	671
39.	Madras Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Madras United Spg. and Wvg Mills), Madras.	Messrs. Khandeesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Secretaries & Agents, Cambatta Building, 42 Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay.	40,164	..	774	..	..	..
40.	Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura (Old and New), Madura.	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Ltd., Managers, Mathurai.	2,32,512	2,18,953	..	..	42,090	7,285
41.	Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Tuticorin (formerly Coral Mills Co., Ltd.), Tuticorin.	do.	60,380	52,718	..	..	18,468	2,454
42.	Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Ambasamudram (formerly Tinnevely Mills Co., Ltd.), Ambasamudram.	do.	1,40,736	1,29,684	..	..	31,987	4,718
43.	Madura Mills Co., Ltd. (Pandyan Mills), Madura East.	do.	33,304	30,814	..	..	7,467	1,051
44.	Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Ltd., Mathurai ..	Messrs. S. S. N. Lakshmanan Chettiar & Co., Mgr. Agents, Pasumalai, P.O. Mathurai.	22,212	17,894	..	..	3,330	604
45.	Malabar Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Kallai, Malabar.	Messrs. A. I. A. R. Somanadhan Chettiar, Srimathi S. Seethai Achi & A. K. T. K. M. Narayanan Namboodripad, Agents, Kallai.	22,692	19,218	..	..	2,331	499

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

‡ Proprietary Concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

			Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
46.	Mettur Industries, Ltd., Mettur Dam	Messrs. W. A. Beardsell & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 7, Madras.	24,720	24,720	603	603	4,560	825
47.	Palani Andavar Mills, Ltd., Dhali Road, Udumalpet.	Messrs. Bhagyalakshmi & Co. Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	25,200	21,587	..	..	3,879	581
48.	Palani Mills, Ltd., Walajabad, Chingleput Dist.	Messrs. Industrial Agencies & Management, Ltd., 8 Second Line Beach, Madras.	13,960	5,475	..	..	507	112
49.	Pankaja Mills, Ltd., Puliakulam, Coimbatore.	Messrs. C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar & Sons, Mg. Agents & Secretaries, P.B. No. 140, Coimbatore.	27,980	26,019	..	..	3,928	758
50.	Pollachi Bagyalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Pollachi, S. Ry., Coimbatore Dist.	S. R. M. Ramaswamy Chettiar, S. R. M., Sathappa Chettiar, Mg. Directors, 40 Balagopalapuram, Pollachi.	8,424	6,427	..	..	810	72
51.	Premier Mills (CBE), Ltd., Pufankinar, P.O. Udamalpet.	Messrs. K. Narayanaswamy Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,280	15,106	..	..	2,758	347
52.	Pudukotah Textiles, Ltd., Namanasamudiam, S. Ry.	Messrs. Linceta & Sons (Pudukotah), Ltd., Mg. Agents, East Main St., Pudukottai.	12,080	8,241	126	40	1,428	250
53.	Pullicar Mills, Ltd., Tiruchengode, Salem Dist.	Messrs. V. V. C. R. Viapuri Mudaliar & Sons, Agents, Tiruchengode.	12,900	11,139	..	..	1,539	227
54.	Radhakrishna Mills, Ltd., Peclamedu, Coimbatore.	Messrs. A. G. Guruswami Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	38,864	30,266	301	117	5,074	740
55.	Raja Mills, Mathurai	Mr. M. V. P. Kanagavel Nadar, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	9,089	7,893	..	..	1,173	278
56.	Rajalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Tiruchi Road, Singanailur, P.O. Coimbatore.	Messrs. B. Rangaswami Naidu & Sons, Mg. Agent, Office on Mill premises.	25,896	23,085	..	..	2,766	511
57.	Rajapalayam Mills, Ltd., Samusigapuram Road, Rajapalayam, Ramnad Dist.	Ramco Agencies, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Post Box No. 1, Rajapalayam.	18,020	16,640	..	..	2,389	498

58. Rajeswari Mills, Ltd., Rly. Station Road, Gudiyattam.	Messrs. Gudiyattam Textiles, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	8,400	7,217	12	..	1,044	147
59. Rayalaseema Mills, Ltd., Thungabhadra Rd., Adoni P.O., Bellary Dist.	Messrs. Rayalaseema Development Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,000	11,800	..	..	3,981	486
60. Sankar Mills, Chatram, Pudukulam, Tirunelveli, Tinnevely Dist.	S. S. Pillai & Sons, Proprietors, Mada Street, Tirunelveli Town.	..	..	101	95	..	72
61. Saroja Mills, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore ..	Messrs. Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	14,260	12,606	..	..	1,654	285
62. Shree Venkatesa Mills, Ltd., Palani Road, Udumalpet, Coimbatore Dist.	Messrs. G. V. Govindaswami Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	38,600	38,510	208	259	3,440	821
63. Sivananda Mills, Ltd., Sravanampatti, P.O. Coimbatore.	Messrs. S. R. P. Ponnuaswamy Chetty & Sons, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	0,372	5,718	..	..	177	112
64. Somasundaram Mills, Ltd. (formerly Coimbatore Mill Mills), 270, Mill Road, Coimbatore.	Mr. S. Lakshmanan Chettiar, Mg. Agent, Post Box No. 134, Coimbatore.	24,140	10,837	382	352	2,233	694
65. Soundararaja Mills, Ltd., Power House Road, Dindigul.	Messrs. Lakshmana & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,000	12,189	..	..	1,227	300
66. Sree Menakshi Mills, Ltd., Thirupparankundram Road, Mathurai.	Messrs. Thiagaraja Chetty & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	39,444	37,297	144	144	10,865	1,328
67. Sree Rajendra Mills, Ltd. (formerly Salem Rajendra Mills, Ltd.), Gandhi Nagar, Salem.	Messrs. Thiagaraja Chetty & Co., Ltd., Agents, Meenakshi Nilayam, Tirupparankundram Road, Mathurai.	17,200	16,320	..	..	2,816	442
68. Sree Shunmugar Mills, Ltd., Rajapalayam, Ramnad District.	Messrs. Sree Alagai, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	5,424	5,362	..	..	1,002	197
69. Sree Suryanarayana Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pandalapa, E. Godavery District.	Mr. Vanka Ramanna, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	5,584	5,224	..	..	551	206
70. Sri Balasubramania Mills, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. K. Krishnaswami Naidu & Bros., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,080	13,013	..	..	952	256
71. Sri Ganapathi Mills Co., Ltd., Chatram, Pudukulam, Tirunelveli.	Messrs. S. S. Pillai & Sons, Ltd., Mg. Agents, 36 East Car Street, Tirunelveli.	6,460	5,460	..	..	1,478	165
72. Sri Kannapiran Mills, Ltd., Sowripalayam, Coimbatore.	Messrs. K. Venkataswami Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,772	9,104	..	..	919	188
73. Sri Karthikya Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Uppilipalayam, Singanallur.	Mr. G. Ramaswamy Naidu, Governing Director, Office on Mill premises.	10,912	10,265	..	..	790	188
74. Sri Kothandram Mills (Weaving), Venkatapathy Iyengar Street, Ramnad Road, Mahalipatti, Mathurai.	Messrs. S. S. Ramudu Iyer & Bros., Owners, 273 Ramnad Road, Mathurai.	..	..	62	79	..	103

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
75.	Sri Kothandram Mills (Spinning), Ramnad Road, Mahalipatti, Mathurai.	4,000	3,988	..	..	716	185
76.	Sri Natesan Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., 147-48, Perundurai Road, P.O. Box 6, Erode.	1,488	1,488	..	..	75	32
77.	Sri Palamalai Ranganathar Mills, Ltd., Perianaickenpalayam P.O., Coimbatore District.	8,500	6,761	..	..	489	173
78.	Shri Mahaganapathi Spg. Mills, Ltd. (formerly Dawood Mills, Ltd.), Trichi Road, Pudukottai.	5,332	2,940	..	..	230	97
79.	†Sri Ramachandra Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pandalapa, E. Godavery District.	7,044	5,828	..	..	1,177	242
80.	Sri Ramakrishna Mills (Coimbatore), Ltd., Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore.	6,160	5,780	..	..	432	118
81.	Sri Ramalinga Choodambikai Mills, Ltd., Uthukuli Road, Tirupur.	18,324	14,848	..	..	1,488	344
82.	Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spg., and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Peclamedu, Coimbatore.	29,096	27,861	88	74	2,787	612
83.	Sri Sarada Mills, Ltd., Loganathapuram, Podanur, Coimbatore.	20,472	20,279	200	163	1,681	498
84.	Sri Satyanarayana Spinning Mill, Rajahmundry, Godavery District.	5,504	4,850	..	..	474	198
85.	Thaikesar Alai (Branch of Shree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Mathurai), Koilpatti Road, Manaparai P.O.	21,000	18,667	..	..	3,152	520
86.	Thirumagal Mills, Ltd., Katpadi Road, Gudiyattam, North Arcot.	15,400	10,271	..	..	1,358	299

(Aixxx)

		Mr. G. Ramaswamy Naidu, Mg. Agent, Office on Mill premises.	20,800	15,157	..	..	1,843	267
87.	Thumurti Mills, Ltd., Bodipattu, Udamalpet, Coimbatore Dist.	Messrs. Mooljee Ranjee & Sons, Mg. Agents, Ranjee Nagar, Trichinopoly.	16,000	15,261	..	..	1,123	302
88.	Trichinopoly Mills, Ltd., Ramjee Nagar, Manap- parai Road, Trichinopoly.	Mr. A. M. M. Sinnamani, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	6,000	..	..	..	875	120
89.	Tuticorin Spg. Mills, Ltd., Palayamkottai Road, Tuticorin.	Messrs. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty & Bros., Managing Agents and Secretaries, Race Course, Coimbatore.	33,704	28,979	270	250	4,546	930
90.	Vasanta Mills, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore ..	Messrs. R. Guuswami Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	16,032	14,948	..	..	1,845	286
91.	Vijay Kumar Mills, Ltd., Kalayamputhur, Palni, S. Rly.	Messrs. Gupta & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 11, Coimbatore.	16,312	12,931	..	..	2,328	376
92.	Vijayalakshmi Mills, Ltd. (formerly Vyaya Mills, Ltd.), Kuniamuthur Village, Coimbatore.	Messrs. Southern Agencies, Ltd., Agents, s/21 First Line Beach, Madras.	..	..	199	60	..	50
93.	Virudhunagar Textiles Mills, Ltd., Sulakarai, Near Virudhunagar, Ramnathapuram Dist.	Total ...	20,34,864	17,31,965	9,195	7,312	3,05,723	56,578
TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN								
1.	A. D. Cotton Mills, Ltd., Quilon ..	Messrs. Girdharlal Amratlal & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises	12,196	9,446	300	203	1,718	630
2.	†Alagappa Textiles (Cochin), Ltd. (Alagappa Textiles), Alagappanagar (Cochin State).	Messrs. Ramal & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, "Krishna Vilas", 67 Launder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras-7.	50,000	31,278	..	..	4,139	748
3.	†Alagappa Textiles (Cochin), Ltd. (Cochin Tex- tiles), Alagappanagar (Cochin State).	Managed by Board of Directors, Post Box 17, Alwaye.	13,396	9,819	..	..	3,805	330
4.	Asok Textiles, Ltd., Erumathalai, Alwaye	Messrs. Karnayaladar & Rangaswami Naidu Sons Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	11,904	11,240	..	..	1,726	312
5.	Balarama Varma Textiles, Ltd., Shencottah ..	Messrs. Cochlin Agencies & Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill pre- mises.	5,000	3,113	..	..	406	130
6.	Cochin Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mulakunnathukavu, Near Trichur (Cochin State).	Shri V. S. Subramania Iyer, Mg. Direc- tor, Office on Mill premises.	4,896	1,514	..	..	112	81
7.	Kathayee Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Alwaye Textiles, Ltd.), Perumpavoor Road, Alwaye.	Under Government management, Mr. A. Kunju Krishnan Pillai, Gen Manager, Office on Mill premises.	18,416	15,506	416	360	3,068	942
8.	Sitaram Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Pushpagiri, Trichur, Cochin State.							

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS:

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
MYSORE							
9. tVanaja Textiles, Ltd., Vilvattam Village, Ram- varmapuram, P.O. Trichur.	Messrs. Mayura Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Umalayam, Kuruppam Road, Trichur.	8,400	5,085	..	..	645	190
10. Vijayamohini Mills, Ltd., Thirumala Poojapura, Trivandrum.	Messrs. Binsuram & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	9,360	8,794	..	..	1,909	243
	Total ..	1,33,588	95,775	719	563	17,328	3,508
(xxxxx)							
1. Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Agraram Road, Bangalore City.	Messrs. Binny & Co., (Madras), Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, 7 Armenian Street, Madras.	40,088	39,512	1,085	1,114	10,940	4,090
2. Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., Davangere ..	Messrs. R. Hanumanthappa & Son, Mg. Agents, Hanumanthappa Bldg., Chit- talting Road, Davangere.	21,728	20,871	..	..	4,485	834
3. tKapila Textiles Mills, Ltd., Nanjangud Town.	Messrs. C. P. C. & Co., Mg. Agents, Gandhi Square, Mysore.	15,184	2,832	..	..	140	243
4. Minerva Mills, Ltd., Magadi Road, Bangalore City.	Messrs. N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Temple Bar Building, 70 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	36,416	34,175	704	832	9,482	1,876
5. Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Venkataramangalengar Road, Malleshwaram, Bangalore City.	do.	49,498	45,589	500	462	11,194	2,584
6. Shree Ganesar Textile Mills, Ltd., Davangere ..	Messrs. G. Mahadevappa & Sons, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,296	13,701	..	..	3,343	531
7. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Bangalore Road, Mysore.	Mr. H. N. Pallengar, Chairman & Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	25,200	24,336	292	282	5,740	1,145
8. Sri Krishna Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Subra- manyapura, Bangalore South.	Messrs. Yadalam Subbiah Setty & Sons, Mg. Agents, P.B. 24, Bangalore City.	..	..	180	171	..	400

9. Sri Shankara Textile Mills, Ltd., Harihar Road, Davangere.	Messrs. Murugharajendra & Company, Post Box No. 2, Davangere.	17,800	15,782	10	8	2,557	469
10. Shree Suryodaya Mills (formerly Bangalore Spg. & Wvg. Mill), Yeshvantur, Bangalore City.	Messrs. R. Rama Setty, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	105	..	..	..
11.††T. R. Mills, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City ...	D. R. Madhava Krishnaiya, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	208	83	..	194
Total ...		22,3190	1,96,508	3,084	2,802	47,861	12,356

PONDICHERY

1. Anglo-French Textile Co., Ltd. (Rodier Mill), Pondicherry.	Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd. (Pondicherry) S.A., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	44,256	34,457	1,000	586	6,228	2,945
2. " Savana " Societe Anonyme de Filature et Tissage Mecanique, Savana (Inde-francaise), Pondicherry.	Mr. Marcel Valot, General Manager, Office on Mill premises.	23,000	23,000	675	675	2,356	1,686
3. Sri Bharathi Mills, S.A. (formerly Establishment Textile De Modelliarpeth S.A.), Modelliarpeth, Pondicherry.	Messrs. Establishment Textile de Modelliarpeth, Mg. Agents, P.O. Box No. 10, Pondicherry.	14,556	6,346	317	126	292	788
Total ..		81,812	63,803	1,992	1,387	8,876	6,419
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,14,81,973	1,02,92,112	2,07,250	1,88,606	22,59,351	4,35,138
		<i>2,59,166</i>					

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COTTON MILLS IN PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN

1. †Abbasi Textile Mills, Rehmyar Khan, Bhawalpur State.	Messrs. Ali & Roberts (Bhawalpur) Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	32,792	22,754	300
2. Acharya Prasulla Chandra Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sind Textile Mills), Khulna (East Pakistan).	Messrs. Bengal Workers' Association Ltd., Mg. Agents, 3 Madan Street, Calcutta.	..	..	110	90	..	252
3. Adarsha Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Narayanganj, Dacca.	Messrs. Eskebasu & Sons, Ltd., Mg. Agents, 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	8,888	5,686	66	28	878	255
4. †Bandeab Sugar & Cotton Mills, Ltd., Charsidur (East Pakistan).	Messrs. Mono Mohan Shah, etc., Mg. Agents, Annapura, Narayanganj.	1,640	1,640	..	..	..	..

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

‡ Proprietary concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Total Number of
Spindles installed.

Average Number of
Spindles at work
daily.

Number of
Looms installed.

Average Number of
Looms at work
daily.

Approximate quantity
of cotton consumed
during the year in
candies of 7½ lbs.

Average Number of
Hands employed
daily.

(xxxxxiii)

5. †Bawany Voilin Textile Mills, Ltd., Karachi	32-33 Zenal Mansion, McLeod Road, Karachi.	37,120	30,414	900	..	..	..
6. Chittaranjan Cotton Mills, Ltd., Narayanganj, Dacca (East Pakistan).	Messrs. Keshavlal Industrial Syndicate Ltd., 74 Farashganj Road, Dacca.	18,264	15,652	162	152	2,917	764
7. †Colony Textile Mills, West Punjab	Agents, 69 Napier Road, Multan.	48,000	38,000	560	..	..	..
8. †Crescent Textile Mills, Karachi	Duryatal Street, Jodia Bazar, Karachi.	5,432	3,852	..	..	..	..
9. Dacca Cotton Mills, Ltd., Postgollah, P.O. Faridabad, Dacca.	Messrs. Gairaj Madanlal & others, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	3,600	3,300	120	110	554	280
10. Dawood Cotton Mills, Ltd., Landhi, Karachi	Messrs. Dawood Industries Ltd., Mg. Agents, 41 Saleh Mahomed Street, Near Gordhandas Market, Karachi.	25,088	24,900	..	..	11,117	600
11. Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 1, Dhanganah, Narayanganj, Dacca.	Messrs. Swadeshi Enterprise Ltd., Mg. Agents, 41 Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta.	30,440	29,705	759	736	5,166	1,718
12. Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 2, Godnyle, Dacca.	Agents, 41 Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta.	21,280	20,887	554	549	1,943	1,261
13. †Dyer Textile & Printing Mills, Karachi	D. K. Aswani Bldg., Near Gordhandas Market, Karachi 2.	9,980	5,000	276	..	..	..
14. †Ghafoor Textile Mills, Karachi	7A Gordhandas Market, Karachi.	5,000	5,000	200	..	..	..
15. †Hafiz Textile Mills, Ltd., Karachi	992 Moolji Street, Opp. Merewether Tower, Karachi.	10,480	6,000	200	..	..	..
16. †Haji Shawoo Textile Mills, Ltd., Sind	3A-4A Shikarpuri Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind).	9,200	6,500	..	..	..	..
17. †Khairpur Textile Mills, Khairpur State	..	15,494	15,000	370	..	..	..
18. †Kohinoor Textile Mills, Lyallpur	Lyallpur.	75,920	70,000	1,000	..	..	..

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

COTTON MILLS IN COURSE OF ERECTION (1953)

RAJASTHAN

1. Shree Bhawani Anand Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
Bhawanimandi, Rajasthan.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. †Narmada Cotton Mills, Ltd., Jabulpore

MADHYA BHARAT

1. †Padmawati Raj Cotton Mills, Ltd., Birlagram,
Nagda, Dist. Ujjain.

WEST BENGAL

1. †Adarsha Cotton Spg. and Weaving Mills, Ltd.,
No. 2, Suryanagar, Asansol, P.O. Biermpur.

2. †Bengal Textile Mills, Ltd., Calcutta

3. †Bijoy Cotton Mills, Ltd.

4. †Dhaleswari Textiles, Ltd., Near Asansol, West
Bengal.

Messrs. Jaipuria Bros. (Rajputana), Mg.
Agents, 33 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.

Messrs. Madhoprasad Manmohandas,
Agents, Allahabad.

Sri R. K. Birla, Director, Office on Mill
premises.

Sri S. K. Basu, Mg. Director, 41 Chow-
ringhee Road, Calcutta.

Messrs. D. N. Choudhury & Co., Ltd.,
Mg. Agents, P-49 B. K. Paul Avenue
(C.I.T.), Calcutta 5.

Messrs Himatsingka & Sons, Ltd., Mg.
Agents, Old 6 Post Office St., Calcutta.

Messrs G. K. Ghosh & Co. (Textiles).
Ltd., Mg. Agents, Norton Bldgs., 1 & 2
Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.

Total Number of
Spindles installed.
Average Number of
Spindles at work
daily.
Number of
Looms installed.
Average Number of
Looms at work
daily.
Approximate quantity
of cotton consumed
during the year in
candies of 784 lbs.
Average Number of
Hands employed
daily.

(11)

5. †D. N. Choudhury Cotton Mills, Ltd.	...	Messrs. Choudhury Industries, Ltd., Secretaries and Agents, 29 Hurro-chunder Mullick Street, P.O. Hatkhola, Calcutta.	8,000	150
6. †Eastern Cotton Mills, Ltd., Tripura	...	Messrs. Traders' Syndicate, Mg. Agents, 162 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.		
7. †Emerald Cotton Mills, Ltd., Shannagar (B. A. Rly.), 24 Parganas.		Messrs. Century Agencies, Ltd., Agents, P-7 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.		
MADRAS STATE				
1. Madras Co-operative Spg. Mills, Ltd., Timmancherla P.O., Anantapur Dist.		6-A Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras.	11,000	
2. †Madura Srinivas Mills, Ltd., Tirupparankundram Road, Pasumalai Post.		Messrs. Srinivasan & Co., Mg. Agents, Madura.	6,000	150
3. †Murugan Textiles, Ltd. (formerly Murugananda Mills, Ltd.), Pettai, Tinnevely Town.		Mr. G. Subrahmanya Pillai, Mg. Director, Golden Palace, West Car Street, Tirunelveli Town (S. India).	12,000	150
4. †Ramalinga Mills, Ltd., Mela Chaval, Tirunelveli Dist.				
5. Sree Padma Mills, Kalapatti		Mr. R. Balakrishna Naidu, 4-21 Kace Course Road, Coimbatore.	1,200	
6. Varadharaja Textiles, Ltd.	...	Messrs. G. V. Doraiswamy Naidu, Mg. Agents, Coimbatore.	6,000	
MYSORE STATE				
1. Tungabhadra Textiles, Ltd.; Harihar, Mysore State.		Messrs. P. Subramanyam, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	19,000	300
PAKISTAN				
1. Co-operative Textile Mills, Khanewal, Ltd., Khanewal (Dist. Multan), Punjab.		Office on Mill premises.	50,000	
2. Enque Towelling & Textile Mills, West Ridge, Rawalpindi Cant.			5,400	110

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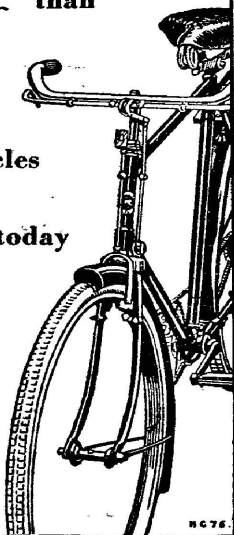
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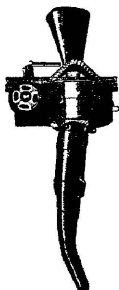
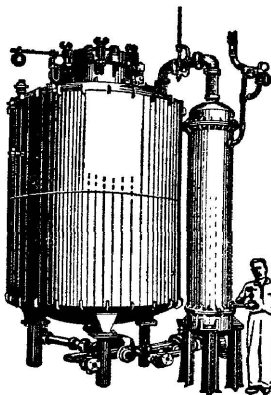
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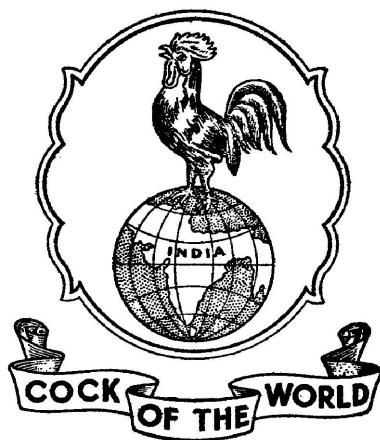
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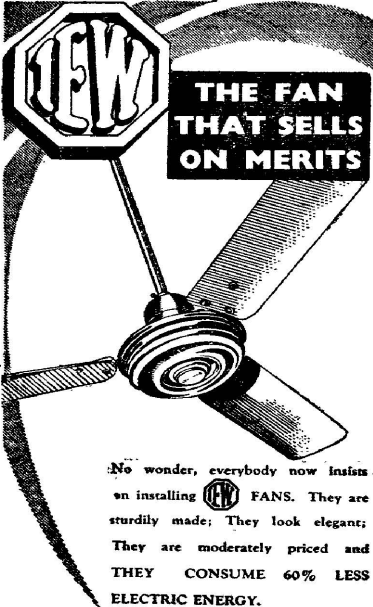
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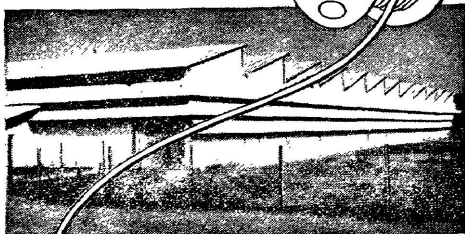
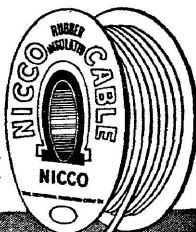
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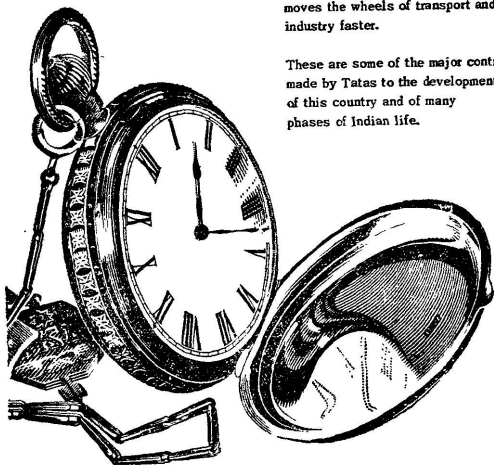
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