

# THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(1955-56 ANNUAL)

Editor :

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

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

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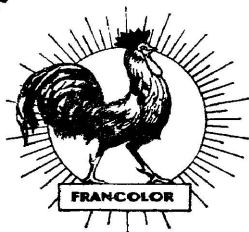
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- ◆ Functions of Central Sugarcane Committee, 1956, and Sugar Development Council, 1956.
- ◆ Capital and Dividend Statement of Sugar Mills. (Latest.)
- ◆ Comments on Sugarcane Price Fixation Policy.
- ◆ Comments on Imports of Sugar.
- ◆ Development of industry in the Second Five-Year Plan.

**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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### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

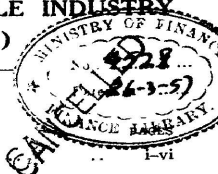
	PAGE
All-India Starch Manufacturers' Association ..	xxii
Amalgamated Chemicals & Dyestuffs Co. Private Ltd. .. ..	Front Cover
Amritlal & Co. Private Ltd. .. ..	Forty-five
Asea Electric India, Private Ltd. .. ..	Thirty-nine
Associated Electrical Industries (India) Private Ltd. .. ..	Eighteen
Bank of Jaipur Ltd. .. ..	Fifty-nine
Bata Shoe Co. Private Ltd. .. ..	Twenty-six
Beta Picker Co. Ltd. .. ..	Facing p. Forty-eight
Bharat Bobbins Private Ltd. .. ..	Forty
Bharat Line Ltd. .. ..	Twenty-eight
Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd. .. ..	Twenty-seven
Birkmyre Bros. Ltd. .. ..	Behind Contents
Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. ..	Fifteen
Brady & Co. Ltd., W. H. .. ..	Thirty-three
Breul & Co. .. ..	Thirty-four
Burmah-Shell Ltd. .. ..	Nine
Caltex (India) Ltd. .. ..	Forty-three
Central and Western Railways .. ..	Back Cover
Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. .. ..	Three
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd. .. ..	Twenty-four
Dhrangadhra Chemical Works. Ltd. .. ..	Sixty-two
Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. .. ..	Eight
Eastern Card Clothing Co. Private Ltd. .. ..	Facing 3rd Cover
Eyre Smelting (Private) Ltd. .. ..	Seven
French Dyes & Chemicals (India) Private Ltd.	Behind opening page
Ganges Rope Co. Ltd. .. ..	Eleven
Garlick & Co. Private Ltd. .. ..	52
Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd. .. ..	Thirty-eight
Hind Cycles Ltd. .. ..	Forty-seven
Hind Mills Ltd. .. ..	Fifty-eight
Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd. .. ..	Sixty-three
Huri & Co., R. & E. .. ..	Sixteen
Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd. .. ..	Facing Introductory
India United Mills Ltd. .. ..	Third Cover
Indian Airlines Corporation .. ..	Forty-nine

	PAGE
Indian Bank Ltd. .. ..	Behind Contents
Indian Commercial Co. Ltd. .. ..	Sixty-one
Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd. .. ..	Fourteen
Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd. .. ..	Thirty-two
Indian Textile Engineers Private Ltd. .. ..	Thirty-five
Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd. .. ..	Fifty
Indian Trade & General Insurance Co. Ltd. .. ..	Fifty-seven
Indian Tube Co. (1953) Ltd. .. ..	Forty-six
Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd. .. ..	Fifty-four
Jupiter and Jayabharat Mills .. ..	Fifty-six
Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd. .. ..	Thirty-one
Kotak & Co. .. ..	Forty-two
Life Insurance Business in India .. ..	Twenty-one
Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. .. ..	Forty-four
Madura Mills Co. Ltd. .. ..	Twenty-nine
Manilal Patel & Co. .. ..	Four
Manilal Patel Private Ltd. .. ..	Four
Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. .. ..	Fifty-three
Mohini Mills Ltd. .. ..	Twenty
National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd. .. ..	Fifty-two
National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. .. ..	Five
New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd. .. ..	Two
New India Assurance Co. Ltd. .. ..	Seventeen
Orient Paper Mills Ltd. .. ..	Twenty-three
Osmanshahi Mills and Azam Jahi Mills .. ..	Fifty-one
Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd. .. ..	Fifty-four
Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd. .. ..	Sixty
Ramnarain Sons Private Ltd. .. ..	Thirteen
Raney & Sons, H. ... ..	Forty-one and forty-eight
Shree Ram Mills Ltd. .. ..	Six
Sir J. P. Srivastava Group of Industries .. ..	Opening Page
S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co. Ltd. .. ..	2nd Cover
Standard Vacuum Oil Co. .. ..	Thirty
State Bank of India .. ..	Twenty-five
Stewarts & Lloyds of India Ltd. .. ..	Fifty-five
Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. .. ..	Ten
Tata Chemicals Ltd. .. ..	One
Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd. .. ..	Twelve
Tullis, Woodroffe & Co. (Private) Ltd. .. ..	Twenty-two
United Commercial Bank Ltd. .. ..	Thirty-seven
Voltas Ltd. .. ..	Nineteen
Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd. .. ..	Thirty-six



# THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1955-56 ANNUAL)

## CONTENTS



### PREFACE

.. ..

i-vi

### THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE :

24 Statistical Tables including Revised Customs and Excise Duties on Yarn and Cloth upto December 1956, Import, Production and Consumption of Cloth and Yarn, Consumption of Raw Cotton, Looms and Spindles, etc. Maximum and Minimum Prices of Cotton (1956-57), and Personnel of Cotton Advisory Board, Cotton Textile Fund Committee and All-India Handloom Board (1956-1957).. i-xx

### A REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRY DURING 1955-56 :

CHAPTER	1 — INTRODUCTORY	..	..	..	1- 2
"	2 — PRODUCTION	..	..	..	3- 4
"	3 — EXPORTS	..	..	..	4- 7
"	4 — LABOUR	..	..	..	8-10
"	5 — COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY UNDER THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN	..	..	..	10-14
"	6 — HANDLOOM INDUSTRY	..	..	..	14-18
"	7 — AMBAR CHARKHA COMMITTEE REPORT	..	..	..	19-22
"	8 — OTHER DEVELOPMENTS	..	..	..	22-30
"	9 — INTERNATIONAL COTTON TEXTILE SITUATION	..	..	..	30-34

Appendix A — RAW COTTON IN INDIA AND THE WORLD	..	..	..	..	35-48
--	----	----	----	----	-------

Appendix B — UP-TO-DATE LIST OF COTTON TEXTILE MILLS IN THE UNION OF INDIA AND IN PAKISTAN GIVING NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MANAGING AGENTS, NUMBER OF LOOMS & SPINDLES, QUANTITY OF COTTON CONSUMED, NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED, ETC...	..	..	..	..	i-xlvi
---	----	----	----	----	--------

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## PREFACE

The year 1955-56, the textile events of which this *Annual* covers, has a special appeal to the chronicler of India's economic progress. It represents the last rung of the first Five-Year Plan ladder and the first rung of the ladder of the Second Plan. It marks the completion of what our Prime Minister, with his characteristic gift for imaginative expression, described as India's economic adventure. The first stage of the journey, having been completed, the second has been undertaken. Naturally enough, the year 1955-56 was dominated by a sense of relief, a certain consciousness of achievement as well as a sense of great expectations about the future. In the economic field, there was continuous review and discussion—a stock-taking of the situation in the last five years, and planning for the next five-year period. This was true as much of the textile sector as of the rest of the country's economy.

How has the textile industry fared in the First Five-Year Plan? The record of the industry is an impressive one. It has not only achieved the target of cloth production envisaged in the development programme but exceeded it by a comfortable margin. The output of cloth in 1955 amounted to 5,094 million yards, as against the target of 4,700 million yards set by the planners. The output of yarn in 1955 failed to reach the target by a very small margin, the actual output in the year being 1,630 million lbs. as against the target of 1,640 million lbs. The handloom and powerloom sectors, the two great allies of the organised mill industry—we advisedly use the word “allies”, for we have always been opposed to the idea of their being treated as rivals—have done very well indeed in the First Plan. The production of handloom cloth moved up from 805 million yards in 1950 to 1,480 million yards in 1955; at the 1955 level, it fell slightly short of the target set for it by about 220 million yards. Between these two years, the output of powerloom cloth increased from 148 million yards to 273 million yards. The important point, worthy of attention, is that the total production of cloth—the mill, the handloom and the powerloom cloth—stood at as high a level as 6,847 million yards, as compared with 4,618 million yards in 1950.

The increase in textile production has been made possible by the installation of new equipment as well as by more intensive utilisation of existing equipment. During the period of the First Plan, the number of spinning and composite mills rose from 103 and 275 to 121 and 291 respectively. The spindle capacity advanced from 10.94 million in April 1951 to 12.06 million in January 1956, thereby exceeding the target of 11.34 million set in the Plan. Again, the weaving capacity, which stood at 199,411 looms on 1st April 1951, moved up to 202,901 looms at the beginning of 1956, having thus surpassed the target of 195,849 looms. It is true that the First Plan did not contemplate any significant increase in weaving capacity. The fact that there has been such increase should be interpreted in the light of the Government's realistic decisions designed to facilitate the conversion of a few uneconomic units into economic units through expansion and the trans-

formation of a few purely spinning mills into composite units as part of the post-war expansion programme.

During the period of the First Plan, it is estimated that the industry spent Rs. 20 crores on the establishment of new mills and the expansion of the existing units. Again, if account is taken, of the investment on land, buildings and ancillary equipment in addition to plant and machinery, the industry, it has been computed, spent as much as Rs. 80 crores in the First Plan period. It may be of interest to note here that the capital investment in the industry, according to the *Census of Manufactures*, aggregated Rs. 203 crores in 1950, comprising fixed capital of Rs. 66 crores and working capital of Rs. 137 crores.

A notable feature of the implementation of the First Plan for the textile industry is the increase in employment opportunities in the organised mill sector. The daily average number of workers in the mills during 1955 was 758,043 as against 676,523 in 1953. The rise in the daily number of workers employed in the mills was shared by all the shifts. In 1955, the first, second and third shifts accounted for 419,236 ; 262,225 and 76,582 workers as against 402,325 ; 233,973 and 40,225 workers respectively in 1950. Lest anyone should think that this exhausts the employment opportunities provided by the mills, it is necessary to add that the mills continue to provide indirect employment on a vast scale in the shape of work for handlooms and powerlooms, dealers in textile industry and stores, not to mention the dealers in cloth and cotton workers engaged in transport, insurance, banking, etc.

A factor which indicates that the outlook for the industry is brighter than at any time in the past is the unmistakably upward trend in the *per capita* consumption of cloth. The *per capita* availability of cloth, which may be used as a rough index of *per capita* consumption, has been steadily increasing from year to year. It was no more than 11.7 yards in 1951. In the following year, it moved up to 14.4 yards. During each of the years 1953 and 1954, it stood at 15 yards and in 1955, it advanced to 15.9 yards. The implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan is bound to raise the living standards of the people, and with such increase must come a higher demand for cloth. A widely-noticed phenomenon in all under-developed countries is that the initial increments in income which accrue through economic development, are generally spent on the primary needs of man—food and cloth. Applying this criterion to India, we might naturally expect to see a significant rise in the *per capita* consumption of cloth. Indeed, the Planning Commission itself has placed such consumption at 18.5 yards in 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The increase in *per capita* consumption of cloth is both an opportunity and a challenge to India's planners. It is an opportunity because it provides a firm basis or foundation on which one may erect an imposing edifice of a prosperous textile industry. The existence of a large domestic market provides the necessary strength to any industry. It is also a challenge because the planners, committed as they are to the

difficult task of evolving a policy that will balance the claims of the large-scale and small-scale industries, will have to be continually on their guard to see that the consumer is not made to pay too high a price for the cloth he is so eager and willing to buy. In other words, the upward trend in *per capita* consumption of cloth should be looked upon as a tendency to be encouraged rather than curbed, as a factor to be harnessed to the good of all sections of the textile industry, the large-scale as well as on small-scale. This underlines the need for wise and continuous adjustments in textile policy.

It is against this background that we must evaluate the programme for textile industry in the Second Plan. In 1960-61, the total requirements of cloth will be of the order of 7,400 million yards on the basis of a *per capita* consumption of 18.5 yards for a population that will have increased by that year to about 400 million. Taking into account the need for exports to the tune of 1,000 million yards, the target for production of cloth has been set at 8,400 million yards, or an increase of some 1,700 million yards over the current output of 6,700 million yards, made up of about 5,000 million yards of mill cloth and 1,700 million yards of handloom and powerloom cloth. The respective shares (in million yards) of the various claimants in the increase in cloth production are : handloom industry 700, handloom industry from Ambar yarn 300, new powerlooms 200, expansion of mill sector through automatic looms for export purposes 250. This leaves an unallocated balance of 150 million yards on which decision will be taken by Government in accordance with circumstances that develop in the future.

There are a few features of the Plan which deserve special notice. A large part of the increase in cloth production is assigned to the handloom sector. Thus, out of the total increase of 1,550 million yards, handlooms and powerlooms alone are expected to account for 1,200 million yards. In other words, the present output of this sector, at about 1,700 million yards, will have to go up to 2,900 million yards. Clearly, this will call for a great deal of organisational effort designed to help develop handloom and powerloom production. Fortunately, the handloom sector has recently shown signs of being able to respond to the demands made upon it. Production by this sector has expanded greatly in recent years, thanks to the impetus given to it by a series of constructive Governmental measures, including the reservation of certain varieties of cloth for exclusive exploitation by the handlooms, rebates, etc. The Central and State Governments should continue and intensify their effort on the handloom and powerloom front so that this sector may not fail the country and thereby cause hardship to the consumer.

A noteworthy development, which took place during the year covered by this *Annual*, is the emergence of the Ambar charkha. Hitherto, India's textile coach was a four-wheeled carriage—the mighty "mill" wheel, the two less powerful "handloom and powerloom"



wheels and the small "charkha" wheel. Into this apparatus is now to be fitted the Ambar charkha, an improved hand-operated spindle. It is of the utmost importance to ensure that the Ambar charkha does not become the proverbial fifth wheel, an inconvenient adjunct to the textile coach. The Government is fully alive to the fact that a great deal of effort is needed before this handy instrument can take its rightful place in India's textile economy. It is to be hoped that such effort will be made with skill and imagination in the interest of providing new employment opportunities in the rural regions.

The target for exports has been set at 1,000 million yards. Here again, the twin factors of the shrinking world trade in textiles and the rapid rise in the competitive capacity of the textile exporting countries serve to emphasize the magnitude of the effort that will be needed by this country to reach the target. Textile nationalism is not a new phenomenon in world economic history. India's textile industry itself owes its progress in early years to this sentiment. India has now to contend against this sentiment in some of its erstwhile markets. Again, the former competitive advantage, which India possessed in the shape of cotton at prices well below world parity, is being lost through the decline in cotton prices in the world. There is no prospect of this trend being reversed in India's favour. The shadow of the heavy surplus stocks of cotton in the U.S. continues to darken the horizon of the world cotton markets. India can no longer hope to count on its "cheap" cotton to show the way to export markets.

Finally, India's textile rivals are rapidly modernising their equipment. Indeed, in some countries, textile industries are encouraged to modernise their plant and machinery through State-aid in one form or other. India's textile rivals do not hesitate to utilise the best available equipment that science and technology can offer. To take only one item of modern equipment, the automatic looms, it has been computed that they form 31.6 per cent of the total looms in West Europe, 11.5 per cent in the U.K., 100 per cent in the U.S., and 67 per cent in Japan, while they account for no more than a paltry 4.7 per cent of the total looms in India. Realising the importance of modern equipment as a valuable aid to production, the Government has decided to permit the installation of 14,600 automatic looms, though this permission is being given on the condition that the additional cloth produced on these looms is sent abroad.

An important condition, which has to be satisfied before India's textile industry can be enabled to reach the target of production set for it, is the supply of cotton. Appropriately enough, the qualitative and quantitative improvement of cotton has continued to engage the attention of the country's economic planners. The target under the Second Five-Year Plan was originally fixed at 55 lakh bales. At the conference of State Ministers, held at Mussoorie in June 1956, this was raised to 55.6 lakh bales. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, at its meeting held in September 1956, has further raised it to 65 lakh bales. In fixing

this higher target, the Committee took into consideration the increased target of textile production, the rising trend in extra-factory consumption and the need for providing for a comfortable carry-over and for some exports. It is to be hoped that the State Governments will take steps to ensure that the new target for cotton is reached, for a vital factor that will determine the progress of the textile industry is the availability of cotton.

It is, of course, essential that the textile policy must be flexible. Any element of rigidity in the interpretation of its different features or in its implementation will rob it of its utility to the country. In India's textile situation, there are many conflicting interests to be reconciled, many imponderable factors to be assessed. All planning, in this context, has necessarily to be flexible. Such flexibility is indicated on many fronts. If the handloom sector fails, for any reason, to come up to the high expectations of the planners, the mill sector should be enabled to fill the vacuum. Again, if the contemplated conversion of the handlooms into powerlooms were to prove difficult in actual practice or even if the Ambar charkha fails to fit in appropriately into the existing textile pattern, necessary adjustments will have to be made. Above all, in the fortunate but not improbable event of a rise in *per capita* consumption of cloth beyond the 18.5 yard-level (now assumed for purposes of planning), the authorities should not hesitate to increase the target for cloth and set about implementing measures for achievement of the higher target.

It is gratifying to note that the Government is fully alive to the importance of maintaining a certain flexibility in its textile policy. Perhaps, it is not without significance, that the Government has taken a longer time, held more consultations and appointed more expert committees for determining its textile policy than for the determination of its policy for any other industry. It would be a tragic waste of all this magnificent effort if nothing more were achieved than a shortage of cloth. There is perceptible evidence of increase in the demand for cloth in the country. This demand should be matched with supply, for the industry, given the necessary facilities, is capable of meeting it. Any failure to do so would pave the way for the re-imposition of all these elaborate regulations relating to price control and rationing of cloth, which would best be avoided in national interest.

Fortunately, the Union Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, recognises that the Government should not lightly embark upon a system of price control and rationing. In a mood of intuitive grasp of the whole situation, Shri Krishnamachari, in the course of the debate in the Rajya Sabha in August 1956 on the Excise Duty Bill, described controls on cloth as a Brahmastra—the deadliest of weapons used by the gods in the Hindu mythology as a last resort. It is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to avoid bringing into effect those vexatious controls on price and distribution of cloth which the country, after much patient effort and not inconsiderable suffering, has been able to leave behind.

In the following pages, we have attempted to present an objective picture of the trends of the Cotton Textile Industry both in India and abroad. The progress of the industry, the problem of exports, of excise duty, the proposals in regard to further development of the different sectors of the industry under the Second Five-Year Plan, the international cotton textile situation, the problem of labour, and the question of further development of the handloom industry, the powerloom industry, and the Ambar charkha, have all been dealt with in different chapters. A comprehensive survey of the Indian raw cotton economy and resumption of trading in cotton futures, as also the world position of cotton, has been given in Appendix "A".

All the 24 statistical tables have been recast and brought up-to-date with a view to giving the latest information about the industry, including handlooms, cotton consumption, latest changes in excise duty, import duty, production, *per capita* consumption, production according to varieties, and maximum and minimum prices of cotton in 1956-57.

As usual, in the earlier portion of the *Annual* entitled "Cotton Industry at a Glance" we have given up-to-date statistical tables, to which we invite the attention of readers. A note on the industries auxiliary to the cotton textile industry has also been revised and brought up-to-date.

A list of members of important textile committees, including the Cotton Advisory Board, All-India Handloom Board, Cotton Textile Fund Committee, etc. has been appended.

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

We have also appended a fully revised and up-to-date list of cotton mills in India and Pakistan. The names and addresses of agents and full details in regard to looms, spindles, cotton consumed, average number of hands employed, etc. are furnished in this list.

We are grateful to Shri V. Nanjappa, I.C.S., Textile Commissioner, Bombay, the Secretary, All-India Handloom Board, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Reserve Bank of India, and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, for their usual kindness in furnishing and verifying several detailed statistics incorporated in this *Annual*. This has greatly helped in maintaining the authoritative character of the *Annual*.



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15th October 1956.

Editor,  
Indian Cotton Textile  
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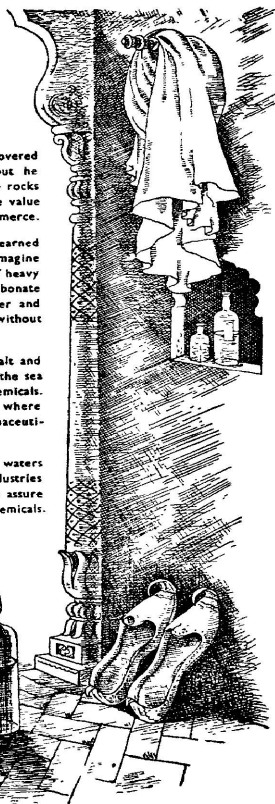
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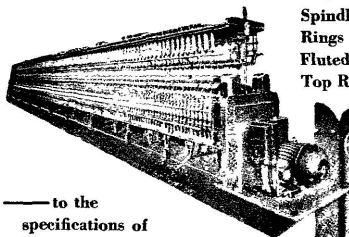
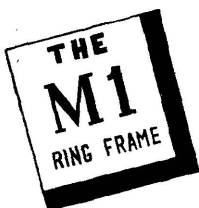
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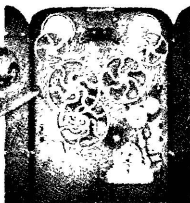
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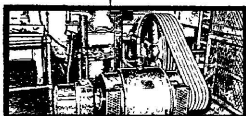


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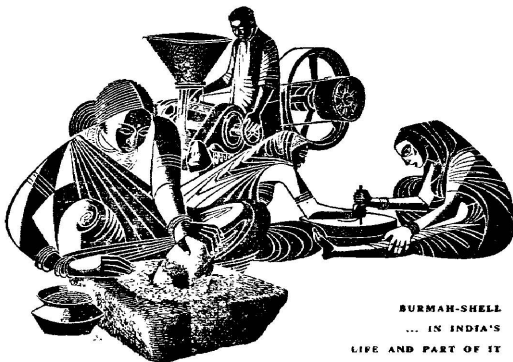
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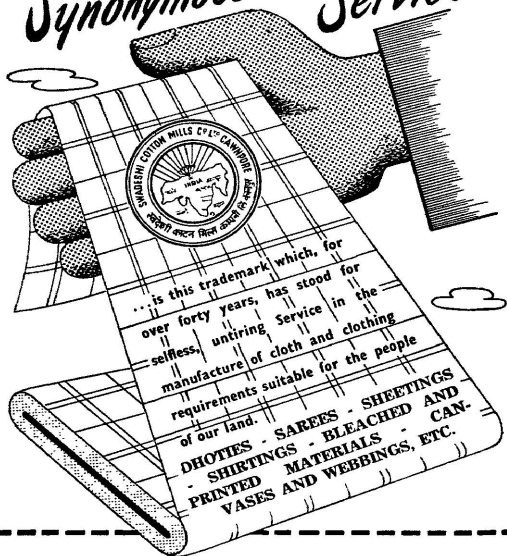


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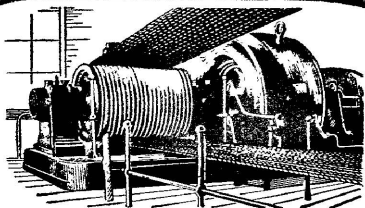
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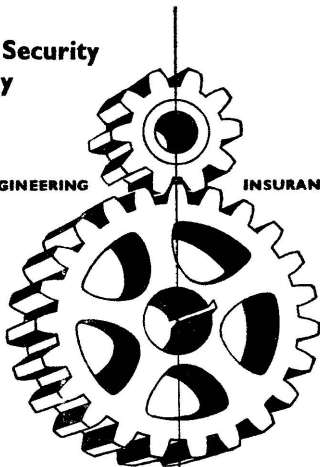
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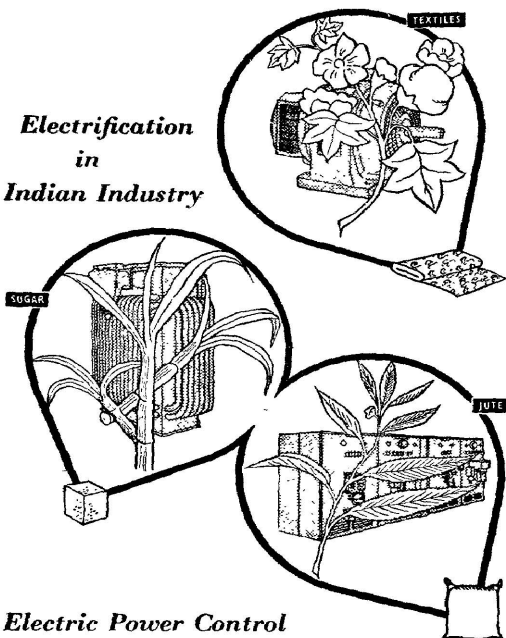
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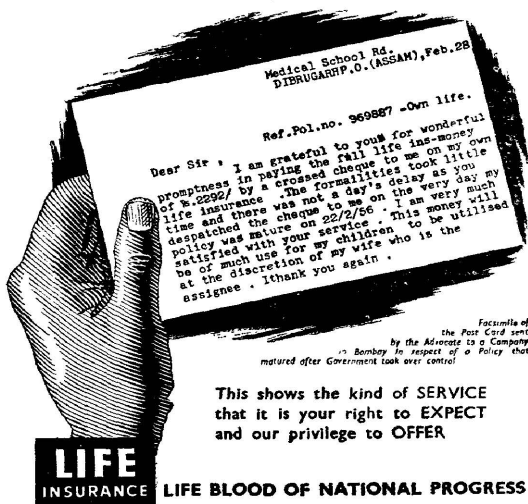
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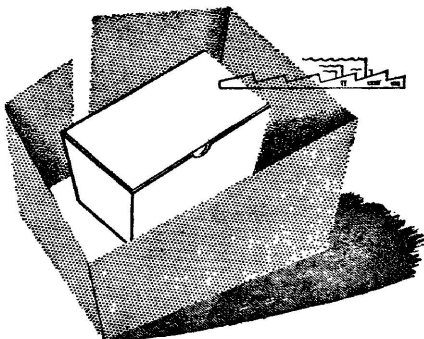
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DELHI CLOTH & GENERAL MILLS CO. LTD. DELHI

DCM - 1199

# THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE (1955-56)

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 also added some new statistics in this Annual.

**TABLE No. 1**  
**Progress of Cotton Mills in India from 1946 to 1955**

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.)
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	4,66	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	3,637
1952	do. 453	11,427	2,04	4,33	4,133
1953	do. 457	11,721	2,07	4,35	4,519
1954	do. 461	11,888	2,08	4,35	4,689
1955	do. 461	12,069	2,07	4,24	4,797
PAKISTAN ONLY (Actual No.) from 1951 to 1955					
1951	27	336,810	5,562	11,538	87,136
1952	27	362,148	4,895	11,408	97,858
1953	39	683,808	10,537	8,507	87,812
1954	60	930,318	14,847	N.A.	N.A.
1955	70	1,561,258	23,021	N.A.	N.A.

**TABLE No. 2**  
**Indian Cotton Crop (Acreage and Yield) from 1945-46 to 1955-56**

Season	Area in thousands of acres	Estimated Yield in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each	Jarilla average price per candy of 784 lbs.
1945-46	14,668	3,530	448
1946-47	14,860	3,566	456
1947-48†	10,655	2,188	545
1948-49†	11,293	1,767	612
1949-50†	12,173	2,628	820
1950-51†	14,556	2,971	865
1951-52†	16,198	3,133	820
1952-53†	15,692	3,131	694
1953-54†	17,182	3,965	670
1954-55†	18,346	4,298	720
1955-56†	20,230	3,998	725
1960-61 (Present Target)†	..	5,858	..

† (Indian Union.)

**TABLE No. 3**  
**Imports of Raw Cotton into India (1945-46 to 1955-56)**

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.
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	138,387	766,713
1953-54	7,084	31,094	56,190	274,793	32,156	131,440	116,205	527,079
1954-55	43,567	183,744	30,679	193,281	37,176	156,532	120,853	584,474
1955-56	2,402	11,131	41,803	226,409	43,988	190,658	117,872	573,277

## THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE

TABLE No. 4

Exports of Indian Raw Cotton to other Countries (1945-46 to 1955-56)

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.
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	2,883	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
1954-55	4,431	13,844	15,803	53,871	29,887	1,01,861
1955-56	15,265	40,759	56,509	13,373	120,681	2,36,861

TABLE No. 5

Yearly Mill Consumption of Cotton in India by Varieties (1944 to 1955)

Year ending	(All figures in 000's of bales regardless of weight)				Total
	Indian	American	Egyptian	Sundries	
31st July 1944	4,091	Nil	184	315	4,590
" " 1945	4,169	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
" " 1954	3,732	73	155	340	4,300
" " 1955	3,305	76	100	288	3,769

TABLE No. 6

Consumption of Indian Cotton in the various States of India during the last two years, 1953-54 to 1954-55

(Bales of 392 lbs.)

Year ending 31st August				
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Bombay State:				
(a) Bombay Island ..	986,466	10,72,425	Delhi ..	135,650
(b) Ahmedabad ..	363,777	4,23,522	West Bengal:	
(c) Remainder ..	322,409	3,34,762	(a) Calcutta ..	95,148
Total, Bombay State ..	1,672,652	18,30,709	(b) Remainder ..	64,615
Saurashtra ..	61,710	68,725	Total, West Bengal ..	159,763
Kutch ..	..	340	Bihar ..	6,480
Madhya Bharat ..	269,862	2,66,017	Orissa ..	28,924
Bhopal ..	15,160	13,905	Madhya Pradesh ..	176,285
Rajasthan ..	65,699	70,517	Hyderabad ..	90,807
Ajmer-Merwara ..	33,948	41,487	Madras ..	654,741
East Punjab and PEPSU ..	39,850	42,694	Mysore ..	91,814
Uttar Pradesh:			Travancore and Cochin ..	40,048
(a) Kanpur ..	267,560	2,28,165	Nepal ..	2,345
(b) Remainder ..	75,818	78,558		
Total, Uttar Pradesh ..	343,378	3,06,723	Total, Indian Union ..	3,889,116
				41,38,438

TABLE No. 7

Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn into India (1943-44 to 1955-56)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	U.K.		Japan		Total (all countries)	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.
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	2,660	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	3,032
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	2,221	13,433	..	..	2,264	13,693
1954-55	1,409	9,598	..	..	1,742	11,327
1955-56	2,419	15,533	..	..	2,936	18,539

TABLE No. 8

Imports of Cotton Manufactures into India (1943-44 to 1955-56)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	U.K.		Japan		Total (all countries)	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.
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	16,909	10,178	..	..	16,150	23,897
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	23,659
1952-53	3,717	10,207	..	..	4,551	12,453
1953-54	4,278	8,571	..	..	5,193	10,217
1954-55	2,211	4,109	..	..	3,250	6,438
1955-56	5,184	10,620	..	..	9,664	19,022

TABLE No. 9

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn, and Cotton Piecegoods from India  
(1943-44 to 1955-56)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	Twist and Yarn		Piecegoods	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity Yds.	Value Rs.
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	362,368
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	580,905	527,249
1953-54	22,222	46,940	702,466	532,417
1954-55	1,271	3,377	780,221	547,914
1955-56	23,139	42,498	680,010	481,435

TABLE No. 10

Quantities of Yarn spun and Woven Goods manufactured in Indian Mills  
(1944-45 to 1955-56)

(000's omitted)		
Year (April-March)	Yarn lbs.	Piecegoods Yds.
1944-45	1,650,925	4,726,472
1945-46	1,614,817	4,675,834
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 "	1,476,000	4,715,000
1953-54 "	1,517,000	4,964,000
1954-55 "	1,581,000	5,059,000
1955-56 "	1,592,175	5,034,180

TABLE No. 11

Changes in Customs Tariff on Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods in India since 1894\*

## YARN

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 :

## Schedule No. 47(6)

Counts 50s and below :—

- |                                 |    |  |
|---------------------------------|----|--|
| (i) British Manufacture         | .. | 5 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> or $1\frac{1}{2}$ as.<br>per lb. whichever is higher<br>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.<br>per lb. whichever is higher<br>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 | .. | $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |

\* An excise duty was imposed on cotton piecegoods woven in Indian mills at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent *ad valorem* from 1896. This excise duty was suspended in December 1925, and abolished in 1926. Imposed again from 1st March 1949.

## COTTON PIECEGOODS

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 ..	3½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
„ 7th March 1917 to 28th Feb. 1921 ..	7½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
„ 1st March 1921 to 3rd April 1930 ..	11 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .

## 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	26
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  
Customs Duty in force from 1-3-1951 \*

Item No.	Name of Article <i>Textile Materials and Textile Goods—</i>	Standard rate of duty	Extent of Exemption from 3-5-55 in respect of Tariff items 48(5) and 48(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48(1)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk— (a) of British manufacture ... .. (b) not of British manufacture ... ..	80 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 7 annas per square yard, whichever is higher. 100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 14 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	
48(3)	Cotton Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton— (a) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhoties, saris and scarves):— (i) of British manufacture ... .. (ii) not of British manufacture ... .. (b) Printed piecegoods and printed fabrics— (i) of British manufacture ... ..	65 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ... .. 100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ... .. 60 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ... ..	The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 60 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

\* 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.

(ii) not of British manufacture ...	...	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ...	...	The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 65 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> ...	...	The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
(ii) not of British manufacture ...	...	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ...	...	The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 65 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—				
(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.†	...	

† *Plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty.



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48(9)	The following cotton fabrics, namely Sateens including Italians of Sateen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs—		
	(a) Printed fabrics—		
	(i) of British manufacture ...	80 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ...	... The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(ii) not of British manufacture ...	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ...	... The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 45 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) Other fabrics—		
	(i) of British manufacture ...	75 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ...	... The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(ii) not of British manufacture ...	100 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ...	... The excise duty leviable for the time being on superfine cotton fabrics <i>plus</i> the additional duty of excise leviable for the time being under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, <i>plus</i> 50 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 1940 to 1955**

(000's omitted)

Period	TOTAL ALL-INDIA MILL PRODUCTION		
	Yarn	Cloth	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Yds.
1940	1,274,515	921,773	4,091,446
1941	1,537,811	1,087,138	4,530,878
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	3,667,349
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
1954 (Union)	1,561,032	1,161,328	4,997,712
1955 (Union)	1,630,399	1,180,872	5,094,475

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

**Cloth Production in Pakistan from 1948 to 1955**

(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	35,000	140,000
1953	39	845	10	118,477	251,550
1954	60	1,113	16	192,013	345,247
1955	70	1,561	22	274,530	453,237

TABLE No. 14

**Expansion of World Cotton Spindleage in different countries during the year ended July 1955 as compared with the last two years**

Number of Spindles (in thousands)

Country	July 1953	July 1954	July 1955
U.K.	27,257	26,563	25,183
U.S.A.	22,830	22,707	22,247
INDIA	11,427	11,721	11,888
U.S.S.R.	9,900	10,150	10,150
France	7,807	7,634	7,618
Japan	7,502	7,853	7,961
W. Germany	6,305	6,055	6,005
Italy	5,779	5,758	5,698
China	4,100	4,150	5,400
Brazil	3,369	3,375	3,361
Czechoslovakia	2,410	2,420	2,450
Spain	2,226	2,335	2,335
Belgium	1,839	1,816	1,752
Pakistan	679	710	1,366
Other Countries	15,888	16,272	16,434

TABLE No. 15

Availability of Cloth (Mills, Powerlooms and Handlooms), Population and per capita Consumption in India from 1939-40 to 1956

Year		Availability of Cloth (Mills, Powerlooms & Handlooms) in million yards, after deducting exports	Population (in millions)	Availability per capita (in yards)
1939-40	India	6,074	384	15.75
1940-41		6,029	389	15.75
1941-42		5,608	394	14.25
1942-43		3,967	399	10.00
1943-44		5,470	404	13.50
1944-45		5,379	409	13.12
1945-46		5,051	414	12.20
1946-47		4,828	419	11.50
1947-48	Undivided	4,762	424	11.25
1948		5,279	342	15.1
1949		4,911	347	13.9
1950		3,478	352	9.7
1951		4,238	357	11.7
1952		5,275	362	14.4
1953		5,566	367	15.0
1954		5,586	372	15.0
1955		5,980	377	15.9
1956 (Jan.-July)		6,710	377	16.8

Vide Note on Supply & Price Trends of Cloth, circulated by the Finance Minister, Government of India, in the first week of September 1956, among the Members of Parliament, after introducing a Bill to increase excise duties on cloth, with effect from 1st September 1956.

TABLE No. 16

Production of Yarn and Cloth in the Union of India in each Zone during 1955

Z O N E	Yarn Lbs.	Cloth Lbs.	Cloth Yds.
Bombay :			
(a) Ahmedabad City	222,970	215,658	1,191,405
(b) Bombay City	440,715	391,667	1,595,398
(c) Bombay Rest	139,461	108,812	497,185
Saurashtra	23,471	19,940	83,120
Madhya Bharat	94,545	87,637	365,382
Bhopal	4,395	4,658	16,645
Ajmer	15,370	7,477	26,934
Rajasthan	19,716	11,302	37,158
PEPSU	6,264	6,669	21,496
Punjab	8,796	7,950	42,305
Delhi	52,987	34,789	131,759
Uttar Pradesh	104,882	78,984	316,428
Bihar	907	999	4,798
West Bengal	69,232	52,806	260,548
Orissa	9,704	8,063	32,126
Madhya Pradesh	62,761	42,585	147,832
Hyderabad	29,232	27,822	89,380
Madras	255,144	45,665	143,507
Mysore	37,145	19,875	61,287
Kerala	17,709	4,598	18,508
Andhra	8,353	..	..
Kutch	242	..	..
Pondicherry	6,398	3,666	11,274

TABLE No. 17

Number of Mills, Looms and Spindles installed in India as on 1-1-55

Z O N E	Mills		Spindles		Looms
		as on 1-1-55	(R and M)	1-1-55	1-1-55
Bombay :					
(a) Ahmedabad City	..	67	2,049,088		42,059
(b) Bombay City	..	63	3,044,200		65,203
(c) Bombay Rest	..	50	1,335,206		23,276
Saurashtra	..	10	169,944		3,648
Kutch	..	1	5,312		..
Madhya Bharat	..	16	438,708		11,025
Bhopal	..	1	14,876		400
Ajmer	..	4	65,256		1,755
Rajasthan	..	7	90,452		1,699
PEPSU	..	1	17,856		530
Punjab	..	3	39,612		853
Delhi	..	3	156,132		3,401
U.P.	..	23	778,760		13,277
Bihar	..	2	28,468		745
West Bengal	..	26	502,025		9,092
Orissa	..	2	52,144		864
Madhya Pradesh	..	11	372,898		7,357
Hyderabad	..	6	158,080		3,156
Madras	..	83	2,116,096		8,566
Mysore	..	9	241,132		3,003
Kerala	..	10	139,000		717
Andhra	..	7	59,956		..
Pondicherry	..	3	82,436		2,089

### AN UP-TO-DATE NOTE ON NEW INDUSTRIES AUXILIARY TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1955-56)

#### BOBBINS :

The indigenous production of 20 factories out of 53 on our records for 1955 was 285,248 gross while the estimated annual requirements remain the same, viz. 482,039 gross.

#### SHUTTLES :

The production for 1955 amounted to Gross 6,268 which represents the production of 75 per cent of the factories on record with the Textile Commissioner.

#### PICKERS :

The production for 1955 was gross 20,149. It may be added that the Textile Commissioner has received a list of 'Approved Picker Manufacturers' for the All-India Picker and Textile Leather Mfrs.' Association. It is stated that all the Mfrs. in the list stick to I.S.I. Standards.

#### ROLLER SKINS :

The annual requirements are estimated at 38,225 dozs. and indigenous production for 1955 was 1,618 dozs.

#### WIRE HEALDS :

The Textile Commissioner has on record 8 manufacturers of this item. The production of 5 mfrs. amounted to 146,216,199 pcs. in 1955. In 1954 the requirements were estimated at 119,035,000 pcs. The consumption of wire healds is rapidly increasing.

#### COTTON HEALDS :

The production of 4 mfrs. on record with the Textile Commissioner amounted to 519,327 sets while the estimated annual requirements for 1954 were 605,797 sets. The consumption is rapidly increasing.

#### STEEL REEDS :

The production of 8 factories out of 9 on record with the Textile Commissioner was 24,658 dozs. in 1955 and the estimated annual requirements were assessed at 30,335 dozs.

**LEATHER BELTING :**

The estimated annual requirements are 48,04,784 ft. and the indigenous production for 1955 is estimated at 280,331 ft.

**ROPES & BANDINGS :**

The indigenous production may be stated as 10,87,551 lbs. for 1955, while the estimated annual requirements remain the same.

**SPINDLE TAPES :**

The estimated annual requirements are assessed at 157,140 rolls (1 roll of 144 yds.) and the production for 1955 46,386 rolls. The production relates to 60 per cent of the manufacturers on the Textile Commissioner's records.

**MACHINERY CLOTH :**

The production of 3 manufacturers for 1955 was 2,460 yds. and the estimated annual requirements were 156,309 yds.

**STARCH INDUSTRY :**

There are at present 7 Maize Starch units and one Tapioca unit on active production. The installed capacity of these 8 factories is of the order of 72,500 tons per annum. Substantial expansion has taken place in the two Starch factories at Ahmedabad, who have also gone into production of Glucose and Dextrose. There is also one factory manufacturing Glucose in Bombay.

Production of starch by the above 8 factories during 1955 was however of the order of 47,131 tons.

Three more Maize Starch factories which are closed at present are likely to go into production as a result of certain reorganisation that has been effected.

While a number of smaller units producing Tapioca Starch are known to exist in the States of Madras and Travancore-Cochin, data as regards the production of these units is not available.

Another material, viz. Tamarind Kernel Powder is also widely used in sizing.

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### **Customs Duty on Import of RAW COTTON (1954)**

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 was 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. This duty was abolished with effect from 27th February 1954.

### Customs Duty on Export of COTTON CLOTH and YARN (1954-55)

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. The export duty on cloth the average count of which is less than 17 was reduced to 6½ per cent with effect from 1st March 1955. This duty was abolished with effect from 15th May 1956.

### Export Duty on RAW COTTON

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 10th 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 no export duty was being levied on Assam/Comillas.

The duty was enhanced to Rs. 250 per bale, with effect from 12th November 1954.

With effect from the same date, the concession granted in respect of Bengal Deshi cotton, namely, reduced rate of export duty of Rs. 125 per bale of 400 lbs. was withdrawn, and the full rate of Rs. 250 per bale was made applicable to exports of this cotton.

The duty was again reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 125 per bale of 400 lbs. with effect from 1st July 1955.

### 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 20th September 1948.

### Excise Duty on CLOTH showing changes from 1949 to 1956

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	{ in Group IX }	— 7 pies per yard	} or 5% <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is less;
Dyed and printed		— 9 pies per yard	
✓ All other varieties:—	{ of other groups }	— 11 pies per yard	
Grey and bleached		— 1 anna per yard	
Dyed and printed			

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 on 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 remain 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.

On and from 1st March 1955, the Excise Duty on cloth was collected on a square yard basis, and the duties were 12 pies per sq. yard on coarse, medium, and fine, and 30 pies per sq. yard on superfine cloth. The basis for the classification of cloth into coarse, medium, fine and superfine was changed from warp to the average count. The duty was, however, reduced to 6 pies per sq. yard in respect of coarse and medium cloth, with effect from 21st March 1955, the duty on fine and superfine remaining the same. The duty on fine cloth was increased from 12 pies to 15 pies and the duty on superfine cloth was reduced from 30 pies to 24 pies per sq. yard with effect from 27th April 1955.

On and from 1st March 1956, the excise duty was increased by six pies per square yard, in the case of medium, fine and superfine cotton piecegoods. In the case of coarse varieties, however, the duty was fixed as under: (a) dhoties and sarees at 6 pies per sq. yard; and (b) all other varieties at 12 pies per sq. yard.

As and from the 1st September 1956, the rates per square yard were increased as under:

Coarse:		Medium	Fine	Superfine
Dhoties & Sarees	All other varieties			
No. increase	6 pies per sq. yd.	12 pies per sq. yd.	15 pies per sq. yd.	18 pies per sq. yd.

The enhanced rates of excise duty were as follows from 1st September 1956:—

Superfine increased from 2½ annas to 4 annas.

Fine increased from 1½ annas to 3 annas.

Medium increased from 1 anna to 2 annas.

Coarse increased from 1 anna to 1½ annas.

The ½ anna handloom cess is not included in this excise duty.

### Additional Excise Duty from 15-2-1953

*Excise Duty on Cloth of three pies per yard under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Department (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. From 27th April 1955, the duty was changed from the linear to square yard basis. This excise duty is not leviable on export of cloth.

Handloom cloth is exempt from the excise duty.

### Excise Duty on Cloth produced on Powerlooms from 1955 to 1956

As regards powerlooms, Government issued a notification on 18th May 1955, modifying the exemption previously granted so as to limit it to powerloom units having less than five looms. In regard to the units having five or more looms, Government subjected them to excise duty but gave them the option to pay the excise duty at the normal rates applicable to all the cotton fabrics, or on the basis of a compounded levy as in the case of rayon and artificial silk fabrics. The rates of compounded levy fixed by Government were as under:

---

(1) Factories in which the number of looms exceeds 24 .. ..	Rs. 22-8-0 per shift per loom.
(2) Factories in which the number of looms exceeds 9, but does not exceed 24 .. ..	Rs. 20-0-0 per shift per loom.
(3) Factories in which the number of looms exceeds 4, but does not exceed 9 .. ..	Rs. 18-0-0 per shift per loom.

---

Government subsequently issued a notification on 26th July 1955, notifying that powerloom factories producing cotton fabrics in respect of which the manufacturer has elected to pay duty at the rates fixed above, shall be eligible for the following exemptions:

- (i) Factories in which the number of looms employed exceeds 4 but does not exceed 9 shall be exempt from so much of the duty as is payable in respect of the production of the first 4 looms.
- (ii) Factories in which the number of looms employed exceeds 4 but does not exceed 24 shall be exempt from—
  - (a) so much of the duty as is payable in respect of the production of the first 4 looms, and
  - (b) so much of the duty as is in excess of Rs. 18 per loom per shift per month in respect of the next 5 looms.

Excise Duties on powerlooms were revised as under with effect from 1-3-1956 upto 31-8-1956:

- (i) Manufacturer employing more than 24 looms .. .. Rs. 30 per loom per shift per month.
- (ii) Manufacturer employing more than 9 but not more than 24 looms .. .. Rs. 24 per loom per shift per month.
- (iii) Manufacturer employing more than 4 but not more than 9 looms .. .. Rs. 18 per loom per shift per month.
- (iv) Manufacturer employing not more than 4 looms .. .. Nil.



Provided that—

- (1) a manufacturer employing more than 4 but not more than 9 looms shall be exempt from so much of the duty as is payable in respect of the first 4 looms;
- (2) a manufacturer employing more than 9 but not more than 24 looms shall be exempt from—
  - (a) so much of the duty as is payable in respect of the first 4 looms, and
  - (b) so much of the duty as is in excess of Rs. 18 per loom per shift per month in respect of the next 5 looms.

### Present Excise on Powerlooms from 1-9-1956

As and from 1st September 1956 the following rates of excise duty were enforced for all manufacturers employing powerlooms in their manufacture of cotton fabrics:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Manufacturer employing more than 24 looms                     | Rs. 50 per loom per shift per month.    |
| (2) Manufacturer employing more than 9 but not more than 24 looms | .. Rs. 40 per loom per shift per month. |
| (3) Manufacturer employing more than 4 but not more than 9 looms  | .. Rs. 30 per loom per shift per month. |
| (4) Manufacturer employing not more than 4 looms                  | .. Nil.                                 |

Provided that—

- (i) a manufacturer employing more than 4 but not more than 9 looms shall be exempt from so much of the duty as is payable in respect of the first 4 looms;
- (ii) a manufacturer employing more than 9 but not more than 24 looms shall be exempt from—
  - (a) so much of the duty as is payable in respect of the first 4 looms, and
  - (b) so much of the duty as is in excess of Rs. 30 per loom per shift per month in respect of the next 5 looms.

### 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—

- |  | <i>Rate of duty</i> |
|--|---------------------|
| (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 1951 to 1955

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1. Population (in millions) ..	361	365	369	373	377
2. Cloth Production (in million yards) ..					
3. Millmade ..	4,076	4,598	4,878	4,998	5,094
4. Handloom ..	850	1,109	1,200	1,318	1,480
5. Powerloom ..	157	204	221	243	273
6. Imports (in million yards) ..	9	5	5	6	6
7. Total (of Items 3, 4, 5, & 6 in million yards) ..	5,092	5,916	6,304	6,565	6,853
8. Exports (in million yards) ..	823	602	718	956	873
9. Deliveries for other purposes (in million yards) ..	31	39	22	23	29
10. Availability for Civil use (in million yards) ..					
Items 7, 8, & 9 ..	4,238	5,275	5,566	5,586	5,951
11. Per capita availability (in yards) ..	11.7	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.8

From "Statistical Bulletin of the Textile Commissioner", Bombay, May 1956.

TABLE No. 19

Production of Cloth of different varieties from 1952-53 to 1955-56

(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
1952-53 ..	4,757,402	544,141	11.4	2,816,410	59.2	1,183,815	24.9	213,036	4.6
1953-54 ..	4,905,227	591,683	12.6	3,270,302	66.66	717,795	14.64	325,447	6.64
1954-55 ..	5,028,492	482,582	9.6	3,757,819	74.78	466,914	9.80	319,176	6.35
1955-56 ..	5,101,451	601,078	11.8	3,748,772	73.5	438,891	8.6	312,710	6.1

TABLE No. 20

Production of Yarn in various count groups from 1952-53 to 1955-56

(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
1952-53 ..	908,730	61.53	482,585	32.68	85,456	5.78	1,478,771
1953-54 ..	921,210	60.65	484,076	31.85	114,065	7.50	1,519,351
1954-55 ..	896,099	53.03	560,956	35.7	114,234	7.25	1,571,289
1955-56 ..	914,821	55.8	631,576	38.5	93,293	5.7	1,639,690

TABLE No. 21

Average yardage per lb. of Cloth of different varieties from 1952-53 to 1955-56

	Coarse	Medium	Fine	S. Fine	Average in all varieties together
1952-53 ..	2.7	4.0	6.2	8.9	4.3
1953-54 ..	2.7	4.2	6.2	8.7	4.3
1954-55 ..	2.5	4.4	6.1	8.8	4.3
1955-56 ..	2.5	4.5	5.8	8.7	4.3

TABLE No. 22

**Minimum Wages and Dearness Allowance in the Cotton Mill Industry  
for a Standard Month of 26 Working Days**

Centre or State	Dearness allowance			
	Minimum Basic Wages	June 1956	June 1955	Average 1955
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay .. ..	30 0 0	71 5 0	63 14 4	62 12 11
Ahmedabad .. ..	28 0 0	63 13 6	48 13 6	54 11 4
Sholapur .. ..	26 0 0	56 5 4	37 8 2	40 15 9
Baroda .. ..	26 0 0	57 7 4	43 15 4	49 5 9
Indore .. ..	30 0 0*	46 2 0	42 3 0	42 13 6
Nagpur .. ..	26 0 0	47 2 0	38 7 4	40 2 10
Madras .. ..	26 0 0	48 0 0	38 13 0	41 7 3
Kanpur .. ..	30 0 0	49 11 0	37 7 6	43 5 5
West Bengal .. ..	20 2 5	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0

\* Revised minimum Basic Wage from 1-12-54.

Vide 'Indian Labour Gazette', August 1956.

TABLE No. 23

## DO YOU KNOW THAT

**About 40 per cent of the Cotton Mills worked Double Shifts and nearly 50 per cent worked Three Shifts ?**

Year	No. of Mills closed	Worked 1 shift	Worked 2 shifts	Worked 3 shifts	Total No. of Mills
1952 (average) ..	13	25	193	153	384
1953 " ..	17	31	186	158	382
1954 " ..	25	27	173	174	399
1955 " ..	26	24	161	194	401
1956 (April) ..	20	22	150	220	412

Source: Indian Labour Gazette, Volume XIII, July 1956.

TABLE No. 24

Basic Maximum and Minimum Prices of Indian Cotton for the Cotton Season  
1956-57

Description of cotton	Basic staple length (inches)	Basic minimum price (Rs. per Candy)	Basic maximum price (Rs. per Candy)
Jorilla .. ..	25/32	495	820
Vijay .. ..	25/32	565	925
Surti .. ..	7/8	655	1,020
Punjab American LSS. Rgd. ..	13/16	585	920
" " Sgd. ..	13/16	605	940
" " 216E. Rgd. ..	7/8	675	1,045
" " Sgd. ..	7/8	705	1,075
Westerns .. ..	13/16	555	890
Cambodia .. ..	7/8	675	1,045
Karunganni .. ..	13/16	575	935
Dhollera .. ..	3/4	..	780
Kalagin .. ..	3/4	..	780
Bengal Deshi .. ..	..	..	645
Oomra Deshi .. ..	..	..	680
Mathia & Mungari .. ..	..	..	880
C.P. I & II .. ..	5/8	..	720
Central India .. ..	5/8	..	695
Buri American .. ..	7/8	825	940
Parbhani American .. ..	7/8	825	940
Gaorani 6 & 12 .. ..	7/8	625	990
Kalyan .. ..	25/32	510	870
Jayadhar .. ..	7/8	625	995
Laxmi .. ..	7/8	675	1,045
H. 420 .. ..	25/32	545	870

### List of Members of the Cotton Advisory Board as on 31-7-1956

1. Shri Neville N. Wadia, representing the Millowners' Association, Bombay.
2. Shri Jaykrishna Harivallabhdas, representing the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.
3. Shri M. L. Shah, representing the Bengal Millowners' Association, Calcutta.
4. Shri K. Sreenivasan, representing the Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore.
5. Shri R. C. Jall, representing the Madhya Bharat Millowners' Association, Indore.
6. Shri J. M. Heeramanek, representing Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur.
7. Shri P. H. Bhutta, representing the Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Association, Nagpur.
8. Shri R. G. Saraiya, representing the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
9. Shri Chimanlal B. Parikh, representing East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Bombay.
10. Shri Madanmohan R. Ruia, representing Cotton Buyers' Association, Bombay.
11. Shri Hansraj Jivandas, representing Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association Ltd., Bombay.
12. Shri R. M. Deshmukh, President, Vidharbha Shethkari Parishad, Amravati.
13. Shri Bhupatbhai V. Desai, M.L.A., Saurashtra Assembly, representing Cotton Growers for Saurashtra.
14. Shri G. Guruswamy Naidu, Landlord, Kumarapalayam, Udumalpet.
15. Shri Labh Singh, Retired Professor of Agriculture, Village Khera (Ambala).
16. Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

### Personnel of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee for the year 1956-57

1. Shri R. G. Saraiya, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay (Chairman of the Committee).
2. Shri Madanmohan Mangaldas, 'Mangal' Baug, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
3. Shri K. Srinivasan, C/o Kasturi Mills, Coimbatore (South India).
4. Shri F. P. Mehta, C/o The Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur (M.P.).
5. Shri Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, C/o Messrs. Thackersey Moolji & Co., Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
6. Shri B. Raha, C/o The New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Civil Lines, Gwaltoli, Kanpur.
7. Mr. R. E. Castell, C/o Messrs. Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Post Box No. 66, Madras.
8. Shri G. D. Somani, Kapur Mahal, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay 1.
9. Shri R. V. Deshmukh (Representing Cotton Growers), C/o Messrs. The Vidarbha Mills Ltd. (Berar), Ellichpur (M.P.).
10. Shri Naranji L. Kara, C/o The All-India Exporters' Association, Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Bombay 1.
11. Shri Bharat Ram, 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
12. Shri A. D. Gorwala, 40-C Ridge Road, Bombay.
13. Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, C/o The Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.
14. Shri T. P. Chakravarti, Vice-President, Bengal Millowners' Association, 160, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.
15. Mr. J. A. Andrew, C/o Messrs. Madura Mills Co. Ltd., Mathurai (South India).
16. Shri G. D. Ambekar, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, 27, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.
17. Shri Neville N. Wadia, C/o Messrs. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Neville House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
18. The Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce & Consumer Industries (In-charge of Textiles). (*Ex-officio*.)
19. The Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance (I. & C. Division). (*Ex-officio*.)
20. The Textile Commissioner to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce & Consumer Industries. (*Ex-officio*.) (Vice-Chairman of the Committee.)
21. Industrial Adviser (Textile Production), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. (*Ex-officio*.)

### Personnel of the All-India Handloom Board (1956-57)

1. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay. (*Chairman*.)
2. Dy. Textile Commissioner (Handloom), Bombay. (*Secretary*.)
3. Shri P. Sabanayagam, I.A.S., Dy. Textile Commissioner (Handlooms), 98, Mowbray's Road, Madras.
4. Shri M. S. Ramnath, Director, Central Marketing Organisation, 7/192 Swaroopnagar, Kanpur.
5. Shri Balakrishna Marar, President, Cochin Cottage Industries Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, Trichur.
6. Shri F. M. Baradwad, President, Karnatak Handloom Weavers' Asscn., Gadag-Betgeri.
7. Shri M. M. Pattanayak, Hon. Khadi Adviser to Govt. of Orissa, Cuttack 2.
8. Shri M. S. A. Majid, B.A., 34, First Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Madras 20.
9. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur.
10. The Jt. Director of Industries, Government of Travancore & Cochin, Trivandrum.
11. The Director of Industries, Government of Punjab, Simla.
12. Shri Raghunath Singh, M.P., Banaras.

13. Mrs. Pupul Jayakar, 25, Dungarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
  14. Shri C. K. Srinivasan, Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Finance Ministry (I. & C.), Bombay.
  15. Director, Rural Industrialisation, Gandhi Nagar, Mysore, Bangalore.
  16. Shri M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., President, Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Erode.
  17. Shri M. Somappa, President, Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Production & Sale Society Ltd., Yemmiganur (Andhra).
  18. Director of Cottage Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur (U.P.).
  19. The Additional Director of Industries, Government of Bihar, Patna.
  20. The Director of Commerce & Industry, Government of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (Dn.).
  21. Shri G. Ramachandran, I.A.S., Director of Handlooms, Office of Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Madras, Madras.
  22. Director of Industries, Government of Madhya Bharat, Indore.
  23. Shri V. Subramanian, I.A.S., Joint Registrar of Industrial Co-operative & Village Industries, Government of Bombay, Wellesly St., Poona.
  24. Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Gilbert Building, Babulnath Road, 2nd Cross Road, Bombay, and also 9, Electric Lane Road, New Delhi.
  25. Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.P., 78, North Avenue Road, New Delhi, and also 155 Shenoy Nagar, Madras 10.
  26. President, All-India Handloom Weavers' Congress, Nidubrolu (Andhra).
  27. Shri S. R. Vasavada, Secretary, Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.
  28. The Director of Sericulture & Weaving, Government of Assam, Shillong.
  29. Director of Industries, Government of W. Bengal, Calcutta.
  30. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Orissa, Cuttack.
  31. Mr. James A. Andrew, Madura Mills, Mathurai.
  32. Shri R. Venkataswamy Naidu, President, South India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore.
  33. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Andhra State Government, Jamani Buildings, Mylapore, Madras 4.
  34. Shri R. A. Podar, Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Opp. Power House, Jaipur, Rajasthan, and also Podar Chambers, 10, Marine Drive, Bombay.
  35. Shri N. L. Balekar, President, Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society, Nagpur.
  36. Shri S. Banerjee, Hugli District Artisan Society, 7, Circular Road, P.O. Serampore, W. Bengal.
  37. Nawab A. Rasool, M.L.A., Vice-President, U.P. Industrial Co-operative Association, The Mall, Lucknow.
  38. Shri Laxman Bapuji Konda, President, Hyderabad Handloom Weavers' Central Co-operative Association, Weavers' House, Narayanguda, Hyderabad (Dn.).
  39. Shri Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, Minister, Public Works and Public Health Engineering, 9 Circular Road, Patna, Bihar.
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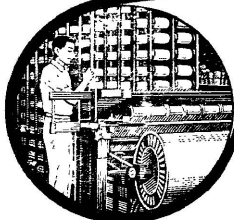
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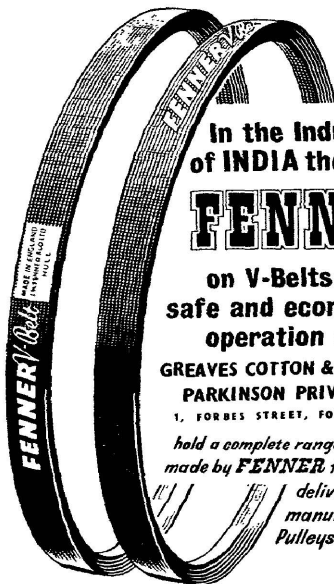
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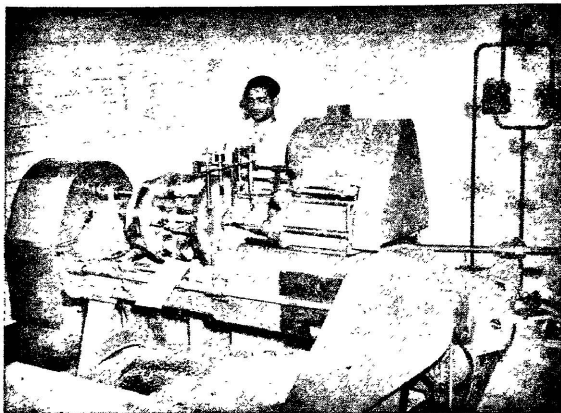
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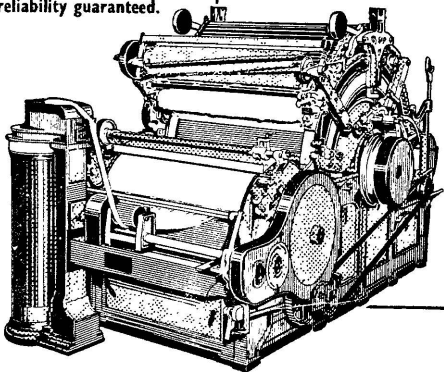
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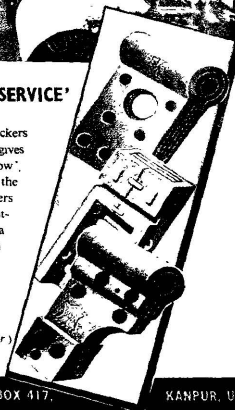
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# THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1955-56 ANNUAL)

*(A Review of the Industry in India, and also in Pakistan,  
during 1955-56)*

Editor : M. P. GANDHI

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

The cotton mill industry deserves to be congratulated for its splendid performance. Notwithstanding the series of stresses and strains to which the industry was subjected, the production in the mills touched an all-time record of 5,098 million yards during the year 1955. The achievement is all the more creditable, considering the distinct setback to the expansion activity of the industry, due to the Government's policy of pegging the mill output of cloth at 5,000 million yards. During the year, for instance, the mills could add only 187 looms, as against 10,996 looms in the previous year. The total number of looms in place as on 1st January 1956 was 202,901, as against 202,714 a year before and 191,718 two years before. In respect of the spinning capacity also, the year 1955 witnessed a setback, in that the number of new spindles installed in the year was only 93,572 which compares unfavourably with as much as 296,500 in 1954. The aggregate spindleage of cotton mills, as on 1st January 1956, was 12,051,209, as against 11,957,637 and 11,681,137 on the corresponding dates of 1955 and 1954, respectively. In view of the setback to the expansion activity thus, the cotton mills were compelled to resort to a more intensive utilisation of the spinning and weaving capacity. This is indicated by the improvement in the daily average of spindles and looms run.

The following figures will give an idea of the latest position with regard to the utilisation of mills' capacity :

		Jan.-March 1955	Jan.-March 1956
Total workers on list	..	806,836	909,999
Daily average of spindles run on :			
1st shift	..	10,236,302	10,385,557
2nd shift	..	9,587,115	9,984,683
3rd shift	..	3,560,656	4,546,142
Daily average of looms run on :			
1st shift	..	182,711	182,010
2nd shift	..	165,756	168,494
3rd shift	..	34,233	47,637

The figures given below show the trend of expansion in the mills' spinning and weaving capacity in the different States of the Indian Union during the year 1955 :

State	SPINDLES (RINGS & MULES)		LOOMS	
	as on 1st January		as on 1st January	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
BOMBAY				
(a) Ahmedabad City ..	2,049,088	2,036,408	42,059	41,642
(b) Bombay City ..	3,044,200	3,105,448	65,203	65,183
(c) Bombay District ..	1,335,206	1,257,244	23,275	23,488
Saurashtra ..	169,944	169,480	3,648	3,637
Kutch ..	5,312	5,312		
Madhya Bharat ..	438,708	436,410	11,025	10,971
Bhopal ..	14,876	14,876	400	400
Ajmer ..	65,256	66,312	1,755	1,738
Rajasthan ..	90,452	96,068	1,699	1,719
Pepu ..	17,856	26,560	530	530
Punjab ..	39,612	52,572	853	853
Delhi ..	156,132	156,632	3,401	3,442
Uttar Pradesh ..	778,760	770,792	13,277	13,590
Bihar ..	28,468	28,468	745	745
West Bengal ..	502,025	507,429	9,092	9,115
Orissa ..	52,144	51,472	864	864
Madhya Pradesh ..	372,898	374,130	7,357	7,394
Hyderabad ..	158,080	158,080	3,158	3,164
Madras ..	2,116,096	2,212,264	8,566	8,523
Mysore ..	241,132	243,436	3,003	3,097
Kerala ..	139,000	140,412	717	717
Andhra ..	59,956	60,380		
Pondicherry ..	82,436	81,124	2,089	2,089
Total ..	11,957,637	12,051,209	202,714	202,901

## CHAPTER II

## PRODUCTION

We will turn first to the production performance of the mills sector during 1955. Throughout the year, the production of yarn and cloth in the mills was maintained at a high level. The average daily rate of output of yarn was as much as 4.46 million pounds which compares favourably with 4.28 million pounds in 1954. Taking the year as a whole, the production aggregated 1,625 million pounds, as against 1,565 million pounds in the previous year. Following the improvement in the all-India output, the mill production of cotton cloth was at the average rate of 13.97 million pounds per day, as against 13.69 million pounds in the previous year. The total production for the entire year amounted, as already stated, to an all-time record of 5,098 million yards, i.e. 100 million yards more than the previous record of 4,998 million yards touched in 1954. If to this figure the production of handloom cloth and powerloom cloth were added (1,454 million yards and 273 million yards, respectively), the total cotton piecegoods output for 1955 comes to 6,825 million yards, which represents nearly a quarter of the total estimated output of cloth in the world's largest textile producing countries, excluding Communist countries.

The following table indicates the trend of mill output of cloth and yarn month by month during the three years 1953, 1954 and 1955 :

		CLOTH (in million yards)			YARN (in million pounds)		
		1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
January	..	416	418	430	131	132	132
February	..	379	398	399	115	122	124
March	..	399	405	423	118	125	133
April	..	417	424	420	122	129	131
May	..	422	422	407	124	129	129
June	..	414	415	416	125	128	132
July	..	436	440	446	133	136	144
August	..	414	411	416	127	132	137
September	..	396	410	435	126	131	143
October	..	407	380	437	130	123	144
November	..	369	423	432	120	135	132
December	..	421	452	437	135	143	144
Total	..	4,890	4,998	5,098	1,506	1,565	1,625

The rise in the mill output of cloth during 1955 over that in the previous year was shared entirely by coarse and medium varieties, the actual production of which was higher by 82 million yards and 55 million

yards, respectively. The output of superfine counts, on the other hand, was lower by 35 million yards and that of fine goods by 2 million yards. A look at the table below will give an idea of the trend of production of different varieties during the years 1954 and 1955 :

(In million yards)

		1954	1955	Difference
Coarse	..	511	593	+ 82
Medium	..	3,691	3,746	+ 55
Fine	..	461	459	— 2
Superfine	..	335	300	— 35
Total	..	4,998	5,098	+ 100

The upward trend in mill cloth production would appear to have gathered further momentum during 1956. In the first half of the year, for instance, the output was running at an annual rate of 5,136 million yards, as against 4,984 million yards in the same period of 1955. The quantity—in million yards—of cloth actually produced by the mills in 1956 (the figures in brackets giving the production in the corresponding months of 1955)—was 414 (430) in January, 425 (399) in February, 419 (422) in March, 425 (419) in April, 445 (407) in May and 440 (415) in June, making a total of 2,568 (2,492). The improvement in output followed a rise in the quantity of yarn spun. During the first six months of 1956, the yarn output aggregated 801 million lbs., as against 791 million lbs. a year before. The month-by-month production—in million lbs.—of yarn in the aforesaid monthly order is : 133 (132), 134 (124), 133 (133), 131 (131), 135 (129) and 135 (132).

## CHAPTER III

### EXPORTS

Out of the total production of 6,825 million yards during 1955, over 12.7% was exported outside the country ; the quantity actually shipped was 872 million yards, which is about 8.4% less than the previous year's shipments of 952 million yards. The extent of the fall in exports, it must, however, be said, is not considerable, if it is viewed against the overall fall of 10 to 12% in the world cotton textiles during 1955. Indeed, India's performance on the export front should, as some observers have pointed out, be regarded as a very good one. It may be mentioned here that the exports of cotton piecegoods—mill and handloom—from India in 1955 constituted about 19% of the total exports from the ten main supplying countries, excluding Communist nations.

The decline of 80 million yards in cloth shipments from India during 1955 was accounted for solely by mill piecegoods, the exports of which fell from 898 million yards in 1954 to 815 million yards during the year under review. Exports of handloom cloth, however, rose, though by only 3 million yards, to 57 million yards. The major portion of the decline in exports of mill cloth during 1955 was accounted for by fine counts. The exports of the other varieties of cloth also suffered a setback, as will be seen from the following statistics :

*Exports of Mill Cloth*

		(In million yards)		
		1954	1955	Extent of decline
Coarse	..	187	172	15
Medium	..	615	595	20
Fine	..	73	30	43
Superfine	..	23	18	5
Total	..	898	815	83

A striking feature of India's export trade in cotton mill piecegoods is that the bulk of exports consists of medium cloth. Thus, out of a total of 815 million yards sent out of the country during 1955, the share of this variety was as much as 73.0 per cent. Next in importance came coarse count cloth, the percentage share of which was 21.1 per cent. Fine and superfine counts accounted for 3.7 per cent and 2.2 per cent of the total shipments, respectively. A quarter-by-quarter analysis of the exports of different categories of cloth is given below :

*Exports*

		(In million yards)			
1954		Coarse	Medium	Fine	Superfine
1st Quarter	..	59.9	149.3	29.9	5.4
2nd Quarter	..	46.7	152.9	21.6	6.9
3rd Quarter	..	39.8	157.5	13.1	6.5
4th Quarter	..	35.0	161.1	11.2	3.4
1955					
1st Quarter	..	31.9	163.3	6.5	4.6
2nd Quarter	..	51.7	152.3	13.3	7.3
3rd Quarter	..	50.1	150.6	10.9	5.8
4th Quarter	..	43.0	136.6	5.0	3.2

An interesting account of the pattern of India's export trade in cotton textiles during 1955 is given in an article published in the *Texprocil Bulletin* (published by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council). India, according to this review, exported 335 million yards of cloth to the Asian countries during 1955, as against 360 million yards in 1952, representing a fall of 7%. Out of 335 million yards, the total aggregate for this region, 90 million yards (roughly 27% of total export in the region) were taken by Indonesian markets. Next in order of offtake came Aden, Malaya, Saudi Arabia, Ceylon and Burma. Except Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Thailand, all other important markets in this region took less in 1955 than in 1954. The extent of decline (in million yards) is shown as follows against each market: Aden (-22), Afghanistan (-9), Burma (-25), Ceylon (-3), Hongkong (-6), Iraq (-4), Iran (-4), Malaya (-2), Persian Gulf Ports (-10) and Pakistan (-10). Increased activities on the part of the Communist countries, notably China, were noticed during the year. Chinese textiles, especially in the coarse and medium categories, offered serious competition in the Malayan and Burmese markets. India exported to Africa 278 million yards, the highest figure in this region from any supplying country, as against 312 million yards in 1954. The 1955 figure when compared with 1954, however, shows a decline of 34 million yards or a decline of 11%. Except British West Africa and Eritrea, all other main markets in this region took less in 1955 than in 1954 and the extent of the decline (in million yards) was as follows: British East Africa (21), Ethiopia (-6), Rhodesia (-8) and Sudan (-12). During the year under review, 112 million yards were exported, as against 130 million yards for 1954, to European markets, thereby showing a decline of 18 million yards or a percentage decline of 15. The main market in this region is U.K., which accounted for 105 million yards, as against 125 million yards in 1954. About 55 million yards were exported to Oceanic markets in 1955, as against 68 million yards in 1954. Australia, the main market in this region, took 13 million yards less than in 1954. New Zealand, however, showed some slight improvement by taking one million yards more than in 1954. American markets registered increased exports during the period under review by taking 35 million yards, as against 19 million yards for 1954. British West Indies, Canada, Haiti, U.S.A., all took more goods in 1955 than in 1954. The extent of their increased offtakes in million yards is shown as follows: British West Indies (2), Canada (6), Haiti (3) and U.S.A. (1).

Among the different sorts of cotton piecegoods exported for India, sheetings constituted the most important item, followed by longcloth, drill, shirting, voiles and mulls, coating and domestics in the order of their offtake. The sort-wise analysis of exports from India during 1955 is given below:

		1955 Quantity exported (in million yards)	1955 Share in the total (percentage)
Drill	..	109.43	13.4
Shirting	..	89.74	11.1
Longcloth	..	112.45	13.8
Chhintz	..	9.96	1.3
Coating	..	34.34	4.2
Domestics	..	30.15	3.7
Voiles and Mulls	..	56.60	6.9
Sheetings	..	351.15	43.1
Dhoties and Sarees	..	9.78	1.2
Others	..	11.18	1.3
Total	..	814.78	100.0

The setback in the export trade of cotton textiles has persisted in the second half of 1955-56 also. During this period, only 375 million yards of mill cloth were exported, as against 430 million yards in the same period last year. The variety-wise exports of cloth piecegoods—month-by-month—in this period are given below :

## Exports in 1956

		(In million yards)				
		Coarse	Medium	Fine	Superfine	Total
January	..	12.71	37.75	0.53	0.82	51.81
February	..	15.37	50.00	2.12	1.18	68.67
March	..	14.25	43.54	1.45	1.43	60.67
April	..	15.06	41.59	1.03	1.80	59.48
May	..	19.40	47.37	1.82	1.82	70.41
June	..	16.21	43.71	1.99	1.89	63.80
Total	..	93.00	263.96	8.94	8.94	374.84

The following table indicates the trend of cloth exports from India to some of the most important destinations in the past two years :

		(In million yards)			
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Burma	..	39	14	U.K.	.. 125 105
Pakistan	..	28	10	Saudi Arabia	.. 19 32
Ceylon	..	28	25	Aden	.. 69 47
Indonesia	..	33	90	Hongkong	.. 15 12
Malaya	..	48	46	British E. Africa	.. 97 76
Sudan	..	80	68	British W. Africa	.. 70 73
				Ethiopia	.. 31 33



## CHAPTER IV

## LABOUR

The labour situation in the cotton mill industry suffered a setback during 1955. In that year, there were as many as 231 disputes involving 169,851 workers, as against 111 disputes involving 124,811 workers in the previous year. Consequently, the total number of man-days lost in 1955 was substantially higher at 2,104,435, which compares unfavourably with 433,079 in 1954.

The year was notable for the conclusion of a five-year bonus agreement between the millowners and workers of Bombay.

The agreement is between the Millowners' Association and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh. It provides for the payment of bonus by the mills, whether they make profits or incur losses. The minimum bonus payable is fixed at 15 days' wages. This provision is of far-reaching importance. The various courts, including the Labour Appellate Tribunal, it will be recalled, had conceded the right of mills incurring losses to be exempted from paying any bonus. The Supreme Court had also upheld this principle in the *Muir Mills'* case. In the year 1952, as many as fifteen mills of Bombay had incurred losses or had made marginal profits and the number of employees covered by them was well over 60,000. The fact that so large a section of the cotton mill workers of Bombay was deprived of the benefit of bonus created a good deal of unrest among the workers. The unions were particularly concerned over this aspect of the problem. The above provision relating to payment of bonus by every mill has certainly removed this cause for discontent.

Along with the minimum limit of 15 days' wages, i.e. 4.8 per cent of the annual wages, there is also a maximum limit of 25 per cent. The actual amount of bonus payable by a mill will lie somewhere between these two limits, depending upon the profits of individual mills.

The agreement marks one or two departures from the Ahmedabad formula, in order to satisfy the desires of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, which felt that such modifications were necessary because of certain differences between the Ahmedabad mills and the Bombay mills in regard to their financial position and other aspects. In particular, the Millowners' Association agreed that, for the last two years of the agreement, namely, 1956 and 1957, the development rebate, which was introduced in the Central Government's Budget of 1955, should be ignored altogether in all bonus calculations. Another change introduced in the Bombay agreement relates to the setting up of a Commission with agreed terms of reference to enquire into the rehabilitation requirements of Bombay mills. The rehabilitation requirement of a mill, referred to as the mill's rehabilitation quota, is an important item in the bonus calculation. The rehabilitation quota of Bombay mills was

based on the finding that the total requirement of the Bombay industry, by way of replacement, rehabilitation and modernisation of machinery, for the 15 years 1946 to 1961, amounted to Rs. 72 crores. The Sangh bitterly contested this figure in all the bonus disputes heard by the Industrial Court and the Labour Appellate Tribunal. The figure of Rs. 72 crores has throughout been upheld by all Courts. The Association has, however, agreed to the reopening of this question and investigation by an impartial Commission so as to remove this cause of constant friction between the parties and lead to more cordial relations in future.

Although it does not form part of the bonus agreement, the Association has agreed to contribute, in the period of the bonus agreement, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs towards a fund for workers' housing. There is lack of adequate housing for workers, particularly in industrial cities like Bombay, which has been causing considerable concern to the State Government, the Central Government and the Planning Commission. Certain mills in Bombay have already provided housing for their workers, and the supplementing of their individual effort by this amount of Rs. 50 lakhs would constitute a strong nucleus for an ambitious scheme of housing for workers. The work of establishing the Gandhi Memorial Hospital for industrial workers will also shortly be taken in hand. While land for the hospital will be donated by the Government of Bombay, the building and the equipment will be provided from the donations made by the cotton mills in Bombay to the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The Hospital will be integrated with the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. This shows how the Association is alive to the problem of ameliorating the condition of labour in all directions, in addition to ensuring for them the payment of fair wages.

Soon after the five-year bonus agreement was signed early this year, 55 out of the 57 mills in Bombay, who are parties to the pact, paid the bonus for 1953—first year of the pact. The payment also included, as provided in the agreement, bonus for the previous year in the case of 25 mills, which had instituted proceedings in the Industrial Court praying that they had suffered losses during 1952, and as such, they could not pay any bonus to their workers. These cases were withdrawn following the pact. The bonus for the year 1954—the second year of the agreement—was distributed in July 1956. The payments aggregated more than Rs. 2 crores. The bonus was at the rate of three months' basic wages in the case of 16 large mill companies covering about 100,000 workers, and at the rate of 15 days' basic wages in the case of 30 mill companies which suffered losses in 1954. This covered 75,000 workers. The remaining nine mills, which are parties to the pact, paid varying amounts of bonus between the maximum and minimum limits prescribed in the pact. The payments made in July included additional bonus for 1953 ranging between 3 and 11 days' basic wages in the case of six mills, which had already paid bonus for that year. The representatives of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh have already examined the 1955 accounts

of some mills. The mills are expected to pay bonus ranging between 15 days' and 25 days' basic wages, in October 1956.

The West Bengal Government has decided to refer to a Tribunal the State's cotton textile workers' demand for a revision of wages, as well as other grievances. There are 17 composite mills, 8 spinning mills and over 20 powerloom factories in West Bengal (with a total of about 10,000 looms), employing 40,000 workers. A memorandum containing the grievances of these men was submitted to the Chief Minister of the State in April 1956, by the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress. The case was later backed by the memoranda submitted by similar bodies. Two meetings of representatives of the parties in the dispute and of the Government subsequently took place, but no agreed settlement on the workers' grievances was reached. According to the mill workers, in recent years, emoluments of workers of the jute industry have been reviewed three times and of the employees of the engineering industry twice. The case of the cotton textile workers was reviewed last only about eight years ago.

The representatives of the 80,000-strong Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have failed to arrive at an agreement on the labour demand for an "adequate wage rise" for over 125,000 textile workers in that centre. The representatives negotiated for over six weeks for settling workers' demands, which include a general rise in wages and gratuity. The representatives of millowners are understood to have reported to a special general meeting of the employers held at Ahmedabad, on 17th July 1956, that, though the millowners were anxious to arrive at a settlement across the table, the negotiations did not yield positive results. The labour representatives, led by Mr. S. R. Vasavada, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, did not specify the percentage of wage rise they demanded. They have now demanded reference of the issue to the arbitration machinery set up by the two Associations to settle their dispute.

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## CHAPTER V

### COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY UNDER THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The development programme for the cotton textile industry during the Second Five-Year Plan period was announced by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Commerce and Industry Minister, Government of India, at New Delhi on 18th June 1956. The Government has made a careful assessment of the textile situation with due regard to the importance of providing increased employment opportunities through labour-intensive techniques. The *per capita* consumption of cloth at the end of the Plan period is estimated to reach 18.5 yards and the export target of 1,000 million yards a year has been taken as a basis for immediate plan. The

position will, of course, be reviewed in a year or so, in the light of consumption trends, in order to determine whether the targets should be raised. The present production of cloth by all the three sectors, i.e. mills, powerlooms and handlooms, is about 6,700 million yards a year. India's requirements at the end of the Plan period, i.e. 1960-61 (at the rate of 18.5 yards *per capita* plus 1,000 million yards for export) come to 8,400 million yards. As compared with the present production, therefore, an additional quantity of 1,700 million yards of cloth is required. This quantity has been allocated as follows :

(In million yards)

Handloom industry from mill yarn	..	700
Handloom industry from Ambar charkha yarn	..	300
Introduction of powerlooms in the handloom sector	..	200
Expansion of mill sector for purposes export	..	350
		<u>1,550</u>

This leaves an unallotted balance of 150 million yards.

A decision in regard to the assignment of this balance will be taken later, i.e. in accordance with the circumstances that develop in the future. Shri Krishnamachari has, however, clearly stated that the Government is not unprepared to accept a higher target, on the basis of *per capita* consumption of, say, 20 yards, if consumption between now and the next twelve months rises materially.

The quantity of 350 million yards for export that has been allowed for expansion in the mill sector is required to be produced through the installation of 14,600 automatic looms. These looms, it is common knowledge, are particularly suited for the production of coarse and medium cloth which are India's main varieties of export, and the cloth produced on such looms is more even and free from defects. The allocation of automatic looms among the mills will be made subject to two conditions. First, all the cloth produced on these extra looms should be exported. Secondly, the mills should continue exports at the same rate as before from their existing production.

As already noted, 300 million yards of cloth have been earmarked for production from Ambar charkha yarn. About 2.1 million additional spindles are required to produce the balance of 1,400 million yards. There are now 1.9 million spindles outstanding against licences already issued. A certain proportion of this is expected not to materialise at all. Licensing will be resumed so as to ensure a total installation of 2.1 million spindles. While issuing such licences, priority would be given to meet, *inter alia*, the employment needs in certain areas, the needs of the handloom industry in particular areas, and the need to facilitate absorption of some of the cotton produced in areas which have taken to cotton-growing recently.

It has been decided to allow the installation of a total number of 35,000 powerlooms spread over two years, namely, 1956-57 and 1957-58. These powerlooms would normally be allotted to co-operative societies of handloom weavers, as the intention throughout is to assist the existing handloom weavers working on a co-operative basis to switch over to a more economic method of production. Financial assistance would be provided by the Government to such co-operative societies for the installation of these powerlooms.

The new textile policy of the Union Government has evoked severe protests at the hands of the representatives of the handloom industry. The implementation of this policy, the representatives point out, would spell the doom of the handloom industry in the country. The points raised by the handloom industry's spokesmen may be summarised as follows :

The introduction of powerlooms will result in large-scale displacement of weavers. The handloom industry is quite capable of standing on its feet and it does not need any financial assistance from the Government. Only, the Government should not implement any policy which would curtail the market for the industry. It is unfair to consider the introduction of powerlooms without giving a fair trial to the handlooms.

The criticisms made by the handloom industry's spokesmen have been refuted by the Union Commerce and Industry Ministry circles. The criticisms are, it is felt, based on an unfounded apprehension that there would be a large-scale unemployment among handloom weavers as a result of the measure. According to these circles, the additional demand for cloth is taken at 1,700 million yards over and above the present production and, out of this, only 200 million yards are intended to be produced through powerlooms. The existing production of handlooms is about 1,500 million yards. Not only will this remain unchanged, but, out of the additional demand, 1,000 million yards have been reserved for production by the handlooms making a total of 2,500 million yards in all. The handloom industry's representatives have contended that there are 2.8 million handlooms in the country and, after making allowance for idle handlooms, the balance of 2.2 million looms can produce 4,000 million yards at the rate of six yards per loom per day. The Government spokesmen point out in this connection that the figure of 2.8 million looms was calculated in 1951 at a time when there was an acute shortage of yarn and the number was inflated in order to secure additional yarn supplies. The Textile Inquiry Committee (the Kanungo Committee), after carrying out sample surveys, assessed the number of active commercial looms at 1.24 million. Except in one or two places, the Committee also found that the actual handloom weaver was a whole-time handloom weaver. In order to produce the 2,500 million yards of cloth which have been reserved for the handloom industry, it would require nearly 1.4 million handlooms working full time for 300 days a year at the rate of six yards a day per loom. It would be apparent,

therefore, that there need be no fear of any unemployment or of an "paralysation of the handloom industry" as mentioned in the statement by certain members of the Handloom Board. Again, the handloom industry's representatives have pointed out that the Kanungo Committee had admitted that one powerloom would displace 20 handlooms. On this point, the official reply seems to be that the Kanungo Committee's estimate was made with reference to the production capacity of the two modes of production. They have further argued that the Kanungo Committee's estimate of production by powerlooms at 30 yards a day (as compared with six yards by the handloom) is unlikely to be achieved in actual practice and that the average is not likely to be more than 20 yards a day. Obviously there can be no finality about this controversy. Only time will show which side has correctly assessed the situation.

While the aforesaid controversy has by no means ended, emphasis continues to be laid on the use of the Ambar charkha. In the draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission, referring to the Ambar charkha observes: "The use of the Ambar charkha and the introduction of decentralised spinning on a large scale will make possible addition to full-time rural employment on such a substantial scale as to justify the expenditure which may be involved during the period of the Plan. The technical and economic factors relevant to this proposal are under investigation and, recently, a scheme for research and training has been sanctioned by the Central Government at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. As recommended by the Committee (Karve Committee), the results of investigations now in progress are being awaited and the targets for the output of cloth and yarn in the organised textile industry will be determined in a few months after a clearer assessment becomes possible."

Several arguments have been advanced against the Ambar charkha. First, the wage that a worker who operates on Ambar charkha is only a third of a mill worker's earnings. Secondly, a spindle can be worked two or three shifts, whereas an Ambar charkha cannot; in other words, when the cost of all Ambar charkhas required to produce a given output is compared with the cost of power spindles working two or three shifts, the disparity in capital required—it is estimated that an Ambar charkha will cost Rs. 100, while a spindle will cost about Rs. 200—will greatly narrow or completely disappear. Thirdly, the amount of working capital needed to finance a given quantity of hand-produced yarn will be greater than in the case of mill-made yarn. Fourthly, the yarn produced on Ambar charkha will cost 250 per cent more than the mill-spun yarn. Fifthly, there is no certainty that the quality of Ambar charkha yarn will be as good as that of mill-spun yarn. Sixthly, there is the question of subsidy for keeping down the cost of yarn to handloom weaving. Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, the Finance Minister, estimated the subsidy at Rs. 30 crores per annum, or Rs. 150 crores during the period of the second Plan.

The protagonists of Ambar charkha are not completely unaware of all these arguments against it. They even admit that consumers will be hit hard, if the Ambar charkha is developed at the cost of the mill industry. Nevertheless, they emphasize the human aspect of the problem. Speaking at the recent A.I.C.C. Session, the Central Planning Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, said : that the higher price will not be much of a sacrifice, if "it is remembered that employment of the Ambar charkha and impetus to village industries in other directions will absorb millions of idle hands."

The *per capita* consumption of cloth from 1939 to 1956 is given in Table No. 15 in the earlier portion "At a Glance".

## CHAPTER VI

### HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The upward trend in the production of handloom cloth noted during 1954 persisted in the following year also. The quantity of cloth woven on handlooms in 1955 \* was 1,480 million yards, which compares favourably with 1,318 million yards in 1954 and 1,200 million yards in 1953. The improvement in output must be attributed partly to the comfortable yarn supply position and partly to the implementation of several schemes of active encouragement and assistance given by the Governments—Central and State. The rise in handloom cloth production would appear to have been accompanied by an increase in both domestic and foreign offtake. During 1955, India sent out 57 million yards of handloom fabrics, as against 54 million yards in 1954.

The development of handloom sector has been accorded a very prominent place in the development programme for the cotton textile industry under the Second Five-Year Plan. Thus, out of the additional quantity of 1,700 million yards of cloth required to meet the total estimated demand for 8,400 million yards in 1960-61, as much as 1,000 million yards have been allocated to the handloom sector. Thus, including the present annual rate of output of 1,500 million yards, the handlooms are expected to produce in the next five years a total quantity of 2,500 million yards. Of the reserved quota of 1,000 million yards, 700 million yards will be produced from mill yarn and 300 million yards from Ambar charkha yarn. In addition to this, a further quantity of 200 million yards has been allotted for production from powerlooms, to be introduced in the handloom sector.

The essential feature of the Government's textile policy is that the existing handloom weavers who are working in the co-operative structure will be assisted in the change-over to power. This change-over is an inevitable stage in the improvement of production techniques, in order to enable the handloom weaver to improve his earnings and raise his

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\* The production during January to June 1956 was 802 million yards, and indicates an increasing rate of production.

standard of living. At the same time, this change-over will be so regulated that it will be in relation to the additional demand for cloth, and in effecting such change-over care will be taken to see that full employment has been provided to existing handloom weavers.

A number of State Governments have already indicated their desire to install powerlooms in the handloom sector, totalling about 35,000, that is, the number of powerlooms which the Government of India recently decided to install during 1956-57 and 1957-58. An indication of this was available at the meeting of the State Directors of Industries convened by the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry at New Delhi on 29th July 1956 to consider measures for the speedy implementation of the decision for installation of powerlooms and to review the progress in the implementation of handloom schemes. The Union Minister for Consumer Industries, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, presided.

The meeting considered measures for financial and technical assistance to weavers for working on powerlooms. The Centre is to give loans upto 87½ per cent of the share capital for each weaver in a powerloom co-operative society. The Centre will also give loans to meet the entire cost of powerlooms, as well as electric motors, and provide working capital as a loan. Financial assistance will be given for capital expenditure for preparatory and processing plants and workshops and recurring expenditure for the servicing of the looms and technical instructions. In addition, the Centre is to provide help to meet the cost of transporting the powerlooms from the factory and for power connection for the looms. The cost for the first year of training the staff required to help in the installation of powerlooms will also be met by the Centre.

It was stressed at the meeting that the provision for working capital should be raised to about Rs. 1,000 per loom. Regarding power supply for the looms, it was felt that the supply should be subsidised by the Government to make power available to the weaver at As. 1-6 per unit. A similar subsidy, it was pointed out, is already being given by the Government to make cheap power available to small industries. The setting up of demonstration-cum-training units of 10 or more powerlooms in certain selected places was also recommended.

The meeting considered measures for further technological improvement of handlooms. It was felt that frame-looms, an improved type of handlooms and other technical equipment like take-up motion attachments, which increase the productivity of the loom, should be supplied to weavers and financial assistance given for the purpose. At present, the Government provides financial assistance for such technological improvements as an outright grant. The need for setting up workshops in different States for the manufacture of improved looms and other equipment to meet the requirements during the Second Five-Year Plan was stressed. Already one workshop, to be set up in Madras State, for the manufacture of powerlooms and take-up motion attachments, healds, etc., has been sanctioned.



With regard to the recent decision for registration of handlooms, the meeting was of the view that it was in the interest of the weavers themselves that they should register their looms as early as possible to enable the Government to collect the necessary data for development of the handloom industry.

It will be recalled that the Government of India had convened at New Delhi last year (31st July 1955) a conference of the Development Secretaries of States where the handloom industry is concentrated, the representatives of the Reserve Bank, and the officials of the Union Ministries of Finance and Commerce and Industry to consider the problems relating to the development of handloom industry. The conference had appointed a Special Committee, with Mr. V. Nanjappa, I.C.S., Textile Commissioner, as the Chairman, to go into the whole question of credit requirements of the handloom industry.

In its report, the Nanjappa Committee has made several important recommendations designed to extend the scope of credit to the handloom industry to the largest extent possible. According to the Committee, the volume of credit required by weavers' co-operative societies is Rs. 21 crores and that by looms outside the co-operative fold Rs. 5.5 crores. The credit required for marketing is Rs. 3 crores by looms within the co-operative fold and Rs. 1 crore by looms outside the co-operative fold. Hence, the total credit required is, in round figures, Rs. 30 crores. The Committee has suggested that the weavers' co-operative societies should endeavour to obtain their credit requirements from the Reserve Bank of India under section 17(2) (bb) as early as possible, and in any case not later than 31st March 1957. Till then, assistance from the cess fund should continue to be given as hitherto. The Government of India should persuade the Reserve Bank of India to reduce the interest on funds lent under section 17(2) (bb) so as to make it on par with interest charged for agricultural credit. Hereafter, all loans to weavers' co-operative societies throughout the country should be given at 3 per cent interest, irrespective of the source from which the funds are drawn, the date from which this arrangement is to come into force being decided by the Government of India. In order to enable the co-operative banks to advance funds to weavers' societies at the uniform rate of 3%, the difference between the rate at which they could lend money and the rate of 3% must be subsidised by the Government of India from the cess fund, irrespective of the sources from which funds are provided by the financing banks.

In the opinion of the Committee, all working capital loans from the cess fund to be advanced to weavers' co-operative societies in future should bear interest at 3% and should be recovered from them. All State Governments should arrange to disburse working capital through the medium of co-operative banks. Since the societies will, with effect from 1st April 1957, have to draw their credit requirements from the Reserve Bank of India and, since the Reserve Bank will make funds available only through State co-operative banks, it will be in the

interest of the State Governments to utilise the medium of co-operative banks as early as possible. The Government of India should offer to meet 50% of the losses in individual cases arising out of non-recovery of loans, subject, so far as the Government of India is concerned, to a maximum limit, of 5% of the total funds disbursed to the handloom industry by the co-operative banks irrespective of the source from which the funds have been drawn, provided the State Governments agree to bear the remaining 50%. This should also apply to losses arising out of non-recovery of loans advanced to apex weavers' societies. The question of making the co-operative banks a partner in sharing such losses in States where the co-operative banks do not do so now should be examined in due course.

The All-India Handloom Board has considered all these recommendations of the Committee on credit facilities for the handloom industry in the light of the responsibilities of the Board for the development of the handloom industry during the Second Five-Year Plan. To achieve this target and to bring about the development in a planned manner within the specified period, it is essential that the Board must be in a position to extend credit facilities to the largest extent possible under its own direction. The Board, however, has greatly welcomed the suggestion of the Committee that the Reserve Bank of India be approached to accommodate the financial needs of the handloom industry through the co-operative banks which, in turn, will provide finance to the weaver.

The Board is of the view that, as finance for the handloom industry is mainly in the nature of rehabilitation finance at this stage, credit should be made available to it free of interest, and that the cost of borrowing from the Reserve Bank and transmitting loans through co-operative financing agencies should be reimbursed from the cess fund. Attempts should be made to see that the margins charged by the co-operative financing agencies are the lowest possible. In the meanwhile, the Central Government may, if necessary, and in consultation with the State Governments, devise ways and means to provide independent financing, as in the case of the organisation in Bombay, which can function as a link between the Reserve Bank and the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and master weavers and thus minimise the rate of interest chargeable to weavers. The Board is, therefore, of the view that funds should be continued to be advanced to the handloom industry from the cess fund as at present in addition to whatever credit may be forthcoming from the Reserve Bank and that the present arrangement should be continued till the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Board feels that the institutional pattern of credit recommended by the Committee is desirable from a long-term point of view, but the burden from the cess fund to the Co-operative Banks should be shifted in a gradual and guarded manner. To begin with, a concerted effort may be made in some selected States according to a phased programme of implementation to ensure that actual credit does flow to the

weaver without any obstacles or delay through the medium of co-operative banks.

The Government of India is understood to have come to the conclusion that the main recommendations of the Committee are in the right direction and should be accepted, subject to certain modifications. One such recommendation relates to loans from the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank has agreed to make available to the State Co-operative Banks loans at 2% interest for the purpose of providing working capital to primary and apex societies concerned for purposes of production and marketing of handloom goods. The rules and procedure governing the loans are being finalised. The grant of Reserve Bank loans will be subject to one important condition, namely, that the repayment of principal and interest must be guaranteed by the State Governments concerned.

The Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10.9 crores to State Governments for various schemes under the development programme for the handloom industry from September 1953, when the programme was initiated, upto 31st March 1956. According to a press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries in September 1956, the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments upto 31st March 1956 was Rs. 9.65 crores which works out to 88.6 per cent of the funds made available. Though the progress in expenditure has been rather slow at first, it has shown definite signs of improvement of late, the press note added. Again, according to a review made at the recent meeting of the All-India Handloom Board, held in August 1956, in Bombay, a greater part of the expenditure incurred so far has been to provide working capital for the weavers' co-operative societies. The number of weavers brought into the co-operative fold increased from 6,82,000 in 1953 to 10,27,000 by March 1956. At the meeting of the Board, it was decided that under the Second Five-Year Plan State Governments should aim at bringing the maximum possible number of weavers into the co-operative fold.

The official press note said that it had been decided by the Government to give a substantial grant to weavers for the purpose of frame looms which would bring about a higher rate of production. It was also decided to give financial assistance on the basis of one-third of the cost as a grant and two-thirds as a loan for rehabilitating and enlarging weavers' houses, especially as this would be necessary in many cases to enable the installation of frame looms.

On the basis of yarn consumption, it is estimated that production of handloom cloth in the first six months in the year 1956 is about 802 million yards which shows a substantially higher rate of production than in 1955 when the production of the whole year was 1,480 million yards.

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## CHAPTER VII

**AMBAR CHARKHA COMMITTEE REPORT**

In April 1956, the Government of India set up a special committee to investigate the economic and technological aspects of the Ambar charkha. The Committee was headed by Shri S. S. Khara, Secretary, Union Ministry of Production, and consisted of the representatives of the Central Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Production Ministry, the All-India Handloom Board, the Planning Commission and the Sarva Sewak Sangh. This Committee submitted its interim recommendations to the Government two months later. The recommendations made by the Khara Committee may be briefly referred to here.

For the financial year 1956-57, the Committee has recommended the introduction of 75,000 charkhas. The result, they suggest, should be further examined and Government should take a decision by the end of December 1956 regarding the scale of the scheme for 1957-58 and the probable scale for 1958-59. In the opinion of the Committee, the figure for 1957-58 may be upto 200,000 new Ambar charkhas. The general view of the Committee is that the Ambar yarn is fairly even and strong and suitable for weaving on handlooms.

An Ambar project, the Committee has recommended, should be so organised that, as far as possible, the existing handlooms are brought into the scheme to weave Ambar yarn, instead of new handlooms being set up especially for the Ambar yarn. Members of weavers' families should be trained and supplied with Ambar charkha in preference to others. At least 75 per cent of the new spinners should be from weavers' families until nearly all such families have been provided with at least one Ambar charkha set. The Committee has said that Ambar yarn produced for weaving should be spun only in the spinners' homes and not at spinning centres. As part of the first phase of the programme, the traditional charkha should be progressively replaced by the Ambar charkha and the existing khadi looms should change over to Ambar yarn. Next would come the looms now using mill yarn in the neighbourhood of existing spinners of khadi yarn.

The Committee has recommended that the programme should be implemented, as far as possible, in areas where cotton is locally available and where handloom weaving is intensively practised and where there is greater need for providing employment. The Ambar project should be incorporated with the progressive realisation of regional self-sufficiency and provide for the increase in the consumption of Ambar cloth in local areas. This will contribute to the realisation of the goal of elimination of the subsidy in the production of Ambar cloth. The scheme should be so organised as to ensure that the yarn produced does not accumulate for want of weaving.

With regard to subsidy, the Committee has recommended that the objective should be to attain the point where a subsidy will no longer be necessary in decentralised spinning and weaving. In the first instance, special effort should be made to bring down the need for subsidy to two annas in the rupee for Ambar cloth, exclusive of the cost of training, subsidised cost of the Ambar units, interest on working capital advanced to co-operatives, etc. For the present, the Committee has, however, recommended a single-point subsidy, at the cloth stage, of a minimum of four annas in the rupee.

Great stress is laid by the Committee on the organisational aspects of the Ambar charkha and its use. It has suggested that these aspects should be examined and considered carefully. It has recommended that the Ambar scheme should be progressively decentralised with the Government or the Khadi Board limiting its functions to financial assistance, technical and organisational advice, research and co-ordination. The Ambar programme should be integrated with the Community Project areas and National Extension Service, wherever such projects are sufficiently established. The programme should be organised through co-operatives.

The progress of the scheme in the first two years should be watched continuously and closely by a special Government Directorate. The establishment of a Textile Research Centre, mainly devoted to decentralised spinning and weaving, has been recommended by the Committee. Regional centres may be set up later. An annual review of the progress, the Committee says, should be undertaken and further prospects of the scheme should be examined, with special attention to technical improvements, quality of the product, productivity, workers' earnings, subsidy element, etc. Intensive and extensive effort should be continued in order to effect improvement in the design of the Ambar charkha and a design competition for the spinning unit, conforming to Gandhiji's specifications, should be organised. Experiments and tests should be conducted on the productivity of the Ambar charkha to see if it can be increased beyond six hanks a day, after three months of training and practice. Special emphasis has been laid on the training of both spinners and instructors.

The Committee has recommended that the Government should, to the maximum extent possible, purchase Ambar cloth to meet its requirements. Planning for opening finishing and stocking centres for Ambar cloth should start immediately. Apart from emporia in the large cities, there should be a network of sales depots in districts and rural areas. Sample rooms should be opened under the marketing organisation in important cities where samples and other information should be available to wholesale buyers. The Committee is of the view that the concept of "certification" by the Khadi Board should gradually give place to the concept of a normally decentralised village industry. Ambar cloth should ultimately take a natural and not a special place among the various kinds of cloth to be bought and sold.

The Committee has suggested that the daily wages earned by the spinners should be under constant watch by Government. A flat piece-rate of 1½ as. a hank for all counts, for the present, would be reasonable in the Committee's opinion. Generally speaking, yarn produced on the Ambar charkha should be upto 24 counts, since the charkha is best suited for the manufacture of yarn upto this count.

Regarding the manufacture of charkhas, the Committee has expressed the view that it should be on a fully decentralised basis. Village carpenters from the Ambar areas should be trained and supplied only with the essential number of precision parts from the Central Agency. The charkha should not be manufactured in any central factory or in a number of manufacturing centres.

The Khara Committee's recommendation for implementing the Ambar charkha programme for the financial year 1956-57 has been accepted by the Government of India. The programme, as stated at the outset, envisages the manufacture of 75,000 Ambar charkha sets. Also, 15 more training centres and 100 more production-cum-training centres will be opened this year. About 50 workshops and 5 main and sub-production centres will also be set up. The Government of India has sanctioned over Rs. 3.27 crores for implementing the programme. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 20.60 lakhs as grant and Rs. 4.6 lakhs as loan have already been released. Further funds are being released in suitable instalments on the basis of the progress of expenditure incurred.

The final report of the Ambar Charkha Committee was placed on the floor of the Lok Sabha by the Union Minister for Production on 23rd June 1956. In this report the Committee has administered the warning that the success of the Ambar charkha will depend on adequate arrangements for organisation, administration and accounting both at headquarters and in the wide territorial field to be covered by the programme. The organisation, it is clearly stated, might well prove the weakest link, if the greatest possible attention is not given to it. In decentralised production, where the production units are widely scattered, where cotton has to be supplied to a large number of cottages all over the country, and where yarn and cloth have to be collected from innumerable village homes for supply to marketing depots, organisation and administration must, the Committee holds, play a more important role than in the established sector of the industry.

Over technical issues, the Committee has not been able to obtain unanimity on any important question. For instance, four out of the ten members of the Committee are doubtful whether a normal adult can work the Ambar charkha for eight hours even with intervals of rest. One member categorically denies that it can be done, while two consider that there is not enough data on which to judge. The majority view appears to be based on the sole comment of the Textile Institute, Kanpur, that conditions of work in cottage industries are different from the regimental conditions of work and training in factories. Two

other institutes to which the question was referred have thrown no light on the matter.

With regard to the quantity of yarn that can be produced on the Ambar charkhas, the majority view is that the Ambar charkha can give an average production of six hanks per day of eight working hours. One member considers that, on data so far obtained, the figure of production should be between five and six hanks, while the estimates of others range between four and five hanks. One member has not expressed any view at all.

The report shows that the data available to the Committee was exceedingly meagre. In the case of the experiments conducted at one centre, only a single worker was employed, while the tests in another centre were confined to five charkhas, operated by five workers. The findings of the pilot project were likewise vitiated by the fact that most of the spinners had not completed their full training period. The entire Committee, therefore, considers that many more experiments must be carried out before the production capacity of the Ambar charkha can be finally ascertained. The Committee is also reported to be divided on the issue whether the yarn is even and strong enough for the purpose of weaving on handlooms. Here, again, it is a majority of six which holds the view that the yarn is fairly even and strong enough for the purpose of weaving on handlooms. Even among the six members, two have added the rider that further experimentation should be carried on to confirm the issue.

A variety of views has been expressed by the members. Four members are of the view that a subsidy of four annas per rupee should be adequate for the present to enable Ambar charkha cloth to be marketed to the extent of 75 per cent of the cloth produced. Three are in favour of a higher subsidy. Four members are of the view that a subsidy of 6 annas would be necessary, while three of them are doubtful whether, despite subsidies, all of the cloth produced can be marketed. The Committee has recommended a flat piece-rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas for all counts for the present, but fears that this may encourage spinners to prefer lower counts.

The Report was published in August 1956.

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## CHAPTER VIII

### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

#### *Revision of Excise Duties*

On 31st August 1956, the Government of India announced its decision to raise the excise duty on four varieties of mill cloth with effect from 1st September 1956, and introduced a Bill to amend the Central Excise and Salt Act, for this purpose. The enhanced duties

on cloth are estimated to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 17.5 crores to the Central Exchequer during the 7 months in the financial year 1956-57. The changes were announced in the Lok Sabha by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the Finance Minister.

The rates of increase are : one and a half annas per square yard on superfine cloth (the existing duty of two and a half annas is increased to four annas per square yard), one and a quarter anna per square yard on fine cloth (the existing duty of one and three-quarters of an anna is increased to three annas per square yard), one anna per square yard on medium cloth (the existing duty of one anna is increased to two annas), six pies per square yard on coarse varieties other than dhoties and sarees (the existing duty of one anna is increased to one and a half annas per square yard). No change is proposed in the existing duty of six pies per square yard on coarse cloth dhoties and sarees.

Introducing the Bill, Shri Krishnamachari said that during the last few months prices of mill cloth had recorded increases and the textile industry was making profits at the expense of the consumer. The new duties, he added, would mop up the extra profits made by the industry.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill said : "As market conditions in the textile industry vary from time to time, it is desirable to have some flexibility in the hands of the Government to deal with the situation as it arises from time to time. The duties proposed in the Bill are four annas per square yard on coarse and medium cloth and six annas per square yard on fine and superfine cloth. It is not intended, however, to enforce these rates immediately to the full extent. Some increases (as given earlier) are being made now and it is the intention that a constant watch be kept on the movement of prices and to the extent that excessive profits are made in relation to the fair ex-mill price as worked out on the basis of the formula of the Tariff Commission, an increasing percentage of such profits may be taken away as excise duty. Correspondingly, if prices indicate a downward trend, necessary adjustments will be made in the excise duty."

Shri Krishnamachari said that the former Finance Minister had observed while enhancing the excise duty on cloth in his budget proposals for the financial year 1956-57 that the steadily expanding demand for mill cloth had resulted in substantial reduction in stocks of cloth in the mills and with cloth dealers. The former Finance Minister, he pointed out, had also referred to the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities. He added : "These trends have continued during the post-budget period and prices have risen even beyond the limits justified by the increase in the duty. In the Second Plan encouragement to the handloom sector in the interests of larger rural employment had resulted in the adoption of some restrictive policy in regard to any increase in production in the mill sector. This is another factor which has resulted in the demand for mill cloth running ahead of its supply.



Prices have risen and larger profits are being made by the industry and trade at the expense of the consumer."

Proceeding Shri Krishnamachari observed : "This has been particularly so in the medium and coarse categories which account for more than 80 per cent consumption of cotton textiles in the country. These developments have been causing a good deal of anxiety to Government for some time. We thought of various steps to check these trends. The measure which is before the House is in Government's view intended to meet the situation."

He explained that the duties had been so designed in the Bill as to be flexible enough to enable the Government to apply correctives to check unhealthy symptoms which might manifest themselves at any time. The House would appreciate the need for such flexibility in the context of an expanding economy where rapidly fluctuating conditions, now prevailing in the textile industry and trade, were likely to persist.

#### *Export Promotion Council*

The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council held its 2nd annual general meeting on 26th July 1956, under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville N. Wadia, Chairman of the Council. Addressing the Council, Mr. Wadia reviewed the developments in the textile trade not only in India but the world over. He pointed out that the aggregate world exports of cloth during the year 1955 suffered a distinct setback, being only 4,654 million yards, as against 5,120 million yards in 1954. Mr. Wadia attributed this setback to the following factors :

- (1) Action taken by various Governments throughout the world has continued to affect materially world trade in textiles. Last year was the first year in which the Communist States entered into international trade, much of their business being done on a barter basis, and one cannot but view with apprehension the effect which it is going to have on the pattern of world trade.
- (2) New textile mills are springing up rapidly in many countries which formerly imported the bulk of their requirements, and imports by them are bound to be replaced by home production.
- (3) Certain countries have entered into bilateral treaties which canalise trade between them. Other countries have imposed—some for reasons of exchange considerations—restrictions on imports. New countries are entering the field of international trade, and orders are now being accepted by such countries as Pakistan, China and Spain.

Mr. Wadia, however, struck a note of optimism when he said that, from the long-term point of view, there was bright prospect for world trade in cotton textiles. To quote him : "As underdeveloped countries, particularly those in this part of the world, improve their economies, the consumption of cloth is bound to increase very rapidly. Many

countries have not yet reached their pre-war *per capita* offtake, so that not only is there much leeway to be made up, but it is to be hoped that increased purchasing power will help millions of people in these areas to acquire their essential needs."

Turning to India's performance on the cotton textile export front, Mr. Wadia made the following observations :

The year 1955, compared with 1954, showed a drop of about 9% in India's exports, from 898 million yards to 815 million yards. The first quarter of this year showed a further loss, which may be partially due to the disturbances which occurred in Bombay in January. The second quarter has shown some improvement, but has not yet reached the average of last year.

While there was a considerable fall in our exports to the Asian, African and Oceania zones, there was improvement in our exports to the American Continent. This improvement had been continued during the first half of 1956. It was regrettable to see that the position was still deteriorating as far as the Asian zone was concerned. Category-wise, there had been a considerable increase in the shipments of coarse goods, particularly during the first half of this year, and the assistance received from Government by the removal of export duty has already had a salutary effect. Medium goods continued to show a decline, and, whereas in the first six months in 1954, we exported 44.5 million yards of fine goods, only 6.77 million yards left our shores in the first half of 1956. There was no change in the very small quantity of superfine goods exported from India.

With regard to the outlook for India's export trade in cotton textiles, Mr. Wadia declared that the strength of India's exports lay in those cloths which were manufactured from Indian cotton. According to him, a year ago, there was an advantage in price which we enjoyed of approximately Rs. 650 per candy, when comparing Vijay with middling 15/16ths American cotton landed at Liverpool. It had dwindled to Rs. 65. The advantage in cotton prices, therefore, had been virtually wiped out. Further the fact that we were unable to export an appreciable quantity of fine and superfine goods was proof positive that the cost of manufacture in this country was greater than those of its competitors.

While individual wages in India are low compared to European and American mills, they compare favourably with those in Japan. On the other hand, we employ for the same output three and a half times the number of operatives in Lancashire mills, nine to ten times as many as in the U.S.A. and seven to eight times those reported to be employed in Japan. In the case of America, which pays the highest wages in the world, our labour cost per unit of production is almost identically the same. The case in Lancashire is similar, but, as far as Japan is concerned, we are at a great disadvantage.

It is against this background that Mr. Wadia stressed the imperative need for modernising the equipment in cotton mills, introducing rationalised methods of production. He welcomed the recent announcement by the Government of India to permit the installation of an additional 14,600 automatic looms, although he said that it might not be all that the industry desired. The purpose of this step, he stated, was to increase exports to a level of 1,000 million yards per annum. He, however, hastened to emphasize that, in order to retain the trade which India had today, the pace of replacing ordinary looms by the automatic had to be stepped up considerably. What was needed, therefore, was greater understanding of this problem by the Government, labour and the millowners alike, so that they might bring about the rapid change required.

During the year under review, the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council did much useful work. Early in the year 1955, a decision was taken to open offices of the Council at strategic places to establish close contact with our buyers overseas. A number of officers were engaged and given a thorough training. Our first office was opened in Baghdad in February 1956 and, since then, five more offices have been opened in Singapore, Lagos, Rangoon, Aden and Mombasa.

While little advantage was taken of the scheme of ITEX examination, the introduction of the Factual Inspection Scheme has proved so popular that more inspectors have had to be engaged for this purpose. Fifty mills in Bombay and sixteen mills in Ahmedabad took advantage of the scheme, and the total quantity inspected from January 1956 upto the 21st July 1956 amounted to 3,131,299 yards, whereas, for the same period, 469,146 yards were passed under the ITEX scheme, but this is more than the total ITEX figure for 1955. Mills are now welcoming this independent check and are acting upon the information gained thereby. It is also beneficial to overseas buyers to know what the quality of their goods is likely to be, from which they can gauge whether they are suitable for the purpose they have in view. The Council took a stall in the Industrial Exhibition in New Delhi, which proved very popular. It has also taken part in many exhibitions overseas where Government organised Indian pavilions—to mention a few—the Leipzig Fair, the Pakistan Trade Fair, the Milan Samples Fair. The Council also displayed Indian textiles in the permanent showrooms organised by the Indian Trade Commissioners in East Africa, Ceylon, Burma, Singapore, the U.S.A., Philippines, etc. To inform our industry and trade, a large collection of samples manufactured by our competitors and sold in world markets is now touring the country.

The Council has undertaken the publication of a handbook—*The Indian Textile Industry*—which has been distributed widely overseas. This is an useful reference book for prospective buyers of our goods.

The Council has recommended three major steps to improve our exports; new packing regulations to set right all too frequent com-

plaints, segregation of shipment of seconds from good quality goods and a standard contract between mills and exporters. The good offices of the Council have been widely used throughout the year for the settlement of complaints and it is gratifying to note that about 50 per cent of the complaints received are being settled without recourse to arbitration or legal action. Both parties are realising the benefit of bringing their disputes to the Council, and the tempo of settlement is increasing from day to day. The fortnightly *Bulletin*, through which much useful information is made available by the Council, has become popular. Many foreign inquiries, published in the *Bulletin*, have led to increased business. The Council is now about to bring out an overseas edition which is expected to prove equally valuable to our customers abroad.

### *India-U.K. Textile Talks*

It will be recalled that, on 3rd May 1955, the Government of India reduced import duties on cotton textiles—British and non-British—following the agitation by the Lancashire millowners over the imports of Indian cloth into the U.K. The reduction was no doubt greatly welcomed by the textile interests of Britain, but they continued to complain of increasing competition from Indian cloth. The millowners became more vociferous during the current year. The following extract from a report appearing in the U.K. Press will be read with interest :

“Nearly 116 million square yards of cotton cloth were imported into Britain in the first five months of the year 1956, while imports of made-up goods, particularly shirts and towels, increased to ‘alarming extent’. Sir Alfred Roberts, General Secretary, reported to 50,000 members of the Cardroom Workers’ Amalgamation, a textile trade union, that only the start of the annual holiday season had so far prevented substantial cuts in working hours for Lancashire craftsmen. Textile buyers were holding off and merchants appeared to be running down stocks with a serious effect on the industry’s order books. Not only were overseas imports continuing to menace trade, but Britain’s own export markets had shown further contractions. Sir Alfred Roberts’ report announced that Union delegates were being asked to vote a recommendation that 3,132 sterling from union funds be contributed to a 250,000-sterling publicity campaign for selling British textiles on the home market planned by the National Cotton Board. The report showed that yarn production in the last quarter dropped to 216,740,000 pounds weight, as compared with 233,533,000 pounds weight in the same period of 1955. The total labour force in all branches of production had shrunk by 25,500, or eight per cent in the past twelve months.”

Following the representations made by the Lancashire’s cotton industry and prompted by considerations of safeguarding the interests of the industry which has its special position in U.K.’s economy, Sir Anthony Eden, Britain’s Prime Minister, suggested to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru when the latter visited England in connection with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ Conference, in July 1956, that it should

be in the interests of both U.K. and India, if there were discussions between the representatives of the textile industries of the two countries. Disclosing this at a local political meeting in the heart of Lancashire's cotton industry, Sir Anthony Eden said: "Personally, I should regard such talks as useful and I think that Mr. Nehru shares that view. Thus, the way lies open for such contacts. They have proved fruitful in the past and I see no reason why they should not do so once again. I am confident that Lancashire, with her long tradition of skill, invention and enterprise in our textile industry, will be able to maintain for herself a leading position both in our national economy and in world trade. In the efforts to marshall the maximum strength to compete in world markets, the Government has a part to play, not least by reducing expenditure. Here armaments present the greatest burden not only in money but in the demand for skilled labour and scarce materials. We have our commitments. Some of the heaviest of them we share with our allies and we stand by them and will discharge our responsibilities. All the world knows that. Britain will persist in her efforts to secure international agreement on disarmament."

Sir Anthony Eden's proposal for Indo-British textile talks has aroused considerable interest among millowners and textile exporters of India. Such talks, to quote one report, may prove to be mutually beneficial. In this connection, it is said that, following liberalisation of the textile import policy by the Government of India during the first quarter of 1956, British textile exports to India rose by as much as 400 per cent, while India's exports to U.K. fell by 25 per cent as compared with the first quarter of 1955. In the first quarter of 1956, India shipped to the U.K. about 23 million yards of cloth, as against 32 million yards a year before. British textile exports to India in the same period aggregated three million sq. yards, as against a mere 800,000 sq. yards in the corresponding period last year. If the trend of the first quarter continues, India's exports to U.K. during the whole of 1956 will amount to 80 to 90 million sq. yards, as against 105 million sq. yards in 1955, and 125 million sq. yards in 1954. In view of this, Indian cotton textile interests emphasize that textile exports to the U.K. should be viewed from the point of view of the use made by Indian cloth in that country. Though precise information in regard to the re-export of Indian cloth from U.K. is not available, it is believed that about 90 per cent of this cloth is being re-exported from Britain to African and Asian markets.

Upto the time of writing, there is no indication as to when any conference between the Indian and the representatives of the textile industries would be held. The Suez Canal controversy will hold up the talks, it seems, for some time to come!!

#### *World Bank Mission on Government of India's Textile Policy*

The Government of India's cotton textile policy has elicited special comments at the hands of the World Bank Mission in its report on India's Second Five-Year Plan submitted in 1956. The Mission feels

that the recently announced compromise policy for meeting the expected increase in the demand for cotton textiles may prove largely unworkable. In its opinion, the Government's decision greatly underestimates the practical difficulties of installing and getting into operation a requisite number of Ambar charkhas and powerlooms on a decentralised basis. It poses the question: Are the making of the installation of automatic looms conditional on the allocation of the output of these looms to exports and the making of the failure to meet these conditions subject to a penalty feasible? It is doubtful whether the mills would have adequate incentive to instal the additional spindleage necessary to supply a much greater quantity of yarn to the handloom section, in view of the uncertainty whether the handloom will really be capable of producing the increased production expected of it. The fact that the existing quota for spindles has apparently not been taken up in full, it says, appears to bear out its misgivings. It no doubt admits that the Government is prepared to review its programme, if experience indicates that hand spinning and decentralised weaving sections do not reach up to expectations, but fears that the necessary remedial action may well come too late, in view of the time required to procure and instal mill machinery and to reach a consensus of opinion that the programme has really been a failure. The Mission believes that the current programme will either jeopardize the supply of an essential consumer item at reasonable prices on the domestic markets or bring about a serious curtailment of export at a time when prospective export earnings appear to have fallen short of what is required.

### *Inspection of Textile Exports*

The Cotton Textiles Fund Committee has evolved a scheme for the factual inspection of cotton textiles meant for exports. The inspection will be done by the Committee's Inspectorate whenever the mills or the exporters desire to obtain inspection reports. Before such factual inspection takes place, the mills are required to carry out free inspection of all supplies of mills so as to eliminate any material which is not upto the required standard and to rectify such defects as loose threads, snarls and removable stains. The mills may flay all the major defects in accordance with the relevant instructions contained in Regulations Part II of the Committee's original scheme for inspection. The inspector of the Committee will give general inspection of the material tendered by the mills. For detailed inspection, he will select at random 20 per cent of the total material for quality (presence of weaving and other flaws) and 5 per cent for construction particulars. A higher percentage may, however, be inspected, if specifically desired by the party concerned. For the purpose of identification, all the pieces offered for inspection in the lot will be stamped with a circular seal of the Committee on the face plait. In addition, the Inspector's seal will be put on the pieces actually inspected. The report of the Inspector will be for the entire quantity of the textiles offered and will be made available to the applicant in the standard form. The main object underlying the factual

inspection scheme is to enable the overseas buyer to know the nature of the goods he is purchasing from India. The scheme will induce the mills to produce quality goods for export.

### *Indo-Burma Textile Deal*

A notable development of the year under review was the completion of a deal between India and Burma, under which India agreed to supply Burma cotton textiles worth Rs. 1.9 crores against payment of American cotton which the U.S. had contracted to sell to Burma. The deal was negotiated by a Government of India Trade Mission which visited Burma under the leadership of Mr. Chinoobhoy C. Jhaveri, a prominent textile exporter of Bombay. Under the agreement, Burma agreed to issue speedily licences for the import of Indian cotton textiles and the Indian Government, on its part, promised to take all necessary steps to ensure prompt shipments.

### *Khadi and Village Industries Commission*

The Lok Sabha adopted in September 1956, a Bill for the establishment of a Commission for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. The Commission is a statutory body and will have powers to plan as well as implement schemes for the extension of khadi and village industries. What is now proposed is that the existing All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board will function as a panel advisory body. The Union Minister for Production, Mr. K. C. Reddy, in the course of the debate on the Bill, pointed out that, for the last three years, the allotment for khadi and village industries had been increasing each year. Now it was of the order of Rs. 5 crores per year; in future, it might increase further. The Government, Mr. Reddy said, had already sanctioned a scheme for the introduction of 75,000 Ambar charkhas over which an expenditure of the order of Rs. 4 crores would be incurred in 1956-57. He added: "If this scheme proves a success—and I anticipate it will—we will have to provide larger and larger amounts during the remaining years of the Second Plan." So far as the proposed Commission was concerned, Mr. Reddy stated that its powers would be sufficiently comprehensive so as to enable it to work in a very satisfactory manner. The funds for the Commission would be voted by Parliament every year and the Government would have powers to issue directives.

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## CHAPTER IX

### INTERNATIONAL COTTON TEXTILE SITUATION

The calendar year 1955 witnessed an all-time record production of cotton goods in the free world. The nine leading producers—India, Japan, U.K., U.S.A., France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and Western

Germany—reported an aggregate production of 28,690 million yards of cloth during the year which is 2 per cent more than the 28,228 million yards produced in the previous year. The rise in output was shared by France, India and U.S.A., the actual increase in these countries being 285 million yards, 262 million yards and 314 million yards, respectively. Western Germany, Belgium, Holland, also accounted for a rise in output. Japan, however, experienced a setback, its total output during 1955 being 231 million yards lower than in 1954. Cloth production in Italy was also lower by 140 million yards and in U.K. by 42 million yards.

An idea of the trend of output of cloth and of yarn in the aforesaid nine countries during the years 1954 and 1955 can be had from a look at the figures given below :

		WOVEN FABRICS (in million yards)		COTTON YARN (in million lbs.)	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
India	..	6,559*	6,821*	1,565	1,625
Japan	..	3,046	2,815	929	827
U.K.	..	1,994	1,781	841	747
U.S.A.	..	9,776	10,090	N.A.	N.A.
W. Germany	..	2,523	2,595	827	835
France	..	1,735	2,020	661	594
Belgium	..	771	882	252	241
Italy	..	1,151	1,011	374	326
Holland	..	673	675†	154	157
Total	..	28,228	28,690	N.A.	N.A.

\* Including handloom and powerloom cloth.

N.A.: Not available.

† Estimate only.

The upward trend in world cotton textile output during 1955 followed an expansion in the weaving capacity. The total number of cotton powerlooms in existence in the world as at the end of 1955 was 2,919,571, as against 2,899,000 on 31st January 1955. The bulk of the rise of 20,571 looms, i.e. 12,980, was accounted for by automatic looms, the share of ordinary and automatic attachments being 7,512 and 79, respectively. Of the estimated 2,919,571 looms at the end of 1955, the number of ordinary looms was 1,936,512, of automatic looms 903,980 and of looms with automatic attachments 79,079.

The expansion in the weaving capacity of the world's cotton textile industry still continues. During 1956-57, about 26,648 looms are scheduled to be erected. Of this, 19,037 are new ones, while 7,611 represent replacements. Here again, the proportion of automatic looms predominate, the estimate being placed at 19,642, including 100 automatic attachments. New looms are now being installed as an increase in Asia and Europe, in particular, and, to a lesser extent, in South America. The estimates of the number of looms that will be in place in different countries at the end of 1956-57 are given below :



Country	No. of Looms	Country	No. of Looms
India	.. 211,270	China	.. 80,000
Pakistan	.. 26,898	Spain	.. 90,000
Japan	.. 337,000	France	.. 157,000
U.K.	.. 331,933	W. Germany	.. 115,000
U.S.A.	.. 369,000	Czechoslovakia	.. 83,000
U.S.S.R.	.. 330,000	Italy	.. 132,000
Brazil	.. 103,023	Other countries	.. 523,492
		Total	.. 2,892,616

Alongside of the increase in the world's weaving capacity, there has been a distinct expansion in the spinning capacity also. The aggregate number of spindles in place in the world's textile producing countries as at 31st July 1955 was 129.84 million, as against 129.52 million and 129.32 million on the corresponding dates in 1954 and 1953, respectively. The net addition to the world's cotton spindleage during the cotton year ended July 1955 was thus 317,000 spindles. The following table indicates the position in respect of the world's cotton spinning capacity at the end of July 1955, as compared with July 1954 :

(In millions)

				For the year ended July	
				1954	1955
India	..	..	..	11.72	11.89
Japan	..	..	..	7.85	7.96
U.K.	..	..	..	26.56	25.18
U.S.A.	..	..	..	22.71	22.25
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	10.15	10.15
W. Germany	..	..	..	6.06	6.01
France	..	..	..	7.62	7.63
Pakistan	..	..	..	0.71	1.56
Spain	..	..	..	2.34	2.34
Belgium	..	..	..	1.82	1.75
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	2.42	2.45
China	..	..	..	4.15	5.40
Brazil	..	..	..	3.38	3.36
Italy	..	..	..	5.76	5.70
Other countries	..	..	..	16.26	16.42
Total				129.52	129.84

In distinct contrast to the encouraging performance on the production front, the international trade in cotton textiles suffered a setback during 1955. In fact, it was at the lowest level since 1948. The total exports of cloth from the free world during the year aggregated not more than 4,700 million sq. yards, which compare unfavourably with 5,200 million sq. yards in 1954 or a decline of 9.6 per cent. The setback to world's cotton textile trade has been attributed to three main factors. First, some of the cotton growing countries which were hitherto large importers of cotton textiles for their domestic needs had themselves started manufacturing piecegoods. Secondly, there was increased world trade in fabrics of rayon and other synthetic fibres (10 per cent more over 1954 level). Thirdly, the world trade in textiles during 1954 was very much higher than in 1953, so that the requirements of the consuming countries in 1955 were less. In addition to these three important factors, trade regulations and trade barriers enacted during the year and labour disturbances (particularly dock strike in U.K. and India) also contributed to the shrinkage in world's trade.

During 1955, U.K. and Japan exported 555 million sq. yards and 1,139 million sq. yards, as against 637 million sq. yards and 1,278 million sq. yards, respectively, in 1954. Japan and U.K. thus registered a decline of 11 per cent and 12 per cent over their export level of 1954. Although Japan suffered a greater setback than India in its export trade, it still maintained its first place in textile exports, followed by India as the second best.

A trend of exports of cloth from the main supplying countries during the year 1955 as compared with 1954 is indicated in the table below :

(In million yards)

Countries	1954	1955	Actual fall or rise	Percentage fall or rise
Japan	1,278.10	1,138.96	—139.14	— 5.4
India	952.00*	872.00*	— 80.00	— 8.4
U.K.	637.28	544.54	— 92.74	—14.6
U.S.A.	605.09	542.40	— 62.69	—10.4
France	537.72	394.95	—142.77	—17.1
Netherlands	230.40	237.99	+ 7.56	+ 3.3
West Germany	230.36	241.27	+ 10.91	+ 4.7
Belgium	224.28	195.27	— 29.01	—12.9
Italy	108.24	100.94	— 7.30	— 6.8
Total	4,801.47	4268.29	—533.18	—11.1

\* Includes handloom fabrics.

A striking feature of trading in the world textile market during the year under review was the keen competition in the market for man-made fabrics. The competition was the result of a rapid increase in output of these fabrics which brought with it a desire on the part of producers to export a larger percentage of their product than was formerly the case. The aggregate quantity of man-made fibres produced during 1955 was as large as 5,600 million pounds, as against 4,930 million pounds in 1954. The upward trend in man-made fibre output is expected to gather further momentum in future, thanks to the installation of new plant capacity in the different countries, the total plant capacity by the end of 1956 is estimated at 6,586 million pounds, as against 5,963 million pounds in March 1955.

## APPENDIX A

# RAW COTTON IN INDIA AND THE WORLD

India occupies an 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 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 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56 :—

(In thousand bales of 478 lbs. each)

—	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
U.S. ..	15,167	16,402	13,630	14,500
North Hemisphere—				
India ..	2,975	3,770	4,425	4,000
Pakistan ..	1,540	1,200	1,310	1,300
Mexico ..	1,250	1,215	1,815	2,200
Egypt ..	2,056	1,467	1,605	1,768
Turkey ..	700	620	630	600
Sudan ..	385	400	420	420
Uganda ..	275	320	265	300
Syria ..	205	215	365	360
Belgian Congo ..	220	235	230	230
South Hemisphere—				
Brazil ..	1,600	1,465	1,635	1,800
Argentina ..	580	650	500	550
Peru ..	403	430	469	450
Others ..	1,500	1,772	2,209	2,357
Total Free World..	28,856	30,161	29,508	30,835
U.S.S.R. ..	4,000	5,500	5,800	5,300
China ..	2,850	3,350	3,100	3,500
E. Europe ..	130	140	160	150
World Total ..	35,876	39,151	38,568	39,785

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 1938-39, and 1952-53 to 1954-55 :—

## Mill Consumption of Cotton by Countries

(In thousand bales of 478 lbs. each)

Country	Year beginning August 1			
	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
<b>North America—</b>				
Canada ..	286	371	305	355
Mexico ..	245	330	330	400
U.S. (running bales) ..	6,858	9,461	8,576	8,841
Others ..	19	60	69	70
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,408</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>9,666</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania—</b>				
China ..	3,295	3,350	3,500	3,300
India ..	3,436	3,875	3,990	4,120
Japan ..	2,681	2,065	2,441	2,142
Korea ..	240	110	150	210
Turkey ..	135	250	290	375
Others ..	261	834	1,186	1,409
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>10,048</b>	<b>10,484</b>	<b>11,557</b>	<b>11,556</b>
<b>Europe—</b>				
Austria ..	180	77	94	107
Belgium ..	321	371	429	425
France ..	1,295	1,150	1,336	1,268
Federal Republic of Germany ..	1,150	1,073	1,222	1,246
Italy ..	665	864	876	804
Netherlands ..	260	295	322	334
Portugal ..	100	174	194	214
Spain ..	140	344	320	400
Sweden ..	137	120	135	136
Switzerland ..	141	146	164	174
United Kingdom ...	2,690	1,564	1,834	1,761
U.S.S.R. ..	3,809	4,000	4,200	4,300
Others ..	1,149	1,687	1,754	1,801
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12,037</b>	<b>11,865</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>12,979</b>

Country	Year beginning August 1			
	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
<b>South America—</b>				
Argentina ..	150	380	425	480
Brazil ..	642	800	900	950
Colombia ..	55	125	133	150
Others ..	79	233	264	270
Total ..	926	1,538	1,722	1,850
<b>Africa—</b>				
Egypt ..	121	314	338	361
Others ..	34	136	156	162
Total ..	155	450	494	523

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

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
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 the output of food and other crops, cotton administrators have always turned their attention to the task of improving the per-acre yield.

#### *Indian Central Cotton Committee*

The most important of the issues which figured prominently in the deliberations of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, at its 74th meeting, held in Bombay, on 7th September 1956, was the target for cotton in the Second Five-Year Plan. Naturally enough, this problem was viewed against the higher target for cloth fixed under the Second Plan and the need for providing for a comfortable level of carry-over stocks year after year and also for a certain quantum of exports of cotton. Mr. M. S. Randhawa, Chairman of the Committee, reviewed, in the course of his opening address, the progress of cotton expansion programme in the country. The target of production by the end of the First Five-Year Plan period was 42.29 lakh bales as against 29.71 lakh bales in 1950-51, the base year. In 1955-56, the area under cotton was 20.2 million acres and the official estimate of cotton production was 39.98 lakh bales; the trade estimate placed the crop at 45.93 lakh bales. Though the acreage had increased by 1.5 million acres in 1955-56, as compared with 1954-55, production was lower by 2.3 lakh bales. This was mainly due to heavy late rains and floods in September 1955 in the Punjab, Pepsu, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Andhra. Referring to the scope for expansion of cotton output, Mr. Randhawa said that the perusal of the final report on planned production of cotton under India's cotton extension scheme for 1955-56 showed that there was considerable scope for greater use of improved seed, plant protection measures and improved cultural practices in nearly all the States. He added: "In some States, fertilizers are not available as Taccavi loans in kind and there is no reason why in these States the practice which is current in other States should not be followed."

Mr. Randhawa also reviewed the staple-wise distribution of cotton in 1955-56 season. He pointed out that in 1955-56 the production (official estimates) of long staple cotton was 15.22 lakh bales, of medium staple 17.78 lakh bales, and of short staple 6.98 lakh bales. Compared to the base year 1950-51, the total production increased by 35 per cent—of long staple cotton by 123 per cent and of medium staple by 23 per cent. Commendable work had been done at Surat where two Indo-American cottons, viz. 170-Co. 2 and 134-Co. 2-M which possessed a staple of 1-1/16" and above and which were comparable to some extent to imported American and East African cottons, were evolved. The popularity of these may be assessed from the increase in area under these cottons from 79,000 acres in 1954-55 to 2.3 lakh acres in 1955-56. The mill consumption of Indian cottons during 1955-56 amounted to 43.47 lakh bales and of foreign cottons 5.94 lakh bales. In the base year of 1950-51, the mill consumption was 25.17 lakh bales of

Indian cotton and 11.05 lakh bales of foreign cotton which indicates a rise of 73 per cent in consumption of Indian cotton and a drop of 46 per cent in foreign cotton.

It was against this background that Mr. Randhawa examined the problem of fixing an adequate target for cotton under the Second Five-Year Plan. He recalled that a tentative target of cotton production to be achieved by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan was originally fixed at 55 lakh bales, taking into account the further expected increase in the mill consumption of Indian cotton. This was about 31 per cent over the target fixed under the First Plan. The National Development Council agreed that while the targets for agricultural production in the draft Plan should stand for the present, the various States should be consulted again with a view to working out practical steps to achieve higher targets. It was considered that these higher targets were required to meet the domestic needs, to eliminate imports and to provide against the possibility of inflation arising from the investments proposed under the Second Plan. At the Conference of the State Ministers of Agriculture at Mussoorie, in June last, a working target of 58.58 lakh bales was accepted with the recommendation that the States should make every effort to raise the target to 61 lakh bales. The Sub-Committee of the I.C.C.C. had suggested that, after taking into consideration the increased target of textile production and allowing for exports, extra-factory consumption and the need for a comfortable carry-over, the target of production should be fixed at 65 lakh bales. He added: "The additional production of cotton is to be achieved by extension of irrigation under the Irrigation-cum-Hydro-electric projects, as I have already stated, and by the use of improved seed which the breeders are producing, use of fertilizers, and improved agronomical practices."

Since the proposal for regional research stations was mooted and a special Sub-Committee of the I.C.C.C. was constituted, some progress has been made in developing the idea of regional research stations to deal with the problems of cotton and its rotation crops such as oilseeds and millets. The Sub-Committee has proposed 9 main stations and 8 sub-stations. A total expenditure of Rs. 72 lakhs is envisaged for a period of five years, of which Rs. 60 lakhs would be recurring and Rs. 12 lakhs non-recurring. This expenditure would be shared between the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Indian Central Oilseeds Committee and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. The regional research stations will deal with the fundamental problems of cyto-genetics, physiology, plant pathology, entomology as well as agronomy. All schemes relating to these subjects would be incorporated in the working of the regional research stations. Such stations would be set up in States which are ready to provide land free of cost. The cost of buildings, fencing, equipment, etc. would, however, be provided out of the central funds. When these regional research stations are organised and start functioning it will be an important landmark in agricultural research in the country.



The State-wise distribution of the revised target, as compared with the target proposed at the Mussoorie Conference was as follows :—

(In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)

STATES	Targets of cotton production	
	As proposed at the Mussoorie Conference	As now revised
Punjab ..	750	850
Pepsu ..	328	400
Rajasthan ..	240	265
Madhya Bharat ..	430	450
Uttar Pradesh ..	110	110
Madhya Pradesh ..	800	850
Saurashtra ..	360	360
Bombay ..	1,500	1,750
Hyderabad ..	550	600
Mysore ..	160	160
Madras ..	400	450
Andhra ..	125	125
Orissa ..	30	30
Other States ..	75	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,858</b>	<b>6,500</b>

### *Cotton Extension Schemes*

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 1956-57. The target for additional production fixed for that season is 2.81 lakh bales over that in 1955-56. 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 5.13 lakh acres	..	1.17
By use of improved seed	..	0.45
By intercropping cotton with other crops	..	0.42
By manuring	..	0.28
By plant protection measures	..	0.04
By improved agricultural measures	..	0.01
By extra irrigation facilities	..	0.44
		<b>2.81</b>

*Position of Supplies of Cotton*

For the 1955-56 season, the supply of cotton has been estimated at about 79 lakh bales, inclusive of 46 lakh bales of domestic production, 27 lakh bales of carry-over cotton and 6 lakh bales of imported cotton. The following is the cotton balance sheet for the 1955-56 season :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

	Indian Cotton	Foreign Cotton	Total
<b>Supply—</b>			
Carry-over with the mills and trade on 31-8-1955 ..	24.3	2.6	26.9
1955-56 Season's Crop ..	46.0	..	46.0
Anticipated Imports ..	..	6.0	6.0
<b>Total Supply ..</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>
<b>Distribution—</b>			
Estimated Consumption, 1955-56 ..	43.5	6.0	49.5
Extra Factory Consumption ..	2.7	..	2.7
Estimated Exports ..	6.0	..	6.0
<b>Total Disappearance ..</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>
<b>Estimated Carry-over on 31-8-56 ..</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Total Distribution ..</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>

*New Cotton Policy (1956-57)*

An important event concerning cotton was the announcement by the Government of India on the 27th June 1956 that the present floor and ceiling prices of raw cotton will remain unchanged for 1956-57 season. The present floor and ceiling prices for Jarilla Fine 25/32" are Rs. 495 and Rs. 820 respectively and for Vijay 27/32" Rs. 610 and Rs. 970 respectively.

*Resumption of Futures Trading*

Another significant event in June 1956 was the resumption of Futures Trading in cotton at Bombay on the 18th June 1956 after its suspension in January last. The bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association were suitably amended to ensure smooth functioning of this important section of the cotton market, to the best interest of the national economy. The principal features of the amendments

are as follows : Firstly, there will be two hedge contracts, viz. one with Jarilla 25/32" Fine as its basis, and the other with Vijay 27/32" Fine as basis, instead of the former single hedge contract with Jarilla 13/16" Fine as basis. It is believed that this will provide a better hedge and offer protection to a larger quantity of cotton. Secondly, the delivery months for the contracts have been advanced so as to ensure larger supplies of tenderable cotton during the delivery periods. Thirdly, the margin system has been tightened up and a provision for special clearing has been introduced. Fourthly, the provisions regarding the reporting of information by members have been made more comprehensive.

In the sphere of trade too the Government of India made an important announcement that licensing for the import of raw cotton of stapling 1-1/16" and above from the U.S.A. would be suspended and that no application in this regard would be entertained with effect from 25-6-56. Any further imports would now have to be made under the American aid programme. Later, it was decided that applications for licences for import from soft currency area would be entertained only for Karnak and Menoufi cotton from Egypt stapling 1-1/16" and above.

#### *Import of U.S. Cotton in 1956*

The Government of India announced on the 5th July 1956 a new import quota of 40,000 bales of American cotton of staple length 1-1/16" and above for which licences would be issued under U.S. Public Law 480. Subsequently, on the 2nd August 1956, the Government stopped the licensing of imports of raw cotton from the United States under the aid programme, as the monetary ceiling allocated for such cotton imports had been reached.

#### *Hedge Trading in Cotton, 1955-56*

During 1955-56, trading in new crop hedge contracts for February and May 1956 deliveries was permitted, with effect from 25th July and 5th November 1955 respectively. Untimely rains in Madhya Pradesh and Khandesh District of Bombay State and floods in Punjab and Pepsu caused considerable damage not only to the crop but also to quality with the result that scarcity of tenderable cotton and active demand from mills in view of more consumption of indigenous cotton pushed up prices to Rs. 747½ and Rs. 691 respectively on 23rd December 1955. Forward trading was thereafter suspended by the Government of India until 6th January 1956 and an emergency was declared by the Board and trading in Hedge Contracts for February and March deliveries above a maximum of Rs. 700 per candy was prohibited.

The Forward Markets Commission, being of the opinion that continuation of trading in Hedge Contracts was detrimental to the interest of the trade and the public interest and to the larger interests of the economy of India, fixed Rs. 700 per candy for February 1956 delivery and Rs. 686½ per candy for May 1956 delivery as the rates and

25th January 1956 as the date with effect from which all outstanding contracts and on call contracts were to be closed out, and further trading in Hedge Contracts in the circumstances was not permitted.

In April 1956, the Forward Markets Commission requested the views of the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, on some suggestions regarding revisions in the Hedge Contract, scale of margin and statement of business, Survey System and the constitution of the Board. With a view to providing hedging facilities so far as feasible for all varieties of cotton grown in the country, two Hedge Contracts (instead of the present single hedge contract with Jarilla 13/16" Fine as basis) are prescribed by the Association styled (I) Fine Jarilla Contract 25/32" and (II) Fine Vijay Contract 27/32" for the season 1956-57.

Jarilla cotton of  $\frac{3}{8}$ " staple, styled as Jarilla B, has been made tenderable without any tolerance but upto 25/32", whereas in the case of other descriptions, cotton is tenderable upto two classes "on" and one class "off" for grade and upto 2/32" "on" and 1/32" "off" for staple. A tolerance of 1/32" is allowed in respect of all the varieties tenderable against both the contracts except in case of Jarilla B, Dhollera and Rajasthan American, i.e. the buyer shall be bound to take these cottons tendered, if they are less by not more than 1/32" than the staple specified in column (2) of the Schedule in respect of each Hedge Contract.

Among other principal features of the changes, mention may be made of the following :—

1. Months of delivery are : March, May and July for Fine Jarilla Contract, and April, June and August for Fine Vijay Contract.
2. Tendering differences to be fixed on the basis of the forward rates instead of on the spot prices.
3. Invoicing back of cotton rejected in survey is to be on the forward rate upto the due date and thereafter at the rate as may be fixed for the due date by the Board under Bye-law 32.
4. Penalty for rejection is increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per candy.
5. Fresh trading during delivery period except for purposes of liquidating outstanding contracts is prohibited.
6. Re-tenders of cotton rejected in surveys during the same delivery period are also prohibited.
7. A special "off" allowance not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is prescribed for natural discolouration in respect of Vijay, Surti and Kalyan cotton tendered during 1st July to 30th September.
8. The deposit under Bye-law 47AA calculated at Rs. 35 per bale is payable when the prices in the respective Hedge Contracts rise above Rs. 50 per candy (instead of Rs. 25) below the ceiling or fall below Rs. 50 (instead of Rs. 25) per candy above

the floor price and the deposit of Rs. 35 per bale payable as above shall be automatically increased to Rs. 50 per bale when the price in the respective hedge contracts rises above Rs. 25 per candy below the ceiling price or fall below Rs. 25 per candy above the floor price.

The deposit as stated above shall also be payable in case of declaration of an emergency either Bull or Bear raid.

Again, when the difference between the ruling prices of the two hedge contracts narrows down to Rs. 25 or less, an emergency shall be deemed to exist and the Board shall declare whether it is due to a squeeze or to bear raid and other provisions in the Bye-laws will take effect.

9. The free limit of margin has been reduced from 10,000 bales to 7,500 and the margin is payable on the net open position as at the close of business on the day preceding the fixation of Settlement rates.
10. A provision is made for Special clearing if there is a rise or fall in rates by more than Rs. 30.

#### *Re-opening of Futures Market in Cotton, in June 1956*

Trading in new crops for 1956-57 season was inaugurated on 18th June 1956 by Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of the Bombay State. The floors and ceilings prices of cotton for the 1956-57 season remain unchanged from the last season, i.e. 1955-56, as observed earlier.

It is believed that the system of trading, based on two hedge contracts (to which a reference has been made already) will provide a better hedge and offer protection to a larger quantity of cotton. Secondly, the delivery months for the contracts have been advanced, so as to ensure larger supplies of tenderable cotton during the delivery period. Thirdly, the margin system has been tightened up and a provision for special clearing has been introduced. Fourthly, the provisions regarding the reporting of information by members have been made more comprehensive.

#### *World Cotton Supply*

The supply of cotton in the world during the 1955-56 season has been estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, at 61.1 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) as against 58.8 million bales in the 1954-55 season. The production and carry-over stocks of cotton in the 1955-56 season are respectively estimated at 39.1 million bales and 22.0 million bales respectively as against 38.6 million bales and 20.2 million bales in the previous season.

The following table gives the supply of cotton in the world during the 1954-55 and 1955-56 seasons :—

*World Cotton Supply**(In million bales of 478 lbs. each)*

	1954-55	1955-56
<b>Supply :</b>		
Carry-over August 1 ..	20.2	22.0
Production ..	38.6	39.1
<b>Total</b> ..	<u>58.8</u>	<u>61.1</u>
<b>Distribution :</b>		
Consumption ..	36.6	37.3
Destroyed ..	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b> ..	<u>36.8</u>	<u>37.5</u>
Carry-over July 31st ..	22.0	23.6
<b>Total Distribution</b> ..	<u>58.8</u>	<u>61.1</u>

There can be little doubt that world cotton consumption in the 1955-56 season, provisionally estimated at 37.3 million bales, will reach the highest post-war level, as against 36.6 million bales in the 1954-55 season.

The following table gives the estimates of cotton consumption in the free world (that is, excluding Communist countries) in the 1954-55 and 1953-54 seasons :—

*(In million bales of 478 lbs. each)*

	1953-54	1954-55
U.S. .. ..	8.58	8.84
Canada .. ..	0.31	0.38
U.K. .. ..	1.83	1.76
France .. ..	1.34	1.27
W. Germany .. ..	1.22	1.25
Italy .. ..	0.88	0.80
Netherlands .. ..	0.32	0.33
Belgium .. ..	0.43	0.43
India .. ..	3.99	4.12
Japan .. ..	2.44	2.14
Others .. ..	5.52	6.27
<b>Total</b> ..	<u>26.86</u>	<u>27.57</u>

The following table gives the stocks of cotton in free world on 1st August of 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955 :—

*World Stocks*

(In million bales of 478 lbs. each)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
U.S. ..	2.8	5.6	9.7	11.2
Pakistan ..	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Egypt ..	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
U.K. ..	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5
Japan ..	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
India ..	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.4
Brazil ..	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.9
Other Countries. .	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>

*World Cotton Problems*

At the invitation of the Government of the U.S., the fifteenth plenary meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee was held from 8th May to 17th May 1956 at Washington. The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Marvin L. McLain, with Mr. E. D. White, Associate Director, Food and Agricultural Division of the International Co-operation Administration as Vice-chairman. Sixty-two governments were represented at the meeting, thirty-two as members of I.C.A.C. and thirty as observers. Nine international organisations also were represented by observers.

The conference received a report from the Standing Committee on the present world cotton situation and the Secretariat's annual review, heard statements by member countries and observers and entertained extensive discussion on the world cotton situation. The present imbalance between supply and demand and the consequent build-up of world cotton stocks to the second highest level in history was attributed principally to three factors—the existence of relatively high cotton prices until the beginning of the present season, which has stimulated both production of cotton and man-made fibres; the marked improvement in cotton production techniques which have resulted in higher yields; and the economic progress in a number of under-developed countries which has brought new areas into cotton production.

The conference was of the opinion that the changes in the U.S. Government's policy, involving a reduction in the domestic support

price and the special export programme, will lead to an improvement in cotton's competitive position and will offer some disincentive to uneconomic cotton production, thus contributing to the achievement of a better equilibrium between supply and demand. At the same time, the conference warned against any sudden or substantial decline in cotton prices which would adversely affect the economies of both producing and consuming countries alike. Finally, the conference stressed the unsettling effect on world markets of uncertainty regarding the future level of cotton prices. The Committee's recommendations on the price question were for reasonable short-term stability to facilitate orderly distribution of crops and longer-term price flexibility to permit adjustments in cotton supply and demand.

### *Cotton Tables*

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
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	8,574	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	16,005	1,786
1950-51	..	14,556	17,850	2,050	2,971	9,878	1,762
1951-52	..	16,198	26,698	2,055	3,133	15,155	1,673
1952-53	..	15,692	25,921	2,042	3,131	15,167	2,065
1953-54	..	17,182	24,341	1,375	3,965	16,402	1,467
1954-55	..	18,684	19,251	1,639	4,227	13,630	1,605

\* 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)

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Long Staple (7/8" & above) ..	429	413	405	331	322	550	634	923	905	1,442	1,639
Medium Sta- ple (below 7/8" & above) ..	1,128	1,068	1,008	1,119	889	1,333	1,448	1,213	1,395	1,651	1,836
Short Staple (11/16" & below) ..	665	686	755	738	556	745	839	992	831	872	769
Total ..	2,222	2,167	2,168	2,188	1,767	2,628	2,971	3,133	3,131	3,965	4,244

\* 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 1943-44 to 1954-55 :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

Period	Indian Cotton	Foreign Cotton	Total
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
1953-54 ..	3,888,748	719,073	4,607,821
1954-55 ..	4,138,438	630,474	4,768,912

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*

Average	Yield of cotton per acre	
	1942-45	112 lbs.
"	1946-47	114 "
"	1947-48	111 "
"	1948-49	80 "
"	1949-50	88 "
"	1950-51	88 "
"	1951-52	91 "
"	1952-53	90 "
"	1953-54	90 "
"	1954-55	90 "

N.B.—Figures upto and including 1946-47 refer to Undivided India.

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, during 1954-55 in other cotton-growing countries, for purposes of comparison with our own are given below :—

Egypt	468 lbs.	Argentina	190 lbs.
U.S.A.	341 "	Brazil	174 "
Peru	392 "	Mexico	450 "
Anglo-Egyptian		INDIA	90 "
Sudan	293 "		

*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 1954-55 and 1955-56 :—

*Final Estimate of Cotton Crop 1954-55 and 1955-56*

Description	Acreage		Yield—in bales	
	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55
Bengals	..	957	847	289
Americans	..	3,737	3,512	1,022
Oomras	..	2,317	2,391	275
Broach	..	1,343	1,122	445
Surti	..	695	559	218
Dholleras	..	2,104	1,926	486
Southerns	..	2,593	2,411	396
Jarilla (incl. Virnar)	..	3,138	2,692	401
Verum	..	168	367	21
H 420	..	569	307	63
Hyderabad Gaorani	..	1,166	1,097	93
Malvi	..	1,387	1,398	274
Comillas	..	56	55	15
Total	..	20,230	18,684	3,998
				4,227

## APPENDIX A—RAW COTTON IN INDIA

## Cotton Exports from India—Exports from 1939

We give below a table showing the number of bales of cotton exported out of India from 1939-40 to 1954-55 :—

(In thousands of bales)

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 ( " " )	..	..	..	184
1951-52 ( " " )	..	..	..	200
1952-53 ( " " )	..	..	..	309
1953-54 ( " " )	..	..	..	134
1954-55 ( " " )	..	..	..	319

## Latest World Production, Consumption and Carry-over

The tables below give relevant and interesting details of world production, consumption and carry-over of cotton in 1938-39 and during six years ended 1955-56 :—

## World Supply and Distribution of Cotton

(Year beginning August 1)

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

	1938-39	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 (a)
<b>SUPPLY :</b>								
Stocks on hand ..	25,000	15,000	16,800	11,700	15,000	17,100	20,200	22,000
Production ..	29,500	31,200	28,300	35,900	35,900	39,300	38,600	39,100
Total ..	54,500	46,200	45,100	47,600	50,900	56,400	58,800	61,100
<b>DISTRIBUTION :</b>								
Consumption ..	30,600	29,300	33,100	32,500	33,700	35,900	36,600	
Destroyed ..	200	100	300	100	200	300	200	N.A.
Stocks on hand July 31 ..	23,900	16,800	11,700	15,000	17,000	20,200	22,000	
	54,700	46,200	45,100	47,600	50,900	56,400	58,800	

(a) Provisional. N.A. = Not available.

*Production of Cotton by Important Countries since 1949-50*

(Year beginning August 1)

(In thousands of bales)

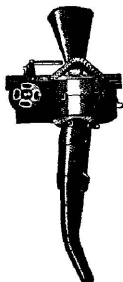
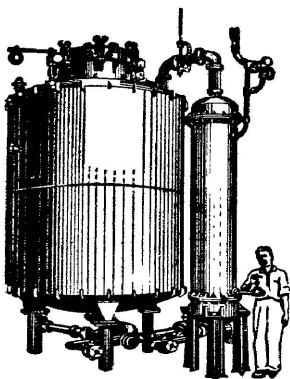
Country	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Mexico	917	1,145	1,280	1,250	1,215	1,815
U.S.A.	16,005	9,878	15,155	15,167	16,402	13,630
China	1,720	2,450	3,200	2,850	3,350	3,108
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>4,425</b>
Pakistan	1,020	1,220	1,320	1,540	1,200	1,310
Europe (whole)	161	166	198	216	210	321
U.S.S.R.	2,700	3,500	4,000	4,000	5,500	5,800
Argentina	515	566	523	580	650	500
Brazil	1,350	1,650	1,950	1,600	1,465	1,635
Peru	335	404	427	403	547	469
A. E. Sudan	305	500	285	385	415	420
Egypt	1,786	1,762	1,673	2,056	1,467	1,605
Uganda	287	290	320	275	320	265
World Total (including other countries)	31,166	29,289	35,935	35,876	39,314	38,568

*World Cotton Crop in thousand Bales from 1940-41 to 1955-56*

Year	America (Linters included)	India	Egypt	Russia	China	Others	Total
1940-41	13,968	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	8,574	3,566	1,210	2,240	1,925	4,082	21,597
1947-48	11,658	2,188*	1,320	2,400	2,150	5,337	25,053
1948-49	14,649	1,767*	1,840	2,600	2,120	6,996	28,960
1949-50	16,006	2,628*	1,786	2,700	1,720	6,327	31,166
1950-51	9,878	2,971*	1,762	3,500	2,450	7,728	28,289
1951-52	15,155	3,133*	1,673	4,000	3,200	8,774	35,935
1952-53	16,167	3,131*	2,056	4,000	2,850	8,772	35,876
1953-54	16,402	3,965*	1,465	5,500	3,350	8,632	39,314
1954-55	13,630	4,227*	1,605	5,500	3,100	10,206	38,568
1955-56†	14,500	3,998*	1,768	5,300	3,500	10,719	39,785

\* Relates to Indian Union only (official estimates).

† Preliminary.



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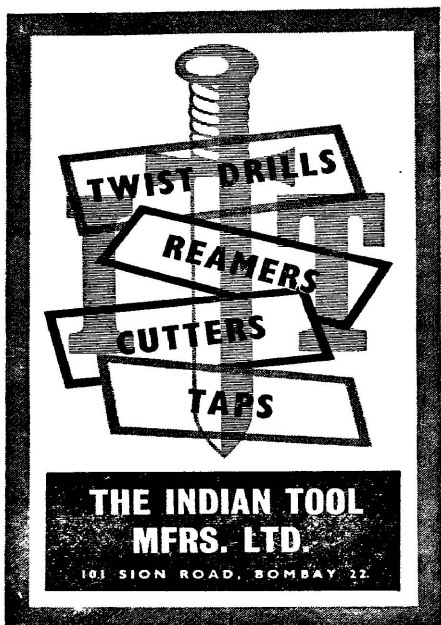
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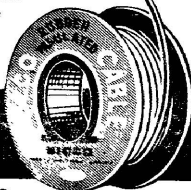


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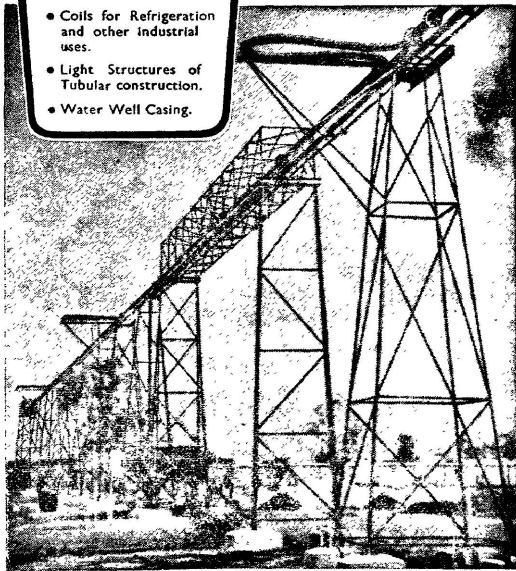
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A H M E D A B A D

**APPENDIX B TO THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
ANNUAL FOR 1955-56**

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

*Working as well as Projected, 1955*

**With Looms, Spindles, Cotton Consumed,  
Average Number of Hands Employed Daily,  
During the year ended 31st August 1955**

---

**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.*

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# COTTON MILLS IN THE CITY AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

## 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, Chinchpokly.	Messrs. The Rajputana Textiles (Agencies), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	56,008	46,414	898	884	13,834	1,440
2. Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Meyer Mills, Ltd.), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. B. R. Sons, Ltd., Agents, Empire House, Hornby Road, Bombay.	50,596	43,198	1,021	969	8,148	1,403
3. Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Spring Mills), Naigaum Road, Dadar.	Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons, Ltd., Agents, State Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay	1,34,608	1,12,140	3,224	3,206	16,958	3,505
4. Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Textile Mills), Elphinstone Road, Parel.	do.	86,400	82,777	1,631	1,623	20,545	2,997
5. Bradbury Mills, Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.	Messrs. Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., Agents, State Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	44,080	99,810	860	809	6,361	1,295
6. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Century Mills), Globe Mill Passage, Worli.	Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd., Mfg. Agents, Industry House, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.	1,26,344	1,21,405	2,698	2,663	31,441	5,480
7. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Zenith Mill), Globe Mill Passage, Worli.	do.						
8. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ltd. (Old Mill), Victoria Bunder, Colaba.	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	39,408	39,408	798	687	9,048	1,510
9. Wadia Mill), Victoria Bunder, Colaba.	do.						

(iii)

10.	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., Old Agra Road, Kurla.	Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Readymoney Mansion, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.	30,828	28,065	680	672	6,712	1,497
11.	Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Dhun Mills), Gokhale Road, Parel (South).	Messrs. Purshotam Vithaldas & Co., Sec- retaries, Treasurers and Agents, Sir, Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.	56,500	52,341	1,106	1,087	8,598	1,320
12.	Dawn Mills Company, Ltd., Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., Agents, State Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	40,992	35,687	...	...	7,998	1,217
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.	37,052	34,808	786	776	7,650	1,378
14.	Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (for- merly Dinshaw Pettit Mills), Lal Baug, Parel.	Messrs. Jethabhai Khatau & Co. (Agen- cies), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill pre- mises.	44,980	43,513	1,176	1,002	8,987	1,592
15.	Edward Textiles, Ltd. (formerly Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Puranmal Radhakishan & Co., Agents, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	30,084	45,185	928	912	12,557	1,538
16.	Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Road, Parel.	Managed by Board of Directors, Kamani Chambers, 32 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	41,500	38,993	886	886	10,400	1,578
17.	Finlay Mills, Ltd., Government Gate Road, Parel.	Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Bldgs., Fort, Bombay.	49,332	44,481	784	781	9,945	1,903
18.	Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Main Road, Dadar.	do.	44,268	37,382	1,020	1,019	4,379	1,420
19.	Hind Mills, Ltd. (formerly David Mills Co., Ltd.) (Mill No. 1), Carroll Road, Parel.	Messrs. Hind Agents, Ltd., Mgr. Agents, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	71,672	68,349	1,387	1,325	13,281	2,335
20.	Hind Mills, Ltd. (formerly David Mills Co., Ltd.) (Mill No. 2), Carroll Road, Parel.	do.						
21.	Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents, Sir Vithal Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	49,672	43,691	1,126	1,077	13,065	1,273
22.	Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lamington Road North, Jacob Circle.	Messrs. Danodher Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	36,236	41,804	1,192	1,158	10,893	1,645



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.
23.	India United Mills, Ltd., No. 1 Mill (formerly Jacob Mill), Suparibaug Road, Parel.	96,760.	89,996	2,228	2,155	20,967	9,498
24.	India United Mills, Ltd., No. 2 Mill (formerly Alexandria Mill), Gorupdev Road, Chinchpokly.	35,880	32,651	742	739	26,967	1,735
25.	India United Mills, Ltd., No. 3 Mill (formerly E.D. Mill), Gorupdev Road, Chinchpokly.	71,060	66,034	752	740	...	1,293
26.	India United Mills, Ltd., No. 4 Mill (formerly Rachel Mill), Chinchpokly Road.	...	...	1,872	1,860	...	1,395
27.	India United Mills, Ltd., No. 5 Mill (formerly Manchester Mill), Chinchpokly Cross Lane, Kalachowki.	23,940	26,450	684	678	4,730	800
28.	Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1, Lalbaug, Parel.	39,940	26,511	910	878	6,567	1,159
29.	Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Mill No. 2 (formerly Birla Mills, Ltd., No. 2), Tokersey Jivraj Road, Sewri.	...	...	429	...	...	...
30.	Jabilee Mills, Ltd., Tokersey Jivraj Road, Sewri	35,323	32,377	748	733	5,939	1,172
31.	Kanala Mills, Ltd. (formerly Ebrahimkhoy Fabancy Mills), Tulsi Pipe Line Road, off DeLisle Road.	56,976	52,940	1,055	1,051	12,366	2,145
32.	Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Haines Road, Byculla.	87,740	83,685	1,505	1,477	7,591	2,594

(iv)

33.	Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. (Nos. 1 & 2 Mills), Nagaum Cross Road, Dadar.	Messrs. Killick Industries, Ltd., Agents, Killick Bldg., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,20,504	1,14,017	1,552	1,552	26,965	4,643
34.	Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. (No. 3 Mills), Lady Janshedji Road, Dadar.	do.	...	...	204	282	...	1,032
35.	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.	26,464	25,200	...	...	10,637	678
36.	Modern Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Bonanyi Petit Mills), Mahaluxmi.	do.	22,556	22,474	644	631	...	804
37.	Moon Mills, Ltd., Tokerey Jivraj Road, Sewree.	Managed by Board of Directors, 70, General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	...	...	875	199	...	179
38.	Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Superbaug Road, Parel.	Messrs. Piramal & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	70,416	63,003	1,652	1,009	18,157	3,470
39.	New China Mills, Ltd. (formerly China Mill), Sewree.	Mr. Rasch N. Mafatal, Director, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.	42,792	40,446	776	758	4,164	1,566
40.	New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 69, Chinchpokli Road, Parel.	Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Agents, Brady House, 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.	45,944	44,912	432	430	6,162	1,369
41.	New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Victoria Gardens Road, Chinchpokli.	do.	49,012	48,699	1,018	1,003	9,894	1,978
42.	New Kaiser-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Gorpudeo Road, Chinchpokli.	Lala Kailashpat Singhania, Mg. Director, J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	54,032	51,828	1,267	1,137	11,818	1,893
43.	†New Pralhad Mills, Ltd. (formerly Pralhad Mills), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Anrit Banaspati Co., Ltd., Proprietors, East & West Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	42,756	40,465	1,003	966	13,348	1,956
44.	New Union Mills, Ltd. (formerly Union Mills), DeLisle Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Mafatal Chandulal & Co. (Bom- bay), Ltd., Mg. Agents, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.	34,100	33,127	873	869	12,413	1,367
45.	Phoenix Mills, Ltd. (formerly Britannia Mills), Tulsi Pipe Lane Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., Agents, State Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	69,208	62,941	1,190	1,006	8,841	2,137
46.	Podar Mills, Ltd. (formerly Toyo Podar Cotton Mills, Ltd.), DeLisle Road.	Messrs. Podar Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents, Podar Chambers, Parsee Barar Street, Fort, Bombay.	32,600	31,631	930	907	12,471	1,111

**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 Looms 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.
47.	Prakash Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Seksaria Cotton Mill No. 2), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Managed by Board of Directors, Seksaria Chambers, 139 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.		28,348	24,487	586	562	9,133	1,312
48.	Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kilachand Mills, Ltd.), 11-12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi.	Messrs. Ravindra Maganlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.		33,160	32,110	217	211	5,668	866
49.	Ruby Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sorab Mills), Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.	Messrs. Choonilal Jeevandas & Co., Agents, 49-55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.		20,376	19,090	430	411	3,285	882
50.	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Mount Estate, Chorupdeo, Mazagon.	Messrs. M. G. Investment Corporation, Ltd., Agents, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.		60,608	58,723	1,254	1,249	19,217	2,254
51.	Seksaria Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Currimbhoy and Mohamdebhoy Mills), Tulsi Pipe Line, DeLisle Road.	Managed by Board of Directors, 139 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.		72,796	68,552	1,158	1,110	11,384	2,511
52.	Shree Madhav Mills, Ltd. (formerly Madhowji Dharansi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Foras Road, Bombay 8.	Messrs. Putanmal Radhakishan & Co., Agents, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.		98,876	35,485	838	816	6,786	1,426
53.	Shree Madhusudan Mills (formerly Madhusudan Mills, Ltd.), DeLisle Road.	Messrs. Hall & Anderson, Ltd., Proprietors, Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.		61,648	58,592	1,640	1,623	18,187	2,793
54.	Shree Niwas Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Fazulbhoj Mills, Ltd.), DeLisle Road.	Messrs. The Marwar Textiles (Agency), Ltd., Agents, Shreenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.		66,836	49,871	1,640	1,638	13,336	2,814
55.	Shree Ram Mills, Ltd. (formerly Crescent Mills, Ltd.), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Bhogilal Menghraj & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.		79,260	63,349	951	942	5,922	2,155
56.	Shree Staram Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills) (Connaught Mill), DeLisle Road, Chinchpooley.	Managed by Board of Directors, 15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.		67,380	59,697	1,012	978	11,505	2,553
57.	Shree Staram Mills, Ltd. (New Empress Mill), DeLisle Road, Chinchpooley.	do.							

58.	†Shri Sayaji Mills Co., Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Hirjee Mills, Ltd.), Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Vadial Lalubhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	47,844	...	884	...	...
59.	Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Byculla.	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Agents, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	36,116	24,758	1,274	1,231	16,392 2,393
60.	Standard Mills Co., Ltd., New Parbhadevi Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Mafalal Gagalbhai & Sons, Agents, Rustom Building, 29 Veer Narain Road, Fort, Bombay.	52,036	50,716	1,633	1,623	14,038 2,162
61.	Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Old Agra Road, Kurla.	Messrs. Tara Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	73,492	68,497	2,000	1,924	14,113 2,996
62.	Swan Mills, Ltd., New Sewri Road ...	Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.	38,828	37,634	552	547	9,595 1,400
63.	Swastik Textile Mills, Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. P. Kashinath & Co., Mg. Agents, Dabhai Market, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay-2.	...	...	240	240	...
64.	Tata Mills, Ltd., Dadar Road, Parel	Messrs. Tata Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	61,488	55,541	1,800	1,657	16,275 2,821
65.	Victoria Mills, Ltd. (Old Satya Mill), Globe Mill Lane, off DeLisle Road.	Messrs. Mangaldas Mehia & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Bharat House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	50,056	43,047	958	958	10,148 * 1,663
66.	Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kalachowki Road, Chinchpoogy.	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee Sons & Co., Agents, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	54,186	46,789	1,209	1,153	11,382 1,717
(All these are in Bombay City.)		Total ...	31,01,672	27,79,896	65,904	62,074	6,35,651 1,11,097

### COTTON MILLS IN AHMEDABAD

1.	Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Tata Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	49,144	41,186	1,916	988	9,105 1,810
2.	Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Bagicha Mill), Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Amritlal Hargovandas & Bros., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	24,200	24,149	316	513	2,810 902

Note.—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 1954 and 31st August 1955 and dividing the result by the number of days actually worked. It does not include the number employed on night shift.

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

# 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.
3. 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.	42,988	36,582	810	789	4,637	1,501
4. Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. M. Parakh & Co., Ltd., Agents, 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.	34,468	29,978	667	662	3,885	1,301
5. Ahmedabad Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co., Ltd. (for- merly Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.), Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Ramanlal Kanaivalal & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	21,624	21,553	490	440	4,185	724
6. Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Out- side Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Hariprasad Jayantilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 42, Ahmedabad.	28,604	28,413	570	555	6,811	1,129
7. Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd. (Calico Mills), Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Karamchand Premchand, Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 28, Ahmedabad.	1,39,120	1,35,310	2,372	2,330	16,528	4,500
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.	22,516	21,357	488	485	4,481	835
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 Javuti 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.	28,084	26,981	562	554	5,420	1,016
13. Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad-10.	Messrs. Chimanlal Manecklal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	28,752	26,880	500	496	2,687	874

14.	Ajit Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chinubhai Naranbhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	23,868	23,537	513	510	4,757	949
15.	Ananta Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Jayantil Amratlal, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	19,208	19,006	450	439	5,349	872
16.	Aruna Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-2	Messrs. P. M. Huthesing & Sons, Ltd., Agents, P.B. No 108, Ahmedabad.	42,768	41,173	912	892	5,345	1,536
17.	Arvind Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-2	Messrs. Narottam Lalbhai & Co., Agents, Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad.	62,448	61,119	1,216	1,209	7,793	2,193
18.	Aryodaya Ginning and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Vvapar Ootejack Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Mangaldas & Brother, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	35,884	35,554	872	866	6,809	1,455
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	43,101	968	916	7,151	1,657
20.	Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., No. 2, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chhotabhai Patel & Co., Ltd., Agents, Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	27,836	27,939	594	581	3,371	1,070
21.	Asarwa Mills, Ltd., No. 1, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	do,	18,812	18,527	436	434	3,420	635
22.	Asarwa Mills, No. 2 (formerly Shrinagar Mills, Ltd.), Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	37,368	36,577	914	911	8,806	1,562
23.	Asoka Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Durgaprasad S. Laskari & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	19,320	18,470	454	440	4,526	760
24.	Becharadas Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	18,580	18,168	400	396	4,287	813
25.	Bhalakia Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Jwanlal Girdharilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 30, Ahmedabad.	35,696	32,528	914	852	5,034	1,377
26.	Bharaakhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 1, Camp Road, Ahmedabad.	do,	17,372	16,904	412	390	4,026	721
27.	Bharaakhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 2, Camp Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chaturbujdas K. M. & Co., Mg. Agents, Post Box No. 125, Ahmedabad.	20,292	17,511	440	434	4,125	785
28.	Bharat Suryodaya Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly India Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Kankaria Road, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Motilal Harilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 4, Ahmedabad.	24,376	..	367	...	...	...
29.	Bihari Mills, Ltd., Near Kholra Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chamarlal Mangaldas & Sons, Agents, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.	City of Ahmedabad Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.							

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.
31.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., Near Idgah Chowki, Asarwa, Ahmedabad.	32,168	30,316	618	614	4,687	1,099
32.	Fine Knitting Co., Ltd., Near Chamunda Mata, Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.	9,000	9,000	...	...	1,508	268
33.	Girdhardas Harivallabdas Mills, Ltd. (formerly Ranjigar Mill No. 2), Near Idga Gate, Ahme- dabad.	21,808	17,686	...	...	2,872	466
34.	Gujarat Hosiery Factory, Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	12,268	11,700	...	...	1,069	245
35.	Harivallabdas Mulchand Mills Co., Ltd., Out- side Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	20,476	20,383	450	439	4,462	782
36.	Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	13,356	12,587	...	...	4,481	285
37.	Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1, Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	18,760	17,932	436	452	2,902	728
38.	Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 2 (for- merly National Mills Co., Ltd.), Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	19,712	...	496	265	...	159
39.	Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	37,020	33,715	761	745	6,984	1,540
40.	Kalyan Mills, Ltd. (Deepak Textile Industries, Ltd., Lessees), Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	14,448	13,123	393	388	6,064	652
41.	Lalibhai Tricumlal Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	29,936	29,140	786	760	5,513	1,383
42.	Malleshwari Mills, Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad.	21,008	20,696	528	502	3,040	779

43.	Maneckchowk and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2, Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Hirajal Tricumlal & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	31,128	31,128	832	794	6,998	1,293
44.	Manecklal Harilal Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Harilal Harivallabhadas & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	37,232	36,398	750	740	7,065	1,335
45.	Marsden Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Rakhial, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Marsden Bros. & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	23,508	22,747	482	476	7,504	1,158
46.	Monogram Mills Co., Ltd., Rakhial, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Manilal, Marsden & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	24,872	24,067	528	521	7,745	1,142
47.	Nagri Mills Co., Ltd., Rajpur, Contipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Popatlal Chimanlal & Co., Agents, Post Box No. 36, Ahmedabad.	23,336	21,390	500	499	4,692	913
48.	New Commercial Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Tricumlal Bhogilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	45,836	44,910	866	858	5,318	1,502
49.	New Gujarat Cotton Mills Co. (formerly Gujarat Cotton Mills), Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Kanoria & Co., Agents, 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	30,590	26,218	606	593	7,391	1,019
50.	New Maneckchowk Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Lalbhai Tricumlal, Agents, Post Asarwa, Ahmedabad.	29,556	28,232	628	613	4,834	1,207
51.	New National Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Tricumlal Bhogilal Sons & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	22,980	22,796	472	470	2,826	802
52.	New Rajpur Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Rajpur Mill, Ltd.), Contipur Road, Ahmedabad 10.	Messrs. Bhikhabhai Jivabhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	26,784	25,047	524	422	3,027	789
53.	New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad, Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. The Cotton Agents, Ltd., Mfg. Agents, Industry House, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.	38,240	37,015	848	819	13,227	1,579
54.	Nutan Mills, Ltd., Anil Road, Via Voras Raja, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Jagabhai Bhogilal Nanavaty & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	24,840	24,666	572	571	4,829	998
55.	Patell Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Gontupur Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Gontupur Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Dhirajal Chimanlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,824	13,769	356	354	1,264	501
56.	Rajpur Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	31,120	30,391	636	612	3,702	1,053
57.	Rajnagar Spinning, Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 1, Near Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh, Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 134, Ahmedabad.	19,400	18,952	495	463	8,957	756
58.	Rajnagar Spinning, Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 2, Near Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad.	do.	27,920	27,560	600	586		1,119



# 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.
59.	Rohit Mills, Ltd., Mithipur, Ahmedabad	33,156	32,709	648	648	4,944	1,284
60.	Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	22,708	19,841	406	400	2,425	805
61.	Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	64,536	63,227	1,474	1,453	9,116	2,103
62.	Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 2, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	36,044	34,204	846	837	8,152	4,989
63.	Saraspur Mills, Ltd. (formerly Saraspur Manu- facturing Co., Ltd.), Saraspur Road, Ahme- dabad.	36,624	31,165	720	720	5,871	1,224
64.	Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	73,796	72,779	1,325	1,311	6,890	2,076
65.	Shri Ambica Mills, Ltd., No. 1, Kankaria Loco- Siding, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.	24,312	22,261	451	441	3,149	792
66.	Shri Ambica Mills, Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Chan- drakhanu Mills, Ltd.), Near 'Suker' Lake, Ahmedabad.	23,532	22,682	506	502	4,970	921
67.	Shri Vivekanand Mills, Ltd., Railwaypura, Rakhai Road, Ahmedabad.	28,792	27,267	640	632	8,652	1,195
68.	Silver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad						
† 69.	Tarun Commercial Mills, Ltd. (formerly Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.), Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.						

70. Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Haridas Achratlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	36,176	35,588	780	777	6,609	1,305
71. Vikram Mills, Ltd., Outside Saraspur Gate, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Ramanlal Lalubhai, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	35,340	33,948	805	786	5,935	1,288

Total 20,23,890 18,84,717 41,519 40,016 3,39,002 71,951

### 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.	34,352	31,763	658	654	6,384	1,271
3. Bharat Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., No. 1 (formerly Hubli Mills, Ltd.), Hubli.	In liquidation—under Court Receiver ...	2,700					
4. Bharat Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Hubli Mills, Ltd.), Hubli.	do.	26,204		604			
5. Bharat Vijaya Mills, Ltd., No. 1 (formerly Kalol Kapadia Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.), Kalol (North Gujarat).	Sri Natvarlal Bhikhabhai Patel & Sri Bhupendra Bhikhabhai Patel, Directors in-charge, Office on Mill premises.	16,824	15,724	320	319	4,086	678
6. Bharat Vijaya Mills, Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Kalol Kapadia Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.), Station Road, Kalol.	do.	20,336	14,183	455	357	1,306	705
7. Broach Fine Counts Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. (formerly Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Station Road, Broach.	Messrs. Brijlal Bilasrai & Co., Agakhian 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. Babulal Shrivallabh, Proprietors, Office on Mill premises.	23,220		585			
9. Gackwar Mills, Ltd., Billimora ...	Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	28,108	27,256	660	658	3,802	1,223

† 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.
10.	Gendalal Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bhagirath Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Jalgaon.	In liquidation—under Court Receiver.							16,128	368	...	...	...	...
11.	Gokak Mills Ltd. (formerly Gokak Water Power & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Gokak Falls, Belgaum District, S.M.C.	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Agents, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.							72,904	68,417	4	3	17,613	2,467
12.	Gopal Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mill No. 1, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.	Messrs. Nanddas Haridas & Co., Agents, C/o The Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.							22,100	22,023	652	616	6,253	1,145
13.	Gopal Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mill No. 2, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.													
14.	Gopal Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mill No. 3, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.													
15.	Jam Shri Ranjisinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur.	Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Agents, 11 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.							20,820	19,965	512	356	5,466	1,122
16.	Janata Spg. Mills, Ltd., Sangli	Messrs. V. R. Velankar & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.							5,000	5,000	...	...	1,069	87
17.	Jayashankar Mills, Barsi, Ltd., Barsi Town	Messrs. Zadbuke & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.							12,972	12,236	...	...	3,746	539
18.	Keshav Mills Co., Ltd., Petlad, Via Anand	Messrs. Chandulal Keshavlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.							24,656	23,525	400	380	2,358	753
19.	Khandesh Spinning and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Jalgaon, East Khandesh.	Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons, Ltd., Secretaries and Treasurers, Eros Theatre Building, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay.							25,544	23,034	465	463	2,138	840

		51,972	46,904	1,219	1,210	10,196	2,790
20.	Lakshmi Coyzon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sholapur.	Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, 9 Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.					
21.	Lokamanya Mills, Barsi, Ltd., Arangaon Road, Barsi Town.	Messrs. Sulakhe & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,144	12,649	..	3,162	441
22.	Madhavnagar Cotton Mills, Ltd., P.O., Madhavnagar, (S. Ry.)	Messrs. Budhgaon Trading Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,928	12,071	63	1,183	224
23.	Mafatal Fine Spg. and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Vejalpur Road, Navsari.	Messrs. Navinchandra Purshotamdas & Co., Ltd., Agents, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.	50,428	49,118	896	4,342	1,470
24.	Mahendra Mills, Ltd., Kalol (N. Gujarat)	Messrs. J. R. Patel & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	9,704	4,619	..	500	106
25.	Marathe Textile Mills, Near Railway Station, Miraj.	Messrs. B. K. Marathe & Sons, Proprietors, Office on Mill premises.	5,419	4,483	..	1,392	74
26.	Narayandas Chunilal Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills (formerly Gadag Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills), Gadag, Dharwar (West).	Shri Vijaya Kumar Motilal Hirakhanwala, Owner, Gadag.	11,234	..	218	..	..
27.	Narsingirji Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur.	Dhanrajiraj Raja Narsingirji, Agent, Dhanraj Mahal, Apollo Pier Road, Bombay.	55,488	46,580	1,170	12,083	2,425
28.	Navjivan Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kalol Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.), Kalol, North Gujarat.	Messrs. Rustumjee Mangaldas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	25,180	24,405	511	3,007	1,027
29.	Navsari Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd. (formerly New Darbanga Mills), Vijalpur Rd., Navsari.	Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	18,520	16,167	435	2,719	763
30.	†New Chhotalal Mills, Ltd. (formerly Khadi Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Kadi.	Messrs. Chhotalal Hirachand & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,452	20,286	418	3,214	817
31.	New India Industries, Ltd., Jetalpur Road, Baroda.	Messrs. Distributors (Baroda), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,996	11,760	..	1,350	207
32.	New Pratap Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dhulia, W. Khandesh.	Messrs. Motilal Maneckchand & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	47,324	46,548	1,058	6,051	1,968
33.	New Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Nadiad Swadeshi Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Nadiad, Dist. Kaira.	Messrs. Mafatal Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Asarva Road, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.	51,152	49,558	864	4,922	1,551

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

# 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.
34.	Niranjan Mills, Ltd. (formerly Tikayaram Mills), Fakawadi, Surat.	9,088	8,211	920	277	1,804	499
35.	Petlad Buhkhdas Mills Co., Ltd., Opp. Station Road, Petlad (Via Anand).	18,844	18,170			4,246	461
36.	Prabha Mills (formerly Virangam Mills, Ltd.), Fulwadi Road, Virangam (with Receivers).	23,688	22,000	558	552	5,548	1,092
37.	Pratap Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. (1 & 2), Amalner, East Khandesh.	48,952	47,980	1,084	1,062	6,240	2,220
38.	Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd. (for- merly Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), 5 Raja Bahadur Motilal Road, Poona 1.	25,480	17,558	567	558	5,945	895
39.	Raja Raghunathrao Mills, Bhor, Post Office Bhatnagar, Dist. Poona.	852	...	41	15	...	62
40.	Rajen (Textile) Mill Ltd., (formerly Barsi Spg. Wvg. Mills, Ltd.), Barsi Town.	19,900	...	288	...	...	...
41.	Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co., Ltd., Petlad ..	25,552	21,280	400	398	3,764	723
42.	Secunder Sari Mills, Sowdagar Mohalia, Bhiwandi (Thana District).	...	...	125	80	...	72
43.	Shah Spg. & Wvg. Mills (formerly Anjar Spin- ning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.), Anjar (Kutch).	5,912	2,786	...	...	340	103
44.	Sholapur spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur.	98,232	78,749	2,534	2,143	13,208	4,111
45.	Shree Balaji Spinning & Weaving Mills Shivaji- nagar, Sangli.	5,470	5,446	96	92	590	197



# NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

## NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

### SAURASHTRA

		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.	Kanti Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Wadhwan Camp Mills), Surendranagar, Wadhwan Camp.	Messrs. Chandulal Ratilal & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	16,308	14,784	314	295	8,960
2.	Krishna Kumar Mills Co., Ltd., Mahuva	Messrs. Surendranath Maganlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	8,496	7,605	...	...	2,375
3.	Mahalaxmi Mills, Ltd., Near Chawdi Gate, Bhavnagar.	Messrs. Hargovandas Jivandas & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,764	17,790	480	450	7,112
4.	Maharana Mills, Ltd., Porbandar	Shree Nanjibhai Kalidas Mehta, Mg. Agent, Uganda Road, Porbandar.	23,780	22,145	586	572	6,127
5.	New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Venshunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Nilambag Road, Bhavnagar.	Messrs. Rustumji Mangaldas & Co., Agents, Bhavnagar.	32,412	31,530	714	682	6,551
6.	Rajkot Spg & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Karansinghji Cross Road, Rajkot.	Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. (Rajkot), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	10,872	10,432	235	226	3,177
7.	Shree Digvijaysinghji Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Bedeshwar, Jamnagar.	Messrs. Chaitanyakumar Mangaldas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	21,172	11,643	372	125	5,361
8.	Shree Runcsh Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Morvi Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Morvi.	Messrs. The Morvi Industries, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,760	...	324	...	...
9.	Shri Amarsinghji Mills, Ltd., Wankaner	Messrs. Jayantilal Amratlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,624	12,566	320	280	3,277
	Total ...		1,62,188	1,28,445	3,345	2,630	37,940
							6,605





# NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

## NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

### MADHYA PRADESH

		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.	Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rajaandgaon.	29,996	28,920	810	667	5,310	1,900
2.	Bezar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Badnera	21,384	16,145	969	313	4,296	874
3.	Burhanpur Taptu Mills, Ltd., Burhanpur	90,923	28,704	790	724	8,807	1,711
4.	Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Empress Mills), Nagpur.	1,15,188	1,04,175	2,062	1,941	24,328	5,637
5.	Model Mills, Nagpur, Ltd., Nagpur	51,340	45,696	948	858	13,464	2,219
6.	Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Pulgaon, Dist. Wardha.	22,040	19,891	492	472	7,669	1,066
7.	Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Spinning and Weaving Mills, Hinganghat, Dist. Wardha.	31,600	28,384	996	983	4,700	1,189
8.	Rai Sahab Rekchand Mohota Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Hinganghat, Dist. Wardha.	23,586	21,139	413	389	7,960	1,114
9.	R. S. Reckhand Gopalidas Mohota Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd. (formerly Akola Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Akola.	21,876	19,665	466	454	6,689	1,216

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10. Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co., Ltd., Tajnapeth, Akola.	Messrs. Savatram Sons, Ltd., Agents, Akola.	13,096	12,249	317	278	3,850	694
11. Vidarbha Mills, Berar, Ltd., Ellichpur, Amraoti District.	Messrs. Deshmukh & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,500	12,852	347	927	8,916	590
Total ..		3,73,869	3,37,220	7,350	6,806	90,989	17,610

## BIHAR AND ORISSA

1. Bihar Cotton Mills, Ltd., Phulwari-Sharif, Patna.	Messrs. Kashinath & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, P.O. Phulwari Sharif, Patna.	8,000	7,379	159	153	1,448	398
* 2. Gaya Cotton and Juice Mills, Ltd., Gaya	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	20,468	15,067	586	339	319	745
3. †Orissa Cotton Mills Ltd., Kapilaspur Road Station, Cuttack.	Messrs. Century Industries Ltd., Agents, P-7 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.	6,000	...	..	...	...	...
4. Orissa Textile Mills, Ltd., Chowdwar, Cuttack.	Messrs. B. Pattnaik & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	47,728	44,413	864	818	14,172	1,688
Total ..		82,196	66,859	1,609	1,312	15,930	2,829

## HYDERABAD STATE

1. Aurangabad Mills, Ltd., Aurangabad	Managed by Board of Directors, Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	12,640	10,848	271	249	2,971	537
2. Azam Jahi Mills, Ltd., Warrangal	The Industrial Trust Fund, Government of Hyderabad, Agents, 159 Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).	96,136	94,610	708	691	15,151	1,904
3. Dewan Bahadur Rangopal Mills, Ltd., Elchigudda, Secunderabad (Dn.).	Messrs. Lachminarayan Rangopal & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 5, Secunderabad (Dn.).	24,416	22,647	503	482	6,050	1,177
4. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Elchigudda, Secunderabad (Dn.). (in voluntary liquidation)	Messrs. Mahboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Begumpet, Hyderabad (Dn.).	11,980	...	241	...	...	Not working
5. †Jwan Textiles Mills, Min Ali Tank Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).	R. R. Jiwanlal, Esq., Owner, Pathalgatty, Hyderabad (Dn.).	...	...	56	25	...	69

† 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 hands employed daily.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
6. Mahabooob Shahi Kulburga Mills Co., Ltd., Gulbarga.	Messrs. Dayaram Surajmal Lahoti, Agents, Begumpet (Dn.).	35,140	31,297	606	587	7,687	2,020
7. Osmanshahi Mills, Ltd., Nanded	The Industrial Trust Fund, Government of Hyderabad, Agents, 159 Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).	37,788	33,514	856	768	14,512	1,653
	Total ...	1,53,080	1,32,916	3,241	2,802	46,371	7,980

MADHYA BHARAT AND BHOPAL

1. Binod Mills Co., Ltd. (Binod Mills), Ujjain	Messrs. Binodiram Balchand, Ltd., Secre- taries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	37,244	33,818	838	838	14,836	1,692
2. Binod Mills Co., Ltd. (Deechand Mills, for- merly Sipra Cotton Mill), Ujjain.	do.	23,396	21,705	480	469		671
3. Hira Mills, Ltd., Ujjain	Sir Sarupchandji Hukamchand & Co., Agents, Sish Mahal, Sitalmata Bazar, Indore.	27,540	25,917	864	811	9,893	1,459
4. Hukamchand Mills, Ltd., Indore	Sir Hukamchand & Mannalal Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	44,388	43,302	1,443	1,364	15,989	2,948
5. Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd. (Old Mills), Mill Area, Indore City.	Messrs. Govindram Seksaria (Indore), Mg. Agents, 139 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.	51,180	49,414	1,420	1,316	18,330	2,848
6. Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd. (New Mills), Mill Area, Indore City.		54,876	53,360	1,555	1,548	24,895	2,454
7. Jyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd., Birlanagar, Gwalior.	Messrs. Birla Bros. (Gwalior), Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	36,412	34,896	908	898	11,223	2,074
8. Kalyannal Mills, Ltd., 14, Shilnath Camp, Indore.	Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyannal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Sitalmata Bazar, Indore.						

9.†K. S. Nazari Mills, Ujjain ...	Messrs. K. S. Nazari Alabux, Proprietor, Nijatpura, Ujjain.	17,288	15,905	379	354	2,662	710
10. Maharanee Shri Mhalsabai Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Balgarh, Dewas.	Managed by Board of Directors, Mahatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay	12,040	8,594	192	192	4,034	408
11.†Mandisaur Textile Mills, Mandisaur	Mr. Laxminarayan, Proprietor. Office on Mill premises.	10,048	...	110	...	...	...
12. Motilal Agarwal Mills, Ltd., Industrial Area, Near Brihanagar Rly. Station, Gwalior.	L. Bansidar Bansal, Esq., Mg. Director. Office on Mill premises	13,912	12,739	...	...	2,712	379
13. Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Ltd., Indore ...	Messrs. Nandlal Bhandari & Sons, Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Office on Mill premises.	27,428	26,911	771	703	8,756	1,372
14. New Bhopal Textiles, Ltd. (formerly Bhopal Textiles), Chandbar, Bhopal.	Messrs. Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Rampur). Ltd., Nishat Manzil, Bhopal	14,876	14,045	400	397	6,353	966
15. Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills, Ltd (formerly the Maharajah Mill), Indore.	Messrs. Nandlal Bhandari & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	15,696	...	351	...	...	Not working
16. Rajkumar Mills, Ltd., Indore	Sri R. C. Jali, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	22,756	21,690	609	608	8,339	1,368
17. Shree Saijan Mills, Ltd. (formerly Rutlam Bombay United Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.), Ratlam.	Messrs. Gopalidas Liladhar & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises	17,880	17,008	440	431	4,832	978
18. Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Ltd., Silnath Camp, Indore City.	Messrs. Jagannath Narayan & Co., Mg. Agents, Sanvotaganj, Indore.	27,196	25,553	543	512	6,354	1,310
Total ...		4,54,156	4,04,857	11,323	10,441	1,39,788	21,637
WEST BENGAL							
1. Arati Cotton Mills, Ltd., Dasangar, Howrah	Messrs. Das Bros., Mg. Agents, 29 Strand Road, Calcutta.	13,000	13,000	215	215	1,931	480
2. Banga Sri Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sodepore, P.O. Sukchar (24 Parganas).	Messrs. Shah Chaudhuri & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	15,260	13,574	396	388	2,890	391
3. Bangewari Cotton Mills, Ltd., Serampore, Hooghly.	Dr. Narendranath Law, Mg. Director, 63 Radhabazar Calcutta 1.	22,152	20,787	516	512	3,634	856
4. Bangodaya Cotton Mills, Ltd., Pailhati, District 24 Parganas.	Messrs. Ranjit, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises	...	...	340	330	...	437
5. †Bankura Mills, Bankura	The Gocnka Trust, Proprietors, Office on Mill premises.	3,164	3,000	...	...	726	50

† 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.
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6. Basanti Cotton Mills, Ltd., Barrackpore Trunk Road, Panthati, 24 Parganas.	Messrs. The Calcutta Agencies, Ltd., Mg. Agents, 24 Netaji Subhas Calcutta.	13,044	11,279	356	353	2,077	786
7. Bengal Belting Works, Ltd., Bosepura Lane, Serampore.	Mr S. C. Dey, Mg. Director, 2 Dal- house Square East, Calcutta.	2,240	2,150	104	40	589	299
8. Bengal Fine Spinning & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Kon- nagar, Hooghly.	Messrs. B. C. Nawn & Bros., Ltd., Mg. Agents, 7 Bowbazar St., Calcutta 12.	16,480	14,605	...	...	4,277	455
9. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Serampore, Dist. Hooghly.	Messrs. The Bengal Textile Agency, Agents, 7 Chowringhee Calcutta 13.	32,344	31,689	996	925	6,711	1,703
10. Bowleah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Bowleah, Dist. Howrah.	Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, 21 Strand Rd., Calcutta.	42,872	35,639	841	666	5,805	1,740
11. Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., No. 3 (Mill Nos. 1 and 2 in East Pakistan), Suryyanagar, P.O. Burdwan (Burdwan Dist.).	Messrs. Swadeshi Enterprise, Mg. Agents, Kanak Bldg., 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16.	17,464	17,464	404	255	2,061	773
12. Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 1, Shammagar (District 24 Parganas).	Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd., Agents, 21 Strand Road, Calcutta.	42,944	39,804	518	518	10,847	2,060
13. Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 2, Shammagar (District 24 Parganas).							
14. Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 3, Shammagar (District 24 Parganas).							
15. Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 4, Shammagar (District 24 Parganas).							
16. East India Corporation, Ltd., Unit No. 1, Maurigram, Howrah District.	Managed by Board of Directors, 18 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	...	...	120	119	...	149
17. East India Corporation, Ltd., Unit No. 2, 34/1, Bon Behari Bose Road, Howrah.							
18. Hindustan Cotton Mills, Ltd., Belguriah, 24 Parganas.	Managed by Board of Directors, 5 Clive Row, Calcutta.	...	...	120	95	...	123

19. †† Hooghly Cotton Mills, Serampore ...	Mr. A. K. Sen, Proprietor, Serampore ...	...	53	...	116
20. Howrah Cotton Mills, Ltd., Belgathia, Howrah.	Messrs. A. K. Mondal & Sons, Mg. Agents, 145 Belilious Road, Howrah.	6,748	6,036	112	108
21. † Jyoti Wvg. Factory, 75 S. K. Dev Road, Dum Duh.	Shri G. P. Varma & others, Partners, Office at P.11, New Howrah Bridge Approach Road, Calcutta 1.	...	...	120	24
22. Kalyan Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Birathi, Dum Duh (24 Parganas).	Messrs. A. K. Choudhuri & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Calcutta St., Calcutta 1.	7,952	4,770	...	683
23. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Allied Cotton and Dye Works, Ltd.), 42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	Messrs. Bula Bros., Ltd., Agents, 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	70,384	68,503	1,990	1,980
24. Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rishra, Hooghly.	Messrs. Dacca National Agency, Ltd., Mg. Agents, 4B Grastin Place, Calcutta 1.	10,340	9,452	...	...
† 25. Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Palta, 24 Parganas.	Official Liquidator, Office on Mill premises.	6,124	5,756	171	160
26. Manindra Mills, Ltd., Cossimbazar, Murshidabad, West Bengal.	Messrs. Chowdhury Roy & Co., Ltd., P-49 B K. Paul Avenue (C.I.T.), Calcutta.	...	...	182	144
27. Mohini Mills, Ltd. (Mill No. 2), Belghurriah, 24 Parganas (Mill No. 1 in E. Pakistan).	Messrs. Chakravarti Sons & Co., Mg. Agents, 22 Canning Street, Calcutta.	23,484	20,341	442	441
28. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Shri Narsing Cotton Mill), Serampore, E. Rly., Bengal.	Messrs. Hazareemul Heeralal, Mg. Agents, 147 Cotton Street, Calcutta.	23,036	22,182	795	670
† 29. Shree Hanuman Cotton Mills Co. (formerly New King Mill Co., Ltd.), Fuleswar, P.O. Utuberia, Dist. Howrah.	Managed by Board of Directors, 46, Strand Road, Calcutta 7.	24,596	18,143	...	...
30. Shree Luchminarain Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Cotton Section), C. S. Mukherjee Road, Konnagar, Dist. Hooghly	Messrs. Mukham Luchminarain, Mg. Agents, 59 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	...	...	124	124
31. Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 1 (formerly Goosery Cotton Mills) (in liquidation), 122, Old Chusery Road, Howrah	Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam, Managing Agents, 29A Sir Hariram Goenka Street, Calcutta 7.	15,606	...	...	...
32. Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Jasodia Cotton Mills, Ltd.), 175, Girish Ghosh Road, Belur, Howrah Dist.	do	27,112	12,944	564	...
					2,932
					599
					Not working

† 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 2½ lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
33.	Shree Radhesyam Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills, Ltd.), 220, Naskarpara Road, Ghoseery, Howrah.	45,366	...	417	...	...	Not working
34.	†Siddheswari Cotton Mills, Anantapur, Howrah.	...	...	112	110	...	139
35.	†Sodepur Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sodepur (24 Par- ganas).	5,200	4,371	...	...	1,463	107
36.	†Sri Annapurna Cotton Mills, Ltd., Shannagar, 24 Parganas.	12,384	10,721	151	151	3,004	487
37.	†Sri Durga Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Konnagar (E.I. Ry.).	8,804	6,827	232	224	1,732	434
38.	Swadeshi Industries, Ltd., Panihatti ...	...	...	153	136	...	310
39.	Victoria Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ghoseery, Salkia P.O., Howrah District.	12,304	11,696	...	...	2,528	364
40.	Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sodepur, Dist. 24 Parganas.	...	...	156	153	...	215
Total ..		5,20,604	4,04,524	10,640	8,902	1,04,265	21,927

EAST PUNJAB AND DELHI

1.	Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd. (formerly Hanoman and Mahadco S. and W. Mills), Birla Lines P.O., Delhi.	39,896	38,014	1,046	1,022	15,275	2,079
2.††	Dayabagh Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Benkateswar Cotton Mill, Ltd.), Putligarth, G.T. Road, Amritsar.	12,152	...	228	...	...	Not working

3. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.	Lala Bharat Ram, Charat Ram, Agents, P.B. No. 1099, Delhi.	75,604	66,797	1,682	1,631	35,818	2,079
4. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.	do.	41,032	39,316	672	662	23,270	830
5. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 3, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	Not working
6. Delhi Swatantra Bharat Mills, Najafgath Road, Delhi.	Messrs. Parsram Harnandrai, Mg. Agents, Khatra Tobacco, Khari Baoli, Delhi.	19,500	6,625	226	120	1,269	433
7. †Goeuka Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Grand Trunk Road, Delhi.	R. S. Seth Ram Cowar Jaipuria, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	13,184	10,982	275	251	2,328	486
8. ††Lakhmi Chand Jaipuria Mills (Mahabir Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Leaseholders), Subzimundi, Delhi.	Mr. Radhakrishnan Puranmal, Managing Agents, 20 Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.	4,648	1,188	39	30	224	64
9. Punjab Cloth Mills, Ltd., Bhiwani, Dist. Hissar.	Messrs. Chunilal Seth & Bros., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	24,756	19,831	578	572	9,538	764
10. †Seth Spinning, Ltd. (formerly Amritsar Spg. Mills), G.T. Road, Amritsar.	Birla Education Trust, Agents, Pillani, (Rajasthan).	Total ...	2,30,772	1,82,753	5,053	4,288	83,317
11. ††Technological Institute of Textiles (formerly Bhiwani Cloth Mills, Ltd.), Birla Colony, Bhiwani.		42,352	32,398	898	790	6,406	1,311
UTTAR PRADESH							
1. †Atherton Mills, Anwarganj, Kanpur ...	Messrs. Atherton West & Co., Ltd., Owners, Post Box No. 67, Kanpur.	22,788	...	502	...	...	Not working
2. †Benares Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Chowkaghata, Benares Cantonment.	Official Liquidator, Office on Mill premises.	17,680	16,154	20	...	8,016	720
3. Bijli Cotton Mills, Ltd., Hathras (formerly Tulsi-das Tegal Mills, Ltd.), Sami Gate, Mendu Road, Hathras City.	Messrs. N. K. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	43,280	30,325	972	722	7,328	1,800
4. †Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co. (C.C.M.), Cooper-ganj, Kanpur.	The British India Corporation, Ltd., Owners, Post Box No. 3, Kanpur.	28,796	22,355	591	524	4,882	851
5. Cawnpore Textiles, Ltd., Cooperganj, Kanpur.	Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Sutherland House, Kanpur.						

† 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.
6.	Dayalbagh Textile Mills, Ltd., Dayalbagh, Agra	...	...	52	15	...	54
7.	Elgin Mills Co., Ltd., Civil Lines, Kanpur	43,452	38,988	1,198	948	15,961	2,094
8.	Hindra Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Agra Spg. and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.), Jeon-i-ka Mandi, Agra.	13,920	19,647	...	...	3,517	382
9.	John's Mills Co. (formerly John's Corporation Spg. Mill), Rajghat, Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	John's Mills Co. (formerly John's Prince of Wales Spinning Mill), Rajghat, Agra.	51,360	33,198	...	...	4,667	1,057
11.	John's Mills Co. (formerly John's Spg. Mill), Rajghat, Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	J. K. Cotton Manufacturers, Ltd., L. Kamalpat Road, Kanpur.	22,400	18,760	30	24	9,522	562
13.	Juggihal Kamalpat Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., (L. Kamalpat Road), Kanpur.	44,964	38,889	959	858	7,864	1,486
14.	Kanauj Dyeing & Wvg. Mills, Kanauj, U.P.	...	...	58	30	...	79
15.	Lakshminarayan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., L. Kamalpat Road, Kanpur.	53,520	39,395	977	741	8,920	1,212
16.	Lalla Mal Hardeo Dass Cotton Spinning Mill Co., Sadabad Gate, Hathras City, Agra District.	12,832	...	...	...	...	Not working
17.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Nakur Road, Saharanpur.	14,960	14,960	350	312	6,518	606
18.	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Modinagar (Meerut).	21,840	20,862	505	504	9,389	1,225

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# 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 hanks of 7½ lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
5.	Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd. (Buckingham Mill), Fariens Rd., Perambur, Madras.	1,20,288	1,09,839	2,762	2,691	97,094	8,015
6.	Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd. (Carnatic Mill), Fariens Rd., Perambur Barracks, Madras.	...	...	...	...	11,013	1,075
7.	Cambodia Mills, Ltd., Irugar Village, Singanailur, Coimbatore.	97,596	26,678	...	...	...	...
8.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Kakkat, Cannanore.	16,800	15,460	...	...	5,297	940
9.	†Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Cauvery Nagar, P.O. Vellanur.	17,600	16,158	...	...	2,160	991
10.	Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Ltd., Singanailur, Coimbatore.	28,864	27,728	...	...	5,016	548
11.	†Coimbatore Kamala Mills, Ltd., Singanailur, Coimbatore	17,264	15,556	43	...	1,889	361
12.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Ltd., Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.	20,300	18,465	100	88	3,175	467
13.	Coimbatore Pioneer Mills, Ltd., Peelamedu, Coimbatore	23,798	22,696	...	...	2,247	945
14.	Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Mill Road, Coimbatore.	72,188	60,123	407	972	9,106	1,821
15.	†Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore, Malabar.	...	...	912	309	...	526
16.	Dhanalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Uthukuli Road, Tirupur.	92,164	91,435	201	193	5,947	865

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17.	Gnanambikai Mills, Ltd., Vellakinar, Coimbatore.	Messrs. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder & Bros., Managing Agents, Vellakinar House, Vellakinar Post, Coimbatore.	14,656	12,995	...	...	1,867	298
18.	Hemalata Textiles, Ltd., Pedakani, Guntur Dist.	Messrs. Sudarsanam, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Ralli House, 390 Linghi Chetty Street, Madras.	12,000	11,780	...	...	3,773	294
19.	Janakiram Mills, Ltd (Wvg.), Srivilliputhur Road, Rajapalayam.	Messrs. Shakthi, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	3,024	2,567	...	99	86	61
20.	Janakiram Mills, Ltd. (Spg.), Srivilliputhur Road, Rajapalayam.	do.	23,784	21,208	...	...	1,869	52
21.	Janardana Mills, Ltd., Uppilipalayam, Singanailur.	Messrs. G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	33,472	32,778	...	...	3,523	416
22.	Jawahar Mills, Ltd., Sevapet, Sooramangalam Main Road, Salem Junction.	Messrs. Umayambika & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,392	19,571	...	...	3,735	647
23.	Jayalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Uppilipalayam, Singanailur.	Mr. R. Venkataswami Naidu, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	...	...	150	150	2,270	282
24.	Jayanthi Ramachandappa Setty Mills, Ltd., Rayadurg, Anantpur Dt.	Mr. J. Venkataramanappa Setty, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	...	...	81	78	...	93
25.	Jayaram Mills, Ltd., Rajapalayam, Ramnad Dist.	Messrs. Ramco Management, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,608	8,806	...	...	1,559	242
26.	Jothi Mills, Ltd., Perianaickenpalayam P.O., Coimbatore.	Messrs. Ramakrishna Industries, Ltd., Mg. Proprietors, Peclanadu.	23,460	19,857	...	...	2,278	402
27.	Kadri Mills (C.B.E.), Ltd., Odderpalayam, Singanailur.	Messrs. C. Krishna & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	50,304	35,640	316	191	5,879	1,092
28.	Kaleswarar Mills, Ltd., Annurpalayam, Coimbatore.	Messrs. A. L. A. R. Annachalam Chettiar & Dewan Bahadur P. Somasundaram Chettiar, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	...	...	60	...	...	Not working
29.	Kandan Textiles, Ltd., Thiruvottiyur High Road, Madras 19.	Managed by Board of Directors.	5,816	...	...	...	...	...
30.	Karthikeyan Mills, Ltd., Viravanallur, Tirunelveli District. (In liquidation.)	Sri J. Chakrapani Nambiar, Official Liquidator, Ponnarangam Perumalapuram, Pallancottah.	15,664	8,750	...	...	1,639	240
31.	Karun Mills, Ltd., Thamthoni, Karur ..	Messrs. Mernakshi & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,140	15,305	...	...	1,575	337
32.	Kasthuri Mills, Ltd., Irugur Village, Singanailur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. C. N. Venkatapathy Naidu & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	...	...	...	...	...	...

† 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.
33.	Kothari Textiles, Ltd., Singanailur, Coimbatore.	23,944	23,889	200	195	3,460	505
34.	Kulapuram Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kulapuram Wvg. Establishment), P.O. Mandur (Via Payangudi), N. Malabar.	...	...	72	64	...	86
35.	Kumaran Mills, Ltd., Puduppalayam, Idigarai Post, Coimbatore.	12,324	11,611	...	...	1,003	237
36.	Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1, Pappa- naickenpalayam, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.	55,360	49,899	201	200	7,571	1,212
37.	Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2, Koilpatty.	25,920	25,746	...	...	7,568	609
38.	Lotus Mills, Ltd., Sundarapuram, Podanur ...	18,040	17,085	...	...	3,046	310
39.	Loyal Textile Mills, Ltd. (formerly Loyal Mills, Ltd.), Kovilpatti, Tinnevely Dist.	24,242	22,682	224	224	5,663	805
40.	Madras Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., (formerly Madras United Spg. and Wvg. Mills), Madras.	40,164	...	774	...	...	Nor working
41.	Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura (Old and New), Madura.	2,30,368	2,14,530	...	...	38,494	7,068
42.	Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Tuticorin (formerly Coral Mills Co., Ltd.), Tuticorin.	60,880	55,715	...	...	18,885	2,472
43.	Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Ambasamudram (for- merly Tinnevely Mills Co., Ltd.), Amba- samudram.	1,32,324	1,28,859	...	...	30,994	4,674
44.	Madura Mills Co., Ltd. (Pandyan Mills), Madura East.	33,008	27,592	...	...	7,270	1,033

45.	Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Ltd., Mathurai	Messrs. S. S. N. Lakshmanan Chettiar & Co., Mg. Agents, Pasmalai, P.O. Mathurai.	22,588	22,004	...	4,768	377
46.	Malabar Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Kallai, Malabar.	Messrs. A. L. A. R. Somanadhan Chettiar, Srimathi S. Seethai Achi & A. K. T. K. M. Narayanan Namboodripad, Agents, Kallai.	22,592	16,602	100	75	534
47.	Mettur Industries, Ltd., Mettur Dam	Messrs. W. A. Beardsell & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 7, Madras.	25,555	25,556	803	603	794
48.	Palani Andavar Mills, Ltd., Dhali Road, Udamalpet.	Messrs. Bhagyalakshmi & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	29,200	27,762	...	...	657
49.	Palar Mills, Ltd., Walajabad, Chingleput Dist.	Managed by Board of Directors, 107, Armenian Street, Madras.	13,916	9,220	...	...	186
50.	Pankaja Mills, Ltd., Puliakulam, Coimbatore	Messrs. C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar & Sons, Mg. Agents & Secretaries, P.B. No. 150, Coimbatore.	27,980	25,853	...	...	801
51.	Pollachi Bagyalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Pollachi, S. Rly., Coimbatore Dist.	S. R. M. Ramaswamy Chettiar, S. R. M. Sathappa Chettiar, Mg. Directors, 40 Balagopalapuram, Pollachi.	8,424	6,064	...	...	81
52.	Premier Mills (CBE), Ltd., Pulankinar, P.O. Udamalpet.	Messrs. K. Narayanaswamy Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,756	19,119	...	...	457
53.	Pudukotah Textiles, Ltd., Namanasamudram, S. Rly.	Messrs. Emcata & Sons (Pudukotah), Ltd., Mg. Agents, East Main St., Pudukotah.	12,118	8,452	113	42	250
54.	Pullicar Mills, Ltd., Tiruchengode, Salem Dist.	Messrs. V. V. C. R. Viapui Mudaliar & Sons, Agents, Tiruchengode.	12,900	12,290	...	...	243
55.	Radhakrishna Mills, Ltd., Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	Messrs. A. G. Guruswami Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	51,664	43,379	300	265	1,031
56.	Raja Mills, Mathurai	Mr. M. V. P. Kanagavel Nadar, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	8,080	7,801	...	...	263
57.	Rajalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Tiruchi Road, Singanailur, P.O. Coimbatore.	Messrs. B. Rangaswami Naidu & Sons, Mg. Agent, Office on Mill premises.	33,896	24,646	...	...	624
58.	Rajapalayam Mills, Ltd., Samusigapuram Road, Rajapalayam, Rannad Dist.	Rancco Agencies, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Post Box No. 1, Rajapalayam.	24,996	21,452	...	...	597
59.	Rajaratna Mills Ltd., P.O. Palni (S. Rly.)	Mr. M. Janakiramakulama Naicker, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	4,000	...	...	...	Started from 1-10-55
60.	Rajeswari Mills, Ltd., Rly. Station Road, Gudiyattam.	Messrs. Gudiyattam Textiles, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	8,400	7,466	12	...	1,658

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

# 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.
61.	Ravalasenna Mills, Ltd., Thungabhadra Rd., Adoni P.O., Bellary Dist.	14,800	13,960	...	...	4,550	455
62.	§Sankar Mills, Chattram, Pudukulam, Tirunelveli, Tinnevely Dist.	...	...	101	98	...	72
63.	Saroja Mills, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore	15,088	14,430	...	...	3,094	362
64.	Shree Venkatesa Mills, Ltd., Palani Road, Udamalpet, Coimbatore Dist.	44,660	43,659	288	257	5,194	760
65.	Sivananda Mills, Ltd., Sravanampatti, P.O. Coimbatore.	12,544	11,445	...	...	912	187
66.	Somasundaram Mills, Ltd. (formerly Coimbatore Mall Mills), 270, Mill Road, Coimbatore.	24,140	17,577	382	280	3,062	632
67.	Soundararaja Mills, Ltd., Power House Road, Dindigul.	18,800	18,248	...	...	3,035	357
68.	Sree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Thirupparankun- dram Road, Mathurai.	40,084	39,200	144	144	13,458	1,395
69.	Sree Rajendra Mills, Ltd. (formerly Salem Rajendra Mills, Ltd.), Gandhi Nagar, Salem.	21,200	15,796	...	...	2,978	489
70.	Sree Shunmugar Mills, Ltd., Rajapalayam, Ramanad District.	5,424	5,324	...	...	1,579	187
71.	Sree Suryanarayana Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pandala- paka, E. Godavery District.	5,384	5,462	...	...	629	214
72.	Sree Visalakshi Mills, Ltd., Viliangudi.	9,996	8,792	✓	...	332	178

73. Sri 'Balasubramania Mills, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. K. Krishnaswamy Naidu & Bros., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,596	16,644	...	...	1,635	402
74. ‡Sri Bharati Cotton Mills, Rajapalayam	Messrs. A. K. D. Alga Raja and M. S. Dharma Raja, Owners, Post Box No. 6, Rajapalayam.	3,000	2,800	...	...	859	75
75. Sri Ganapathi Mills Co., Ltd., Chatram, Pudukulam, Tirunelveli.	Messrs. S. S. Pillai & Sons, Ltd., Mg. Agents, 110 East Car St., Tirunelveli.	8,000	7,435	...	...	2,004	178
76. Sri Kannapiran Mills, Ltd., Sowripalayam, Coimbatore.	Messrs. K. Venkataswami Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,772	12,034	...	...	2,316	303
77. Sri Karlikeya Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Uppulipalayam, Singanallur.	Mr. G. Ramaswamy Naidu, Governing Director, Office on Mill premises.	17,048	14,559	...	...	990	232
78. ‡Sri Kothandram Mills (Weaving), Venkatapaty Iyengar Street, Ramnad Road, Matlialpatti, Mathurai.	Mr. S. R. Narasimbachari, Mg. Partner, Ramnad Road, Mathurai.	...	...	82	78	...	94
79. ‡Sri Kothandram Mills (Spinning), Ramnad Road, Mahalipattu, Mathurai.	do.	4,000	3,656	...	...	1,444	149
80. ‡Sri Natesan Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., 147-48, Perundurai Road, P.O. Box 6, Erode.	Messrs. Sivaraj Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	2,352	2,352	...	...	877	107
81. Sri Palamalai Ranganathar Mills, Ltd., Perianaickenpalayam P.O., Coimbatore District.	Mr. R. Ramakrishna Naidu, Director-in-Charge, Office on Mill premises.	10,016	9,300	...	...	1,579	234
82. ‡Sri Mahaganapathi Spg. Mills, Ltd. (formerly Dawood Mills, Ltd.), Frichi Road, Pudukottai.	Mr. G. V. Muthuswamy Naidu, Mg. Agent, 4 Redfields, Coimbatore.	5,784	4,074	...	...	226	75
83. ‡Sri Ramachandra Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pandainpaka, E. Godavery District.	Messrs. D. Subbireddi, K. Bhaimireddi and U. Chellama, Owners, Office on Mill premises.	7,044	5,828	...	...	1,426	245
84. Sri Ramakrishna Mills (Coimbatore), Ltd., Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore.	Messrs. S. N. Rangaswamy Naidu Sons, Agents, Sithaputhur, Coimbatore.	13,360	11,848	...	...	905	218
85. Sri Rupalaga Choodambikai Mills, Ltd., Uthukuli Road, Tirupur.	Messrs. S. Kuli Chettiar & Bros., Mg. Agents, 60/10 Uthukuli Road, Tirupur.	29,524	20,376	...	...	3,862	483
86. Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spg., and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	Messrs. P. S. Govindaswami Naidu & Sons, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	32,128	29,569	88	74	3,373	603
87. Sri Sarada Mills, Ltd., Loganathapuram, Podanur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. V. S. Sengottaiiah & Bros., Mg. Agents, Bakthi Vilas, Jail Road, Coimbatore.	20,472	18,500	200	171	3,020	549
88. ‡Sri Satyanarayana Spinning Mill, Rajahmundry, Godavery District.	Messrs. Vallabhaneni Bapayya Chowdary, Sons, Proprietors, Rajahmundry.	5,504	4,300	...	...	286	147

† 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.
89. Sri Varadaraja Coimbatore.	Textiles, Ltd., Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	5,782	5,082	..	..	405	90
90. Thuksear Alai Mills, Ltd., (Branch of Shree Meenakshi para, P.O.	(Branch of Shree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Mathurai), Kolipatti Road, Mana para, P.O.	25,904	26,494	..	..	4,907	587
91. Thirunagel Mills, Ltd., yattam, North Arcot.	Katpadi Road, Gud- yattam, North Arcot.	15,400	10,940	..	..	1,482	389
92. Tiunmurti Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore Dist.	Bodipatti, Udumalpet, Coimbatore Dist.	21,600	20,739	..	..	2,651	295
93. Trichunopoly Mills, Ltd., para Road, Trichunopoly.	Ramjeenagar, Manap- para Road, Trichunopoly.	17,600	15,006	..	..	1,647	292
94. Tuticorin Spg. Mills, Ltd., Tuticorin.	Palayamkottai Road, Tuticorin.	12,800	11,933	..	..	2,944	279
95. Vasanta Mills, Ltd., S. Rly.	Singanallur, Coimbatore ..	38,544	35,531	270	266	6,304	1,049
96. Vijay Kumar Mills, Ltd., S. Rly.	Kalayamputhur, Palni, S. Rly.	20,212	15,875	..	..	2,483	323
97. Viyalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Ltd.), Kuniamuthu Village, Coimbatore.	(formerly Vyssa Mills, Ltd.), Kuniamuthu Village, Coimbatore.	18,032	15,994	..	..	3,236	378
98. Virudhunagar Textiles Near Virudhunagar, Ramnathapuram Dist.	Mills, Ltd., Sulakarai, Near Virudhunagar, Ramnathapuram Dist.	..	..	200	175	..	69
99. Western India Cottons Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., (N. Malabar).	Ltd. (formerly Aaron Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd.), Pappinisseri (N. Malabar).	12,300	7,680	407	59	174	257

Total ... 22,20,986 19,39,419 9,355 7,469 3,92,091 59,875

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## TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN

1. A. D. Cotton Mills, Ltd., Quilon ...	Messrs. Girdharlal Amratlal & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,460	11,461	300	275	2,362	336
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	30,950	...	...	3,580	932
3. Alagappa Textiles (Cochin), Ltd. (Cochin Textiles), Alagappanagar (Cochin State).	Managed by Board of Directors, Post Box 17, Alwaye.	14,260	13,161	...	...	4,227	388
4. Asok Textiles, Ltd., Erumathalai, Alwaye	Messrs. Karyavalar & Rangaswami Naidu Sons Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	11,904	11,195	...	...	2,702	331
5. Balarama Varma Textiles, Ltd., Shencottah	Messrs. Cochlin Agencies & Industries, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	5,000	4,200	...	...	1,134	110
6. Cochlin Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mulakunnathukavu, Near Trichur (Cochin State). (Under Government management.)	Rao Bahadur V. S. Subramaniam, Owners, Teynampet, Madras 18.	4,896	2,577	...	...	675	123
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	16,015	418	408	4,547	890
8. Sitarum Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Pushpagiri, Trichur, Cochin State.	Messrs. Palu Bros. Managers & Financiers, Office on Mill premises, Trichur.	8,400	8,113	...	...	1,594	180
9. Vanaja Textiles, Ltd., Vilvattam Village, Ramvarmapuram, P.O. Trichur.	Messrs. Binsuram & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises	9,360	9,264	...	...	2,093	277
10. Vijayanohini Mills, Ltd., Thirumala Poojapura, Trivandrum.	Total ..	1,35,696	1,05,936	718	683	24,830	3,761

## MYSORE

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.	40,068	39,201	1,157	1,153	12,414	4,264
2. Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., Davangere	Messrs. R. Hanumanthappa & Son, Mg. Agents, Hanumanthappa Bldg., Chittaldurg Road, Davangere.	21,728	21,100	300	282	4,658	905
3. Kapila Textiles Mills, Ltd., Nanjangud Town.	Messrs. C. P. C. & Co., Mg. Agents, Gandhi Square, Mysore.	15,184	2,852	...	...	140	243

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

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.
4.	Minerva Mills, Ltd., Magadi Road, Bangalore City.	Messrs. N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Temple Bar Building, 70 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	do.	39,896	37,847	704	647	9,505	1,749
5.	Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Venkatangaengar Road, Malleshwaram, Bangalore City.			50,128	46,031	500	475	10,033	2,059
6.	Shree Ganesar Textile Mills, Ltd., Davangere	Messrs. G. Mahadevappa & Bros., Mg. Agents, 16, Subhas Road, Davangere.		17,296	13,678	..	..	5,785	351
7.	Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Bangalore Road, Mysore.	Mr. H. N. Pallengar, Chairman & Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.		30,744	29,394	292	289	7,530	1,266
8.	Sri Krishna Spg & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Subramanyapura, Bangalore South.	Messrs. Yadalam Subbiah Setty & Sons, Mg. Agents, P.B 524, Bangalore 2.		..	..	180	176	..	363
9.	Sri Shankara Textile Mills, Ltd., Harihar Road, Davangere.	Messrs. Murugharajendra & Company, Post Box No. 2, Davangere.		17,800	15,724	10	..	2,962	530
10.	Shree Suryodaya Mills (formerly Bangalore Spg & Wvg. Mill), Yeshwantur, Bangalore City.	Sri R. Ram Setty, Mg. Director, C/o M/s. R. Hanumanthappa & Son, Cotton Merchants, Davangere.		..	..	105	64	..	70
11.	T. R. Mills, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City	D. R. Madhava Krishnaiya, Owner, Office on Mill premises.		..	..	208	80	..	162
Total ..				2,52,844	2,05,807	3,456	3,164	50,427	11,942
PONDICHERRY									
1.	Anglo-French Textile Co., Ltd. (Rodier Mill), Pondicherry.	Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd. (Pondicherry) S.A., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.		42,656	38,173	1,055	611	8,044	1,857

S.	Savana " Societe Anonyme de Filature et Tissage Mecanique, Savana (Inde-francaise), Pondicherry.	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	22,968	15,393	675	690	2,515	1,170
3.	Sri Bharathi Mills, S. A. (formerly Establishment Textile De Modeliarpeth S.A.), Modeliarpeth, Pondicherry.	Sri S. C. Ayyavoo, Mg. Agent, Office on Mill premises.	18,860	6,167	959	200	984	410
Total ..			84,484	59,673	2,089	1,441	11,543	9,437
INDIA			GRAND TOTAL ..	1,20,68,544	1,04,23,075	2,07,347	1,86,094	23,98,542
			<i>1,84,331*</i>					

### COTTON MILLS REGISTERED AND/OR IN COURSE OF ERECTION

#### RAJASTHAN

1. †Shree Bhawani Anand Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bhawaninandi, Rajasthan. Messrs. Jaipuria Bros. (Rajaputana), Mg. Agents, 33 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta. 25,000 ... 500 ... ..

#### ORISSA

1. Kalinga Textile, Ltd., Raigangpur (Orissa), S.E. Ry. Shri. Ghanshyam Kejriwal, Director, Office on Mill premises. 10,000 ... ..

2. Mayurbhanj Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., P.O. Pratapgarh, Dist Mayurbhanj. Messrs. Indo Swiss Trading Co., Ltd., 133, Mission Row Extension, Kent House, Calcutta. 3,792 ... ..

#### MADHYA PRADESH

1. †Narmada Cotton Mills, Ltd., Jabulpore .. Messrs. Madhoprasad Manmohandas, Agents, Allahabad. 19,000 ... 300 ... ..

#### WEST BENGAL

1. †Adarsha Cotton Spg. and Weaving Mills, Ltd., No. 2, Suryanagar, Asansol, P.O. Bieriapur. Sri S. K. Basu, Mg. Director, 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. 8,000 ... 150 ... ..

2. Anand Cotton & Textile Mills, Ltd., Budge-Budge, 25 Parganas. 6, Mission Row, Calcutta : ... .. 8,000 ... 150 ... ..

3. †Bengal Textile Mills, Ltd., Cossimbazar, W. Bengal. Messrs. D. N. Choudhury & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, P-49 B. K. Paul Avenue (C.I.T.), Calcutta 5. 8,000 ... ..

4. †Bijoy Cotton Mills, Ltd., Cossimbazar, West Bengal. Messrs. Himatsingka & Sons, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Old 6 Post Office St., Calcutta. 20,000 ... ..

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

\* Figures in italics denote Mules.

# NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

## NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

5. †Dhaleswari Textiles, Ltd., Near Asansol, West Bengal
  6. †D. N. Choudhury Cotton Mills, Ltd., Dakshinewari P.O., Ajladdah, 24 Parganas.
  7. †Eastern Cotton Mills, Ltd., Tripura .. ..
  8. †Emerald Cotton Mills, Ltd., Shammagar (B. A. Rly.), 24 Parganas.
  9. Kanoria Industries, Ltd., Konnagar, Hooghly ..
  10. Sarat Textiles, Ltd., Kotrung, Hooghly .. ..
- MADRAS STATE
1. Adoni Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Kallubhavi Village, Adoni (Andhra State).
  2. Chandra Textiles, Ltd., Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
  3. DPF Textiles, Ltd., Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
  4. Gitanjali Mills, Ltd., Sriganatipuran Sankaranaharkol, Tirunelveli.
  5. Jawahar Mills, Ltd., Chettinad, Ramnathipuram Dist.

- Messrs. G. K. Ghosh & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Mg. Agents, Norton Bldgs., 1 & 2 Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.
- Messrs. Choudhury Industries, Ltd., Secretaries and Agents, Office on Mill premises.
- Messrs. Traders' Syndicate, Mg. Agents, 162 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
- Messrs. Century Agencies, Ltd., Agents, P-7 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
- Mr. S. R. Kanoria, Mg. Director, 59, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- 35, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta
- Messrs. Kothari & Sons, Mg. Agents, Armenian Street, Madras.
- Managed by Board of Directors, Pioneer House, Peelamedu Post.
- Messrs. Dhandayuthapani & Co., Mg. Agents, 2/228 Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore
- Messrs. S. R. Narayana Raja & Co., Mg. Agents, Gitanjali Hospital Rd., Rajapalayam.
- Messrs. Umaiyambika & Co., Mg. Agents, Chettinad Branch.

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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13,000	..	100	..	..	..
960	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
10,000	..	..	..	..	..
12,128	..	150	..	..	..
12,000	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	..	..	..	..	..
10,000	..	..	..	..	..
10,000	..	..	..	..	..
12,480	..	..	..	..	..



# COTTON MILLS WORKING IN PAKISTAN (1955)

NAMES AND SITUATION OF MILLS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF AGENTS WHERE AVAILABLE.				(xlii)	
	No. of Ring Spindles installed.	No. of Spindles working.	No. of Looms installed.	No. of Looms working.		
1. Abbasi Textile Mills Ltd. (Rahim Yar Khan, Bhawalpur State).	31,504	31,136	300	298		
2. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Cotton Mills Ltd. (Khithia, East Pakistan).	...	...	110	110		
3. Adamjee Cotton Mills, Adamjee Chambers, McLeod Road, Karachi.	50,456	50,456	1,248	1,248		
4. Adersha Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills (Narayan-ganj, Dacca, E. Pakistan).	10,566	7,628	145	110		
5. Ahmed Abdul Gani, Hiranand Takandas Bldgs., Bombay Bazar, Rampart Row, Opp. Tank No. 3, Karachi.	23,896	23,896	252	248		
6. Banded Sugar & Cotton Mills (Charisidur, E. Pakistan).	1,640	1,640	...	...		
7. Bashir Cotton Mills, c/o Haji Sattar Ali Moha-med & Co., Rampart Row, Karachi.	5,984	5,792	...	...		
8. Bawany Violin Textile Mills, 32-33 Zee-nat Mansion, McLeod Road, Karachi.	40,000	40,000	800	800		
9. Bhawalpur Textile Mills, Bhawalpur State	12,000	3,200	300	...		
10. Burewala Textile Mills, West Punjab	51,200	38,080	...	...		
11. Cherab Textile Mills, West Punjab	2,116	2,116	...	...		
12. Chittaranjan Cotton Mills Ltd. (Narayanganj, Dacca, E. Pakistan).	19,864	19,864	252	252		
13. Colony Textile Mills, Wood Street, Karachi	64,000	64,000	1,427	1,427		
14. Colony Sarhad Textile Mills, N.W.F.P.	19,200	16,000	...	...		
15. Crescent Cotton Mills, West Punjab	25,200	25,200	500	...		
16. Crescent Textile Mills (S. I. T. Estate, Karachi), Duryal Street, Jodia Bazar, Karachi.	6,948	6,948	...	...		
17. Dacca Cotton Mills Ltd. (Postgollah P.O., Dacca, E. Pakistan).	5,760	5,060	120	120		

18.	Dawood Cotton Mills (Landhi, Karachi)	M/s. Dawood Industries Ltd., 41, Saleh Mahomed Street, Near Gordhandas Market, Karachi.	50,048	1,000	1,000
19	Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills Ltd. (Mill No. 1—Narayanganj), Dacca; Mill No. 2—Godhyle, Dacca, E. Pakistan).	Swadeshi Enterprise Ltd., 41 Cowringhee Road, Calcutta.	51,544	1,201	1,291
20.	Dost Mohd. Cotton Mills, W. Punjab, Bellasis St., Karachi.		20,000	...	...
21	Dyer Textile & Printing Mills, D. K. Aswami Bldg., Near Gordhandas Market, Karachi 2.		9,000	250	200
22	Enque Tovelting & Textile Mills Ltd. (Rawalpindi, W. Punjab). 15 Valika Chambers, S. N Road, Karachi		5,400	110	66
23.	Fakir Textile Mills, Khairpur State ...				
24.	Fateh Textile Mills Ltd. (Hyderabad-Sind). Marriot Road, Karachi.		10,000	150	...
25.	Fauji Textile Mills, Jhelam, W. Punjab		12,400	288	288
26.	Fazal Gubar Textile Mills, Hyderabad-Sind, Campbell Street, Karachi.		25,184	520	518
27.	Fazal Shafiq Textile Mills Ltd., Room No. 104, 4th Floor, Cotton Exchange Bldg., McLeod Road, Karachi.		5,200	...	...
28.	Firdous Textile Mills Ltd., Mohini Bldg., Freer Road, Karachi.		10,080	...	...
29.	F. P. Textile Mills, N.W.F.P.		12,000	...	...
30	Gafur Textile Mills, 7A, Gordhandas Market, Karachi.	Mr. Gafur Suleman, Proprietor ...	9,200	250	...
31	Government Demonstration Weaving Factory, West Punjab.		9,760	200	185
32.	Gul Ahmed Textile Mills Ltd., Landhi, Karachi	Haji Sattar Haji Mohd. Mohuni Manzil, India Bazar, Karachi.	...	110	110
33.	Habib Textile Mills Ltd., Manghopir Road, Karachi.		25,000	500	500
34.	Hafiz Textile Mills Ltd., 802 Moolji St., Opp. Merewether Tower, Karachi.		25,000	...	...
35.	Haji Shawoo Textile Mills Ltd. (Hyderabad-Sind), 3A-4A Shikarpuri Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.		25,200	270	161
			11,280	225	225
			9,884	200	150



## NAMES AND SITUATION OF MILLS.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF AGENTS  
WHERE AVAILABLE.

		No. of Ring Spindles installed.	No. of Spindles working.	No. of Looms installed.	No. of Looms working.
36. Haroon Textile Mills Ltd., Manghopir Road, Karachi.	Saleh Mohammed St., Opp. Gorthandas Market, Karachi.	10,000	10,000	200	85
37. Husein Textile Mills Ltd., Dummolly Road, Karachi.		25,000	25,000	500	500
38. Ismail Textile Mills, Khairpur State, Bhaghiani St., Karachi.		4,800	4,800	...	...
39. Jubilee Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Maghopir Rd., Karachi.	Khori Garden, Dada Bldg., Karachi	10,000	10,000	...	...
40. Kamaha Textile Mills, West Punjab ...		4,400	4,400	...	...
41. Khairpur Textile Mills, Khairpur State ...		24,620	24,620	500	500
42. Kohinoor Textile Mills Ltd., Nos. 1 & 2 (West Punjab), Machimiani Road, Karachi.		1,02,160	1,00,000	2,236	1,789
43. Kohinoor Textile Mills Ltd., No. 3, West Punjab.		50,880	50,980	809	805
44. Lakhani Silk & Cotton Mills, Manghopir Road, Karachi.	Sind Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi	9,760	4,000	200	...
45. Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills Ltd. (Godnyle, E. Pakistan).	Decca National Agency Ltd., 3 Johnson Road, Dacca; also 4B, Garstin Place, Calcutta.	15,623	15,628	299	299
46. Lyallpur Cotton Mills (Lyallpur, W. Punjab).	Branch of Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Elphinstone Street, Karachi.	55,752	55,752	994	994
47. Maher Textile Mills Ltd. (Hyderabad-Sind), Sarsi Road, Mola Baksh Bldg., Karachi.		10,400	10,400	200	200
48. M. F. M. Y. Industries, D-16 Manghopir Road, Karachi.		5,000	5,000	50	50
49. Modern Textile Mills Ltd. (Hyderabad-Sind), 8, Sind Market, 1st Floor, Karachi.		10,000	10,000	...	...
50. Mohd. Mohsun Maula Bux, c/o United Textile Mills, Multan, W. Punjab.		12,400	12,400	...	...
51. Mohuni Cotton Mills Ltd (Kushitia, E. Pakistan)	M/s. Chakravarti Sons & Co., 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.	19,920	19,920	527	527

					(xlv)
52. Muslim Cotton Mills, East Pakistan ...	...	30,144	44,800	...	...
53. Nagaria Textile Mills Ltd., 2B Gordhandas Market, Salehmohamed Street, Karachi.	...	56	10,000	...	56
54. National Cotton Mills (Halisahar, Chittagong, E. Pakistan).	Chittagong Commerce & Industries Ltd., Station Road, Chittagong.	154	6,476	...	150
55. National Spinning Mills, 6A Gordhandas Market, Karachi.	...	...	10,000	...	...
56. Nishat Textile Mills (West Punjab), Valika Chambers, South Napier Road, Karachi.	...	500	25,000	...	500
57. Nishat Sarhad Textile Mills, Peshawar, N.W. F.P.	C/o Nishat Ltd., Valika Chambers, South Napier Rd., Karachi.	250	11,700	...	...
58. Olympia Textile Mills Ltd. (Nabiganj, Narayan-ganj, E. Pakistan).	Mr. Nazir Hussain Manno, Partner, Office on Mill premises.	250	15,000	...	150
59. Paharali Textile Mills, c/o M. M. Isphahani, E. Pakistan	...	88	12,000	...	88
60. Paracha Textile Mills Ltd., Marriot Road, Karachi.	K. B. Habibullah & Sons, Karachi	...	14,800	...	...
61. Premier Cloth Mills, W. Punjab ...	...	...	25,120	...	...
62. Punjab Co-operative Textile Mills, West Punjab.	...	...	25,600	...	...
63. Punjab Government Cotton Mills, Outside Batin Gate, Lahore, W. Punjab.	...	148	16,500	...	148
64. Punjab Textile Mills, W. Punjab ...	...	...	5,264	...	...
65. Rashid Textile Mills Ltd., 15B, Gordhandas Market, Karachi 2.	...	804	20,000	...	241
66. Rehmania Textile Mills Ltd., Lyallpur, West Punjab.	...	150	10,396	...	...
67. Sawai Forest & Textile Mills, N.W.F.P.	...	...	10,000	...	...
68. Sethi Textile Mills Ltd., Manghopir Road, Karachi.	...	100	10,216	...	100
69. Sind Industrial Corporation, Sind ...	...	...	10,000	...	...
70. Star Textile Mills Ltd., Opp. Sind Madrasah, Freer Road, Karachi.	...	300	15,600	...	...
71. Sultan Textile Mills, Sargodha, West Punjab ...	...	500	24,684	...	...
72. Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd. (Okara, Dist. Montgomery).	Birla Bros. Ltd., The Mall, Amritsar ...	1,242	35,556	...	1,242
73. Tanweer Textile Mills, Tando Adam (Sind) ...	...	...	3,200	...	...

NAMES AND SITUATION OF MILLS.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF AGENTS WHERE AVAILABLE.	No. of Ring Spindles installed.	No. of Spindles working.	No. of Looms installed.	No. of Looms working.
74. Textile Finishing Mills, Liyaqat Bazar, Karachi.		2,500	1,500	...	...
75. Thal Development Authority, Bakkar, West Punjab.		25,744	16,320	186	...
76. Thal Development Authority, Piplan, West Punjab.		25,600	25,600	..	...
77. United Commercial Corporation, Karachi ..		11,320	10,000	..	...
78. Valika Textile Mills (S. I. T. Estate, Karachi).	Valibhai Kamruddin (Sind) Ltd., Valika Chambers, South Napier Road, Karachi.	32,800	32,800	696	686
79. West Punjab Textile Mills, Grand Trunk Road, Lahore, West Punjab.		15,648	15,643	300	500
80. Zaib-tun-Textile Mills Ltd., Manghopir Road, Karachi.		35,000	25,200	464	152
Total ..		1,561,258	1,425,096	23,021	18,868

Source: The Pakistan Textile Millowners' Association, Karachi.

Note.—Complete information in respect of mills in Pakistan is not available.

# GROWTH THROUGH SERVICE



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1955	58,63,163	42,95,105	68,40,352	88,56,260

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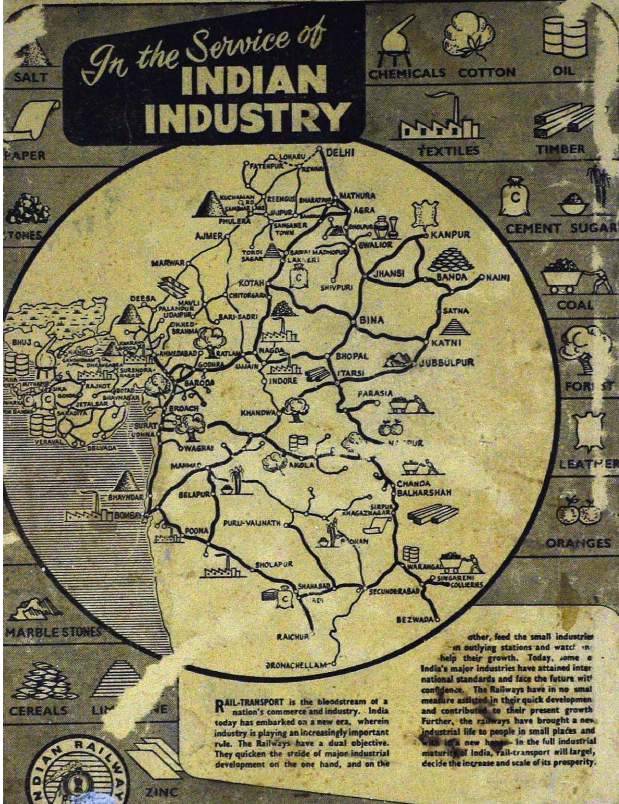
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# In the Service of INDIAN INDUSTRY



**RAIL-TRANSPORT** is the bloodstream of a nation's commerce and industry. India today has embarked on a new era, wherein industry is playing an increasingly important role. The Railways have a dual objective. They quicken the stride of major industrial development on the one hand, and on the

other, feed the small industries on outlying stations and water help their growth. Today, some of India's major industries have attained international standards and face the future with confidence. The Railways have in no small measure assisted in their quick development and contributed to their present growth. Further, the railways have brought a new industrial life to people in small places and with it a new hope. In the full industrial maturity of India, rail-transport will largely decide the increase and scale of its prosperity.



## CENTRAL & WESTERN RAILWAYS