

# THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(1956-57 ANNUAL)

Editor :

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

Director, East India Cotton Association Ltd.;

Member, All-India Council of Technical Education; Indian Central Sugarcane  
Committee; Bombay State Handloom Board.

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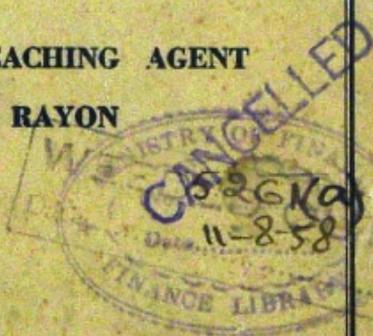
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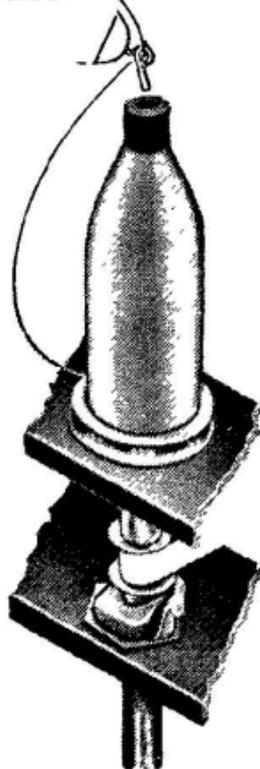
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## P R E F A C E

The year 1956-57 witnessed the completion of the first decade of India's post-independence era. The achievement of independence is of particular significance to India's textile industry. No Indian historian can possibly ignore the fact that the growth and development of India's cotton mill industry ran almost parallel with the wider and wider diffusion of national consciousness. The progress of the industry owes a great deal to the Swadeshi movement which was, in fact, the economic counterpart of the political fight for freedom. Indeed, the word 'Swadeshi', though a generic term, became almost synonymous with Indian cloth. As Indian mills commenced producing more and more cloth for sale within the country, it became a matter of national pride for India's citizens. History throws up many strange events in its course. Perhaps, it is not without significance that while there was once a movement in India for the boycott of British piecegoods, India now finds in the U.K. a ready market for its cloth. Political bitterness between the two countries is a thing of the past and has been replaced by what will perhaps be regarded as an enduring bond of friendship.

The first decade of the achievement of India's independence is significant for the Indian cotton mill industry for another reason. This period was an era of severe stress for the industry. The partition of the country, which accompanied the attainment of freedom, meant the loss not only of a market for Indian piecegoods but also of a substantial source of the supply of cotton for our mills in Pakistan. Further, during the war years, the cotton mill industry had been overworked which implied an enormous strain on its machinery. These defects had to be made good. And it is no small tribute to the Government, the industry and the cotton farmers that they have all combined to overcome the difficulties which the industry faced in the early post-war years. As one looks back, one is struck by the massive achievements of the industry during the last 10 years. The number of cotton mills has increased from 408 to 465, the number of spindles from 10.27 million to 12.38 million, and the number of looms from 197,471 to 206,500. The output of yarn has increased from 1,448 million lbs. to 1,762 million lbs., the production of cloth from 4,300 million yards to over 5,300 million yards and the output of cotton from 2.20 million bales to 4.92 million bales. By any standards, these constitute a creditable achievement. Thanks to this progress, the controls on production and distribution of cloth which were so irksome to the industry as well as the consumer in the war years have been lifted.

A far more important achievement is the establishment of the textile machinery industry within the country. It is true that even before India attained freedom, parts of textile machinery used to be manufactured in India. But the full-fledged development of the industry on an organised basis is entirely a post-independence development. India now produces about 2,800 looms, more than 1,100 ring spinning frames and 730 carding engines. The country owes the deve-

lopment of this basic industry of national importance to the devoted work of India's leading industrialists and the far-sighted policy of the Government which has recognised the importance of the industry by granting adequate protection to it.

Yet another development in the post-independence years is the new emphasis which has come to be placed on economic planning. Since the textile industry forms an important element in our national economy, it is hardly surprising that the authorities should have given considerable attention to finalising a blue-print for the industry. Opinions might, however, differ on the appropriateness or the wisdom of the particular measures which might have been adopted for the textile industry in pursuance of the overall policy. But it cannot be disputed that the authorities are fully alive to the need for promoting the expansion of the industry on sound lines. Already, the First Five-Year Plan has been completed and the country is in the midst of the Second Five-Year Plan. During the period of the First Plan, which covered the years 1950-51 to 1955-56, the output of yarn increased from 1,179 million lbs. to 1,623 million lbs., of mill cloth from 3,718 million yards to 5,102 million yards and of handloom cloth from 810 million yards to 1,459 million yards. The blue-print for the industry in the Second Plan envisages an increase in production from a level of about 6,700 million yards at the beginning of the Plan to about 8,400 million yards at the end of the Plan. Thus, it implies an additional production of about 1,700 million yards. The distribution of this increase among the different sectors of the industry is as follows: handlooms: 700 million yards; powerlooms: 200 million yards; Ambar cloth: 300 million yards; mills: 350 million yards; balance to be distributed later, 150 million yards.

It will be seen from the contemplated distribution of the overall increase in cloth production that, in the interests of wider employment, the authorities are keen on seeing that the non-mill sector of the industry is encouraged to the maximum extent possible. This is a laudable intention indeed. But it should be remembered that if, for any reason, this sector is unable to justify the confidence reposed in it, it is incumbent upon the Government to ensure that the overall target is reached through placing a greater emphasis on the mill sector. Further, the spokesmen of the industry have frequently pointed out that the overall target errs on the low side. They have urged that the target should be raised to 10,000 million yards, based on a *per capita* consumption of 22 yards at the end of the Plan (inclusive of 1,000 million yards for exports), as against the target, now fixed, at 8,400 million yards (inclusive of an export target of 1,000 million yards) based on an anticipated increase in *per capita* consumption to about 18.4 yards. The trend in cloth consumption in the country is upward and with the increase in living standards which must necessarily follow the implementation of the Second Plan, and the consistent increase in population, there will be a substantial rise in the total consumption of cloth. At the same time, it should be noted that all predictions about

the future levels of *per capita* consumption are necessarily rough approximations. No one can be too dogmatic as to what the level of *per capita* consumption will be in two or three or four years hence. This implies that the policy for the textile industry should be a flexible one, capable of adjustment from time to time in response to the changing demand for cloth within the country and abroad.

The emergence of the foreign exchange crisis which threatens to hold up the progress of the Second Plan has served to underline the importance of textile exports to national economy. Realising the potential significance of the textile industry as an earner of foreign exchange, the Government have adopted a series of measures designed to improve exports of cloth. They include the abolition of export duty on cloth, import duty on cotton, and the setting up of the Export Promotion Council for textiles. In the first quarter of the year 1957, textile exports were running at an annual rate of 1,000 million yards. But this has been followed by a slight set-back in exports. These, however, are short-term trends. The long-term outlook for textile exports is determined by several factors, not all of which are within the control of exporting countries. Thus, the world market in textiles is shrinking fast. In 1955, the total volume of cloth entering the world markets totalled 4,634 million yards, as compared with 5,120 million yards in 1954 and 6,080 million yards in 1936-38 (average). Economic nationalism in several countries has led to the establishment of their own textile industries. More and more countries are now producing raw cotton and find it helpful to set up textile mills within their own frontiers in order to consume the cotton they grow. Nevertheless, the 1,000 million yard target, which India has set before itself, is not impossible of achievement, considering that Indian mills can count upon a moderately efficient labour force and adequate supplies of cotton available at fairly cheap prices within the country. At the same time, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the maintenance of quality and the continuous reduction in costs of manufacture by attaining greater productivity are the *sine qua non* of a prosperous export trade.

The man-hour production in our textile mills does certainly admit of considerable improvement. Even with the existing machinery, it should be possible to step up production through optimum use of men and materials. This was demonstrated by the work of the productivity team of the International Labour Office. The work of the team which was confined to certain mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad showed that the output could be raised from 6 per cent to 36 per cent in different departments of a mill. The I.L.O. productivity mission, commenting on its work in India, stated that work study techniques could be applied in India with marked success in raising output and that substantial increases in productivity could be achieved without capital investment. It is fortunate that there is today a wider appreciation of the importance of productivity studies and of applying modern techniques for increasing man-hour output. It is to be hoped that this new movement will give a positive impetus to textile production.

A relatively more permanent solution of the problem of increased production and reduced production costs, however, lies in carrying out extensive schemes of modernisation and rationalisation. After all, the cotton mill industry has overworked in the war and post-war years. This has definitely resulted in considerable wear and tear of the existing machinery. The arrears of plant rehabilitation and modernisation in industry are believed to be of vast proportions. For instance, in the 38 mills covered by the Working Party in Bombay City, as many as 32,850 looms were found to have been installed prior to 1910, 11,618 looms during 1910-25 and 5,532 after 1925. According to a recent assessment, about 10,000 automatic looms and 7,500 plain looms are required for purposes of replacement while as many as 24,000 automatic looms and 17,000 plain looms are required for the expansion during the Second Plan period.

Against this background, it was certainly a wise decision on the part of the Government to have permitted the installation of 18,000 automatic looms. But this permission has been accorded on the condition that the mills permitted to instal these looms must divert the cloth produced on these looms to the export markets. In so far as the export effort becomes the responsibility of only those mills which have installed automatic looms, it should be clear that such effort will be substitutive, rather than additive. Real improvement in export trade can come only when all mills make or are allowed to make an effort at promoting exports. This involves more extensive modernisation which it is to be feared cannot be undertaken at present in the context of the tight money conditions and the admittedly low financial resources available to the industry, as a result of the control on credits, etc. The industry deserves to be relieved of a part of its fiscal burdens so that it might be enabled to conserve more financial resources for purposes of re-investment. The Government should also adopt, we earnestly suggest, a more dynamic policy aimed at promoting modernisation.

Any scheme of rationalisation has necessarily to be carried out with the co-operation of the workers. It is a pity that labour unions continue to resent all rationalisation on the ground that it will necessarily imply large-scale retrenchment. It is frequently ignored that rationalisation will increase production, widen the market and thereby create new employment opportunities and further, that any displacement of labour would be purely marginal. In this connection, it is interesting to recall the observations made by the Union Minister for Labour and Planning, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda on this much-misunderstood subject. Addressing the 15th session of the Indian Labour Conference, held in July 1957 at New Delhi, which we had the privilege to attend, he said :

“Rationalisation is a good word but it has come to possess a bad odour. Workers are apt to resist proposals for improvements in plant and processes which may lead to a shrinkage in the volume of employment. This is a justifiable attitude in the conditions of our country. I would have no hesitation in making the admission

that I myself have come in the way of several such schemes. The existing employment of those who have entered the industry must be protected in one form or another, but the manner of doing so must be such, that it does not defeat the very object we have in view. The question of potential employment is also raised in the same connection. It is a valid issue. I would, however, urge that potential employment should be considered in a wider context, since too narrow a view of it may not be in keeping with our own aim of securing expanding opportunities for employment.

“I may also make the plea that the attitudes towards industrial practices which were fully rational in the static economy of the past years have become untenable in a period of all-round expansion. The natural reaction of workers to innovations, which have an impact on employment, has now to be revised in the light of the implications of a planned economy. A plan for economic development has also to embrace a plan for employment. The massive investments in the Plan must enlarge the extent and range of employment. At the same time higher standards of living which are made possible as a result of the Plan should lead to a growing demand for the products of industry. But it is only higher productivity levels which can create the requisite surpluses, for larger investments as well as higher standards of living. The labour movement owes it to the would-be new-comers into industry as well as the rest of the community that these fundamentals are not ignored in practice. We cannot also afford to be oblivious of the fact that every year there is a net addition of 1.8 million to 2 million persons to the working force in the country on account of the continuous increase in population.”

Surely, it is unwise to hold up all rationalisation on the ground that it might imply some retrenchment. Perhaps, our whole attitude towards modernisation has to change, if India is not to be left behind in the technological race. The “human” factors involved in marginal retrenchment which might become inseparable from modernisation should, of course, be taken into account. But, on the whole, those units which promise to carry out modernisation without “tears”—that is, without displacing labour—should be freely allowed to carry out their programmes. This is essential and vital in the interests of the progress of an export industry which has to face serious competition from its more powerful rivals, like Japan, in its adjacent markets.

The place of the cotton mill industry in the national economy has been very admirably recently brought out by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, in a pamphlet: “The Indian Cotton Mill Industry: Its Importance to the Nation”. The paid-up capital of the industry according to the publication, is Rs. 115 crores, representing nearly 12 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all joint-stock companies in the country.

The annual value of the country's industrial output, covered by the Census of Manufactures, is Rs. 1,123 crores, of which the value of cotton mill production alone amounts to Rs. 395 crores or 35 per cent.

The estimated total national product of India is Rs. 10,800 crores, of which Rs. 840 crores are represented by factory establishments, the share of the cotton mill industry alone being Rs. 133 crores.

The cotton mill industry's annual contribution to the Central and State Governments by way of taxes and levies aggregates well over Rs. 100 crores per annum. Described as "White Gold", cotton, the industry's basic raw material, furnishes the means of livelihood to an important section of our farming population, while its processing into finished goods in the mills is a major source of employment and wage and salary income. In the past three years, the mills have consumed on an average 4.8 million bales of Indian and foreign cotton per annum, the estimated value of which far exceeds Rs. 200 crores.

The industry is the mainstay of many big and small-scale enterprises. The fortunes of an important producer goods industry like the textile machinery industry greatly depend upon the prosperity of the mills. The handlooms, which provide employment to a large number of weavers, obtain the bulk of their yarn requirements from the mills in order to produce some 1,500 million yards of cloth per annum.

The mills are big consumers of fuel, electricity and lubricants, valued at Rs. 15 crores per annum. Besides, a number of ancillary industries producing mill stores, dyes and chemicals and packing materials, are supported by the industry. The value of such materials consumed by the industry is roughly Rs. 36 crores per annum.

Next to tea and jute, cotton yarn and manufactures are the biggest earners of foreign exchange for the country. The planners expect to realise Rs. 375 crores worth of external resources from this source by the end of the current Plan.

The strength of industrial labour in India is 2.7 million, of which more than 800,000 or nearly 30 per cent belong to the cotton mill industry. In fact, the cotton mills employ a much bigger labour force than any single mechanised industry in the country. The industry also provides employment to the vast army of men engaged in cotton, yarn and cloth trades and in the transport services. Besides, there are lakhs of persons who earn their livelihood by working in the cotton ginning and baling factories and as tailors. Thus, the number of persons depending upon the industry is legion and runs into many millions. The annual wage bill of the industry amounts to about Rs. 100 crores. The average annual earnings of a Bombay cotton mill worker are about Rs. 1,600 which, broadly speaking, are six times the *per capita* income in the country, that is Rs. 281 in 1955-56.

The industry has given a good account of itself in the field of production. It was required to give an output of 4,700 million yards of cloth by the end of the First Five-Year Plan.

Its actual output in the years 1955 and 1956 amounted to 5,094 million yards and 5,306 million yards respectively. Mill production has thus exceeded the prescribed target by a big margin. With suitable additions to its productive equipment, the industry can give a much higher output.

This brief survey makes it abundantly clear that the industry has won an enduring and conspicuous place in the nation's economy. Its continued development is, therefore, both a necessity and an asset to the country.

In the succeeding 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 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 25 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 of cloth according to varieties, and maximum and minimum prices of cotton in 1957-58.

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 table has also been added showing production of cloth and yarn in kilograms and metres.

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 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 also 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, the East India Cotton Association, and the Bombay Millowners' 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*.



C/o M. P. Gandhi & Co. (Publishers),  
Jan Mansion,  
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Fort, Bombay.

15th November 1957.

Editor,  
Indian Cotton Textile  
Industry *Annual*.

P.S.:

## STOP PRESS

On the 13th December 1957, the Union Finance Minister announced in the Lok Sabha the Government's decision to reduce, as a temporary measure, the excise duty on medium cotton fabrics from 12 nP to 9 nP per square yard, to be effective up to 31st March 1958. He also announced the withdrawal, with effect from 1st January next, of the rebate of 3 nP per square yard allowed to mills which produced cloth in excess of this average or normal packed production.

With effect from 14th December 1957, mill-made cotton piecegoods are subjected to an additional excise duty, in replacement of sales tax levied by State Governments. The rate of additional excise duty (per square yard) is 3 nP for coarse varieties, 4 nP for medium, 8 nP for fine cloth and 13 nP for superfine categories. With the levy of this additional excise duty, the total excise duty (exclusive of the handloom cess of 2 nP per square yard) that falls on the different varieties comes to as follows:

	In nP per square yard		
Coarse :			
Dhoties and Saries	..	..	6
" Others "	..	..	12
Medium	..	..	16
Fine	..	..	27
Superfine	..	..	38

The readers are requested to take note of the above changes while perusing the table relating to excise duty appearing on page xv of "The Cotton Industry at a Glance" and page 33 of the *Annual*.

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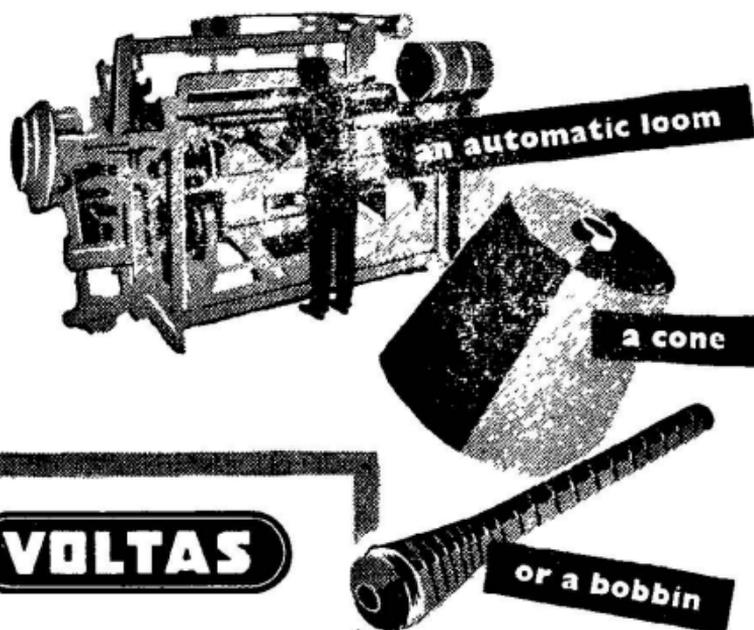
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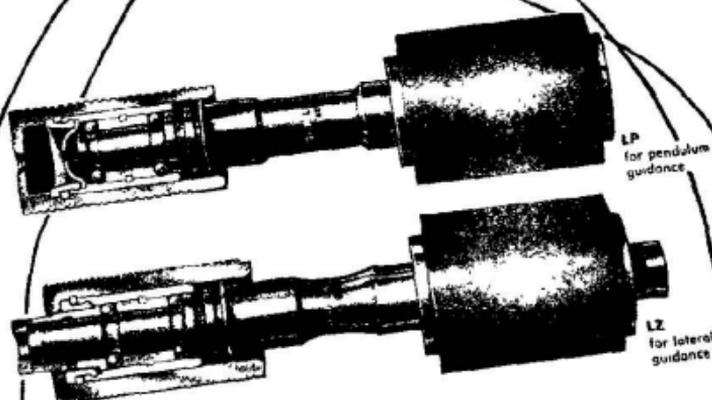
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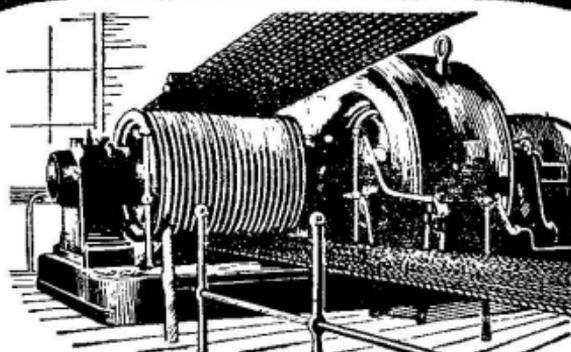
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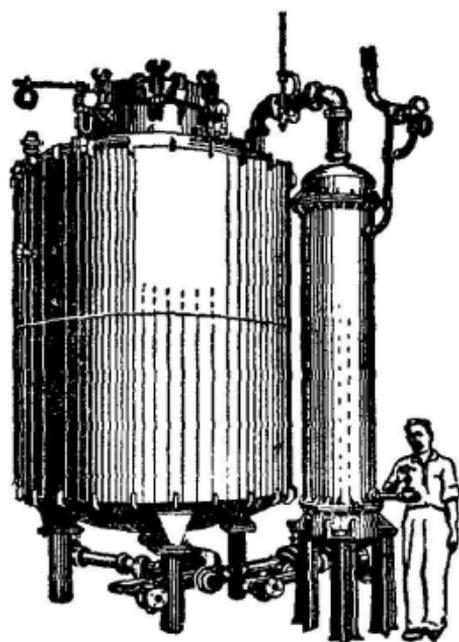
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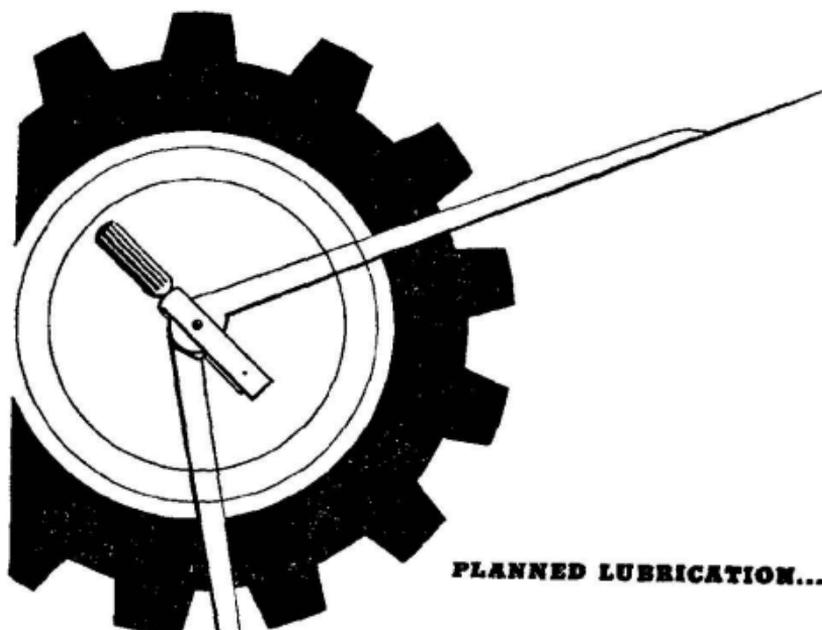
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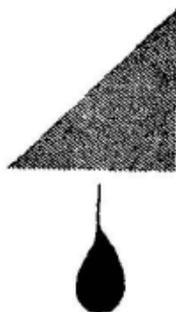


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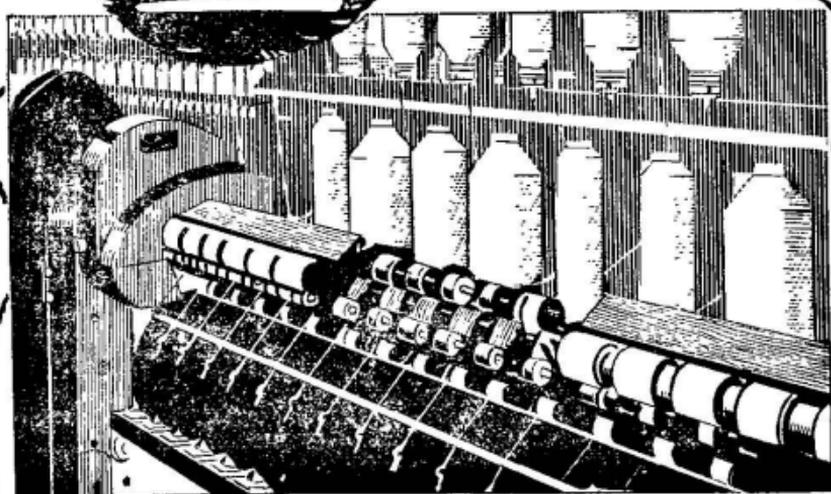
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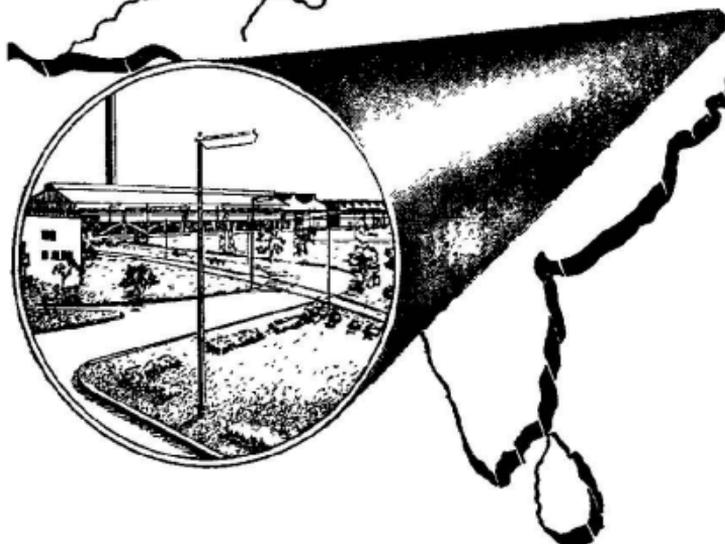
For developing our country's economy, the development of our foreign trade is essential. If you are engaged in overseas business, you know the many complicated requirements which need careful attention, the time and expert labour you have to put in before a trade enquiry matures into an export or import contract. It is here that the State Bank of India's assistance to you will be most useful.

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## India's People and their Costumes

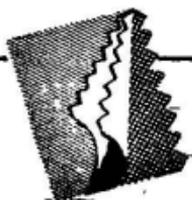


The MANIPURIS from Assam are well-known in this country for their graceful dances. Their traditional dance costumes are artistically designed.

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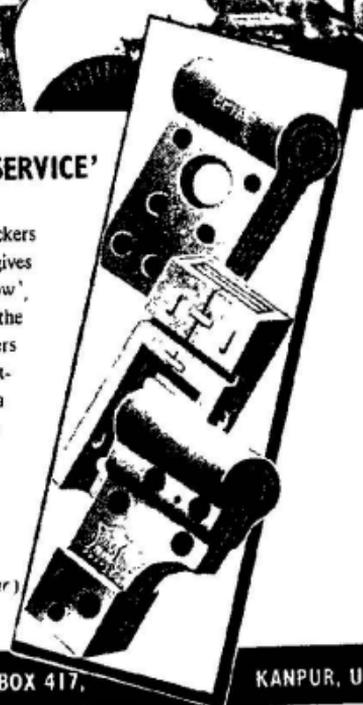
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*(Mill interior by courtesy of Elgin Mills Co., Kanpur)*



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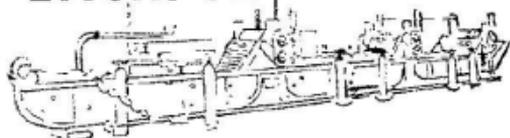
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NEW DELHI, KANPUR, MADRAS**

# THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE (1956-57)

NOTE.—Due to the delay in the publication of official statistics, we experience 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 1947 to 1956**

Year ending 31st August	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles installed (Figures in thousands)	Number of Looms installed (in thousands)	Average No. of hands employed	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed (Bales of 392 lbs.)
1947		10,354	2,03	4.88	3,972
1948	(Union)	10,366	1,97	4.66	4,200
1949	do.	10,634	1,98	4.63	4,325
1950	do.	10,849	2,00	4.34	3,789
1951	do.	11,241	2,01	4.25	3,687
1952	do.	11,427	2,04	4.33	4,133
1953	do.	11,721	2,07	4.35	4,519
1954	do.	11,888	2,08	4.35	4,689
1955	do.	12,069	2,07	4.24	4,797
1956	do.	12,376	2,07	4.30	4,980
PAKISTAN ONLY (Actual No.) from 1952 to 1956					
1952		362,148	4,895	11,408	97,858
1953		845,000	10,537	8,507	87,812
1954		1,113,000	14,847	N.A.	N.A.
1955		1,561,258	23,021	N.A.	N.A.
1956		1,643,000	25,000	N.A.	N.A.

**TABLE No. 2**  
**Indian Cotton Crop (Acreage and Yield) from 1946-47 to 1956-57**

Season	Area in thousands of acres	Estimated Yield in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each	Jarilla average price per candy of 784 lbs.
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†	14,536	2,910	965
1951-52†	16,201	3,133	820
1952-53†	15,713	3,194	694
1953-54†	17,265	3,944	670
1954-55†	18,684	4,227	720
1955-56†	20,230	3,966	725
1956-57†	19,843	4,723	790 to 810
1960-61 (Present Target)†	..	5,868	..

† Indian Union.

**TABLE No. 3**  
**Imports of Raw Cotton into India (1946-47 to 1956-57)**

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.
1946-47	3,737	9,233	43,575	134,122	30,875	69,520	98,997	259,167
1947-48	626	1,772	58,589	189,535	31,252	72,058	112,894	311,717
1948-49	4,138	18,649	51,262	288,436	21,782	81,068	161,702	642,314
1949-50	3,964	15,298	76,246	340,620	35,647	137,409	159,642	632,460
1950-51	100,858	405,648	49,231	323,539	41,201	163,794	214,896	1,007,672
1951-52	124,108	632,198	39,741	398,413	28,819	166,460	213,223	1,371,285
1952-53	73,828	372,751	25,397	149,450	27,909	181,570	138,397	766,713
1953-54	7,084	31,094	56,190	274,793	32,156	131,440	116,205	527,079
1954-55	43,557	183,744	30,679	193,281	37,175	156,532	120,853	584,474
1955-56	2,402	11,131	41,303	226,409	43,988	190,658	117,872	573,277
1956-57	52,973	98,407	7,157	47,073	33,832	139,679	116,168	606,036

(10 months)

TABLE No. 4

Exports of Indian Raw Cotton to other Countries (1946-47 to 1956-57)

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.
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	38,765	57,694	1,05,996
1950-51	3,865	13,135	1,356	3,098	14,663	49,441
1951-52	2,863	16,346	8,582	55,337	22,977	1,36,757
1952-53	3,665	9,758	38,550	11,420	70,836	1,93,203
1953-54	3,379	8,892	16,339	46,306	34,946	93,970
1954-55	4,431	13,844	15,603	53,871	29,887	1,01,861
1955-56	15,265	40,759	56,509	13,873	120,681	2,96,861
1956-57	2,595	6,300	48,882	67,335	60,010	99,439

TABLE No. 5

Yearly Mill Consumption of Cotton in India by Varieties (1945 to 1956)

Year ending	(All figures in 000's of bales regardless of weight)				Total
	Indian	American	Egyptian	Sundries	
31st July 1945	4,159	6	155	398	4,718
" " 1946	4,495	12	141	372	5,020
" " 1947	3,162	5	154	377	3,698
" " 1948	3,456	2	177	318	3,953
" " 1949	3,547	7	216	280	4,050
" " 1950	2,687	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
" " 1956	4,105	13	109	370	4,695

TABLE No. 6

Consumption of Indian Cotton in the various States of India during the last two years, 1954-55 to 1955-56

(Bales of 392 lbs.)

Year ending 31st August	1954-55		1955-56	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Bombay State:				
(a) Bombay Island ..	10,72,425	11,01,361	Delhi ..	1,45,620
(b) Ahmedabad ..	4,23,522	4,40,739	..	1,55,576
(c) Remainder ..	3,34,782	3,76,532	West Bengal:	
Total, Bombay State ..	18,30,709	19,18,732	(a) Calcutta ..	93,738
			(b) Remainder ..	84,654
			Total, West Bengal ..	1,78,392
Saurashtra ..	68,725	75,096	Bihar ..	3,659
Kutch ..	340	796	Orissa ..	27,945
Madhya Bharat ..	2,66,017	2,82,706	Madhya Pradesh ..	1,77,793
Bhopal ..	13,905	13,556	Hyderabad ..	91,613
Rajasthan ..	70,517	65,409	Madras ..	7,06,593
Ajmer-Merwara ..	41,487	40,844	Mysore ..	98,629
East Punjab and PEPSU	42,694	52,158	Travancore and Cochin ..	47,000
Uttar Pradesh:			Nepal ..	2,662
(a) Kanpur ..	2,28,165	2,87,964	Pondicherry ..	..
(b) Remainder ..	78,558	75,234	Total, Indian Union ..	41,38,438
Total, Uttar Pradesh ..	3,06,723	3,63,198		43,65,456

TABLE No. 7

Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn into India (1944-45 to 1956-57)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	U.K.		Japan		Total (all countries)	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.
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	3,033
1951-52	872	9,433	69	461	1,793	18,156
1952-53	2,760	20,540	2	22	2,798	20,879
1953-54	2,221	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
1956-57	3,019	20,687	187	1,315	4,110	27,399

TABLE No. 8

Imports of Cotton Manufactures into India (1944-45 to 1956-57)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	U.K.		Japan		Total (all countries)	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.
1944-45	4,866	3,074	..	..	5,206	2,228
1945-46	2,639	3,300	..	..	3,184	4,313
1946-47	16,909	10,178	..	..	16,150	23,887
1947-48	10,571	19,766	..	..	26,537	42,405
1948-49	37,062	77,248	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	16	18	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	..	..	9,864	19,022
1956-57	7,845	15,607	2,724	4,213	11,444	22,639

TABLE No. 9

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn, and Cotton Piecegoods from India  
(1944-45 to 1956-57)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	Twist and Yarn		Piecegoods	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity Yds.	Value Rs.
1944-45	18,918	22,808	423,021	337,930
1945-46	14,497	14,805	440,510	295,187
1946-47	3,791	4,418	318,019	249,247
1947-48	42	56	192,422	180,276
1948-49	7,408	12,893	340,865	362,388
1949-50	62,293	112,972	689,973	575,883
1950-51	74,462	170,682	1,209,885	1,057,915
1951-52	8,174	19,726	363,702	425,028
1952-53	17,869	43,814	560,905	527,249
1953-54	22,222	46,940	702,466	532,417
1954-55	1,271	3,377	760,221	547,914
1955-56	23,139	42,498	660,010	481,435
1956-57	8,018	18,701	751,772	520,596

TABLE No. 10

Quantities of Yarn spun and Woven Goods manufactured in Indian Mills  
(1945-46 to 1956-57)

(000's omitted)

Year (April-March)	Yarn lbs.	Piecegoods Yds.
1945-46	1,614,817	4,675,634
1946-47	1,222,000	3,863,932
1947-48 (Union of India)	1,329,779	3,770,017
1948-49	1,475,193	4,380,384
1949-50	1,290,338	3,850,364
1950-51	1,161,885	3,675,359
1951-52	1,325,045	4,296,622
1952-53	1,476,000	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
1956-57	1,722,623	5,420,660

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 ..	1894 ..	Free
" 27th Dec. 1894 to 2nd Feb. 1896 ..	1896 ..	5 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" 3rd Feb. 1896 to 28th Feb. 1922 ..	1922 ..	Free
" 1st March 1922 to 21st Sept. 1927 ..	1927 ..	4 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" 22nd Sept. 1927 to 29th Sept. 1931 ..	1931 ..	5 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> or 1½ as. per lb. whichever is higher.
" 30th Sept. 1931 to 30th April 1934 ..	1934 ..	6½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> or 1½ as. per lb. whichever is higher.

From 1st May 1934:

Schedule No. 47(6)

Counts 50s and below :—

- (i) British Manufacture .. 5 p.c. *ad valorem* or 1½ as. per lb. whichever is higher plus ¼th of the total duty.
- (ii) Not of British Manufacture .. 6½ p.c. *ad valorem* or 1½ as. per lb. whichever is higher plus ¼th of the total duty.

Counts above 50s :—

- (i) British Manufacture .. 6½ p.c. *ad valorem*.
- (ii) Not of British Manufacture .. 7½ p.c. *ad valorem*.

\* An excise duty was imposed on cotton piecegoods woven in Indian mills at the rate of 3½ 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	25
30th Sept. 1931	25 or 4½	31 or 4½	25	31½
30th Aug. 1932	25 or 4½	50 or 5½	25	50
7th June 1933	25 or 4½	75 or 6½	25	75
8th Jan. 1934	25 or 4½	50 or 5½	25	50
1st May 1934	25 or 4½	50 or 5½	25	50

## POSITION SINCE 1936

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

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

- (i) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhoties, saris and scarves)—
- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Of British Manufacture     | .. 15 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ as. per lb. whichever is higher plus one-fourth of the total duty. |
| Not of British Manufacture | .. 50 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> 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. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Not of British Manufacture | .. 62½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |

TABLE No. 12  
 Customs Duty in force from 1-3-1951 \*

Item No.	Name of Article (2)	Standard rate of duty (3)	Extent of Exemption from 9-5-55 in respect of Tariff items 48(3) and 48(9) (4)
(1)	<i>Textile Materials and Textile Goods—</i>		
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 .. ..	55 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 Satcen 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 Yarn and Cloth by Cotton Spinning and Composite Mills in India from 1946 to 1956 (figures also in Kilograms and Metres)

(000's omitted)

Period 1	Yarn		Cloth			
	Lbs. 2	Kilograms 3	Lbs. 4	Kilograms 5	Yds. 6	Metres 7
1946	1,367,083	620,090	941,358	426,993	3,908,563	3,573,990
1947	1,295,705	587,722	902,025	409,152	3,761,974	3,430,949
1948	1,447,616	656,627	1,029,590	467,014	4,318,303	3,949,571
1949	1,358,119	616,486	938,914	425,884	3,904,203	3,570,003
1950	1,174,220	532,617	847,871	384,588	3,665,091	3,351,359
1951	1,303,861	591,421	961,480	436,120	4,076,186	3,727,264
1952	1,449,111	657,305	1,073,950	487,135	4,598,638	4,204,994
1953	1,595,198	682,746	1,135,971	515,268	4,878,574	4,460,068
1954	1,561,032	708,072	1,161,328	526,769	4,907,712	4,569,908
1955	1,630,399	739,536	1,180,872	535,635	5,094,475	4,668,388
1956	1,671,204	758,045	1,200,104	544,358	5,306,684	4,852,340
1956 June	137,047	62,163	100,509	45,590	451,544	412,800
1957 July (Provisional)	148,617	67,865	110,522	50,131	460,293	420,892

N.B.—1 pound = 0.4535924 Kilograms. 1 yard = 0.9144 Metres.  
Statistical Bulletin, Textile Commissioner's Office, June 1957.

## Cloth Production in Pakistan from 1948 to 1956

(000's omitted)

Year	No. of Mills	Working Spindles	Looms	Quantity of Yarn lbs.	Quantity of Cloth lbs.
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	1,581	22	274,530	453,237
1956	78	1,643	26	300,422	500,384

TABLE No. 14

Expansion of World Cotton Spindleage in different countries during the year ended July 1956 as compared with the last two years

Number of Spindles (in thousands)

Country	July 1954	July 1955	July 1956
U.K.	26,563	25,183	23,972
U.S.A.	22,707	22,247	21,897
INDIA	11,721	11,888	12,068
U.S.S.R.	10,150	10,150	12,250
France	7,634	7,618	5,547
Japan	7,563	7,961	8,501
W. Germany	6,055	6,005	5,954
Italy	5,758	5,898	5,726
China	4,150	5,400	6,290
Brazil	3,375	3,361	3,391
Czechoslovakia	2,420	2,450	2,480
Spain	2,325	2,335	2,384
Belgium	1,816	1,752	1,661
Pakistan	710	1,356	1,679
Other Countries	16,272	16,434	17,560

## THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE

TABLE No. 15

Availability of Cloth (Mills, Powerlooms, and Handlooms), Population and per capita Consumption in India from 1948 to 1957

Year	Population (Millions)	Cloth production (Million yds.)			Import (Million yds.)	Total of columns (3, 4, 5 & 6) (Million yds.)	Export (Million yds.)	Deliveries for other purpose (Million yds.)	Availability for civil requirements (Million yds.) (Columns 7, 8 & 9)	Per capita availability (yards)
		Millmade	Handlooms	Powerlooms						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1948	349	4,319	1,063	196	36	5,614	308	27	5,279	15.1
1949	353	3,904	1,198	220	94	5,416	463	39	4,911	13.9
1950	357	3,665	805	148	7	4,625	1,120	27	3,478	9.7
1951	361	4,076	850	157	9	5,092	823	31	4,238	11.7
1952	365	4,598	1,109	204	5	5,916	602	39	5,275	14.4
1953	369	4,878	1,200	221	5	6,304	716	22	5,566	15.0
1954	373	4,998	1,318	243	6	6,565	956	23	5,586	15.0
1955	377	5,094	1,480	273	6	6,853	873	29	5,951	15.8
1956	381	5,306	1,509	278	13	7,106	804	27	6,275	16.5
1957 (Jan./June)	383	2,709	819	151	@6	3,685	*430	14	@3,241	..

\* Relates to Bombay Port only.

@ Provisional.

Source: Indian Textile Industry, Statistical Bulletin, for June<sup>1957</sup>.

TABLE No. 16

Production of Yarn and Cloth in the Union of India in each Zone during 1956

(in thousands)

ZONE	Yarn Lbs.	CLOTH	
		Lbs.	Yards
Andhra Pradesh	24,536	13,377	14,616
Bihar	992	1,044	4,902
Bombay:			
(a) Ahmedabad City	221,337	212,564	1,211,807
(b) Bombay City	432,738	383,700	1,607,017
(c) Bombay Rest	216,139	178,274	772,935
Kerala	21,258	5,884	23,061
Madhya Pradesh	115,215	106,703	445,895
Madras	250,576	45,913	143,294
Mysore	60,657	25,619	87,341
Orissa	10,647	8,301	33,931
Punjab	20,561	13,443	60,552
Rajasthan	33,802	16,945	61,228
Uttar Pradesh	128,508	95,425	381,612
West Bengal	69,109	49,441	260,957
Delhi	55,757	35,716	144,751
Pondicherry	9,372	7,755	25,685
Total	1,671,204	1,200,104	5,306,584

TABLE No. 17

Number of Mills, Looms and Spindles installed in India as on 1-1-56

ZONE	Mills as on 1-1-56	Spindles (R and M) 1-1-56	Looms 1-1-56
<b>Bombay:</b>			
(a) Ahmedabad City ..	67	2,036,408	41,642
(b) Bombay City ..	63	3,105,448	65,183
(c) Bombay Rest ..	50	1,257,244	23,488
Saurashtra ..	10	169,480	3,637
Kutch ..	1	5,312	....
Madhya Bharat ..	16	436,410	10,971
Bhopal ..	1	14,876	400
Ajmer ..	4	86,312	1,738
Rajasthan ..	7	90,068	1,719
PEPSU ..	1	26,560	530
Punjab ..	4	52,572	853
Delhi ..	3	156,532	3,442
U.P. ..	23	770,792	13,590
Bihar ..	2	28,468	745
West Bengal ..	26	507,429	9,115
Orissa ..	2	51,472	864
Madhya Pradesh ..	11	374,130	7,394
Hyderabad ..	6	158,080	3,164
Madras ..	85	2,212,264	8,523
Mysore ..	9	243,436	3,097
Kerala ..	10	140,412	717
Andhra ..	7	60,380	....
Pondicherry ..	3	81,124	2,089

### AN UP-TO-DATE NOTE ON NEW INDUSTRIES AUXILIARY TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1956-57)

#### BOBBINS :

The indigenous production of 41 factories out of 60 on our records for 1956 was 4,42,155 gross while the estimated annual requirements remain the same, viz. 482,039 gross.

#### SHUTTLES :

The production for 1956 amounted to gross 6,267 which represents the production of 60 per cent of the factories on record with the Textile Commissioner.

#### PICKERS :

The production for 1956 was gross 18,016. It may be added that the Textile Commissioner has received a list of 'Approved Picker Manufacturers' from 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.

#### WIRE HEALDS :

The Textile Commissioner has on record 8 manufacturers of this item. The production of 5 mfrs. amounted to 19,25,47,209 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 3 mfrs. out of 4 mfrs. on record with the Textile Commissioner amounted to 5,03,760 sets while the estimated annual requirements for 1954 were 605,797 sets. The consumption is rapidly increasing.

#### STEEL REEDS :

The production of 9 factories out of 10 on record with the Textile Commissioner was 49,795 dozs. in 1956 and the estimated annual requirements were assessed at 30,335 dozs.

#### ROPES & BANDINGS :

The indigenous production may be stated as 259,540 lbs. (from only 3 mfrs.) for 1956, 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 1956 55,836 rolls. The production relates to 60 per cent of the manufacturers on the Textile Commissioner's records.

**MACHINERY CLOTH :**

The production of one manufacturer for 1956 was 5,778 yds. and the estimated annual requirements were 156,309 yds.

**STARCH INDUSTRY :**

There are at present 6 Maize Starch units and one Tapioca unit on active production. The installed capacity of these 7 factories is of the order of 71,600 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 equipped for manufacturing Glucose in Bombay.

Production of starch by the above 7 factories during 1956 was however of the order of 51,925 tons.

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 by the Textile Mills.

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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.

On 4th August 1955, the export duty on Bengal Deshi, Mathias, Kalagin, Dholleras, C.P. I, and C.P. II, Central India Deshi, Oomras and all other varieties of raw cotton upto and inclusive of 25/32" in staple length, was reduced from Rs. 125 to Rs. 50 per bale of 400 lbs.

Effective from 14th September 1955, the export duty payable on Yellow Pickings and Zoda Cotton was reduced to 30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 50 per bale whichever was lower.

With effect from 2nd December 1956, the export duty leviable on Bengal Deshi was raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per bale of 400 lbs. Duty leviable on exports of Mathias, Kalagins, Dholleras, C.P. I and C.P. II, Central India Deshi, Oomras and other varieties upto and inclusive of 25/32" in staple length, however, continued to remain at Rs. 50 per bale of 400 lbs.

With effect from 21st September 1957, the Government of India abolished the export duty on these cottons.

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

*Superfine cloth* :—

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

As and from the 28th February 1953, the *ad valorem* duty 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:

Dhoties & Sarees	Coarse:	Medium	Fine	Superfine
	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 handloom cess of 0-0-3 is not included in this excise duty.

### Additional Excise Duty on Mill-cloth 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 1952 to 1956

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
1. Population (in millions) ..	365	369	373	377	381
2. Cloth production (in million yards) ..					
3. Millmade ..	4,598	4,878	4,998	5,094	5,306
4. Handloom ..	1,109	1,200	1,318	1,480	1,509
5. Powerloom ..	204	221	243	273	278
6. Imports (in million yards) ..	5	5	6	6	13
7. Total (of Items 3, 4, 5 & 6 in million yards) ..	5,916	6,304	6,566	6,853	7,106
8. Exports (in million yards) ..	602	716	956	873	804
9. Deliveries for other purposes (in million yards)	39	22	23	29	27
10. Availability for Civil use (in million yards) Items 7, 8 & 9 ..	5,275	5,566	5,586	5,951	6,275
11. Per capita availability (in yards) ..	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.8	16.5

From "Statistical Bulletin of the Textile Commissioner", Bombay, June 1957.

TABLE No. 19

Production of Cloth of different varieties from 1952-53 to 1956-57

(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	4.5
1953-54 ..	4,905,227	591,683	12.8	3,270,302	66.66	717,785	14.64	325,447	6.64
1954-55 ..	5,028,492	482,582	9.6	3,767,819	74.78	466,914	9.80	319,176	6.35
1955-56 ..	5,101,451	601,078	11.8	3,748,772	73.5	436,891	8.6	312,710	6.1
1956-57 ..	5,420,000	878,000	16.2	3,786,000	69.5	441,000	8.1	335,000	6.2

TABLE No. 20

Production of Yarn in various count groups from 1952-53 to 1956-57

(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	1,476,771
1953-54 ..	921,210	60.65	484,076	31.85	114,065	7.50	1,519,351
1954-55 ..	896,099	53.93	560,956	35.7	113,234	7.25	1,571,289
1955-56 ..	914,821	55.8	631,576	38.5	93,293	5.7	1,639,690
1956-57 ..	924,000	53.7	698,000	40.5	100,000	5.8	1,722,000

TABLE No. 21

Average yardage per lb. of Cloth of different varieties from 1952-53 to 1956-57

	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	4.4
1956-57 ..	2.8	4.7	5.8	8.7	4.4

TABLE No. 22

Minimum Wages and Dearness Allowance in the Cotton Textile Mills for a Standard Month of 26 Working Days

Month	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Barode	Indore	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur	West Bengal
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minimum Basic Wages ..	30.0	28.0	26.0	26.0	30.0*	26.0	26.0	30.0	20.15
Dearness Allowance:									
Average 1954 ..	65.43	68.91	52.41	62.02	51.52	41.24	45.45	50.64	30.00
Average 1955 ..	64.81	54.71	40.98	49.36	42.84	40.18	41.45	43.34	30.00
Average 1956 ..	63.77	63.94	57.68	57.37	48.00	46.86	47.75	51.78	30.00
January 1957 ..	70.75	72.30	65.95	65.07	55.87	49.70	50.62	54.08	30.00
July 1957 ..	77.87	70.77	64.48	63.69	54.66	51.22	51.19	55.62	30.00

\* Revised minimum basic wage from 1-12-54.

N.B.—Figures have been converted into Decimal Coinage according to the Standard Conversion Table.

Indian Labour Gazette, September 1957.

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 ?

Of every hundred yards of cloth supplied to the home market in India, 75 yards are mill-made cloth, 21 yards are hand-woven cloth, and 4 yards are powerloom cloth ?

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	392
1954 ..	25	27	173	174	399
1955 ..	28	24	161	194	401
1956 ..	20	22	150	220	412
1957 ..	20	20	149	227	420

Source: Indian Labour Gazette, July 1957.

TABLE No. 2A

Basic Maximum and Minimum Prices of Indian Cotton for the Cotton Season 1957-58

Description of Cotton Season 1957-58	Basic staple length (inches)	Basic minimum price (Rs. per Candy)	Basic maximum price (Rs. per Candy)
Jarilla .. ..	25/32	485	820
Vijay .. ..	25/32	565	925
Surti .. ..	7/8	655	1,020
Punjab American LSS. Rgd. ..	13/16	585	920
" " LSS. Rgd. ..	13/16	605	940
" " 216F Rgd. ..	7/8	675	1,045
" " 216F 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 .. ..	..	..	680
C. P. I & II .. ..	5/8	..	720
Central India .. ..	5/8	..	695
Buri American .. ..	7/8	625	940
Parbhani American .. ..	7/8	625	940
Gaorani 6 & 12 .. ..	7/8	625	990
Kalyan .. ..	25/32	510	870
Jayadhar .. ..	7/8	625	895
Laxmi .. ..	7/8	675	1,045
H-430 .. ..	25/32	545	870

NOTE.—The prices fixed are the same as for the year 1956-57.

Notification for 1957-58 issued on 24th September 1957.

### Personnel of the reconstituted Cotton Advisory Board (1957-58)

1. Shri Ramnath Podar, representing Millowners' Association, Bombay (Chairman).
2. Shri Arvind Narottam, representing the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.
3. Shri T. P. Chakravarti, representing the Bengal Millowners' Association, Calcutta.
4. Shri R. Venkataswamy Naidu, representing the Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore.
5. Shri D. P. Mandelis, representing the Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Association, Indore.
6. Mr. H. Hill, representing Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur.
7. Shri P. H. Bhutta, representing Millowners' Association, Nagpur.
8. Shri R. G. Saraiya, representing Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
9. Shri Madanmohan Ruia, representing East India Cotton Association, Bombay.
10. Shri Jehangir Patel, representing Cotton Buyers' Association, Bombay.
11. Shri Hansraj Jivandas, representing Cotton Merchants' & Muccadams' Association, Bombay.
12. Shri R. M. Deshmukh, President, Vidarbha Shethkari Parishad, Amraoti.
13. Shri Bhupathbhai V. Desai, M.L.A., Patdi (Bombay).
14. Shri G. Guruswamy Naidu, Landlord, Kumarapalayam, Udumalpet.
15. Shri Labh Singh, Retired Professor of Agriculture, Village Khera (Ambala).
16. Dr. B. L. Sethi, Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
17. Shri Neville Wadia, Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay.

### Personnel of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee as constituted for a period of one year from 1-9-1957

1. Shri R. G. Saraiya, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay (Chairman of the Committee).
2. Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai (Calico Mills Premises, Post Box No. 28, Ahmedabad 9), C/o Atira, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.
3. Dr. C. Nanjundayya, C/o The Bombay Textile Research Association, Liberty Building, 1st Floor, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1.
4. Shri K. Srinivasan, Director, South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore.
5. Shri B. Raha, C/o The New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Civil Lines, Gowaitoli, Kanpur.
6. Shri Naranji L. Kara, C/o Damodar Khetsey, 15 Military Square Lane, Bombay.
7. Shri M. N. Savani, Shamji Kalidas and Co., 12, Champa Galli, Bombay 2.
8. Shri G. D. Ambekar, Bakri Villa, Nappoo Road, Bombay 14.
9. Shri R. V. Deshmukh, Chairman, Nagpur Textile Mills' Association, C/o Messrs. The Vidarbha Mills Ltd. (Berar), Ellichpur (M.P.).
10. Shri Neville N. Wadia, C/o Messrs. Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.
11. Shri A. D. Gorwala, 40-C, Ridge Road, Bombay.
12. Shri Krishnaraj N. D. Thackersey, C/o M/s. Thackersey Moolji & Co., Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
13. Shri Madanmohan Mangaldas, 'Mangal Bag', Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
14. Shri Ramnath A. Podar, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
15. Shri R. E. Castell, C/o M/s. Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Post Box No. 66, Madras.
16. Shri Bharat Ram, 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
17. Shri T. P. Chakravarti, 160, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.
18. Shri R. Venkataswamy, Chairman, Southern India Millowners' Association, Racecourse, Coimbatore.
19. Shri D. P. Mandela, C/o M/s. Jiyajoorao Cotton Mills Ltd., Birlanagar, Gwalior.
20. The Joint Secretary to the Government of India (*ex-officio*), Ministry of Commerce & Industry (in charge of textiles), New Delhi.
21. The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (C.I. & F.A. Division) (*ex-officio*), New Delhi.
22. The Textile Commissioner to the Govt. of India (*ex-officio*), Hararwala Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay (Vice-Chairman of the Committee).
23. The Industrial Adviser (Textile Production), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate (*ex-officio*), Bombay.

### Personnel of the All-India Handloom Board (1957-58)

1. Textile Commissioner, Bombay.
2. Director of Handlooms, Government of Madras, Chepauk, Madras 5.
3. Shri Nachumuthu Mudaliar, President, Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Erode.
4. Shri R. V. Naidu, President, Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore.
5. Shri J. A. Andrew, Madura Mills Ltd., Madurai.
6. Shri M. S. Abdul Majid, B.A., 34, First Main Road, Gandhinagar, Madras 20.
7. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Andhra Pradesh, Abid Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).
8. Director of Industries & Commerce, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad (Dn.).
9. Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.P., 96, North Avenue, New Delhi.
10. Shri M. Somappa, President, Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Production & Sale Society Ltd., Yemmiganur (Andhra Pradesh).
11. Shri Konda Laxman, President, Hyderabad Handloom Weavers' Central Co-operative Association Ltd., Weavers' House, Narayanguda, Hyderabad (Dn.).

12. Joint Director of Small Industries & Additional Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, 22, Wellesly Road, Poona 1.
13. Shri S. R. Vasavada, Secretary, Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.
14. Shri R. A. Podar, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay 1.
15. Shri N. L. Balekar, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Nagpur.
16. Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.
17. Shri R. K. Thakur, B.A., LL.B., President, Chhatisgarh Weavers' Co-operative Association, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh.
18. Director of Cottage Industries, Government of U.P., Kanpur.
19. Nawab Aizaz Rasool, M.L.A., Vice-President, U.P. Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd., Mall Avenue, Lucknow.
20. Shri Raghunath Singh, M.P., Banaras.
21. Joint Director of Industries-cum-Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Handlooms), Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
22. Shri S. Banerjee, Chairman, West Bengal Weavers' Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., 10, Wellington Street, Calcutta 12.
23. Additional Director of Industries, Government of Bihar, Patna.
24. Shri A. Q. Ansari, Boaring Road, Patna 1.
25. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
- 25A. Shri M. M. Patnaik, M.L.A., Village & Post: Balibanuan, Dist. Koonjhar.
26. Director of Sericulture & Weaving, Government of Assam, Shillong.
27. \* Director of Handlooms (Kerala), West Fort, Trivandrum.
28. Shri Balakrishnan Marar, B.A., B.L., President, Cochin Cottage Industries Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Trichur.
29. Director of Industries, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.
30. Director of Rural Industrialisation, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore.
31. Shri F. M. Baradwad, President, Karnatak Handloom Weavers' Association, Betgeri, Gadag.
32. Joint Director of Industries (Handlooms), Industries & Supply Directorate, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
33. Mrs. Pupul Jayakar, Hon. Director, All-India Handloom Board, 31, Dungarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
34. Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Chairman, All-India Handicrafts Board, Janpath 'A' Barracks, New Delhi.
35. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Commerce & Industry and Food & Agriculture Division); Bombay.
36. Joint Development Commissioner-cum-Deputy Textile Commissioner, 61, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi.
37. Joint Development Commissioner-cum-Deputy Textile Commissioner, 16, Theatre Road, Calcutta 16.
38. Joint Development Commissioner-cum-Deputy Textile Commissioner, Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1.
39. Joint Development Commissioner-cum-Deputy Textile Commissioner, 13, Padma Rao Nagar (Walker Town), Secunderabad.
40. Joint Development Commissioner-cum-Deputy Textile Commissioner, 98, Mowbrays Road, Madras 18.
41. Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department of Commerce and Light Industries), Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.
42. Deputy Textile Commissioner (Handlooms), Bombay.

---

\* Still to be notified.

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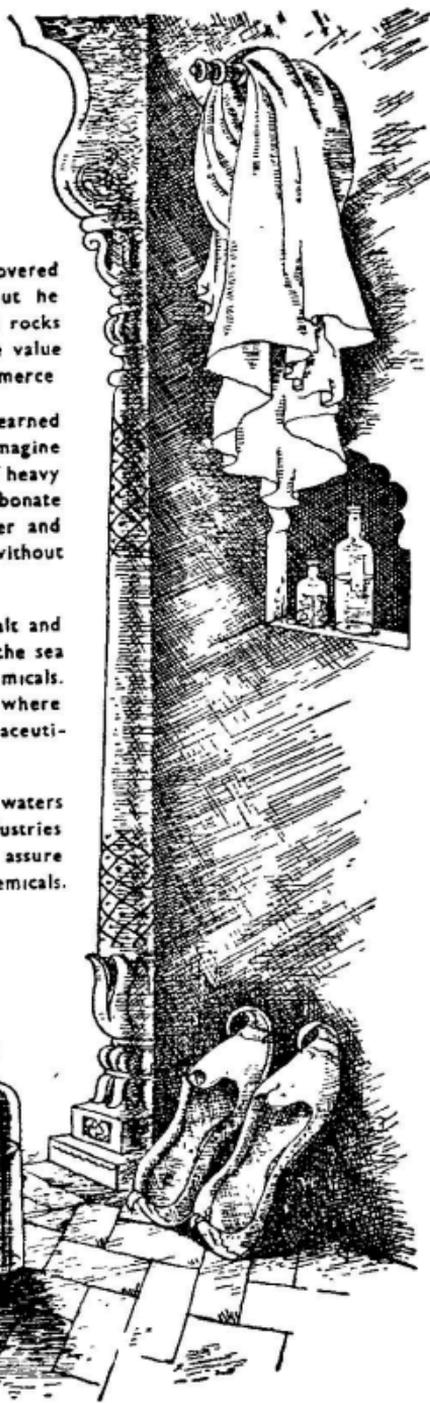
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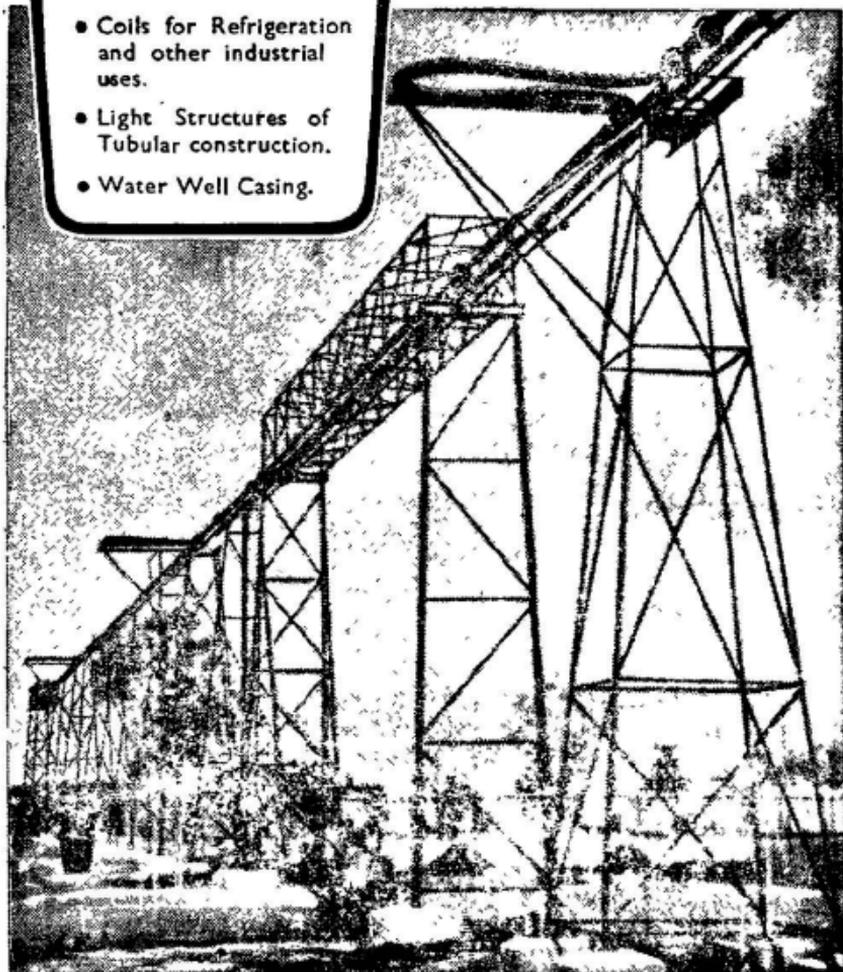
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PAGE TWENTY-FIVE

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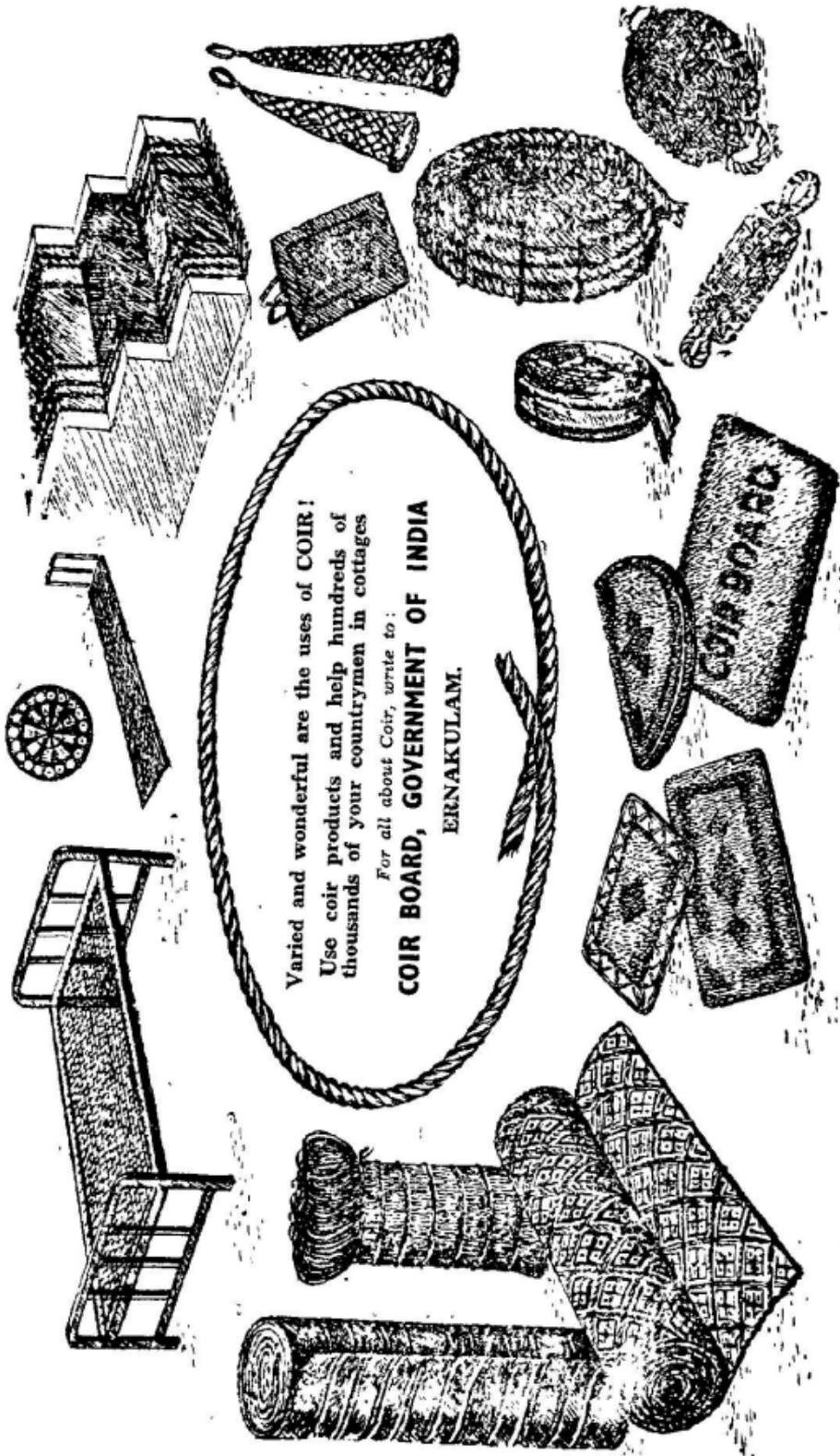
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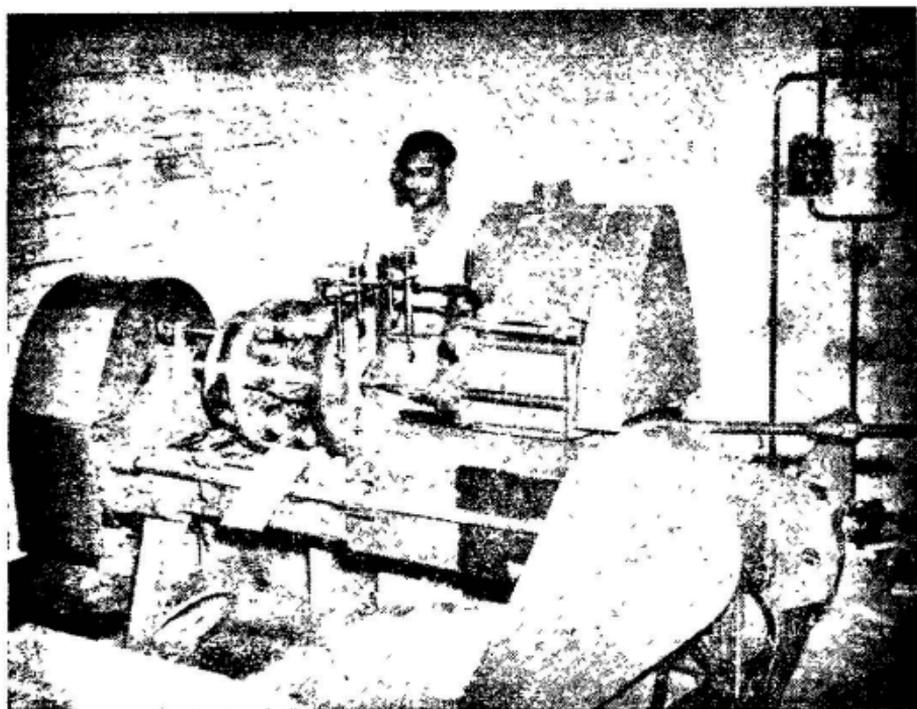
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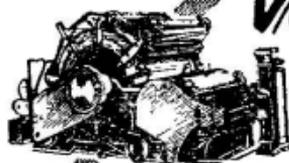
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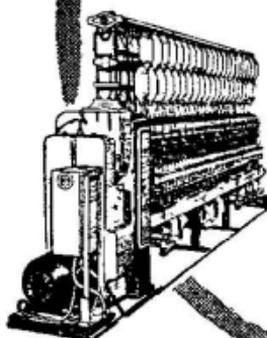
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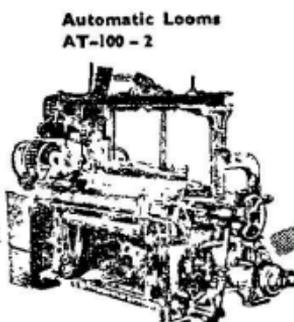
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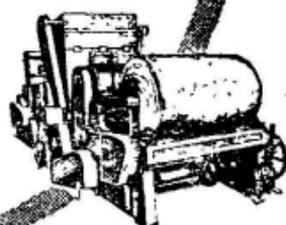
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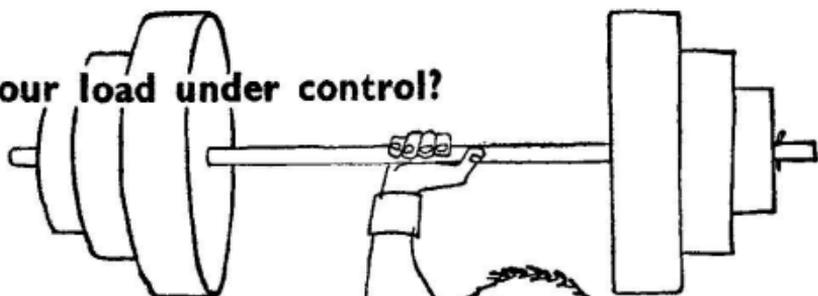
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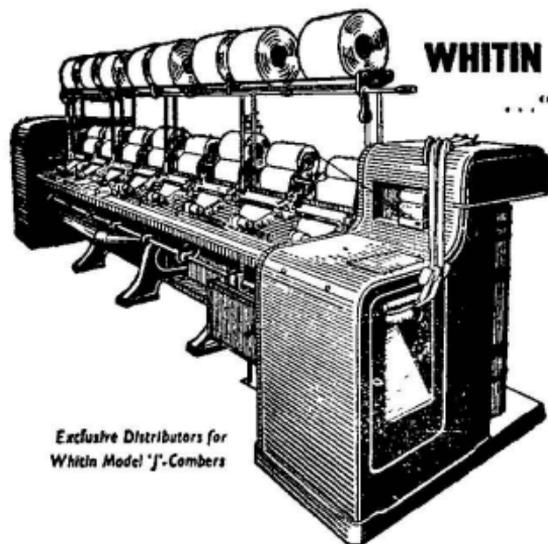
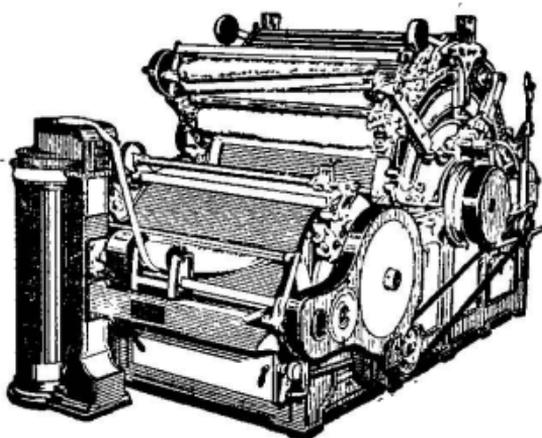
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# THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1956-57 ANNUAL)

*(A Review of the Industry in India, and also in Pakistan,  
during 1956-57)*

Editor : M. P. GANDHI

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

The production performance of the cotton mill industry continues to be encouraging. The aggregate mill output of cloth during the calendar year 1956 was at the all-time record level of 5,306 million yards, surpassing the previous year's peak output of 5,094 million yards. In the current year, cloth production has been running at an annual rate of 5,400 million yards, the quantity actually produced in the first eight months of 1957 being 3,580 million yards, as compared with 3,488 million yards in the corresponding period of 1956. The rise in cloth production has followed an advance in the quantity of yarn spun which during 1956 aggregated 1,668 million lbs., registering an improvement of 38 million lbs. over 1955. During the first eight months of 1957, as much as 1,182 million lbs. of yarn came off the spindles, as against 1,088 million lbs. in the same period last year.

While the rise in cloth output has occurred despite a reduction in the number of looms in existence, the continued upward trend in yarn production has been rendered possible partly by the expansion in the spinning capacity of certain mills and partly by a more intensive utilisation of capacity. The following table shows the latest spindleage position in June 1957 as compared with a year and two years before :

		June 1955	June 1956	June 1957
Spindles installed*	..	11,957,637	12,051,209	12,491,774
Spindles working				
1st shift	..	9,882,962	10,579,096	10,491,357
2nd shift	..	8,308,391	10,168,910	9,960,503
3rd shift	..	3,609,680	4,976,818	4,586,107
Looms installed*	..	202,714	202,901	200,983
Looms working				
1st shift	..	175,230	182,535	176,455
2nd shift	..	157,725	171,434	165,149
3rd shift	..	33,209	51,106	47,900

\* As on 1st January.

The position regarding the mills' spinning and weaving capacity in the different States of the Indian Union after the reorganisation of States is indicated below :

States	No. of Mills	As on 1st January 1957	
		Spindles (rings and mules)	Looms
Bombay :			
(a) Ahmedabad City	.. 71	2,050,868	41,668
(b) Bombay City	.. 66	3,138,110	63,069
(c) Bombay Rest	.. 75	1,676,004	32,849
Andhra Pradesh	.. 10	150,516	1,460
Bihar	.. 3	31,552	797
Kerala	.. 14	182,686	1,225
Madhya Pradesh	.. 19	502,924	12,722
Madras	.. 94	2,436,842	8,032
Mysore	.. 16	407,328	4,649
Orissa	.. 2	60,236	864
Punjab	.. 6	94,108	1,383
Rajasthan	.. 11	164,826	3,457
Uttar Pradesh	.. 29	811,328	13,630
West Bengal	.. 39	537,856	9,110
Delhi	.. 7	168,856	3,749
Pondicherry	.. 3	77,928	2,319
Total	.. 465	12,491,774	200,983

As one can see from the above, the cotton mills are situated in all parts of the country, but 55 per cent of the total spindleage and 67 per cent of the total loomage are concentrated in the enlarged State of Bombay.

## CHAPTER II

THE INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST AND SECOND  
FIVE-YEAR PLANS

During the year under review the Planning Commission published its review of the First Five-Year Plan, in which it noted that the Plan was instrumental in bringing about a "marked improvement" in the level of production both in agriculture and industry. This official review recalled that during the period of the Plan, the output of yarn moved up from 1,179 million lbs. to 1,633 million lbs., of mill cloth from 3,718 million yards to 5,102 million yards, and of handloom cloth from 810 million yards to 1,449 million yards. The following table gives the official statistical account of the progress of the textile industry during the period of the First Plan :

	1950-51		1955-56		Percentage Increase'		%age Capacity utilised	
	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	1950-51	1955-56
Yarn (Mil. Lbs.)	1,669	1,179	1,840	1,633	10.2	39.0	70.6	89.1
Mill Cloth (Million Yds.)	4,744	3,718	4,950	5,102	4.3	37.2	78.3	103.1
Handloom Cloth (Million Yds.)	..	810	..	1,449	..	79.0	..	..

Another official document, entitled "Programmes of Industrial Development 1956-61", issued by the Planning Commission, gave a calendar-year-wise account of the progress of the textile industry during the period of the First Plan. The following table is extracted from that document :

*Output of Cloth and Yarn*

Year	Mill-made Cloth	Handloom Cloth (In Million Yards)	Power-loom Cloth	Total	Yarn (In Million Lbs.)
1950	.. 3,665	805	148	4,618	1,174
1951	.. 4,076	850	157	5,083	1,304
1952	.. 4,599	1,109	204	5,912	1,449
1953	.. 4,879	1,200	221	6,300	1,505
1954	.. 4,998	1,318	243	6,559	1,561
1955	.. 5,094	1,480	273	6,847	1,630

The output of mill yarn and cloth during the period of the First Plan, as the above-mentioned official report itself recognised, showed a "steady" increase. The improvement was achieved mainly by an intensive utilisation of spindleage and loomage in existence.

### Second Plan

The programme of development of the cotton textile industry in the Second Five-Year Plan is based upon an anticipated increase in *per capita* consumption from 16 yards in 1955-56 to 18.4 yards in 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan. It also takes into account an expected increase of 400 million in population at the end of the Plan period and an export target of 1,000 million yards per year. Based on these considerations, the Plan envisages an increase in production from a level of about 6,700 million yards per annum at the beginning of the Plan to 8,400 million yards at the end of the Plan. Thus, the Plan implies an additional production of 1,700 million yards. The increase is sought to be distributed among the different segments of the industry as follows :

	In Million Yards.
(a) Handlooms (with Mill Yarn) ..	700
(b) Powerlooms (with 35,000 powerlooms to be installed in 1956-57 and 1957-58) ..	200
(c) Ambar Cloth ..	300
(d) Mills (for export only with 14,600 automatic looms, subsequently raised to 18,000 automatic looms) ..	350
(e) To be allotted later ..	150
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,700</b>

It has been generally recognised that the Second Five-Year Plan for the industry represents the Government's understandable anxiety to promote, in the interest of wider employment opportunities, the development of the non-mill sector of the industry, to which has been allotted 1,300 million yards out of the contemplated increase of 1,700 million yards in cloth production. Nevertheless, even those who concede the need for developing the non-mill sector of the textile industry have expressed grave doubts whether this section can effectively discharge the responsibility assigned to it. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Government will bear in mind that the policy for the textile industry should be a flexible one and that, if circumstances demand an alteration in the policy, they will not hesitate to change the target for cloth production and also alter the pattern of the proposed distribution of the target among the different sectors of the industry. In this connection,

it may be mentioned that the spokesmen for the mill industry have suggested that the target of *per capita* consumption should be fixed at 22 yards at the end of the Second Plan, on which basis the production target should be revised to 10,000 million yards per annum, inclusive of exports of 1,000 million yards. The suggested distribution of the overall target of 10,000 million yards is: mills 7,800 million yards; handlooms 2,000 million yards; powerlooms 200 million yards. The appropriateness of the implied assumption in this suggestion, namely, an anticipated increase in *per capita* consumption to 22 yards, depends upon an adequate increase in real incomes of the people. Obviously, if money incomes alone, as distinguished from real purchasing power of the income, were to rise, it would be difficult to reach a high level of textile consumption. In other words, the trends in textile consumption, and consequently of cloth production, cannot be isolated from the general trends in national economy.

### CHAPTER III

## PRODUCTION

The production of cotton textiles—yarn and cloth—during the calendar year 1956 and in the first eight months of 1957 was, as already noted, maintained at a high level. The month-by-month trend of output is indicated in the following table:

	Yarn (Million Lbs.)			Cloth (Million Yards)		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
January ..	132	133	156	430	414	484
February ..	124	134	143	399	425	435
March ..	133	133	150	422	419	453
April ..	131	131	154	419	421	464
May ..	129	135	150	406	453	453
June ..	132	137	137	415	451	420
July ..	143	145	150	448	467	460
August ..	137	140	142	415	438	411
September ..	141	146	..	435	466	..
October ..	143	143	..	437	444	..
November ..	134	140	..	402	431	..
December ..	151	154	..	466	477	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>3,580</b>

The rise of 212 million yards in the production of cloth during 1956 as compared with 1955 was shared by all the categories, excepting fine counts the output of which suffered a set-back. The statement below shows the quantities of each category of cloth produced in the past two years, as also in the first six months of 1956 and 1957 :

—	1955	1956	January-June	
			1956	1957
Coarse ..	572	719	276	570
Medium ..	3,759	3,796	1,912	1,808
Fine ..	462	444	218	196
Superfine ..	301	347	178	135
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>2,709</b>

A very wide variety of cloth is produced by the Indian mills. The output of some of these items for the calendar years 1950 to 1956 is given below :

(In million yards)

Calendar year	Chadars	Dhoties	Drills and Jeans	Shirtings and Longcloth	T-cloth domestic and sheetings	Coloured Piece- goods
1950 ..	26.4	591.6	128.4	946.8	241.2	1,141.2
1951 ..	22.8	1,020.0	134.4	1,126.8	250.8	1,125.6
1952 ..	40.8	1,290.0	127.2	1,041.6	271.2	1,304.4
1953 ..	52.8	1,058.4	136.8	1,202.4	348.0	1,533.6
1954 ..	36.0	1,146.0	150.0	1,254.0	369.6	1,480.8
1955 ..	58.8	1,142.4	201.6	1,450.8	405.6	1,435.2
1956 ..	57.6	1,101.6	213.6	1,528.8	460.8	1,502.4

The following table shows the total output of cloth in India as compared with various leading countries of the world from 1950 to 1956 :

Country	Unit in Million	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
U.K. ..	Yards	2123.2	2201.6	1690.8	1863.6	1993.6	1781	1612
U.S.A. ..	Yards	10064.0	10310.4	9613.6	10240.0	9812.8	10090	10248
Japan ..	Sq. Yds.	1518.0	2078.0	2158.0	2709.0	3046.0	2815	3300
Germany* ..	Sq. Yds.	2031.2	2172.0	2096.0	2384.0	2524.0	2588	2764
Italy ..	Sq. Yds.	1180.8	1234.0	1114.4	1078.6	1150.6	1011	1084
India† ..	Yards	3665.0	4076.0	4599.0	4879.0	4998.0	5094	5306

\* Including mixtures.

† Does not include handloom and cottage powerloom production, totalling approximately 1,800 million yards per annum.

The number of cotton mills that worked one shift, two shifts and three shifts from 1949 to 1957 is shown in the table below :

Year/Month	No. of mills which during the month				Total No. of mills
	Remained closed	Worked 1 shift	Worked 2 shifts	Worked 3 shifts	
1949 (Average)	23	31	163	144	361
1950	29	33	182	115	359
1951	19	27	186	141	374
1952	13	25	193	153	374
1953	17	31	186	158	392
1954	25	27	173	174	399
1955	26	24	161	194	405
1956	21	21	156	219	417

Vide Indian Labour Gazette, September 1957.

The number of people employed from 1949 to 1956 in the various shifts and total is shown in the table below :

Year/Month	Total No. of workers on rolls	Average daily number of workers employed			
		1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	Total
1949	803,038	431,216	262,196	51,190	734,602
1950	755,496	402,325	233,973	40,225	676,523
1951	785,134	415,602	249,962	48,915	714,479
1952	808,252	423,862	258,210	58,568	740,640
1953	801,853	421,888	258,372	63,724	743,984
1954	797,483	416,227	258,851	66,091	741,169
1955	855,726	419,236	262,226	76,582	758,044
1956	932,873	434,231	276,504	96,056	806,791

Vide Indian Labour Gazette, September 1957.

## CHAPTER IV

EXPORTS OF CLOTH AND MEASURES FOR  
PROMOTION OF EXPORTS

The export trade in cotton piecegoods suffered a further set-back during 1956, the aggregate quantity actually shipped in that year being 804 million yards, as against 873 million yards in 1955 and 956 million yards in 1954. Out of this export, mill cloth accounted for 744 million yards and handloom cloth for 60 million yards. Although exports in the current calendar year (1957) have been higher than last year, they are at an annual rate of not more than 860 million yards. The low level of cotton cloth export from India is due to several factors. The volume of international trade, for instance, has itself shrunk, mostly due to emergence of indigenous industry in countries which were formerly importing cloth from outside. There is also the unsettled state of affairs, including unsatisfactory living conditions, in some of the South-East Asian countries which could otherwise absorb good quantities of cloth. Further, the communist countries have re-emerged as suppliers of cloth to countries which were normally drawing supplies from the free world. Finally, cheap rayon goods manufactured in Japan and other countries are offering competition to cotton textiles in countries which were formerly using cotton textiles.

India's main outlets for cotton piecegoods lie in the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean, namely Asia and Africa. In these markets, the Indian textile industry has to meet the most formidable competition from Japan, and, of late, China and Pakistan also have stepped in. In Africa, competition comes from both the United Kingdom and Japan, the latter particularly in East Africa. India's export trade in cotton textiles has also been adversely affected by tariffs and other measures such as quotas taken by individual overseas countries. Particular mention must be made of (1) the withdrawal of preferential or privileged treatment hitherto enjoyed by India in certain territories; (2) the barter arrangements entered into by some of these territories with other countries whereby the latter are assured of fixed quotas which have worked to the detriment of India; and (3) the upward revision in import duties on goods of Indian origin in certain territories.

The table below shows the export of different categories of cloth from India during the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 :

(In million yards)

	1954	1955	1956	1st Half of 1957	July 1957	August 1957*
Coarse ..	185	176	191	122.84	16.42	14.74
Medium ..	634	603	517	328.51	41.72	34.01
Fine ..	78	36	22	8.42	0.61	0.37
Superfine ..	24	21	17	9.91	1.67	1.06
Total ..	921	836	747	469.76	60.42	50.18

\* From Bombay Port only.

The names of the principal countries importing Indian piecegoods and the volume of their imports are tabulated below :

(In million yards)

Country	1954	1955	1956
Total	921	836	747
of which,			
U.K.	111.6	85.5	91.0
Aden	64.3	44.1	38.2
Burma	38.2	10.6	17.0
Ceylon	24.9	21.2	23.7
Singapore	29.7	25.5	30.3
Nigeria	51.6	53.5	41.9
Kenya, Zanzibar, etc.	38.2	34.8	43.0
Tanganyika	33.1	28.2	20.1
Sudan	81.6	63.7	85.4
Australia	44.5	41.4	40.2
Pakistan	25.5	5.8	3.1
Indonesia	30.7	77.2	44.8

#### Statistics of Exports of Cotton Textiles

An idea of the export of textiles from various countries of the world from 1950 to 1956 is given below, as it will indicate clearly how India is losing ground in the matter of exports as compared with Japan which has acquired a formidable ascendancy over the world market :

#### World's Textile Exports from 1950 to 1956

Country	Unit	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
U.K.	Mil. Sq. Yds.	822	864	711	709	637	555	474
U.S.A.	"	563	811	773	628	614	552	519
Japan	"	1,104	1,096	762	914	1,278	1,139	1,262
Germany	"	126	233	273	232	231	248	207
Italy	"	354	371	170	144	103	101	96
India	Mil. Yds.	1,133	780	586	628	834	735	721

This is due to the fact that the textile industry of Japan is equipped with the latest machinery and because the productivity of its labour is remarkably high. The following passage, derived from a paper on the textile industry of the world prepared by a European textile spokesman, will be read with interest :

"Rules which are so important for economic working such as specialisation, standardisation, working with large packages, shortening the process in the spinning mill, the installation of automatic looms in the weaving mills, air-conditioning in the factory, speeding up the pace of work in general, coupled with a relatively abundant (and therefore

'cheap') labour supply are, what make this country (Japan) such a formidable competitor."

Besides the traditional exporters, new countries like China and Pakistan have joined the race for a share in the textile trade of the world. Many of them have the advantage of being equipped with new plant and machinery.

In spite of these handicaps and obstacles, it is not impossible for India to attain the export target of 1,000 million yards of cloth per annum, particularly because it has access to adequate supplies of home-grown cotton the quality of which is improving from year to year as larger and larger acreage is going under irrigation. It is essential however that the Indian textile industry should be encouraged to attain efficiency and economy in production so that its manufacture might secure greater competitive strength in overseas markets. Through modernisation and rehabilitation, the productive equipment of the industry should be brought to the same high pitch of efficiency as that of its counterparts in advanced countries like the United States and Japan, and in this matter greater co-operation of labour in achieving higher productivity is equally essential.

We should not lose sight of the fact that much of the equipment of the factories in India has outlived the period of efficient and economical service. It was in a bad condition even before the last war, replacements on a large scale could not be made and intensive working both during the war and the post-war period have caused further wear and tear to the equipment which has now reached the limit of its capabilities. Even so, in response to the nation's call for higher production, most of the mills are working multiple-shifts, as they are prevented from increasing their weaving capacity. The tendency in all advanced countries is to achieve more production from modern plant. Japan and the United States provide the most striking examples of this improved method of modernisation being practised vigorously by their textile industries.

The leeway that the Indian mill industry has to make up in equipping itself with *automatic* looms can be seen from the following comparative figures for 1956 :

Country	No. of <i>automatic</i> looms installed
U.K.	.. 39,640
U.S.A.	.. 362,925
Japan	.. 63,744
Germany	.. 25,251
Italy	.. 56,598
India	.. 13,740

*Measures for Promotion of Textile Exports*

In order to enable the country to earn an increasing volume of foreign exchange for financing the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government of India have laid great stress on the expansion of the country's export trade. The Government announced the appointment of an Export Promotion Committee on 18th February 1957, under the Chairmanship of Shri V. L. D'Souza. The report of the Committee was published by the Government of India on 4th November 1957.

In the course of its replies to the questionnaire issued by the Export Promotion Committee, the Bombay Millowners' Association made several interesting observations. These are dealt with here.

The problem of export promotion should be considered both from short- and long-term points of view. The short-term objective should be the recapture of the markets which have been lost to India, while the long-term aim should be how to gear our textile exports to augment the foreign exchange resources of the country which are so essential for the successful implementation of the Second and successive Five-Year Plans. In the Second Plan period, the cotton textile industry is expected to earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 375 crores, which means an annual average of Rs. 75 crores, as against Rs. 63 crores in 1955.

The export of cotton textiles can be stepped up to the target of 1,000 million yards laid down under the Second Plan but, in view of internal and international situation, special efforts are called for; these efforts necessitate certain incentives at Government hands. The key to export problem is price and, unless the competitive ability of the cotton textile industry is improved and stabilised, none of the efforts which are at present being made, namely, establishment of Export Promotion Councils, pre-export inspection and reduction or abolition of export duties, can by themselves produce sufficient results. The textile industry is suffering from compulsory cost inflation, due, among others, to low efficiency of equipment most of which is old and out-moded, direct and indirect labour costs.

To increase the competitive ability of the textile industry in the international market, it is essential that the industry should be rationalised and modernised to increase and cheapen its products.

Even the mills which have been regularly exporting huge quantities overseas have not been able to benefit from the scheme of installation of automatic looms due to the onerous conditions attached to the scheme. International market in cotton textiles is governed by so many uncertain factors over which Indian mills have no control, and it is futile to pin down mills to the condition of maintaining 87½ per cent of their exports in any of the preceding 3 years, besides exporting the full production of automatic looms. In view of the neck-to-neck competition in foreign markets from countries which have considerable

advantage in the shape of technical efficiency of production, what the Indian industry at the present moment needs on account of its cost disability is a positive export incentive besides relaxation of the condition relating to 87½ per cent referred to above. If, therefore, mills are offered a subsidy in respect of any increase in exports over that of any one of the preceding 3 years, it might induce greater efforts for export promotion. If this subsidy is fixed at one anna per yard, it would cost the Exchequer about Rs. 2 crores to boost our exports to 1,000 million yards, which is not too high a price to pay to earn valuable foreign exchange.

It would be more desirable to install automatic looms at those centres which have considerable export business rather than to attempt an equitable allotment of such looms at centres spread all over India. Though the policy regarding automatic looms was announced as far back as June 1956, as far as can be seen, it will not be effective until the middle of 1958. Steps should, therefore, be taken to expedite matters like this which would increase the competitive ability of the industry.

Permission should also be freely forthcoming from Government for import and installation of special types of looms and machinery such as wide-width automatic looms, drop-box looms, better finishing and processing machineries, which are calculated to improve the quality of our production for export. It might facilitate matters, if manufacturers of textiles are allotted, say, 10 per cent of the value of goods sold by them for export, to import machinery and raw materials for improving the manufacture of textiles meant for export.

Increased production to sustain domestic consumption and also to build up the export trade on the scale envisaged in the Second Plan, calls for availability of cotton in requisite quantity. Imported cotton being costlier than indigenous cotton, may call for a suitable rebate of excise duty in respect of cloth produced out of that cotton for sale in India, so that an equivalent quantity of cloth produced out of indigenous cotton may be utilised for export.

The possibility of large-scale utilisation of cotton waste within the country, particularly for production of finished products for export, should be explored and suitable inducements should be offered for installation of waste plants to convert waste into finished products for export. Efforts are required to diversify our exports so as to export more in the fine and superfine categories. It is precisely in this field that the competition is most severe and, therefore, calls for still higher incentive for promoting exports. If more cloth in the coloured, printed and dyed category is exported, then exchange resources could be enlarged. This also calls for certain incentives.

Another important direction in which export promotion of textiles in this category could be facilitated is by making special arrangements for agreements to be concluded with countries like British West Africa permitting export from India of processed goods.

In view of the urgent need to tap all sources of foreign exchange and the stagnancy which now prevails in the yarn market, partly due to over-production, the Government should consider relaxation of restrictions placed on the export of cotton yarn.

In so far as cotton textiles are concerned, if some fiscal incentives are looked at from the angle of sustaining competitive ability of the Indian industry in the foreign markets, measures like remission of direct taxation, refund of social welfare charges, exemption from sales tax are calculated to help a lot. If this presents too many difficulties, however, the simple alternative is a per-yard subsidy on exports with a higher subsidy on fine and superfine cloth.

Remittance of commission to overseas agents for cloth and yarn sales should be allowed to be made without hindrance and should not be subject to tax in this country, or, in any case, to double taxation. One of the most efficient ways of improving our export trade with countries like Australia, New Zealand, etc. is to appoint special agents in those countries.

Social and other indirect benefits by the workers in the Bombay cotton mill industry amount to over 20 per cent of their basic wages and dearness allowance, and proposals which are at present pending regarding increase in Provident Fund contribution and State insurance charges, are calculated to add another 4 per cent. Since these charges add to the cost of production, it is for consideration whether the present is the opportune time to implement the increases proposed, and whether in considering further increases, their effect on the exportability of Indian textiles to other countries should not be taken into account.

Export promotion calls for complete exemption of export sales from sales tax and a system of exemption of sales tax as is in vogue in Bombay under the provisions of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, should be incorporated in the Central enactment.

The export potential of mofussil mills can be considerably augmented, if the uncertainty of transport is eliminated. This, therefore, calls for highest priority for movement of textiles meant for export. In order to enable the station staff to differentiate the goods meant for export from those meant for local consumption, the mills should be asked to produce before the station authorities the appropriate excise documents.

It is necessary to introduce a concessional freight scheme in respect of cotton piecegoods moving from mofussil areas to the port of shipment. This, coupled with a high priority for movement of textiles for export, would go a long way towards stimulating the export business of mills situated in the interior away from ports of shipment.

The chronic congestion in Indian ports and lack of adequate, regular and direct shipping facilities to many countries, which makes it very difficult to meet contracted delivery dates, and as a result buyers cannot

rely on receiving regular supplies to meet seasonal demands and to suit their financial arrangements should be remedied. Special facilities should be offered for the textile industry in obtaining capital goods, raw materials, etc. Mills which have been allotted automatic looms under the new textile policy have been asked to utilise the looms locally available and to import the balance of the requirements on deferred payment basis. Since import on credit basis involves payment of interest, it heavily puts up the cost of the final product. It costs as much as 8 per cent per annum. Difficulties are being experienced by the mills in mofussil centres in the matter of transport of coal which should be gone into and set right. Mills in certain areas have to obtain their requirements of raw cotton throughout the year from distant places and rail freight on cotton from each of these sources to centres of manufacture is very heavy and add to the cost of manufacture, and, in the interests of securing export trade, it is strongly recommended that concessional freight rate should be made applicable to cotton.

So far as the cotton textile export is concerned, though generally business is transacted on irrevocable letters of credit, of late, there has been tendency more and more to do business on Sight Draft basis or even on the basis of 60-90 days D.A. terms. Every encouragement should be given for business being done on this basis, which means that facilities should be available more freely for discounting the D.A. bills, with a minimum margin on the collateral security of the Drawer and the Drawee.

It is worthwhile exploring the possibility of exporting goods on consignment basis where new sorts are introduced or if international competition dictates such a course or if it is desired that Indian goods should be made available in free ports like Aden, Singapore, Geneva, etc.

The institution of a scheme for exporting commodities through a single agency does not contribute to the promotion of exports, so far as cotton textiles are concerned. Export of cloth and yarn should be as free as possible with a minimum of interference from government.

So far as cotton textiles are concerned, what is needed is not a credit guarantee but a fair export contract which would guarantee to the buyer that the bulk supply from India is strictly in conformity with the basic sample, and that complaints regarding inferior quality, poor workmanship, late delivery, etc. would be gone into and decided by commercial arbitration. Such a contract has already been devised by the Export Promotion Council in consultation with the interests concerned and we wonder whether any export credit guarantee will be of any great assistance in stimulating exports of textiles.

Export Promotion Councils do play an important role in the development of export trade. In fact, the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has done good work in the field of export of cotton textiles. Activities of these Councils should be further expanded by opening

more branches in important overseas countries. If a branch office of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council is established in Australia and many other leading importing countries with this job as one of the specialities, further enlargement of export trade is possible.

Participation in exhibitions and the opening of showrooms have not contributed much to promotion of exports in cotton textiles. What is essentially needed is a regular and sustained consultation by our Trade Services and foreign offices of the Export Promotion Council with the importing interests, with a view to ascertaining their reactions to samples exhibited in exhibitions or showrooms, and then reporting back to Indian commercial interests about such reactions. Delegations to foreign markets for the purpose of developing cotton textiles trade have been few and it is, therefore, difficult to assess whether, and if so, to what extent, they have been responsible for increasing our exports. We feel that more delegations should be sent to various markets more often, and the composition of such delegations should be largely of representatives of exporting mills and exporters. In such delegations, the mills' representatives should also be attached on a limited scale so that they may be able to study the market from the standpoint of their own mills, and even conclude business on the spot and enter into commitments. The travelling and other expenses of the representatives of the mills could be borne by the mills concerned, so that they will not be a financial burden to Government.

The Inspection Scheme introduced by the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee plays a very valuable role in maintaining the quality of cloth. It acts as a periodical check on the standard of goods produced by a mill, and gives an assurance of quality to the buyer. Adequately publicised in the overseas markets, it will help to overcome the prejudice that prevails in many markets on the ability of India to deliver goods of standard quality.

Textile manufactures being variegated, it is not at all conducive to export promotion to lay down specific standards for any quality as requirements differ from country to country. The essence of export trade is the maintenance of quality and not standardisation. There are no recognised international standards in cotton textiles, though certain standards have been laid down by the Defence authorities of certain countries in respect of cloth required by them for military purposes.

The Millowners' Association is opposed to the intervention of State Trading Corporation in cotton textiles export trade. Cotton textiles is a vast field with innumerable varieties and as such business therein depends on intimate knowledge of buyers' preferences. Unlike cement, iron and steel, sugar, etc. where varieties are few and standardised, cotton textiles call for specialised knowledge which is based on long established experience and business acumen, and hence trade in textiles should be left entirely to normal trade channels and the free competition which it generates will spur manufacturers to build up qualitative production.

*Directorate of Export Promotion established in 1957*

The Government of India have also set up a Directorate of Export Promotion in July 1957 to pursue specific measures of export promotion and to assist businessmen in increasing exports. Shri R. N. Philips is appointed as Director of Export Promotion, and Sri K. B. Lall is the Chairman.

*Export Risks Insurance Corporation*

A notable step taken by the Government of India in the interest of promotion of exports is the setting up of the Export Risks Corporation (Private) Ltd., the office of which is located in Bombay. Inaugurating the Corporation, on 4th October 1957, the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri Morarji Desai, urged exporters to "strain every nerve" to promote exports. He expressed the hope that "now that the Export Risks Corporation has been set up and all insurable risks can be covered, the banks in India will come forward to play a greater role in the promotion of exports, by giving greater facilities for export finance". In this connection, he pointed out that the banks in other countries gave an advance of higher percentage of invoiced value of goods at lower rates of interest in the case of insured transactions.

The Export Risks Insurance Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. was established in July 1957 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores entirely to be subscribed by Central Government.

The principal function of this body will be to insure risks involved in the export of goods from India on credit basis, which are not normally covered by commercial insurers. The main risks that will be covered are : (i) diversion risk ; (ii) import and export control risks with certain safeguards ; (iii) insolvency and default risks ; (iv) war and civil war risks ; (v) transfer risks ; (vi) any other risk which is caused by factors outside the control of the exporter or buyer which arises from events occurring outside the exporter's country ; (vii) C.I.F. risks ; (viii) the inability to recoup by sale the expenses incurred on market surveys, publicity, stock holding and other promotional measures for the development of a particular market.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation consists of Shri Ratilal M. Gandhi (Chairman), and D. P. Goenka, A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar, R. N. Philips, V. G. Pendharkar and P. K. Ganapathi (Members), and T. C. Kapur as Managing Director.

It will not, however, cover risks which are normally covered by private insurers. It is empowered to cover risks of special importance. Thus, when the Government, for any reason, decides that certain markets for a certain variety of goods should be developed, the Corporation will offer to approved exporters the facilities for sharing upto 50 per cent of losses incurred in advertising, market survey, stock holding, and/or other export promotion measures.

Clearly, the Corporation has been set up not a day too soon. Exporters of Indian textiles should be able to utilise the facilities offered by the Corporation in order to promote their export trade. They have sometimes been at a disadvantage *vis-a-vis* exporters of other countries where credit insurance facilities are available. This handicap has now been removed, thanks to the establishment of the Export Risks Corporation. The working of the Corporation will naturally be watched with interest.

### *State Trading Corporation*

A new arrangement whereby the State Trading Corporation seeks to promote export trade through having business associates with private firms was outlined by Shri K. B. Lall, Joint Secretary, Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Chairman of the State Trading Corporation, in the course of his speech at a meeting of the Delhi Management Association on 18th October 1957. Shri K. B. Lall said that among the "associates" would be those concerned with the export of cotton textiles as new markets in this commodity needed to be developed. "Because of conditions in the world, even the textile trade is threatened with the prospect of merely holding action and not developing action", he said.

Calling on the business community to view the S.T.C. as a "help-mate" to enable them to do "better business on better terms", Shri Lall said that the S.T.C. was not an innovation born out of an ideological approach or an assault on business community. The new arrangement should not be viewed either as an advance notice to all businessmen that foreign trade was going to be nationalised or as one to deprive the business community of its profits. On the other hand, the Corporation, he said, would make use of the initiative, knowledge of particular commodities and the shrewd sense of businessmen in expanding trade. Working in partnership with the Corporation also lent some status to businessmen and created greater confidence in the buyers about quality, price and delivery on the due date, he added.

The working of this arrangement will naturally be watched with interest. It is, however, to be hoped that the Corporation will not merely try to be a substitute for the existing channels of private exports but will undertake a dynamic policy for augmenting India's export trade in general and textiles in particular.

## CHAPTER V

## MILL INDUSTRY — A FINANCIAL APPRAISAL

From time to time, the criticism is made that the cotton mill industry earns an excessively high level of profit. The criticism is not borne out by facts. In this connection, much light on the finances of textile and other industries has been thrown by an outstanding piece of research carried out by the Reserve Bank of India. This research covered the results of the working, during the period of 1950-56, of 750 companies with a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs. This number includes 145 cotton mill companies. The survey shows that the dividends of cotton mill companies were not very high. Thus, the average dividend on ordinary shares declared by cotton mill companies during the five years ended 1955 was 8.7 per cent, on preference shares 4 per cent, and on deferred shares 6.4 per cent; the corresponding figures in jute industry are 10.0; 6.3 and 2.7; in sugar industry 11.3; 5.4 and 30.7; and in iron and steel industry 13.4; 6.7 and 373.3. The following figures give the year-to-year variations in dividends :

*Dividend as Percentage of Paid-up Capital in Mill Industry*

—	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Average
Ord. Shares	.. 8.4	9.5	7.5	8.2	8.3	10.2	8.7
Pref. Shares	.. 4.3	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.0
Defd. Shares	.. 7.8	16.3	..	3.9	..	11.9	6.4

Clearly, profits acquire a real meaning only when they are related to the total resources employed, or to the total turnover. From this point of view, the following figures relating to cotton mill companies, will be read with interest :

*Trends in Profit*

—	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Average
Profit after tax as percentage of net worth, i.e. paid-up capital plus retained profits ..	6.5	9.6	2.1	3.8	3.8	8.6	5.6
Gross profits as percentage of gross sales ..	7.7	9.0	4.0	5.4	5.2	8.3	6.5
Gross profits as percentage of total capital employed (net assets and circulating capital) ..	8.4	12.0	5.1	6.5	6.6	10.8	8.2

During the period 1951-55 the total profits (before tax) of the 145 mill companies aggregated to Rs. 69.67 crores. Provision for taxation absorbed Rs. 30.35 crores or 43.6 per cent, while distributed profits totalled Rs. 30.07 crores or 43.2 per cent of the profits. It should thus be clear that taxes claimed a larger share than shareholders, in the profits of the companies.

The increase in cloth production which has taken place during the 1950-55 period is reflected in the income and expenditure pattern of the companies. Thus, in 1950, the total income was Rs. 291.62 crores, inclusive of sales of Rs. 249.28 crores, whereas in 1955, it aggregated to Rs. 375.94 crores, inclusive of sales valued at Rs. 331.60 crores. Total expenditure increased from Rs. 277.97 crores to Rs. 355.81 crores. Included in the total expenditure were manufacturing expenses which advanced from Rs. 157.16 crores to Rs. 190.83 crores, and salaries and wages from Rs. 60.47 crores to Rs. 80.14 crores.

An analysis of the balance sheets of the companies, as at the end of 1950 and 1955, revealed the following pattern of the assets and liabilities of the companies :

—	Rs. in lakhs	
	1950	1955
<b>Liabilities :</b>		
Total	227,95	255,88
of which :		
Capital	71,22	78,08
Reserves	58,07	69,59
Taxation Reserves	16,10	16,26
Borrowings	55,84	58,50
<b>Assets :</b>		
Total	227,95	255,88
of which :		
Gross Assets	130,87	188,11
Less Depreciation	76,88	112,77
Net Assets	53,99	75,34
Stocks	104,02	96,39
Receivables	21,58	29,87
Investments	14,72	16,82

The total paid-up capital of the companies, as will be seen from the table above, has increased during the period under review from Rs. 71.22 crores to Rs. 78.08 crores, while reserves have moved up from Rs. 58.07 crores to Rs. 69.59 crores. On the assets side, both gross and net assets have expanded, the former from Rs. 130.87 crores to Rs. 188.11 crores, or by 43.7 per cent, and the latter from Rs. 53.99 crores to Rs. 75.34 crores, or by 39.5 per cent. Significant as these increases are, they are less than what they might have been, if the industry had been actively encouraged to undertake modernisation.

The Reserve Bank of India deserves to be complimented on this research into the finances of joint stock companies, which is the most comprehensive of its kind ever undertaken in this country. It is to be hoped that the authorities will continue this research which will help establish a continuous record of the year-to-year progress of the companies engaged in the different manufacturing, processing and other activities. For details, *vide* Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, September 1957.

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## CHAPTER VI

### LABOUR

Although there was no labour strike of any magnitude in the cotton mills during 1956, the labour situation on the whole was not quite happy. As many as 1.94 million man-days were lost as a result of disputes in some mills; the number was, of course, slightly lower as compared with 2.1 million man-days lost in the previous year.

The cotton mill industry in Bombay lost one day's production on account of disputes concerning industrial matters. Out of 49 strikes, as many as 30 related to the question of bonus. There was also cessation of work for reasons which had no direct or indirect relation to industrial matters.

#### *Gratuity for Mill Workers in Bombay*

The 250,000 textile workers of Bombay City would receive gratuity upto a maximum of 15 months' basic wages according to the decision given by the Industrial Court, on 29th November 1956. The I.N.T.U.C.-led Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, in its representation, had demanded that every worker should get one month's wages, inclusive of dearness allowance and other allowances, for every completed year of service. The Industrial Court, consisting of Mr. M. R. Meher, President, and Mr. S. H. Naik and Mr. I. G. Thakore, Members, while giving its decision in favour of the workers, however, stipulated that the employees were entitled to gratuity at the rate of one month's basic wages for every completed year, for the period before the coming into force of the Provi-

dent Fund Act, 1952, and half a month's basic wages for each completed year of service thereafter, subject to a maximum of 15 months' basic wages to be paid to him or the heirs or executors or nominees as the case might be.

Textile workers, according to the decision, get gratuity in case of being mentally or physically incapacitated for further service or on voluntary retirement or resignation of an employee after 15 years' continuous service. On termination of service by the mill after continuous service for ten years but less than 15 years, the employees would be entitled to receive three-fourths of a month's basic wages for each completed year before the coming into force of the Provident Fund Act, 1952, and half a month's basic wages for each completed year thereafter. They would receive the full gratuity, if their services were to be terminated after 15 years' service. The basic wages for the calculation of gratuity would be the average of the basic wage payable to a worker during the last 12 months of his or her service.

For purposes of reckoning continuous service, breaks in service not exceeding six months should be condoned, but the period or periods of such breaks should not be included in calculating the number of years of continuous service. Services for the purpose of gratuity should include service under the previous management whether in the particular mill or in a sister concern under the same management. Gratuity, however, would not be payable to an employee who is dismissed for misconduct. The award has retrospective effect from 22nd November 1954.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has raised the employers' contribution to the workers' health scheme for  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in areas where the scheme has already been introduced. It is also reported that an increase in the rate of their contribution to the workers' provident fund from  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to  $8\text{-}1\frac{1}{3}$  per cent is under contemplation. These two increases are estimated to impose an additional burden of Rs. 140 lakhs per annum on the Bombay cotton mills.

The machinery for settlement of industrial disputes has been overhauled during the past year. The Labour Appellate Tribunal has been abolished on the ground that its decisions are not expeditious. A three-tier machinery, consisting of national tribunals, industrial tribunals and labour courts, has been set up in its place, and disputes are to be referred to the appropriate body according to their importance.

#### *Bonus for Bombay Cotton Mills Workers in 1957*

A bonus agreement between the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the workers, represented by the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, it may be recalled, was signed in March 1956. In terms of this agreement, nearly 225,000 workers of the 56 cotton mills in the city of Bombay became entitled to receive in October 1957, about Rs. 3 crores by way of bonus for 1956, as against Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores for 1955 and Rs. 2 crores for

1954. The amount payable for 1956 varied from 4.8 per cent to 25 per cent of workers' annual basic wages, the number of mills paying bonus at the former rate being 21 and at the latter rate being 25, and the other mills paying at rates ranging between 4.8 per cent and 25 per cent.

#### *Central Wage Board, 1957*

In pursuance of the recommendations contained in the Second Five-Year Plan regarding the establishment of tripartite Wage Boards for individual industries, the Government of India has appointed a seven-member Central Wage Board for Cotton Textiles in July 1957 to work out wage structure based on principles of fair wages. The Board will also determine the categories of employees (manual, clerical, supervisory, etc.) who should be brought within the scope of the proposed wage fixation. The personnel of the Wage Board is as follows :

Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Chairman, Labour Appellate Tribunal	..	Chairman
Shri Asoka Mehta, and Prof. M. V. Mathur, Department of Economics, Rajputana University		Independent members
Shri Arvind N. Mafatlal, and Shri Bharat Ram	..	Employers' representatives
Shri S. R. Vasavada, and Shri G. Ramanujam	..	Workers' representatives

While evolving the fair wage structure, the Board will take into consideration the needs of the industry in a developing economy, the requirements of social justice, and the need for adjusting wage differentials in such a manner as to provide incentives to workers for advancing their skill. The Board will also bear in mind the desirability of expanding the system of payment by results. In applying the system, the Board has been advised by the Government to keep in view the need for fixing a minimum (fall-back wage) and also to safeguard against overwork and undue speed.

#### *Productivity Delegation to Japan*

The Government of India sent to Japan a Productivity Delegation, headed by Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, in October 1956, to study the constitution, organisation, programme of work and mode of operation of the Japan Productivity Centre and to recommend to the Government the steps necessary to establish in India work of similar nature on a continuing basis. The Board issued a questionnaire in August 1957. The delegation stayed in Japan for three months and, after its return to India, submitted to the Government a comprehensive report in March 1957. The report was published in July 1957. A summary of the observations made in the report is given below.

*Report of Productivity Team, 1957*

The time is now ripe, according to the report, for the launching of an effective national movement for increased productivity. This movement should be sponsored by a non-official body created with the active Government support, preferably by an Act of Parliament. There are a number of different forms which the movement can take, but it is essential that the movement receives broad-based support of employers, labour, technical experts within industry, scholars, research workers and professional consultants, and Government.

The Government should convene early a seminar on productivity to which the elite drawn from all the five elements from the different industrial areas in this country are invited to participate. The programme of the seminar should consist of the presentation of background lectures covering the principles and the organisation of the Productivity Movement in various countries along with the reports on the programmes and experiences of individuals and organisations in this country who undertake projects for the improvement of productivity. This could be followed by the seminar breaking up into Study Groups consisting of eight to ten individuals, each group having representatives of all the five elements. These study groups would discuss in relation to the national movement for productivity the detailed formulation of (1) the Principles of the Productive Movement to ensure effective participation of all the five elements, and (2) the organisation of the Productivity Movement at the national and the local levels.

The report presents some recommendations of the form which the Productivity Movement should take on the basis of experience the Committee have gained during their study in Japan and taking into account the various special features which are relevant in this country. These recommendations as well as others from other individuals or groups interested in the Productivity Movement in this country, could be considered by the seminar and the study groups. Finally, the programme of the seminar should consist of the presentation of reports of each study group and a discussion of the main recommendations by the seminar as a whole.

On the conclusion of the seminar, a Steering Committee should be formed of those individuals from each of the five elements who not only are leaders in each field but share a common enthusiasm for the promotion of the Productivity Movement in this country. The Steering Committee should make detailed recommendations to Government taking into account the general trend of thought in the seminar.

A National Productivity Council should be constituted by Government on the recommendations of the Steering Committee. It may be advisable to have some other name to replace the word "Productivity" but the Committee say they have not so far come across any other satisfactory alternative.

The National Productivity Council could, with advantage, have an organisation similar to Japan Productivity Centre. It should have primary members who could be individual units of industry or association of employers and associations of labour. The subscriptions to be paid by each class could be suitably determined. In addition, they suggest the creation of a class of associate members to enable the participation of other interested organisations and individuals.

The activities of the National Council should be (1) to create a climate for increased productivity by propaganda and by the exchange of teams both within this country and with foreign countries, (2) to channelise financial aid from national and international sources, and (3) to provide specialist technical assistance which would be required as a result of the successful generation of the consciousness for increasing productivity.

The creation of a demand for the formation of local productivity councils in the different industrial areas of the country should be one of the primary aims of the National Council. This could be stimulated effectively by immediately organising a large number of productivity study teams for study both within this country and abroad. It is felt that sufficient consciousness exists now in several centres for the immediate formation of local productivity councils. It would be necessary for the National Council to estimate the needs for specialist services that would be required by local Productivity Councils. Some of these needs can undoubtedly be satisfied by the existing bodies which are providing specialist services of one form or another. The National Council could endeavour to have these facilities expanded wherever necessary. However, it is visualized that, in many instances, it might become necessary for the National Council to itself undertake the provision of specialist services where adequate alternative arrangements cannot be made within a reasonable time. It is felt that the type of services which would be required initially would include trainers for personnel employed at all levels in industry, specialists to initiate methods of cost control and other fields of industrial engineering, specialists to advise on working conditions and safety measures, and specialists to advise on organisational studies within companies where requested.

A meeting of experts, drawn from employer and labour organisations, management associations, technical institutions and technical co-operation and I.L.O. Missions, was held in New Delhi, in September 1957, under the auspices of the Union Commerce and Industry Ministry. This meeting approved, in principle, the need for setting up a National Productivity Council. It is likely that before the end of 1957, a National Productivity Council will be established in India.

On the question of productivity in the Indian cotton mill industry, the following observations of the International Labour Organisation in its publication entitled "General Report: Recent Trends and Developments in the Textile Industry", 1953, deserve serious consideration :

"In the Indian textile industry the workload and the number of operatives tending a given number of machines, as also the production figures, show wide variations as between different centres and mills. As against an average of four to six ordinary looms handled by one operative in the United Kingdom, and 32 automatic looms in the United States, the Indian operative handles a minimum of one ordinary loom and a maximum of four ordinary looms. Similarly, the maximum and minimum number of ring frame spindles handled by an Indian operative is 440 and 120 respectively as compared to an average of 800 in the United Kingdom and 1,200 in the United States."

#### *Wages of Workers*

It will be of interest to know that in 1955 the cotton mill industry employed on an average 758,044 workers and that in 1956 the number employed was 806,702. The cotton mills thus employ the largest number of workers compared with any other mechanised industry in the country.

The earnings of the Indian mill worker have also increased progressively. The annual wage bill of the industry amounts to Rs. 100 crores. The following table shows the average earnings of the cotton mill workers in Bombay city from 1939 to 1956, as compared with the year 1914 :

Year	Average daily wage		Average monthly wage for 26 days	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1914	0	10 1	16	6 0
1939	1	5 9	35	6 0
1945	2	6 9	63	1 0
1950	3	11 11	97	6 0
1951	3	15 4	102	15 0
1952	4	1 5	106	4 0
1953	4	8 8	118	2 0
1954	4	9 8	119	11 0
1955	4	5 8	113	4 0
1956	4	9 0	118	10 0

It will also be of interest to see the Minimum Wages and Dearness Allowance in the Cotton Mill Industry for a standard one month of 26 working days for the important centres where the industry has been established. These statistics are given in Table No. 22 in "The Cotton Industry at a Glance".

## CHAPTER VII

CONFERENCE OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
AND TRADE

A notable event of the year under review was the All-India Conference of Cotton Textile Interests, convened at New Delhi on 14th July 1957 by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The primary object of the Conference was to "get-to-know" first-hand the difficulties experienced by the textile industry and the different sections of the trade associated with the industry whether as suppliers of raw materials or as distributing agents of the finished products. The Conference was presided over by Shri Babubhai M. Chinai, President of the Federation; it was inaugurated by Shri Morarji R. Desai, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Shri Babubhai Chinai prefaced his speech with a description of the role which the textile industry played in the national economy. Looked at from any point of view—whether of the amount of capital invested, the number of people employed, both directly and indirectly, the scope for the establishment of new enterprises as feeder enterprises—the textile industry, he said, had the first place.

The productive capital employed in industry, which consists of over 400 units, is nearly Rs. 275 crores and the annual turn-over is about Rs. 525-550 crores. The industry gives employment to well over 8 lakh workers, whose total annual emoluments exceed Rs. 100 crores. Over 5 lakh persons are engaged and employed in retail textile trade. Taking an overall view of the section of the population which is connected with the manufacture of cotton textiles, including those engaged in handloom weaving and the distributive trade, there are more than 4 million people.

A few extracts from Shri Chinai's speech are reproduced below.

Since 1951, textile production has shown an upward trend. During the First Five-Year Plan period, the industry had not only achieved the target of cloth production envisaged in the development programme, but exceeded it by a comfortable margin. The production in 1955 was over 5,000 million yards, as against the target of 4,700 million yards. During the Second Plan period, the planners have allotted for the mill industry an additional production of 350 million yards, the total target coming to 5,350 million yards. Currently, however, production is at the rate of 5,400 million yards. Government have assumed the *per capita* consumption in the Second Five-Year Plan period as 18.5 yards. It has also been planned that 1,000 million yards would be exported per annum.

The exports in the first quarter of 1957 are running at a rate slightly in excess of 1,000 million yards per year. But we cannot as yet say whether at the end of the year India would have attained the target

of 1,000 million yards for exports. The key to export problems, as to the problem of increasing production, is the cost or price. Various factors enter into cost, such as price of raw materials, emoluments to labour and kind of machinery used. We have had so far an advantage over our competitors in the matter of securing supplies of cotton at a lower price. However, this advantage has been narrowed down considerably partly by the rise in price of Indian cotton but more by the availability of U.S.A. cotton all over the world at prices lower than those ruling in the U.S.A. The cost of production of Indian mills is getting on to the high side. To increase the competitive ability, therefore, it is essential that the industry is rationalised and modernised. For instance, the organised mill industry in Japan has a preponderating percentage of automatic looms, being as large as 67 per cent, as against 7 per cent of India. Although in June 1956, the Government decided to allocate 18,000 automatic looms to the mill industry specially for the purpose of producing cloth for export, it would appear that many of the allottees of automatic looms have not been able to take concrete steps towards installation of these looms. The recent curb which has come to be placed on imports on account of our foreign exchange difficulties may make it more difficult for the installation of automatic looms. The Government should go into the matter so as to see whether the conditions they have imposed for the installation of such looms constitute an impediment.

There is scope for increased production. Even as it is, the *per capita* consumption of cloth in India is low. We should aim at a *per capita* consumption of at least 22 yards and not merely 18.5 yards, as done by the planners. As to whether the mill industry is to cater to the demand or whether it should be the handloom or the powerloom are matters both of detail and policy. While it has been assumed by the planners that mill production during the Second Plan period will go up by 350 million yards only, they expect handloom production to go up by 1,000 million yards—from 1,500 million yards to 2,500 million yards—and the powerloom production by 200 million yards, i.e. from 200 million yards to 400 million yards. The question of mill sector *versus* handloom sector has been the subject-matter of considerable discussion and the whole issue should be looked at in an objective manner to subserve the various ends—employment, price and export.

It was felt that, consequent upon the levy of excise duties from September 1956, there was a crisis of confidence in the cloth trade. The cloth merchants were averse to buying cloth on usual scale even at the comparatively low prices which were prevailing then and stocks with mills reached unprecedented levels. In several cases, the present ex-mill prices reached December 1955 level, in spite of today's cotton prices being very much higher. So far as the textile trade is concerned, it is greatly worried over the policy and procedure relating to sales tax. As early as the latter half of 1955, the proposal that sales tax on a few items, including mill cloth, should be replaced by an equivalent surcharge on excise duties has been under consideration of the Central

and State Governments. A uniform rate all over India would greatly facilitate trade. If the whole tax is assessed at the production point, the entire trading channel would be relieved from the tax botheration and its attendant difficulties. For the Government, too, the administration of excise is more convenient than that of sales tax and the cost of collection will also be reduced.

The most important single factor which can help the drive for the export of cotton textiles is the availability of relatively cheap Indian cotton. With expansion in production of cotton textiles, it is necessary that every effort is made to reach the target for cotton production of 65 lakhs of bales in the shortest possible time, if possible even before the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period.

In the course of his inaugural address, Shri Morarji Desai assured the interests concerned that the situation regarding yarn and cloth production, prices of yarn and cloth, stocks and prices of cotton in the country was being kept under constant review. He emphasized the need for considering the different sectors of the textile industry in an integrated manner and observed: "The handloom industry, which is the biggest employer today, has got to be protected and developed to the maximum possible extent. The Ambar Charkha and the hand spinning wheel have great potentialities in the existing economic structure of our country. It must be given not only the blessings of all of us in the country but also positive promotional assistance so as to give this decentralised sector an unfettered scope for development. While this policy is being very effectively implemented, I can assure you that organised sector, namely your industry, will continuously go forward."

The question of raising the cloth target to 20 yards, the Minister said, had been considered by the Government on a number of occasions. In the existing conditions, when the industry was complaining of accumulation of stocks, the question of immediate expansion of the mill sector, he declared, became irrelevant and very unrealistic.

Shri Morarji Desai congratulated the textile industry on having come up to the expectations, but urged it to devote constant thought to an introspective analysis so as to eradicate any possible lapses, however minor they might be. This continuous introspection would help the industry as a whole to march forward without suffering from inhibitions and weaknesses. In this connection, he referred to stray units here and there, which were getting out of production for various reasons creating all sorts of problems. He said: "I hope you will agree that in all these cases, impediments to production are not due to unavoidable causes. One important and major factor which has driven many of these units to the desperate action of closing down is, perhaps, the continued neglect and to a large extent, though not always deliberate, definite inefficiency and shortsightedness on the part of the management in not ploughing back surplus resources, when they were available, for the much needed rehabilitation and rejuvenation of the mills.

The profits and earnings were just frittered away. In future, your members will have to be most careful on this matter."

The Minister revealed that the Government had licensed up-to-date 2 million spindles under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, but about 1.8 million spindles were still outstanding. He drew the serious attention of the industry to the necessity of seeing that these existing licences were immediately implemented. He gave a friendly caution that those licensees who failed to take effective steps for the implementation of the balance of the spindles might find themselves deprived of them.

The Minister referred next to the President's observation on the curtailment of imports of machinery on account of foreign exchange difficulties and remarked :

"Not only in the context of the present tight foreign exchange position, but also in the larger national interests, the industry should turn to more and more use of indigenous supplies. The policy of Government in regard to import of textile machinery for the current licensing period has just been announced. This is as liberal a measure as is possible consistent with the limitations placed by the foreign exchange position. Indigenous machinery manufacturers will have to go ahead full steam so that their production is stepped up. There should be an intensified drive and effort in this direction. Apart from the price factor, quality and delivery aspects should constantly be kept in view.

"Government have already considered this problem and will be setting up soon a Committee to go into the question of the quality of indigenous automatic looms and to take effective steps for ensuring that quality standards are maintained. Government attach the utmost importance and priority to actual installation against the licences of automatic looms already issued. Wherever steps taken up by any of the licensees are ineffective and unsatisfactory, Government will have to revoke the licences for re-allotment.

"For the balance of the automatic looms and the ancillary and preparatory equipment to be imported, the terms of foreign exchange payment have been much liberalised and I am sure that the industry will be able to place orders for these machineries soon with foreign suppliers. The installation of these automatic looms should be considered an absolute must. If anyone of you feels any difficulty in this regard, we shall take all necessary steps to remove them.

"You have referred to the question of conversion of existing plain looms to automatic looms. This is undoubtedly an important question but you are also aware of the size of the problem. Very large resources will be primarily required to convert even a portion of the existing 2 lakh plain looms to automatic looms. It is true that Japan has steadily gone ahead and has converted more than 65 per cent of its looms to automatic looms. This question naturally involves several aspects, including labour. Perhaps a proper phased programme spread over a

very large number of years may be the answer. We may so plan out that the overall continuing expansion of the textile industry would be in a position fully to absorb any labour that may be rendered surplus on account of the gradual introduction of automatic looms in a phased manner. A gradual phased replacement of plain looms by automatic looms, through a well integrated plan, is a vital necessity, if the organised textile industry is to be kept in good trim. We will have to take up and consider all these aspects with all concerned."

Proceeding, Shri Morarji Desai alluded to the increased excise duty on cloth levied in September 1956. He recalled that the Government were prompted by two main considerations. One was the mopping up of the extra profits which were accruing to the trade and industry on account of the then rising prices and the other was to inhibit internal consumption of cloth. By and large, the Government's study of the situation and market conditions revealed that the measures adopted had served the purpose. Besides fulfilling the twin objectives, these measures had also given a fillip to exports.

On the policy relating to sales tax on cloth being replaced by central excise, the Minister said: "So far as cloth is concerned, Government are already considering necessary action. You may rest assured that all necessary and possible assistance will be offered by Government in this regard. We are appointing a Development Officer to look after this in an intensive manner."

As regards the measures for promoting export of yarn, he pointed out that the Government was thinking more or less on the same lines as were suggested by the President. Installation of additional spinning units specifically for the export of yarn was already under careful and active consideration. Several active steps in other directions were also being taken by Government for promoting exports. Incentives for export should take their roots on firm ground. To quote him: "Only *ad hoc* financial subsidies, rebates and concessions will not help the industry in the long run. Quality is one of the important factors, which ultimately should create the necessary confidence in our overseas buyers for importing more and more of our goods. Your Federation will, no doubt, pay adequate attention to this important point."

The Conference of Cotton Textile Industry and Trade recommended to the Government that the cost of production should be reduced to the maximum extent, as the price of textiles was of crucial relevance to expanding the internal off-take and augmenting exports. A statement adopted at the end of the Conference suggested that the uneconomic units should be encouraged to extend to the level accepted by the Planning Commission. It said that the burden of excise duties had almost reached the breaking point. The heavy stock position had been accentuated by the uncertainty pertaining to the new sales tax on inter-State sales. The structure of the excise duties on a flat basis placed a heavy incidence on low-priced cloth. The Conference, therefore, called for suitable adjustments in the excise levy.

The Conference asked for a revision of the target of 18.5 yards of per capita consumption by 1960-61 to 22 yards to stimulate internal demand and for fixation of the export target of 1,000 million yards. The present production target of 8,400 million yards should be increased to 9,800 million yards to provide reasonably priced and adequate cloth for internal consumption.

It observed that the organised sector of the textile industry would have to be relied upon to produce the extra yardage and the target of mill production now fixed at 5,350 million yards should be increased to 6,750 million yards. The target for handloom production set at 2,500 million yards should be adequate. Incentive given to the handloom industry at present should not be a perennial feature. As sufficient yarn from Ambar Charkha might not be available during the Plan period, the capacity of the mill sector to provide increased quantities of yarn to the handloom sector should be augmented.

The Conference also recommended that the mill sector should be given all assistance to replace and modernise its machinery to enable the industry in foreign trade. The conditions attached to the installation of automatic looms were difficult and acute foreign exchange position made installation more difficult. Apart from rationalisation and modernisation, it suggested the production target of 65 lakh bales of cotton set for the end of the Second Five-Year Plan should be reached earlier by 1958 or 1959 so that the mills did not suffer from a shortage of cotton.

To promote exports, the Conference recommended diversification so as to export more fine and superfine varieties under-bleached, coloured and printed cloth. Other suggestions made by it were: (1) Remittance of commission to overseas agents for cloth and yarn sales should be allowed to be made without hindrance and this should not be subject to double taxation in two countries. (2) Exporters should be offered incentives by way of tax reliefs and given permission to import essential machinery and stores. (3) Different systems, rates and procedures in vogue in regard to sales tax in different States were causing lot of inconvenience to dealers. Pending the proposed amalgamation of sales tax on cotton textiles with excise duty thereon, the inter-State sales tax for textiles should be withdrawn. (4) A textile board should be constituted with a view to enabling the industry and the Government to work in unison.

The Conference served a useful purpose in bringing to the notice of the Government the views of the cotton textile industry on current problems facing them.

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## CHAPTER VIII

## BURDEN OF EXCISE DUTY ON TEXTILES

The burden of excise duty on cotton textiles is being felt more and more ever since it was increased last in September 1956. This measure was taken by Government in order to reduce the volume of consumption, and to mop up extra profits which were accruing to the trade and industry. The following table shows the extent of the increase in the duty effected in September 1956 :

	Per Square Yard		
	Before March 1956	After 1956 Budget	Latest excise from 1st Sept. 1956
Coarse—Dhoties and Sarees ..	Rs. a. p. 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 6
" Others ..	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 6
Medium ..	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0
Fine ..	0 1 3	0 1 9	0 3 0
Superfine ..	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 4 0

The history of excise duty on mill cloth is of great interest as it has considerable effect on the industry, its profits, its consumption, and the consumer. The excise duty was re-introduced in 1949 in order to enable the Government to reimburse the loss sustained by it following the abolition of salt tax. The increase in the incidence of the duty is shown below :

	(In crores of Rs.)				
1949-50 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12.33
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9.26
1951-52 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16.36
1952-53 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13.46
1953-54 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21.67
1954-55 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27.59
1955-56 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	28.18
1956-57 (Revised) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	59.58
1957-58 (Estimate) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	72.00

The excise calculated on the mill prices of a variety of representative qualities of cloth varies according to classification from 11.5 to 31.9 per cent—an average of 24.8 per cent—an average increase of 11.2 per cent over 1956. In fact, in certain categories of superfine cloth, it is as high as 38/39 per cent.

As a result of these measures, there was a great decline in the volume of cloth off-take in the country, as neither the dealer nor the consumer was in a position to bear this high incidence of excise duty.

As the situation became increasingly serious, a deputation of the Millowners' Association met the Union Minister for Commerce & Industry in Bombay on 22nd August 1957 and submitted to him a note reviewing the position relating to cloth stocks. The note said, *inter alia* :

Accumulation of cloth stocks with mills started with the increase in excise duty brought about on 1st September 1956, and certain other steps taken by Government at about that time. The excise duty on cloth was increased as under :

Superfine	..	From As. 2-9 to As. 4-3
Fine	.. ..	„ As. 2-0 to As. 3-3
Medium	.. ..	„ As. 1-3 to As. 2-3
Coarse (except Dhoties and Sarees)	..	„ As. 1-3 to As. 1-9

This increase in excise duty was calculated to raise the burden of excise duty on cloth from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 80 crores per year. It might be mentioned that when the excise duty was first imposed in 1949, the total annual burden on cloth was only Rs. 12½ crores, and it has gone up six times in 7 or 8 years.

The increase in duty was followed by certain announcements by Government regarding fair prices of cloth. A propaganda was made regarding excessive profits earned by the cotton mill industry, and it was claimed that the increase in duty would mop up these surplus profits. The cumulative effect of all these was to bring about a crisis of confidence in the cloth trade, which was deepened by the stringency in the money market. As a result, merchants were averse to buying cloth on the usual scale even at the low prices at which cloth was offered and stocks with mills have now reached unprecedented levels.

The industry also represented that heavy accumulations of stocks of cloth as in September 1957 would place the mills in a very embarrassing position. Several mills had already reached the limit of their holding capacity and they would be forced to close one shift, if this state of affairs continued for some time.

The industry anxiously awaits early relief at the hands of the Government, although it is doubtful if in its present budgetary position, the Government will consider any loss of revenue by reduction of the duties. The Commerce Ministry, even if it is willing to consider, will find it difficult to persuade the Finance Ministry to agree to any loss of revenue at the present time.

## CHAPTER IX

## HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The Government of India have assigned a specific role for the handloom industry in the Second Five-Year Plan. It has been called upon to increase its production substantially. It is needless to say that the handloom industry should fulfil the specific role assigned to it, for its future role must naturally depend largely upon the success with which it would attain the target set before it in the Second Five-Year Plan. As mentioned earlier, the consumption of cloth in the country has been increasing and it is necessary to keep a close watch over the production of cloth from all sectors in order to ensure that the consumer is not faced suddenly with problems of shortage or scarcity. As far as the mill sector is concerned accurate statistics of production and sales are being collected by Government. But so far as the handloom industry, which is the next important sector for cloth production, is concerned, there are hardly any reliable statistics and Government have had always to depend upon estimates. Planning on the basis of mere estimates would be unscientific and might lead to undesirable results. A start must, therefore, be made with the collection of accurate statistical information regarding production and sales of handloom cloth by the handloom industry. The earlier this start is made, the better. It is heartening to note that some of the State Governments have created machinery to collect periodical statistical information regarding the production and sale of handloom cloth within the co-operative sector. This machinery has to be strengthened suitably so that in the course of a reasonable period of time, it will be possible to ensure that the production of each and every loom in the country is accounted for. It is hoped that all State Governments will give attention to this aspect of the problem.

*Expenditure sanctioned for Handlooms in Second Five-Year Plan*

The Five-Year Plan for the development of Handloom Industry provided for an expenditure of Rs. 130 crores on the development of the industry during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The objective was to bring an additional 4.5 lakhs looms under the co-operative fold during the Plan period. The Plan includes provision for working capital for all looms within the co-operative fold, for increasing the facilities for marketing of handloom cloth by the opening of a larger number of depots and putting into commission several mobile vans for propaganda-sales purposes, for granting a rebate on sales of handloom cloth on a sliding scale basis, for setting up several industrial co-operative factories, dye-houses, finishing plants, factories for the manufacture of implements required by the handloom industry and so on. Provision was also included for setting up co-operative spinning mills, for building 60,000 houses for weavers and for the creation of a thrift fund under which Government would pay one anna provided the weaver contributed one anna to the fund from his wages.

The handloom industry continued to make progress during 1956, although the progress was somewhat below expectations. The aggregate quantity of cloth produced in that year was 1,509 million yards, which compares favourably with 1,480 million yards in 1955. The powerlooms produced a total of 278 million yards, as against 273 million yards in the previous year. During the first six months of 1957, the production of handloom and powerloom cloth amounted to 819 million yards and 151 million yards respectively.

In 1956, there was an increase in yarn supply, the average monthly supply of free yarn being nearly 93,250 bales, as against 92,000 bales in 1955. In addition to the compulsory supply under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, and special incentives through a regulated export policy, the Government continued the prohibition of increase in the loomage in the mill sector.

During the current financial year, assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.7 crores has been sanctioned in the form of grants and loans. A total of about 3.5 lakh looms have been brought in the co-operative fold and, at present, the total number of looms in the co-operative fold is estimated to be about 11 lakhs. Loans for working capital and share capital to primary co-operative and also for marketing apex societies have been given. Arrangements have been finalised with the Reserve Bank for the grant of credit facilities to the weavers' co-operative societies. Both production and sales of handloom cloth in major co-operative societies showed a marked increase. The rebate upto a maximum of 1½ annas in a rupee sanctioned for sales continued during the year. Special rebates were also sanctioned for sales during the Handloom Week and in the *Diwali* season. During the year, 400 additional sales depots were opened and some more mobile vans were also put on the roads. Two industrial co-operative handloom factories were started last year and these have been working successfully. The scheme for housing colonies for weavers has proved attractive and a number of such colonies has been sanctioned in Mysore, Bombay and Madras.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, out of the total additional production of 1,700 million yards of cloth, 1,000 million yards have been allocated to the handloom sector—700 million yards to be obtained by using mill yarn and 300 million yards by using Ambar Charkha yarn. Besides, another quantity of 200 million yards are to be produced through the introduction of powerlooms in the handloom sector.

Exports of handloom cloth from India during 1956 amounted to 59.79 million yards, as against 55.83 million yards in 1955 and 56.09 million yards in 1954. In terms of value, the exports in 1956 aggregated Rs. 8.66 crores, as against Rs. 7.77 crores in 1955, and 8.2 crores in 1954. The principal buyers of Indian handloom fabrics were Ceylon, Nigeria, Malaya, Aden, Sudan, Singapore, Kenya, Tanganyika and Kuwait. The U.S. bought only 835,000 yards; this quantity, however, was much larger than that purchased in 1955 and 1954 when it amounted to 219,000 yards and 76,000 yards respectively. The market for Indian

handloom goods in the U.S. is expected to expand greatly in the coming years. It will be recalled that a team of American fabrics experts toured India sometime ago in order to assess the possibilities of augmenting exports of Indian goods to this country and to obtain advice on measures to ensure the production of cloth acceptable to American consumers. In the report submitted to the Government of India, the experts are reported to have stated that the U.S. is a large potential market for quality handloom fabrics.

Larger exports of Indian handloom cloth during 1956 were due to the special measures taken by the Government. An External Marketing Scheme to promote exports, for instance, has been in operation for nearly 2 years. At the close of the financial year 1955-56, depots were established at Singapore, Baghdad, Colombo, Aden, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, and agency arrangements were made at Rangoon. The value of cloth sold from the External Marketing Society during 1954-55 totalled to Rs. 6,88,000, and to Rs. 12 lakhs in 1955-56.

The fabrics are also included in the scheme of goods available for export from India in the trade agreements with a number of foreign countries. It is contemplated to set up an Export Promotion Committee to advise the Handloom Board on the measures for raising exports of handloom piecegoods.

The Fourth All-India Handloom Week was inaugurated in New Delhi on 5th May 1957 by Shri Morarji Desai, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry. An exhibition of handloom fabrics was opened by Shri Desai at the same time.

Celebrations to mark the Handloom Week were held all over the country from 5th to 11th May 1957. The purpose of the observance of the Week was to focus public attention on the importance of the handloom industry in the economy of the country, both as a supplier of an essential article of consumption like cloth and as a cottage industry providing employment to over two million weavers in different parts of the country. Public meetings, processions, exhibitions of handloom fabrics of different regions, fashion parades and *melas* marked the celebrations of the Week. In the Capital, an interesting feature of the celebrations was the Handloom Fabrics Fashion Parade. A convention of weavers, dealers and consumers was also held during the Week.

A special rebate of three naye paise per rupee was allowed on retail sales of handloom cloth during this week in May 1957. This was in addition to the rebate normally granted, viz. of one and a half anna in the rupee on retail sales to consumers by weavers' co-operatives and State depots.

The All-India Handloom Board has set up four Regional Design Centres in the country to evolve new designs, new colour harmonies and textures in the production of handloom cloth. The Central Design Centre at Bombay commenced functioning at the end of May 1957. The other three centres are being established at Madras, Varanasi and

Delhi. Besides these Regional Centres, a number of sub-centres are likely to be set up in specialised areas of handloom weaving. One of the sub-centres is being set up at Kancheepuram in Madras State, one at Chanderi, and one at Surat. The Government of India has sanctioned a sum of about Rs. 1.27 lakhs to the Bombay Centre and an equal amount for establishing a regional centre at Madras. For the sub-centres at Kancheepuram, a sum of Rs. 35,000 has been sanctioned.

As design is a vital factor in marketing, introduction of new designs to suit consumer tastes will help increase the demand for handloom cloth within the country and abroad. A careful assessment of consumer preferences and the establishment of a machinery that will forge a link between the changing consumer preferences and the centres of active production are essential for the development of the handloom industry, particularly the marketing aspect.

The function of the Design Centres is to bring together the various components that go into the production of cloth and to evolve new textures and new designs that will be able to meet not only consumer tastes but also the keen competition. These Design Centres provide a two-way service. They send out artists to weaving centres to make them familiar with the problem of design in terms of the warp and the weft. Weavers are also brought to the Design Centres to acquaint them with the new trends in consumer demands as well as the possibility of producing new textures.

The tenth meeting of the All-India Handloom Board was held at Bombay on 27th July 1957. Presiding over the meeting, Shri V. Nanjappa, I.C.S., Textile Commissioner and Chairman of the Board, observed that handloom cloth production would fall short of the target in the current financial year. He said that the target of production for handloom cloth which the Board fixed for the current financial year was nearly 2,000 million yards. The Government's policy for the production of cloth during the Second Plan was announced in June 1956 and an additional production of 700 million yards from mill-made yarn was allocated to the handloom industry. The Handloom Board desired to reach that additional production by 1958-59. Production of handloom cloth in 1956-57 (the first year of the Second Plan) was estimated at 1,600 million yards, which represented an increase of about 130 million yards over the production in 1955-56 (the last year of the First Plan). Production in the first half of the calendar year 1957 was originally estimated at 832 million yards though it was actually lower at 819 million yards. Total production for the calendar year is expected to amount to 1,664 million yards. Production for the financial year 1957-58 is not likely to differ materially from that for the calendar year. Hence, the increase in production in 1957-58 would be only 193 million yards over the production in 1955-56.

Shri Nanjappa, in his address, suggested that there would probably be no harm in spreading production over the entire Plan period. The

Government had left an unallocated quota of 150 million yards and, if the handloom industry could attain the additional production of 700 million yards earlier, it could justifiably ask for a further share from that quota. Explaining the reasons for the shortfall, the Textile Commissioner said that the change-over from Government financing to institutional financing had no doubt affected the production programme this year. The adverse effects on production could be reduced to the minimum, if all the State Governments applied themselves more energetically to the finalisation of the preliminaries for drawing working capital from the Reserve Bank. There was also time-lag between the announcement of policy and the actual implementation and performance in the very first year might not be spectacular as a good deal of time was taken in settling preliminary issues.

The Handloom Board discussed the question of rebate on sale of handloom cloth and the consensus of opinion was that it should not be discontinued immediately. This subsidy had helped considerably to keep up sales and it might be tapered off gradually during the Second Plan period. The Members of the Board agreed that there should be switch-over to institutional finance. Most of them, however, were of the view that it might take time to obtain funds from the Reserve Bank, in view of the procedural difficulties and, until the flow had been properly arranged, there was imminent need to continue to provide, at least as a short-term measure, loans for production and marketing from the cess fund.

The Chairman announced that the Reserve Bank had already agreed to provide short-term loans for the slack season and that the State Governments should, while making their applications for loans to the Reserve Bank, include provision in this regard also. It was also announced at the meeting that the Government had agreed to increase the subsidy from 2 to 2½ per cent, consequent on the increase in bank rate in respect of working capital loans drawn from the Reserve Bank of India.

The Third Annual Report of the All-India Handloom Board for the year 1955-56 published in 1957 gives the following statistics of handloom cloth production from 1945 to 1957 :

*Overall production.*—The production of handloom cloth is usually estimated on the basis of free yarn delivered by mills for internal consumption. On this basis, the quantity of handloom cloth produced during the calendar year 1955 amounted to 1,453.93 million yards. The estimated production of handloom cloth from 1945 onwards is given below.

Year	Production (In million yards)	Year	Production (In million yards)
1945*	1,500	1951	850
1946	1,291	1952	1,109
1947	1,223	1953	1,200
1948*	1,063	1954	1,318
1949	1,198	1955	1,480
1950	805	1956	1,509

\* These figures represent estimates made on the basis of the average monthly deliveries during nine months of 1945 and 1948.

A list of the present Members of the Board has been given in the earlier portion of the *Annual*. Among other items stated in the Report, the following observations will be of interest.

#### *Board's Activities in 1955-56*

Efforts were made by Government to promote production and marketing of cloth within the co-operative fold and these are bearing fruit. The total production of handloom cloth in the co-operative sector in 1955-56 was 170 million yards and the total sales in the co-operative sector was 167 million yards in 1955-56—*vide* page 37 of the Report.

#### *Implementation of Schemes*

The Report further observes that during the year 1955-56, the State Governments did their best to implement the handloom development scheme sanctioned by Government of India. The expenditure on development schemes amounted to Rs. 5.73 crores. A substantial part of this amount was utilised for production and marketing of handloom cloth. There is hardly any need to mention that organising a cottage industry like the handloom industry, which is a widely dispersed industry, on proper lines, is itself a difficult task. The fact that this industry has a million looms within the co-operative fold in a little over 8,000 primary weavers' co-operative societies in the country is certainly no small achievement. At the same time, that by itself should not lead to complacency on the part of the authorities. It has to be admitted that a substantial number of these looms is only nominally under the co-operative fold; they do not work for the societies as such. Emphasis must hereafter be laid on making everyone of these looms work for the societies, or, in other words, on giving full-time work all the year round for each one of these looms. The demand for cloth in the country has increased in the recent past and is expected to increase further. This means that the overall cloth production has to be stepped up to meet the increasing demand. The Government of India's policy is to

obtain as large a part of this additional production as possible from the decentralised sector. That itself is a substantial reservation in favour of the decentralised sector. This then is the time for the handloom industry to think in terms not of continuing to depend upon assistance which was introduced in the nature of short-term expediency, but of becoming strong enough to stand on its own feet. The Government of India have been assisting the industry with substantial funds for working capital. It will be readily agreed that working capital required for commercial or quasi-commercial operations is business finance which has to be obtained from institutional financing agencies.

#### *Trade Centre in New York*

The Government of India also opened a Trade Centre in New York in 1955 for sale of handloom and handicrafts goods. There is considerable evidence to conclude that America is interested in the purchase of substantial quantities of Indian handloom cloth, provided they could get manufactured the varieties and designs required by them strictly within the delivery time stipulated. It may be mentioned here that there was noticeable improvement in the export of handloom textiles to America. As against 90,000 yards valued at Rs. 2,38,000 exported in 1954, the quantity exported in 1955 amounted to 219,000 yards valued at Rs. 5,53,000. Exports during January to April 1956 amounted to 280,000 yards valued at Rs. 5,97,000.

#### *All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society*

The All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society was set up with a view to promoting inter-State sales and export sales of handloom cloth. It was registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act on the 22nd March 1955. The Government of India nominated the first Board of Directors on the 16th May 1955, and the first meeting of the Board was held on the 10th June 1955. A new organisation of this nature has several preliminary formalities to be completed before starting its operations. For this purpose, a nucleus staff was appointed in June 1955. For the first six or eight months, efforts were concentrated on enrolling as many shareholders as possible and completing the work of preparing registers, receipt books, share certificates, etc. The search for a convenient place for the Society's offices and for its retail depot in Bombay was going on, and, ultimately it was decided to take over a major portion of the ground floor of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co. The negotiations took some time, and these premises were taken over in February 1956. Brisk sales are made at this centre which has become very popular.

At the close of the financial year, the society had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,73,000. As this amount was not sufficient for the society to undertake its trading activity, it had applied to the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs. The Government of India sanctioned this loan at 3½ per cent interest, repayable after one year. Orders were passed on the 31st March 1956 enabling the society to draw this loan.

The Government of India have appointed the Textile Commissioner and Chairman of the All-India Handloom Board as the President of the Board with effect from the 10th September 1955.

The society has decided to open retail emporia in four places to start with, viz. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The Bombay emporium started functioning in the middle of 1956.

#### Co-operative Spinning Mills

The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Guntakal, has been working satisfactorily and its entire production of yarn is taken over by the Andhra State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for supply to handloom weavers. The Mill is proceeding with its negotiations for the installation of an additional 12,000 spindles to make it economic.

Sri Murugan Textiles Limited, Tirunelveli, is making efforts for its establishment and steps are being taken to purchase required machinery.

The Government of Saurashtra expressed its desire to set up a co-operative spinning mill at Limbdi and the Government of India have issued licence to them for 11,000 spindles. This mill is likely to start work during 1958.

Some other governments are also considering the question of starting co-operative spinning mills in other areas.

The matter of assistance for spinning mills engaged the attention of the All-India Handloom Board and they have made a few recommendations in this behalf.

#### Export of Handloom Goods in Quantity and Value from 1950 to 1956

The exports of handloom cloth during the years 1950 to 1956 as given on page 31 of the Report are given below along with the destination to which they are sent and the total value of the exports in Rupees.

(Figures in thousand yards and rupees)

Name of country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 (Jan. to March)
United Kingdom ..	124	388	587	478	607	419	209
Aden & Dependencies ..	1,892	2,551	3,272	4,336	4,342	3,884	706
Kuwait ..	401	426	630	111	272	415	161
Ceylon ..	18,184	16,990	26,654	27,199	22,106	20,539	7,849
Singapore ..	5,281	3,893	3,405	2,952	3,467	2,760	739
Federation of Malaya ..	5,296	7,302	4,391	3,905	4,529	5,611	1,846
Nigeria ..	5,305	7,896	9,348	15,735	12,483	13,897	3,375
Kenya Colony ..	1,507	743	517	1,634	1,243	904	68
Tanganyika Territories ..	188	2,246	859	512	653	599	54
Sudan ..	171	837	673	1,369	1,340	948	11
Other countries ..	3,006	2,609	3,520	4,217	5,041	5,851	2,499
<b>Total export in yards ..</b>	<b>41,155</b>	<b>45,631</b>	<b>53,856</b>	<b>62,446</b>	<b>56,083</b>	<b>55,827</b>	<b>17,517</b>
<b>Total value in rupees ..</b>	<b>65,732</b>	<b>103,845</b>	<b>92,340</b>	<b>147,004</b>	<b>82,020</b>	<b>77,652</b>	<b>25,349</b>

## CHAPTER X

COTTON TEXTILE MACHINERY INDUSTRY AND  
IMPORTS OF MACHINERY

The cotton textile machinery industry has enjoyed protection since December 1949. The period of protection—the protective duty is 10 per cent *ad valorem*—is due to expire at the end of the year 1957. The question of extending the period of protection was considered by the Tariff Commission. On the basis of the recommendation made by the Commission, the Government of India has continued tariff protection for all items of textile machinery with the exception of plain looms, for a further period of three years, that is, till the end of December 1960. At the opening inquiry held on 16th July 1957, Shri K. R. Damle, Chairman of the Commission, emphasized the need for manufacturing quality machinery.

At the 1954 inquiry, Shri Damle said, the Commission estimated the annual domestic demand during the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 at 750 for ring frames, 10 lakhs for spindles, 11 lakhs for spinning rings, 2½ lakhs for fluted rollers and 7,000 for plain looms. No estimate could then be made in regard to automatic looms. In connection with the present inquiry, the Tariff Commission received varying estimates of demand from different interests. The *Ad Hoc* Committee, which was recently set up by the Government of India to advise them on the various aspects of the cotton textile machinery industry, has estimated the current and future annual demand during the next three years at 2,810 for ring frames, 6,125 for plain looms and 8,500 for automatic looms. Of these, the requirement for expansion purposes was placed at 2,060 in the case of ring frames, 4,250 in the case of plain looms and 6,000 in the case of automatic looms, the balance being the estimated requirement for replacement purposes. Based on the obsolescence reports received by him from the mills, the Textile Commissioner has estimated the annual replacement demand for spindles, spinning rings and fluted rollers for draw frames, speed frames and ring frames at present and during the next three years at 170,413 nos., 362,385 nos. and 4,499 lines, respectively.

An important point which should be taken note of while assessing the demand, Shri Damle said, was the Government's policy in regard to installation of looms and spindles by the textile mills for expansion and replacement purposes. The Textile Commissioner had informed the Commission that the Government's policy had been to allow installation of an additional 2.1 million spindles during the Second Plan period. The expansion of loomage had not been permitted except the installation of additional 18,000 automatic looms for production of cloth for export. Replacement of spindles and looms was permissible, as also the replacement of ordinary looms by automatic looms with concurrence of labour and the State Government concerned. The machinery manufacturers as well as the Millowners' Association had expressed their dissatis-

faction with the Government's policy in regard to installation of looms, both plain and automatic, and had pleaded for relaxation of the policy. In conclusion, Shri Damle said that the consensus of opinion of the users indicated that there had been a noticeable improvement in the quality of the indigenous textile machinery. A few of the textile mills, however, had expressed the view that the Indian products were inferior to the imported ones.

There are at present 15 textile machinery manufacturing units, amongst which 5 are licensed for the manufacture of complete ring frames, 9 for spindles, 5 for rings, 7 for fluted rollers and 4 for looms. The present annual capacity, on single-shift basis, of all the units in the industry which are now in production as well as their production since 1954 are :

(Figures in Nos.)

Items	Present Capacity (Single Shift)	Actual production in			1957 (January-May)
		1954	1955	1956	
Spinning ring frames ..	798	314	868	1,111	608
Spinning ring spindles ..	832,400	572,041	773,082	1,047,111	495,119
Spinning rings ..	572,400	729,066	932,536	1,282,925	451,413
Fluted rollers ..	229,200	230,577	319,234	384,075	175,750
Looms—Plain ..	4,080	1,649	2,381	2,396	1,174
—Automatic ..	1,560	276	70	161	13

On 19th October 1957, the State Trading Corporation of India under the Chairmanship of Shri K. B. Lall entered into an agreement with Mr. T. Ishida, President of the Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association, for the supply of Japanese textile machinery on a deferred payment basis. The agreement will be valid for one year.

Under the agreement different items of textile machinery will be supplied by the Japanese manufacturers to Indian mills.

The items of textile machinery will include carding engines, speed and ring frames, blow-room machinery, automatic looms, high speed winding and warping machines, sizing machines, drawing frames, combing sets, cotton waste spinning plant, and spinning and weaving machinery for silk, art silk and spun silk.

Ten per cent of the value of each deal will be paid immediately on the placing of the contract and another ten per cent will be payable on presentation of shipping documents. The balance, 80 per cent of the value, will be paid in ten equal half-yearly instalments. The rate of interest will be six per cent.

The Indian textile industry has a large programme of rehabilitation of worn-out machinery as well as modernisation and expansion. In the context of the present foreign exchange difficulties this agreement is expected to help considerably in the implementation of the industry's development programme.

*Quality of Indigenous Automatic Looms*

The Government of India appointed a Committee to investigate into the quality of the Automatic Looms manufactured in the country on 2nd September 1957. The Chairman is Shri V. Nanjappa, I.C.S., Textile Commissioner, and Secretary Shri G. R. Joshi, Deputy Director, Textile Commissioner's Office.

## CHAPTER XI

## INTERNATIONAL COTTON TEXTILE SITUATION

The spinning capacity of the world's textile industry continued to expand during the cotton year ended July 1956. The number of new spindles installed in that year was 1,500,000, as against a bare 317,000 in the previous year. The aggregate spindleage of the world as at 31st July 1956 was 131.34 million, which compares favourably with 129.84 million a year ago. Besides the new spindles actually installed, about 2.83 million spindles were in course of erection, the figure for the previous year being 1.40 million. The following table gives the number of spindles in place in some of the leading textile producing countries at the end of July 1956, as compared with the position obtaining a year before :

*(In millions)*

	For the year ended	
	1955	1956
India .. ..	11.89	12.07
U.K. .. ..	25.18	23.97
U.S.A. .. ..	22.25	21.90
U.S.S.R. .. ..	10.15	12.25
Japan .. ..	7.96	8.50
France .. ..	7.62	5.55
West Germany .. ..	6.01	5.95
Italy .. ..	5.70	5.73
China .. ..	5.40	6.29
Brazil .. ..	3.36	3.39
Czechoslovakia .. ..	2.45	2.48
Spain .. ..	2.34	2.36
Belgium .. ..	1.75	1.66
Pakistan .. ..	1.36	1.68

The expansion in the world cotton spinning capacity during 1955-56 was accompanied by a corresponding rise in the capacity actually utilised. This is indicated by an increase in cotton consumption which during the year amounted to 38.94 million bales (of 478 lbs.), as against 35.71 million bales. Reflecting the increase in cotton consumption, the world production of cotton yarn and cloth registered an advance. The major portion of the rise in output was accounted for by Japan and

India. Most of the European countries experienced a set-back to production. An idea of the trend of output—yarn and cloth—in the nine biggest textile manufacturing countries of the free world in 1955 and 1956 can be had from the figures given below :

## PRODUCTION

	Woven fabrics (in million yards)		Cotton yarn (in million lbs.)	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
India ..	6,847*	7,094*	1,630	1,671
Japan ..	2,815	3,300	827	1,043
U.K. ..	1,781	1,611	747	715
U.S.A. ..	10,090	11,156	3,828	3,792
West Germany ..	2,595	2,314	835	707†
France ..	2,020	1,723	594	529
Belgium ..	882	723	241	215
Italy ..	1,011	957	326	348
Netherlands ..	675	574	157	157
Total :	28,616	29,452	9,185	9,177

\* Including handloom and powerloom cloth.

† Estimate only.

In contrast to the encouraging performance on the world cotton textile production front, the volume of international trade in textiles has shrunk further. During the calendar year 1956, the aforesaid nine leading producers could not export more than about 3,916 million, as against 4,272 million yards in 1955 and 4,806 million yards in 1954. The decline was shared by all the countries with the solitary exception of the U.S. which showed a modest rise, as will be seen from the following table :

## EXPORTS

(In million yards)

	1954	1955	1956
India* ..	956	873	804
Japan ..	1,278	1,139	1,107
U.K. ..	637	545	474
U.S.A. ..	605	542	545
West Germany ..	230	241	184
France ..	538	395	296
Belgium ..	224	195	190†
Italy ..	108	101	86
Netherlands ..	230	241	230
Total ..	4,806	4,272	3,916

\* Includes handloom fabrics.

† Estimate only.

The continued shrinkage in the volume of international trade in textiles has been due mostly to the emergence of indigenous industry in countries which were formerly importing cloth from outside. The unsettled state of affairs, including unsatisfactory living conditions, in some of the South-East Asian countries, which could otherwise absorb good quantities of cloth is another factor which has led to the diminution of world export trade in cloth. The re-emergence of Communist countries as suppliers of cloth to countries which were normally drawing supplies from recognised international export markets, and competition from cheap rayon goods manufactured in Japan and other countries and the use of these goods in certain countries which were formerly using cotton textiles, are the other potent factors responsible for the decline in the volume of trade.

An interesting study of the recent trend in the world fibre situation has been made by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington. The study reveals that, since 1949, the aggregate consumption in the free world of the major textile fibres—cotton, wool and the man-made fibres—has increased by 12.5 million bales or 39 per cent. This gain was much greater than the rise in population, indicating a rising *per capita* consumption of textiles. However, fibre consumption has lagged behind the gain of 54 per cent in the United Nations' index of industrial production, indicating that the fibre and textile industries have not been as successful as some of the others in capturing the increased purchasing power of recent years. Most of the gain in consumption of the major textile fibres since 1949 has accrued to cotton, 6.6 million bales, as compared with 5.5 million bales to man-made fibres and 0.4 million bales to wool. From 1954 to 1956, however, consumption of man-made fibres rose more than cotton, 1.9 million bales, as against 1.5 million bales, as will be seen from the following table :

CONSUMPTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES, WOOL AND COTTON  
IN FREE WORLD

(In million bales)

	Man-made Rayon & Acetate			Total	Wool	Cotton	Grand Total
	Yarn	Fibre	Other Fibres				
1949	3.3	1.8	.2	5.3	4.5	22.2	32.0
1950	3.8	2.8	.3	6.9	4.9	24.8	36.6
1951	4.2	3.3	.5	8.0	4.0	26.6	38.6
1952	3.5	2.9	.6	7.0	4.1	25.0	36.1
1953	4.0	3.5	.7	8.2	4.7	26.5	39.4
1954	3.9	4.1	.9	8.9	4.3	27.3	40.5
1955	4.4	4.6	1.2	10.2	4.5	27.8	42.5
1956	4.2	5.1	1.5*	10.8	4.9	28.8	44.5

Production of man-made fibres is taken as equivalent to consumption.

\* Estimate.

The share of world textile markets taken by cotton is still nearly twice as large as the share taken by rayon and wool combined. Nevertheless, cotton's share of the markets has steadily declined from 77 per cent in 1937-38 to 71 per cent in 1948 and 65 per cent in 1956, while the share taken by the man-made fibres has increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent and 24 per cent during the same years. All sections of the man-made fibres industry have participated in the trend towards increased production, but the largest gains in the last two years have been in staple fibre with a substantial increase also in the newer synthetics. Construction of additional plants for producing man-made fibres is expected to raise the aggregate capacity from 13.0 million bales in March 1956 to 14.6 million bales by December 1957. Most of this increase is for staple fibre and is concentrated in three countries—Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. The newer man-made fibres, including Nylon, Dacron, Terylene, Orlon, Vinlyon, and a number of others are now at a stage where they are becoming important quantitatively and, if present trends continue, will account for most of the expansion in production of man-made fibres in the future. At the moment, production of these fibres is still concentrated mainly in the United States, but capacity is being increased rapidly in the other major industrial countries.

Reductions in cotton prices in the last two years have gone a long way towards eliminating the price advantage previously enjoyed by rayon staple fibre. This should enhance cotton's competitive position but there is not yet much in the way of statistical proof for this. Lower cotton prices have been accompanied by smaller reductions in prices of rayon staple in a number of countries including the United States, Italy and Japan. Rayon, however, still has a definite advantage in cost per pound, particularly considering differences in waste factors.

Prices of other man-made staple fibres have generally remained unchanged in the last year and a half except for small increases in the United States and a reduction in Japan. There has been, however, a general reduction in the price of nylon yarn. All these fibres continue to be priced much higher than cotton or rayon, and it is generally believed that the profit margin in producing them is much greater than for rayon. The man-made fibre industry continues to devote great resources to research and development work. Most of these efforts currently seem to be for the purpose of improving existing products and increasing their adaptability to end-uses.

With the increased capacity for producing rayon and the rapidly increasing importance of man-made fibres, the competition between fibres for textile markets is more intense than ever before. In the United States, for instance, the rayon industry attempted to increase the price of rayon tyre yarn early in 1956 but was forced not only to retract the increase but to reduce the price to under the original level, because of a reduction in the price of nylon. The price reduction combined with reduced sales, particularly of tyre yarn, caused profits in the industry to decline very substantially. Although all indications are

that the cost of producing rayon staple fibre is increasing, increased competition from imports, new domestic plants, and possibly cotton forced a price reduction from 32 and 31 cents to 29 cents a pound in March 1957. Currently, profit margins per pound for producing rayon staple must be the lowest in many years in the United States. In the meantime, consumption of rayon textile yarn in the United States has declined by 40 per cent from its peak in 1951 because of increased competition from the newer synthetics and cotton. Consumption of man-made fibre is of the greatest relative importance to the industrialised areas of North America, Western Europe and Japan and it is here that most of the gain in consumption of man-made fibres has taken place in recent years. In Japan, although cotton consumption has gained 1.8 million bales since 1949, consumption of man-made fibre has gained by the same amount and now comprises 40 per cent of the consumption of the major textile fibres, the largest for any of the important textile countries. In the U.K., cotton consumption has declined by half a million bales since 1949, while the man-made fibres have gained 300,000 bales. In Italy, textile consumption has shown little change in recent years, but cotton's share has declined, while rayon's has increased. In France, consumption of all major fibres was at a peak in 1956, but, here again, rayon's share increased at the expense of cotton. In the United States, consumption of man-made fibres is 1.3 million bales larger than in 1948-50, while that of cotton is at the same level. An exception is the Federal Republic of Germany where, although consumption of man-made fibres has increased in recent years, the gain in cotton consumption has been greater. A very substantial part of the increased consumption of cotton in the past few years has been in the under-developed countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Although consumption of man-made fibres is rising in these areas it has not been as much of a competitive factor as in the industrialised countries because of end-use requirements for textiles, the greater difficulty of raising capital and providing the technology and raw materials for man-made fibre plants, plus the fact that in many of them cotton is a basic agricultural crop. In India, for instance, cotton consumption has increased nearly 800,000 bales since 1949, as compared with less than 150,000 bales for rayon, and cotton's share of the market for the major textile fibres currently is 93 per cent, rayon's 6 per cent and wool, 1 per cent.

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## CHAPTER XII

### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

#### *Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Amendment Bill, 1957*

In order to assist the handloom industry the Government of India issued a notification in December 1952 restricting the production of dhoties by a mill, or a group of mills to not more than 60 per cent of the average quantities of dhoties packed for sale per month for internal

consumption during the year April 1951 to March 1952. It was, however, not always possible under this notification to penalise the offender for infringement of its provisions. To remove this disability, the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, was passed providing for the imposition of a penal excise duty on a regulated scale on mills infringing this restriction.

In order to clarify beyond doubt that a group of mills under the same ownership or common management could combine their fixed quotas of dhoties and to enable the Government to fix a collective quota for a group of mills, where necessary, this bill was amended and was passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th September 1957.

#### *Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) Bill*

This Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th September 1957. It seeks to fix export quotas in respect of those mills which will be permitted to install additional looms and to levy an extra excise duty by way of penalty on cloth diverted into the internal market from the export quota. The extra excise duty will be at varying rates, depending on the quantity of cloth diverted, as is indicated below :

If the cloth diverted into the internal market from the export quota does not exceed five per cent of the export quota—six naye paise per square yard ;

If the cloth diverted into the internal market exceeds five per cent of the export quota but does not exceed 10 per cent thereof : On the quantity which does not exceed five per cent of the export quota—six naye paise per square yard, and, on the balance—nine naye paise per square yard ;

If the cloth diverted into the internal market from the export quota exceeds 10 per cent of the export quota : On the quantity which does not exceed five per cent of the export quota—six naye paise per square yard ; on the quantity which exceeds five per cent of the export quota but does not exceed ten per cent thereof—nine naye paise per square yard, and, on the balance—12 naye paise per square yard.

#### *Textile Research Grants*

Under the guidance of the Cotton Textile Fund Committee, two new Research Associations—the Bombay Textile Research Association and the South Indian Textile Research Association—have been registered, and a third one, the North Indian Textile Research Association is to start before the end of 1957. This would make a total of 4 Research Associations including the existing Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association. The Committee sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively towards the capital and recurring expenses of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association. The Bombay Textile Research Association has collected Rs. 25 lakhs from its member mills, and is going ahead with the setting up of a

laboratory building. The South Indian Textile Research Association has already commenced constructing its laboratory building.

### *Survey of Textile Mills*

The Survey Unit established in May 1955 has so far (February 1957) carried out investigations into the working of 51 textile mills in the country, including two mills re-surveyed. The investigations include those conducted at the instance of the Industrial Finance Corporation, National Industrial Development Corporation and other State Corporations. Special investigations have also been conducted at the instance of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Company Law Administration). In addition to the "on-the-spot" investigation of cotton textile mills, the Survey Unit is also keeping a watch over the financial working of the mills in the country, scrutiny of plans for expansion of the textile units, and examination of specific cases where foreign collaboration and royalty and other payments in foreign currency are involved.

### *Progress of Ambar Charkha Scheme*

Under the 1956-57 Ambar Charkha programme, 75,000 charkhas were put into operation. The Central Government has decided that 180,000 more charkhas should be manufactured and brought into production during 1957-58. Of these, 150,000 charkhas will be distributed to trained spinners for commercial production of yarn, the balance being utilised for training more spinners. A target of 65 million yards of cloth to be woven out of Ambar yarn has been fixed for 1957-58. Under the Second Plan, 300 million yards of cloth have been earmarked for production from Ambar yarn out of the total additional production of 1,700 million yards. A total provision of a little over Rs. 10 crores has been made in the budget for the current year for implementing part of the programme. Out of this, the Government has released immediately Rs. 2 crores—Rs. 1.5 crores as a loan and Rs. 50 lakhs as a grant—to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for going ahead with the programme. The programme for the current year has been approved after a review of the progress made in executing the programme in 1956-57, the first year of the Ambar Charkha scheme.

The progress made in the execution of the scheme during the first year, it is claimed, was steady. As against the target of 75,000 charkhas, the actual number manufactured was 76,784. Of these, nearly 46,000 charkhas were distributed to trained spinners for yarn production. The quantity of yarn produced was over 700,000 lbs., as against the target of 600,000 lbs. The production of Ambar cloth during the year 1956-57 amounted to over 1.53 million yards; the target for this was 2.25 million yards. Commercial production was organised in 258 production centres. The progress made in building up the organisation required for implementing the Ambar Charkha programme was more marked. As against the target of 50 workshops for manufacturing the charkhas, 77 had actually been set up by the end of 1956-57. Twenty-

eight training institutions had been started, as against the target of 30, and 303 training-cum-production centres were in existence, as against the target of 300. Over 2,500 instructors to train spinners in operating the charkhas had been trained, as against the target of 2,400. Carpenters trained in the production of charkhas numbered 753—153 more than the programme envisaged. The number of spinners trained was nearly 49,000 as against the target of 70,000.

The Ambar Charkha report rightly pointed out how the production has not kept up to expectation and how the mill industry has come to its rescue by increasing its own production.\*

#### *U.K. Textile Delegation, 1957*

In January 1957, a Textile Delegation from the U.K. under the chairmanship of Sir Cuthbert Clegg came to India and had discussions with representatives of Indian Cotton Mill industry. On their return to U.K. in February, the results of this delegation were recorded in a press note issued by the British Cotton Board which stated *inter alia* :

"In India the delegation were able to carry through their discussions against a background of friendly contacts with the leading members of the Indian industry extending over a long period. This was most helpful in establishing a full comprehension by each side of the views of the other. The Indian representatives finally expressed their willingness to accept the possibility of a ceiling for a period of three years upon their exports to the U.K., subject to the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements."

It may be observed that this delegation came to India to present Lancashire's point of view on the imports of Indian piecegoods into U.K. about which two years ago a suggestion was made for fixing a ceiling on imports of Indian piecegoods into Britain.

This delegation also visited Hongkong and later in the year in May 1957, the leaders of the Pakistan Textile Industry also.

#### *Burmese Trade Delegation, 1957*

A trade delegation from Burma visited India in August 1957 in order to explore the possibility of making bulk purchases of Indian goods. The leader of the delegation observed in Bombay that Burma had recently purchased large quantities of Indian piecegoods. The Millowners' Association discussed problems of interest to both the countries.

#### *The Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) Bill, 1957*

The Government of India introduced a Bill called The Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) Bill, 1957, in the Lok Sabha on 18th

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\* The Ambar Charkha Enquiry Committee's Report was published by the Government of India in December 1956.

July 1957. The statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill read :

“There has been a decline in the export of cloth from India over the last two years due largely to the increase in the internal demand and the high prices which are being realised for cloth in the home market. Increase in production has not kept pace with the increase in demand.

It has been decided, therefore, to allow the mill sector to increase their production by another 350 million yards but, at the same time, it is necessary to ensure that the maximum possible quantity of this increased production would go out for export.

It is proposed, therefore, to fix export quotas in respect of those mills which would be permitted to instal additional looms and to levy an extra excise duty by way of penalty on cloth which is diverted into the internal market from this export quota.”

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, pointed out that the Bill should be suitably amended so as to make it clear that export quotas may be fixed only in respect of those mills who have installed additional looms specifically to produce cloth for export, in pursuance of licences granted to them on that condition.

#### *Introduction of Metric System*

In accordance with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act which contemplates a complete change-over to the metric system of weights and measures by 1966, the cotton textile industry will commence using the metric system with effect from 1st April 1958. At a conference of the Union and State Governments, held in New Delhi, on 20th July 1957, the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Morarji Desai, drew attention to the magnitude of the problem relating to the production and distribution of commercial weights and measures. The Minister expressed the hope that experienced industrial concerns would come forward to take a hand in the work of manufacturing and supplying the necessary weights.

So far as the cotton textile industry is concerned, the introduction of the metric system in the industry would call for corresponding changes in the sectors which supply machinery and raw materials to the industry. The consumers of cloth and tailors must become familiar with the new system. Further, not all countries from which India buys its raw materials and machinery, nor all the countries to which it exports its finished products observe the metric system of weights and measures. These considerations point to the need for adopting a phased programme in effecting the change-over to the new system.

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APPENDIX A

**RAW COTTON IN INDIA AND THE WORLD**

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

The following table gives the production of cotton in different countries of the world during 1934-38, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 :—

*World Output of Cotton*

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

	1934-38 (Average)	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>FREE WORLD TOTAL</b> ..	24,167	29,547	30,757	28,831
of which :				
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b> ..	12,731	15,794	17,272	15,241
of which :				
Mexico ..	302	1,815	2,240	1,770
U.S. ..	12,389	13,630	14,680	13,100
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA</b> ..	6,072	7,365	6,934	7,240
of which :				
<b>India</b> ..	<b>5,320</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>4,080</b>
Pakistan ..	..	1,310	1,425	1,400
Syria ..	25	367	401	428
Turkey ..	240	630	600	650
<b>EUROPE</b> ..	102	342	519	517
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b> ..	2,494	2,856	2,844	2,494
of which :				
Argentina ..	254	501	520	500
Brazil ..	1,793	1,675	1,700	1,350
Peru ..	386	469	430	450
<b>AFRICA</b> ..	2,768	3,190	3,188	3,339
of which :				
Egypt ..	1,846	1,605	1,541	1,498
Sudan ..	258	410	440	545
Uganda ..	273	251	304	315
<b>COMMUNIST AREAS</b> ..	6,244	9,077	8,924	9,205
U.S.S.R. ..	3,082	5,800	5,500	6,000
China ..	3,127	3,100	3,300	3,100
Others ..	35	177	124	105
<b>World Total</b> ..	<b>30,411</b>	<b>38,624</b>	<b>39,681</b>	<b>38,036</b>

Although the figures for world cotton consumption 1956-57 are not available, the following table shows the important position which India holds as a consumer of cotton in 1934-38 (average), 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56 :—

*World Cotton Consumption*

(In thousand bales of 478 lbs. each)

	1934-38	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
<b>FREE WORLD TOTAL</b> ..	22,214	26,826	27,558	28,450
of which:				
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b> ..	6,963	9,280	9,667	10,090
of which:				
Canada ..	268	305	355	381
Mexico ..	227	330	400	430
U.S.A. ..	6,454	8,576	8,841	9,210
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA</b> ..	7,091	8,045	8,225	8,797
of which:				
Hong Kong ..	....	204	218	223
India ..	3,096	3,990	4,120	4,280
Japan ..	3,476	2,441	2,142	2,322
Pakistan ..	....	450	650	800
Turkey ..	97	290	375	425
<b>EUROPE</b> ..	7,331	7,305	7,235	7,023
of which:				
France ..	1,181	1,336	1,268	1,215
West Germany ..	1,077	1,222	1,251	1,318
Italy ..	684	876	804	765
Netherlands ..	235	322	334	337
United Kingdom ..	2,741	1,834	1,761	1,545
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b> ..	723	1,707	1,912	1,984
of which:				
Argentina ..	113	425	494	520
Brazil ..	512	900	1,000	1,050
<b>AFRICA</b> ..	106	489	519	556
of which:				
Egypt ..	73	338	361	402
<b>COMMUNIST AREAS</b> ..	7,556	9,205	9,330	9,531
of which:				
China ..	3,600	3,500	3,300	3,500
U.S.S.R. ..	3,020	4,100	4,350	4,250
Czechoslovakia ..	338	370	375	400
East Germany ..	....	320	350	380
Poland ..	315	425	435	440
<b>World Total</b> ..	29,770	36,031	36,888	37,981

A detailed review of world trends in cotton including stocks, acreage, yield, import and export has been given in these pages 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
Tinnevellya ..	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

A comprehensive review of the cotton problem was given by Dr. M. S. Randhawa, President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, in the course of his speech at the 76th meeting of the Committee held in July 1957.

The following is a summary of his speech :

This is the first year under the Second Five-Year Plan with the target of production fixed at 45.46 lakh bales. Though the crop had a good start and the sowings completed in time, owing to unprecedented heavy rains and floods in October, the crop was damaged in Marathwada, Middle Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, and the cold-wave in February 1957 affected the crop in Gujarat. The hopes entertained in the initial stages of a bumper crop were continuously scaled down and

according to the trade estimates, the crop was stated to be 49.7 lakh bales in June this year, which exceeds the target fixed for the year by about 4 lakh bales.

The measures adopted for increasing the production of cotton were, expansion of area by reclamation of waste land, double-cropping, use of improved seed, application of manures and fertilizers, adoption of plant protection measures, provision of extra irrigational facilities and adoption of improved cultural practices. Another method is the diversion of area from food crops, but this should not be allowed in view of the need for increased production of foodgrains. The target of expansion of area was 3.85 lakh acres, against which 5.12 lakh acres of additional area was brought under cotton cultivation with Bombay leading with 1.74 lakh acres followed by Punjab and PEPSU with 1.31 lakh acres. The targets for extra irrigational facilities were achieved in all the States except in Mysore and the total area under irrigated cotton in the country during 1956-57 is estimated as 20.7 lakh acres against 18.1 lakh acres in the last season. Inter-cropping of cotton with other crops is mainly recommended in the southern States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras. The target for this was 5.17 lakh acres, against which 5.56 lakh acres were covered. One of the most important measures for cotton development is the use of seed of improved varieties of cotton. About 805,924 maunds of improved seed were distributed, as against 718,670 maunds in 1955-56 and the total area covered by improved varieties may be estimated at 14.4 million acres, as against 13.7 million acres in 1955-56. It is, however, only in Bombay region that 95 per cent of the total area is under improved varieties of cotton, while in Mysore, it is only 67 per cent, Punjab 63 per cent, and Rajasthan 43 per cent. This indicates the direction in which more intensive work is required by the State Departments of Agriculture. If they gear up their seed multiplication and distribution arrangements, it should be possible to reach the percentage of 90 by the next year, in nearly all the States.

In 1956-57, about 23,811 tons of fertilizers were used in the cotton growing States, as compared with 19,010 tons in 1955-56. Here also, there is considerable scope for improvement. It is estimated that the average increase in yield is one bale for one ton of fertilizer applied. Fertilizers are given as *taccavi* loan in kind in Punjab and Andhra and if the Governments of the other States take similar action, this will provide considerable impetus to cotton production. Adoption of plant protection measures is another line of fruitful approach. Cotton crop is highly susceptible to insect attack and attack by fungi and bacteria, Boll-worms, jassids, aphids, blackarm, boll rot and anthracnose. All combined together are said to be responsible for a total loss of about one-fifth of the total crop in India, besides causing damage to the fibre and the lowering of quality. It is stated that approximately 50 million dollars are spent annually on insecticides to control cotton insects in the U.S.A. and another 20 million dollars for applying them. The United States' authorities consider that the expenditure is justified because

insect control pays off in increased profits. Farmers all over the world realise that often the only way to reap a profit is to protect their cotton from insect ravages. More often in this country, they have to submit to these ravages as there is no help readily available. In this context, the Committee's decision to appoint an Entomological Assistant in each State would be of benefit to the cotton growers in the different tracts. However, the State Governments should make arrangements for supplying pesticides and spraying equipment to the Village Level Workers and the Agricultural staff engaged in extension work, who should hire their services to the farmers on payment basis.

#### *Sea-Island "Andrews" Variety of Cotton*

One of the important decisions taken at the previous meeting of the Committee was the sanctioning of a scheme for the development of Sea-Island "Andrews" cotton in the States of Kerala, Mysore and Assam. A supervisory sub-committee to watch the progress under this scheme, has been constituted. A total quantity of 1,060 lbs. seed has been distributed to the cultivators in the primary centres of development, of which 11 are in Kerala and 11 in Mysore, comprising a total area of 134 acres. Due to the limited quantity of seed available for disposal, it has not been possible to cover a greater area during the year. It is hoped to develop the secondary centres and cover an area of some 5,000 acres in the next season, 1958-59. During the current year, the work in Assam will be purely of an exploratory nature and the greater concentration of this work will be in the States of Kerala and Mysore. The Secretary of the Committee has carried out a useful tour of West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura and has made a number of useful recommendations. It is hoped that the State Governments concerned would consider them seriously and adopt them as early as possible.

A conference of statisticians was convened at New Delhi by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with a view to devising ways and means to improve the accuracy of the official estimates of cotton production. There is a great difference between the official and trade estimates, the former being considerably lower than the latter. The Directorate have considered the feasibility of applying certain correction factors to official estimates. In order that the various components of these estimates are fairly accurate and supplied on a uniform basis, the Committee approved of a scheme for the survey of ginning and pressing factories in Bombay and also the appointment of special staff for the effective enforcement of the different legislative measures. The special staff will keep liaison between the Departments of Agriculture and the factories. It is hoped that the State Government will take quick action and help in the procurement of such statistics on a more uniform basis regularly.

During the First Plan period, the consumption of cotton rose steadily and in 1955-56, it reached a record figure of 49.3 lakh bales (43.1 lakh bales of Indian and 6.2 lakh bales of foreign cotton), as

against 36.5 lakh bales (25 lakh bales of Indian and 11.5 lakh bales of foreign cotton) in the base year 1950-51. This shows an increase during the Plan period of 72 per cent in Indian cotton and a decline of 46 per cent in foreign cotton. This is a very healthy development. The upward trend continued in 1956-57 and on the basis of consumption upto the end of April 1957, it is estimated that the mill consumption will reach yet another record at 52.7 lakh bales (47 lakh bales of Indian and 5.7 lakh bales of foreign cotton).

The long-felt need to organise cross commodity research on a permanent footing will soon be realised with the establishment of regional research stations. Preliminary work on the establishment of these stations has already been initiated; very soon some of the stations would be established. The special sub-committee appointed by the Committee to consider the question of co-ordinating the work of the Technological Laboratory with that of the Textile Research Institutes at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Coimbatore met twice and considered the various projects already under investigation or proposed to be taken up. It also examined the list of apparatus and equipment ordered for the Laboratory and also considered whether construction of any new buildings would be necessary. With the modernisation proposed, it is expected that the Laboratory will function as a first-rate institution and enlarge its activities and usefulness to the cotton research workers.

#### *Position of Supplies of Cotton in 1956-57*

For the 1956-57 season, the supply of cotton has been estimated at about 76.6 lakh bales, inclusive of 50 lakh bales of domestic production, 20 lakh bales of carry-over cotton and 6 lakh bales of imported cotton. The following is the cotton balance sheet for the 1956-57 season :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

	Indian Cotton	Foreign Cotton	Total
<b>Supply—</b>			
Carry-over with the mills and trade on 31-8-1956 ..	17.8	2.7	20.5
1956-57 Season's Crop ..	50.1	..	50.1
Anticipated Imports ..	..	6.0	6.0
<b>Total Supply ..</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>
<b>Distribution—</b>			
Estimated Mill Consumption, 1956-57 ..	46.0	6.0	52.0
Ambar Charkha Consumption ..	0.5	..	0.5
Extra Factory Consumption ..	2.7	..	2.7
Estimated Exports ..	3.0	..	3.0
<b>Total Disappearance ..</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>
<b>Estimated Carry-over on 31-8-57 ..</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Total Distribution ..</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>

*River Valley Projects and their part in the attainment of Cotton Self-Sufficiency*

The progress of cotton research has been steadily changing the pattern of cotton production in India. Within the last one decade, this change has been most marked. Prior to the Second World War, India was mostly an exporter of short staple cotton, but after the War, and from the beginning of the partition, great strides have been made in making good the loss sustained due to the partition of the country and to meet the increasing demand of the Indian textile mills, which during the period of war, had established for themselves a reputation and a place among the countries exporting textile goods. The magnitude of the progress will be appreciated by the statement that immediately after the partition, the production of long staple cotton was only 15 per cent (in 1947-48), and this has been more than doubled in 1955-56, being 38 per cent. The acreage under short staple cotton and even from the medium staple has gone over for cultivation under long staple cotton, with the result that the production of medium staple cotton which was 51 per cent in 1947-48 had decreased to 44 per cent in 1955-56 and that of short staple cotton from 34 per cent to 18 per cent. The value and significance of this achievement would be further appreciated by the fact that the bulk of the Indian cotton, particularly after the partition, was mostly rainfed. Out of the 20 million acres, irrigated cotton covered only about 1.9 or 2 million acres.

It is in this context that the importance of the irrigation-cum-hydro-electric projects to solve the problem of production of long and extra long staple cotton and also to boost up the Indian cotton yields, would be recognised.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has compiled information from different sources to assess the total area that would come under irrigation on the completion of the irrigation projects either now under construction or have already been completed. It has been estimated that though the total area that would be irrigated under the projects either recently constructed or now under construction is as high as 167 lakh acres, most of which would go under food and other crops, and only 13 lakh acres would be actually cultivated with irrigated cotton and this would raise the total acreage under irrigated cotton to 32 lakh acres. It is expected that a greater part of this area would be grown with long and extra long staple cottons that have been either evolved or are in the process of evolution.

In addition, the possibility of increasing the yield per acre will be explored in order that the gap that now exists between the cotton production in the country and the mill consumption might be abridged. States that are likely to benefit from these projects are Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. In so far as the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Mysore are concerned, improved long staple cotton varieties are already available for cultivation in the new irrigated

areas. Work has been initiated for the selection of suitable varieties in Orissa while it has to be taken up in the States of West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh.

It is estimated that the production from the total irrigated area would increase from about 9 lakhs to 16 lakhs bales and that the extra production at least in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and Mysore could be of staple length of 1" to 1-1/16" or even 1½" where improved long and extra long staple cottons are already available. That would enable the country to attain self-sufficiency to a greater extent by the reduction of imports of those cottons of similar styles. (*Vide* "Indian Cotton Growing Review", I.C.C.C., July 1957, pp. 394-95.)

### *Hedge Trading*

During 1956-57, trading in new crop hedge contracts Jarilla March 1957 delivery and Vijay April delivery 1957 was permitted from 18th June 1956, and Jarilla March delivery was quoted around Rs. 679 in the beginning of the season. All cotton growing areas received welcome rains. Encouraging crop prospects, upward revision of excise duty on cloth, credit curtailment initiated by the Reserve Bank on cloth and regulations relating to minimum stocks of cloth that mills and wholesale dealers should have, bearishly affected the market in October, but on reports of heavy rains throughout Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Khandesh and Moglai tracts and fears of damage to quality and tense situation in West Asia, a firm tendency prevailed. Heavy movement of new crop in Punjab and Berar, poor offtake, Government's decision not to announce export quotas for cotton coupled with new tax proposals and financial stringency again brought down the contract to Rs. 618½ by the end of December. Cold spells in January and early February 1957 in Saurashtra and North Gujarat retarded development of the crop which was adversely affected and the late rains in October and November 1956 also had harmed the crop and crop estimates were scaled down. Futures as well as spot markets displayed a firm trend mainly due to higher mill consumption, proximity of delivery period, scarcity of tenderable cotton coupled with an announcement of fresh export quota of two lakhs bales and the contract spurred up to Rs. 738½ by the end of February. Pursuant to the powers vested under clause (6) of Bye-law 47AA, the Forward Markets Commission introduced a more stringent deposit on a sliding scale. March contract rose to Rs. 820 and matured at Rs. 805, the rate fixed by the Board on the due date.

The Bye-laws of the Association were amended in February 1957 in respect of tendering differences, weightage, etc. Subject to these revisions, trading in Jarilla May delivery and Vijay June 1957 delivery was permitted with effect from 25th February 1957. Crop estimates were further scaled down from 55 lakhs bales to 47-48 lakhs bales. This coupled with scarcity of tenderable cotton against the maturing con-

tracts firmed up prices in forward as well as spot markets and prices moved up. The Textile Commissioner warned the trade in March 1957 that purchase and sale of Indian cotton above the prescribed basic ceiling price required prior certification of the quality by the East India Cotton Association.

The Textile Commissioner's Notification regarding requisitioning of needed cotton stocks in the hands of the trade caused a mild recession in Jarilla May delivery but in Vijay June delivery there was a decline by more than Rs. 30. However, in the face of a strong statistical position, uptrend in mill consumption and good offtake in cloth, the market ruled firm and Jarilla May delivery rose to Rs. 758 and receded to Rs. 754 on the 17th April 1957 when trading for the day was closed under the direction of the Forward Markets Commission. The rate of deposit in respect of Jarilla May and Vijay June delivery was doubled and trading in the above two deliveries was permitted subject to the maximum prices of Rs. 754 and 878 respectively. No change was made in the maturing Vijay April delivery.

On 24th April 1957 the Forward Markets Commission directed increase in the rate of deposit to Rs. 200 per bale in respect of outstanding purchases in Jarilla May delivery from 1st May, if the rate was above Rs. 120 below the ceiling. This upset sentiment and the contract drifted lower to Rs. 693 by the end of the month. Vijay April delivery after receding to Rs. 890 matured at Rs. 955. On 20th May 1957, the Forward Markets Commission directed closure of all outstanding contracts in May delivery at the closing rate of 23rd and also altered the marginal line and raised the rate of deposit in respect of Vijay June delivery to Rs. 200 per bale if the contract rose above Rs. 146 below the ceiling, i.e. above Rs. 824 from opening of trading from 1st June 1957. Trading in July and August deliveries was also not permitted. Due to small volume of tenders and continued firmness in spot gradually Vijay June delivery moved up to Rs. 873. On 24th June 1957 the Forward Markets Commission fixed under Bye-law 52AA Rs. 873 as the rate at which and 25th June as the date with effect from which every contract in Vijay June delivery shall be deemed to be closed out.

One single Hedge Contract styled the Indian Cotton Contract with Fine 25/32" Moglai Jarilla as basis has been framed for 1957-58 and the Bye-laws were appropriately revised and notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, dated 20th June 1957.

With the approval of the Forward Markets Commission, the Board permitted trading in new crops for the season 1957-58 with effect from 23rd June 1957. The new contract March 1958 opened at Rs. 686 and due to late rains and tight statistical position rose to Rs. 723½ by the middle of July 1957. Thereafter, due to excellent weather and crop reports coupled with the Reserve Bank's move to tighten Bank credit on foodgrains and other cash crops, March 1958 contract ruled easy and was quoted around Rs. 675 by the end of the season. In the first

week of October, it went up to Rs. 715 due to fear of damage of crop in S. Gujerat, Saurashtra and the Punjab.

The carry-over from last year is estimated at 20 lakhs bales. This together with 49 lakhs bales of indigenous cotton and six lakhs bales of imports will make the total supply available at 75 lakhs bales. The textile mills will consume about 53 lakhs bales, about three lakhs bales will be allowed to be exported, and thus the carry-over will remain about the same as last year. A bulk of the imports has been from the U.S. under the P.L. 480 and 668 programmes, for which no immediate payment is necessary, because the U.S. cotton is coming as an "aid". Exports totalling 3 lakhs bales of indigenous cotton has been principally to Japan, U.K., France, America and Continental countries.

### *New Cotton Policy*

The cotton policy for the 1957-58 season does not envisage any change in floor and ceiling prices which have been retained at the 1956-57 levels. This was done in order to prevent inflation. Again, since the two hedge contracts Jarilla 25/32" and Vijay 27/32" witnessed considerable fluctuations in prices, it was decided to merge them into one contract with M.G. Moglai Jarilla 25/32" as basis. Hedge trading in 1958 futures, as already stated, started in Bombay on 23rd June 1957.

The new contract based on Moglai Jarilla 25/32" has three delivery months, March, May, and August. According to the new tendering schedule, practically all varieties except the short staples (Oomra Deshi, Bengal Deshi, Mungari, Mathia and Assam-comilla) are tenderable. The salient features of the very trading scheme include :

- (1) Tendering differences shall be fixed on the basis of prices at which basic cotton and other descriptions are sold in the Bombay spot market ; with the important addition that a special committee or the Board will have powers to adjust such premium or discount.
- (2) There shall be no weightage.
- (3) A ceiling within a ceiling has been fixed at Rs. 790 per candy, about Rs. 30 per candy below the official ceiling.
- (4) Heavy deposit rates will become due on long positions if the future market rate goes above Rs. 750 per candy.

Delivery contracts at Sewri have also been brought under regulation of the Forward Markets Commission. Permission for trading in those contracts was given in August 1957 but they have not yet become popular.

Efforts are being made to put an end to Option and Tej-Mandi business to push up prices of cotton.

*World Cotton Supply*

The supply of cotton in the world during the 1956-57 season has been estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, at 61.5 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) as against 61.1 million bales in the 1955-56 season. The production and carry-over stocks of cotton in the 1956-57 season are respectively estimated at 38.0 million bales and 23.5 million bales as against 39.7 million bales and 22.0 million bales in the previous season.

The following table gives the supply of cotton in the world during the 1955-56 and 1956-57 seasons:—

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

—	1955-56	1956-57
<b>Supply :</b>		
Carry-over August 1 ..	22.0	23.5
Production ..	39.7	38.0
Total ..	61.7	61.5
<b>Distribution :</b>		
Consumption ..	38.0	38.8
Destroyed ..	0.2	0.2
Total ..	38.2	39.0
Carry-over July 31st ..	23.5	22.5
Total Distribution ..	61.7	61.5

There can be little doubt that world cotton consumption in the 1956-57 season, provisionally estimated at 38.8 million bales, will reach the highest post-war level, as against 38.0 million bales in the 1955-56 season.

The following table gives the world stocks of cotton on 1st August of 1938, 1954, 1955 and 1956 :—

*World Stocks of Cotton*

(As on August 1st)

(In thousand bales of 478 lbs. each)

	1938	1954	1955	1956
<b>FREE WORLD TOTAL</b> ..	22,534	18,957	20,574	21,977
of which :				
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b> ..	11,930	9,931	11,701	14,686
of which :				
Mexico ..	296	115	270	60
U.S. ..	11,533	9,728	11,205	14,529
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA</b> ..	4,159	2,941	3,470	3,002
of which :				
<b>India</b> ..	3,360	1,850	2,420	1,980
Pakistan ..	..	250	260	165
Turkey ..	45	115	135	165
<b>EUROPE</b> ..	3,353	2,544	2,252	1,975
of which :				
France ..	600	358	390	370
F.R. of Germany ..	500	340	305	265
United Kingdom ..	1,492	877	549	435
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b> ..	1,257	2,072	1,627	1,318
of which :				
Argentina ..	115	500	404	410
Brazil ..	935	1,200	825	650
Peru ..	150	225	265	130
<b>AFRICA</b> ..	1,085	1,069	1,324	796
of which :				
Egypt ..	549	460	615	305
Sudan ..	245	220	325	195
Uganda ..	150	75	40	50
<b>COMMUNIST AREAS</b> ..	2,729	1,512	1,482	1,589
<b>World Total</b> ..	25,263	20,469	22,056	23,566

*Cotton Tables*

In the tables that follow, 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.

### Statistics of Stapled Cotton in India

The following table shows the different staple lengths of the cotton produced in Indian Union \* during the past 10 years :—

(In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.)

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Long Staple (7/8" & above) ..	331	332	550	684	928	905	1,442	1,465	1,610	1,938
Medium Staple (below 7/8" & above 11/16") ..	1,119	889	1,333	1,448	1,213	1,395	1,651	1,925	1,692	2,007
Short Staple (11/16" & below) ..	738	556	745	839	992	831	872	837	699	778
Total ..	2,188	1,767	2,628	2,971	3,133	3,131	3,965	4,227	4,001	4,723

\* 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 1946-47 to 1955-56 :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

Period	Indian Cotton	Foreign Cotton	Total
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
1955-56 ..	4,365,456	603,251	4,968,707

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

## Average Yield of Cotton in India

	Yield of cotton per acre	
Average	1946-47	114 lbs.
"	1947-48	111 "
"	1948-49	80 "
"	1949-50	88 "
"	1950-51	88 "
"	1951-52	91 "
"	1952-53	90 "
"	1953-54	90 "
"	1954-55	90 "
"	1955-56	78 "
"	1956-57	93 "

N.B.—Figures for 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. Thus the average per-acre yields (in lbs. per acre), during 1955-56 in other cotton-growing countries, in comparison with our own were:—

Egypt 391 lbs.; U.S.A. 417 lbs.; Peru 454 lbs.; Sudan 352 lbs.; Argentina 193 lbs.; Brazil 163 lbs.; Mexico 416 lbs.; and INDIA 78 lbs.

## 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 1956-57 and 1955-56:—

## Final Estimates of Cotton Crop 1956-57 and 1955-56

(000's omitted)

Description	Acreage		Yield—in bales	
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56
Bengals ..	868	931	320	306
Americans ..	3,838	4,023	1,397	1,095
Oomras ..	1,910	2,282	340	360
Broach ..	1,506	1,343	340	445
Surti ..	710	695	169	219
Dholleras ..	2,088	2,104	408	487
Southerns ..	2,013	1,972	358	329
Jarilla (incl. Virnar & 197/3) ..	3,180	3,217	739	428
H 420, Verum 91 and others ..	762	159	163	20
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	1,730	1,799	189	173
Malvi ..	1,183	1,394	283	223
Comillas ..	55	59	17	16
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>19,843</b>	<b>19,978</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>4,001</b>

## Cotton Exports from India since 1939-40

We give below a table showing the number of bales of cotton exported out of India from 1939-40 to 1955-56 :—

(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
1955-56 ( " " )	..	..	..	612

## 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 five years ended 1956-57 :—

## World Supply and Distribution of Cotton

(Year beginning August 1)

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

—	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (a)
<b>SUPPLY :</b>						
Stocks on hand	.. 25,200	15,400	17,600	20,500	22,000	23,500
Production	.. 29,500	37,100	39,100	38,600	39,700	38,000
Total	.. 54,700	52,500	56,700	59,100	61,700	61,500
<b>DISTRIBUTION :</b>						
Consumption	.. 30,600	34,700	36,000	36,900	38,000	38,800
Destroyed	.. 200	200	200	200	200	200
Stocks on hand July 31	.. 23,900	17,600	20,500	22,000	23,500	22,500
	54,700	52,500	56,700	59,100	61,700	61,500

(a) Provisional.

## Acreage and Yield

	Acreage (In thousand acres)			Yield (In lbs. per acre)		
	1934-38 Average	1955-56	1956-57	1934	1955-56	1956-57
<b>FREE WORLD TOTAL</b>	.. 69,333	64,057	62,157	169	231	224
of which :						
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	.. 29,209	19,993	18,152	214	414	407
of which :						
Mexico	.. 679	2,575	2,144	216	416	395
U.S.	.. 28,400	16,928	15,651	212	417	408
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA</b>	.. 27,033	27,652	28,514	107	120	121
of which :						
India	.. 24,692	20,230	21,000	88	92	93
Pakistan	.. ..	3,537	3,560	..	192	188
Syria	.. 75	600	673	159	319	304
Turkey	.. 616	1,547	1,532	187	185	208
<b>EUROPE</b>	.. 250	984	1,038	193	252	238
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	.. 6,650	7,351	6,351	181	193	191
of which :						
Argentina	.. 763	1,350	1,375	171	193	174
Brazil	.. 5,181	5,000	4,000	165	163	161
Peru	.. 422	558	556	439	454	429
<b>AFRICA</b>	.. 6,191	8,077	8,102	213	189	197
of which :						
Egypt	.. 1,843	1,885	1,715	478	391	433
Sudan	.. 427	598	780	275	352	334
Tanganyika	.. 232	270	300	89	179	173
Uganda	.. 1,460	1,586	1,569	89	92	96
<b>COMMUNIST AREAS</b>	.. 12,448	15,920	16,085	240	262	274
of which :						
China	.. 7,334	10,000	10,500	207	157	141
U.S.S.R.	.. 5,010	5,400	5,100	292	487	562
<b>World Total</b>	.. 81,781	79,977	78,242	180	237	234

A glance at the table will show that India has the highest acreage under cotton, viz. 21,000,000 as against 15,651,000 of U.S. and 8,102,000 of Egypt. The highest yield, however, is in U.S.S.R. which is 562 lbs. per acre, U.S.A. being 408, Peru being 429, Mexico being 395, and India being only 93 lbs.

## Exports of Cotton

(In thousand bales)

	1934-38 Average	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
<b>FREE WORLD TOTAL</b> ..	12,480	11,706	10,701	11,524
of which :				
Mexico ..	105	948	1,248	2,018
U.S. ..	5,027	3,761	3,446	2,215
India ..	2,746	104	210	554
Pakistan ..	..	898	650	726
Syria ..	11	190	330	370
Turkey ..	77	377	233	142
Brazil ..	1,065	1,402	1,040	815
Peru ..	348	395	354	491
Egypt ..	1,746	1,491	1,086	1,439
Sudan ..	257	415	299	551
Uganda ..	277	292	286	294
<b>COMMUNIST AREAS</b> ..	296	1,400	1,567	1,405
<b>World Total :</b> ..	12,776	13,106	12,268	12,929

## Imports of Cotton

(In thousand bales)

	1934-38 Average	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
<b>FREE WORLD TOTAL</b> ..	11,681	11,401	10,778	10,951
of which :				
Canada ..	288	287	360	379
U.S. ..	160	142	146	137
India ..	415	568	492	526
Japan ..	3,313	2,443	2,046	2,386
<b>EUROPE</b> ..	7,294	7,033	6,816	6,564
of which :				
Belgium ..	354	464	451	389
France ..	1,154	1,319	1,340	1,226
W. Germany ..	1,162	1,269	1,216	1,282
Italy ..	647	787	732	708
Netherlands ..	224	340	343	337
U.K. ..	2,779	1,760	1,487	1,490
<b>COMMUNIST AREAS</b> ..	13,132	13,136	12,568	13,097

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**APPENDIX B TO THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
ANNUAL FOR 1956-57**

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

*Working as well as Projected, 1956*

**With Looms, Spindles, Cotton Consumed,  
Average Number of Hands Employed Daily,  
During the year ended 31st August 1956**

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**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 Raputana Textiles (Agencies), Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	56,468	58,672	898	880	12,701	1,484				
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.	50,590	44,687	1,021	983	8,992	1,500				
3.	Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Spring Mills), Naigaum Road, Dadar.	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia & sons, (Pri.) Ltd., Agents, Fort, Bombay.	1,57,152	1,30,859	2,553	2,311	19,531	3,598				
4.	Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Textile Mills), Elphinstone Road, Parel.	do.	86,400	82,886	1,631	1,615	21,154	2,923				
5.	Bradbury Mills, Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.	Messrs. Ramnarain Sons, Pri. Ltd., Agents, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	44,784	42,233	860	814	5,550	1,275				
6.	Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Century Mills), Globe Mill Passage, Worli.	Messrs. Birla Bros., Pri. Ltd., Mgr. Agents, Industry House, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.	1,20,782	1,22,308	2,698	2,673	30,596	5,471				
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.	59,408	38,728	698	688	6,898	1,550				
9.	Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ltd. (Jehangir Wadia Mill), Victoria Bunder, Colaba.	do.										
10.	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., Old Agra Road, Kurla.	Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., (Pri.) Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Ready money Mansion, Veer Natiman Road, Fort, Bombay.	24,848	23,787	680	674	7,405	1,249				

(ii)



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 764 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
25	India United Mills, Ltd., No. 3 Mill (formerly E.D. Mill), Govapaley Road, Chinchpoky.	84,260	70,931	752	748	29,455	1,374
	Messrs. Agarwal & Co., Agents, Indu House, Douglal Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.		...	1,872	1,844	...	1,391
26	India United Mills, Ltd., No. 4 Mill (formerly Rachel Mill), Chunchpoky Road.	28,940	26,015	684	669	5,369	812
27	India United Mills, Ltd., No. 5 Mill (formerly Manchester Mill), Chinchpoky Cross Lane, Kalachowki.	30,940	26,493	956	901	6,593	1,134
28	Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1, Lalbaug, Parcel.	..	...	97	..	...	...
29	Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Birla Mills, Ltd., No. 2), Tokersey Jivaj Road, Sewri.	35,328	32,853	748	738	5,782	1,213
30	Jubilee Mills, Ltd., Tokersej Jivraj Road, Sewri						
	Messrs. Tricundas Vaudhavan & Co., Treasurers, Agents, and Secretaries, Lalbaug, Parcel, Bombay.						
31	Kamala Mills, Ltd. (formerly Ebrahimbhoy Fabaney Mills), Tulsji Pipe Line Road, off DeLisle Road.	56,976	51,449	1,955	1,950	11,507	2,188
	Messrs. Chamanlal Mehia & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Bharat House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay						
32	Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Haanes Road, Byculla.	92,852	86,303	1,439	1,451	8,367	2,057
	Managed by Board of Directors, Kitchand Devchand Building, 45/47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.						
33	Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. (Nos. 1 & 2 Mills), Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar.	1,20,504	1,17,743	1,552	1,548	26,961	4,641
	Messrs. Killock Industries, Ltd., Agents, Killock Bldg., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.						
34	Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. (No. 3 Mills), Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.	..	...	294	279	...	823
	do.						

35	Modern Mills, Ltd., Mill No 1 (formerly Mysore Spinning Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2), Elphinstone Road, Parel.	26,464	25,173	...	10,500	685
36	Modern Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Bomanji Petit Mills), Mahalaxmi.	22,536	22,536	644	627	774
37	Moon Mills, Ltd., Tokerev Jivra Road, Sewree	...	...	875	200	123
38	Moraijee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Suparibaung Road, Parel.	70,416	64,293	1,632	1,609	3,344
39	New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 63, Chinchpokli Road, Parel.	45,944	44,873	432	430	1,379
40	New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Victoria Gardens Road, Chinchpokli.	49,012	47,114	1,018	997	1,955
41	New Kaiseri-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Corupteo Road, Chinchpokli.	54,052	51,299	1,267	1,082	1,973
42	New Pralhad Mills, Ltd. (formerly Pralhad Mills), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	42,736	40,877	1,003	964	1,904
43	Phoenix Mills, Ltd. (formerly Britannia Mills), Tutei Pipe Line Road, Lower Parel.	69,208	66,385	1,190	1,078	2,221
44	Podar Mills, Ltd. (formerly Toyo Podar Cotton Mills, Ltd.), DeLisle Road.	32,600	31,300	930	909	1,115
45	Prakash Cotton Mills, (Private) Ltd. (formerly Sekseria Cotton Mill No 2), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel	26,056	24,123	586	568	1,307
46	Raghuvarshi Mills, Ltd (formerly Kilachand Mills, Ltd ), 11-12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi	33,160	26,143	107	107	789
47	Ruby Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sorab Mills), Lady Jambhedji Road, Dadar.	20,376	18,736	430	405	813
48	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., (Sassoon Mill), Mount Estate, Ghorupden, Mazagon	60,784	55,007	1,254	1,196	2,244

† 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.
49	Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. (New Union Mill), DeLisle Road.	Messrs. M. G. Investment Corporation, Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.	34,100	33,215	875	12,376	1,892
50	Savaji Mills No 2, (formerly Ritjee Mills, Ltd.), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel	M/s Savaji Mills Ltd., Props., Kathwada, Ahmedabad.	47,844	38,906	886	4,052	974
51	Sekaria Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Curimbhoy and Mohamedbhoy Mills), Tulsji Pipe Lane, DeLisle Road.	Managed by Board of Directors, 189 Meltons Street, Fort, Bombay.	72,796	67,668	1,158	11,661	2,500
52	Shree Madhav Mills, Ltd. (formerly Madhooji Dharansi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Foras Road, Bombay 8.	Messrs. Puranmal Radhakashan & Co., Agents, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	39,052	34,911	888	6,726	1,434
53	Shree Madhusudan Mills (formerly Madhusudan Mills, Ltd.), DeLisle Road.	Messrs. Hall & Anderson, Ltd., Proprietors, Shreeenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.	66,816	61,546	1,640	16,458	2,887
54	Shree Niwas Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.), DeLisle Road.	Messrs. The Marwar Textiles (Agency), Ltd., Agents, Shreeenivas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.	69,070	50,176	1,640	14,096	2,881
55	Shree Ram Mills, Ltd. (formerly Crescent Mills, Ltd.), Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Bhogilal Menghraj & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	73,260	67,911	935	5,930	2,152
56	Shree Sitaram Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills) (Connaught Mill), DeLisle Road, Chinchpokly.	Managed by Board of Directors, 15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.	67,380	61,320	1,012	12,119	2,624
57	Shree Sitaram Mills, Ltd. (New Empress Mill), DeLisle Road, Chinchpokly.	do.					
58	Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Byculla.	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	34,810	34,539	1,274	17,077	2,305

59.	Standard Mills Co., Ltd. (Standard Mill), New Prabhadevi Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. Mafatal Gagalbhai & Sons, Agents, Mafatal House, Back Bay, Reclamation, Bombay.	54,795	51,162	1,633	1,613	13,592	2,022	
60	Standard Mills Co., Ltd. (New China Mills Ltd.), Thakersey Jwraj Road, Sewree, Bombay 15.	do.	42,792	41,807	776	774	4,880	1,316	
61	Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Old Agra Road, Kurla.	Messrs. Tata Industries, Pri. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	72,236	67,098	2,000	1,991	15,434	2,894	
62.	Swan Mills, Ltd., New Sewri Road	Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.	39,928	38,147	551	548	8,559	1,377	
63	Swastik Textile Mills, Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.	Messrs. P. Kashinath & Co., Mg. Agents, Dubash Market, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.	...	...	240	238	...	193	
64.	Tata Mills, Ltd., Dada Road, Parel	Messrs. Tata Industries, Pri. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	65,448	56,690	1,800	1,681	16,688	2,796	
65.	Victoria Mills, Ltd. (Old Satva Mill), Globe Mill Lane, off DeLisle Road.	Messrs. Mangaldas Mehta & Co. Pri. Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents Bharat House, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.	50,056	39,827	958	950	10,169	1,621	
66.	Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokh.	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee Sons & Co., Agents, Sir Vitthalidas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	54,136	47,515	1,212	1,188	10,712	1,714	
(All these are in Bombay City)			Total ..	31,13,620	28,07,992	64,467	61,693	6,34,471	1,11,330*

### COTTON MILLS IN AHMEDABAD

1.	Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Tata Industries Pri. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	19,144	45,273	1,016	996	7,054	1,791
2	Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd (Bagicha Mill), Outside Saungpuri Gate, Ahmedabad	Messrs. Anirial Hargovandas & Bros., Ltd. Agents, Office on Mill premises	24,200	24,087	516	516	3,875	902

\* The average number of workers employed daily is arrived at by adding together the number of workers actually working on each day (first shift only) the Mills were open between 1st September 1945 and 31st August 1946 and dividing the result by the number of days actually worked. † Does not include the number employed on night shift. ‡ 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.
3	Ahmedabad Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Beyond Kankaria Railway Siding, Mithipur, Ahmedabad.	42,088	39,305	810	797	4,665	1,557
	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.						
4	Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Duddheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	34,468	33,226	687	677	3,832	1,306
	Messrs. M. Parakh & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Agents, 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.						
5	Ahmedabad Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.), Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad	21,796	21,577	486	456	4,875	741
	Messrs. Ramanlal Kanaiyalal & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises						
6	Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	28,604	26,981	570	532	6,325	1,073
	Messrs. Hariprasad Jayantilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 42, Ahmedabad.						
7	Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd. (Calico Mills), Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,39,120	1,36,591	2,372	2,326	18,824	4,355
	Messrs. Karamchand Prenchand, Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 28, Ahmedabad.						
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.	22,516	21,311	488	485	4,713	883
	Messrs. Narottam Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.						
10	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd., No. 1, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad						
	Messrs. Naranlal Jivanlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.						
11	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Javeri Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	37,660	35,479	902	902	3,517	1,542
	do.						
12	Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	30,902	27,137	556	549	6,023	1,008
	Messrs. Himatlal Motilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.						
13	Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co., Ltd., Gomnipur Road, Ahmedabad-10.	28,752	27,667	500	494	2,526	859
	Messrs. Chumanlal Manecklal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.						

14	Ajit Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad	Messrs. Ghinubhai Naranbhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises	24,668	23,791	513	511	4,858	955
15	Ananta Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Jayantilal Amratlal, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	19,208	19,208	438	429	5,095	854
16	Aruna Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-2	Messrs. P. M. Hathising & Sons, Ltd., Agents, P. B. No. 1058, Ahmedabad.	42,768	41,684	912	902	5,116	1,555
17	Arvind Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-2	Messrs. Narottam Lalbhai & Co., Agents, Pankor's Naka, Ahmedabad.	62,448	61,705	1,216	1,213	7,464	2,083
18	Aryodaya Ginning and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Vyapar Ootejack Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Mangaldas & Brother, Pri. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	35,884	35,392	892	880	6,870	1,492
19	Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., No. 1, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Mangaldas and Balabhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 146, Ahmedabad.	46,620	42,237	974	916	6,868	1,689
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	27,670	594	580	4,485	1,056
22	Asarva Mills, No. 2 (formerly Shimnagar Mills, Ltd.), Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.	do.	18,812	18,588	436	413	3,306	613
23	Asoka Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	37,368	36,621	914	906	9,000	1,370
24	Becharadas Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Durgaprasad S. Laskari & Co., Pri. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	19,320	18,551	453	436	4,401	756
25	Bhalakia Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chandulal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	18,580	18,320	400	396	4,050	816
26	Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 1, Camp Road, Ahmedabad	Messrs. Jwanlal Girdharlal & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 30, Ahmedabad	35,696	32,599	914	744	4,700	1,358
27	Bhavakhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 2, Camp Road, Ahmedabad	do.						
28	Bharat Suryodaya Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly India Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Kankaria Road, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad	Messrs. Chaturbujdas K. M. & Co., Mfg. Agents, Post Box No. 125, Ahmedabad.	17,472	17,184	412	389	4,296	729
29	Biliari Mills, Ltd., Near Khokla Mehmedabad, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Motilal Harilal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 4, Ahmedabad.	23,404	20,906	440	439	4,483	807

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

No.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.		Total Number of Spindles installed	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 7½ lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed
30.	*City of Ahmedabad Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chamanlal Mangaldas & Sons, Agents, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	24,376	...	367	...	...	...	...
31.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., Near Idgah Chowki, Asarwa, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Dhanjibhai and Tricunial & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	32,168	30,353	618	614	4,200	1,055	...
32.	†Fine Knitting Co., Ltd., Near Chamunda Mata, Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad	Messrs. H. Keshavlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	9,000	9,000	...	...	1,508	208	...
33.	Girdhardas Harivallabdas Mills, Ltd. (formerly Rajnagar Mill No. 2), Near Idga Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Chamanlal Mangaldas & Co., Agents, Post Box No 124, Ahmedabad.	21,808	16,229	...	...	3,518	503	...
34.	‡Gujarat Hosiery Factory, Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. C. C. Dalal & Co., Owners, Office on Mill premises.	12,268	11,882	...	...	1,084	246	...
35.	Harivallabdas Mulchand Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad 1.	Messrs. Girdhari Lal Harilal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	21,376	20,941	452	445	5,037	700	...
36.	Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Outside Sasapur Gate, Ahmedabad 2	Messrs. Manecklal Mansukhbhai & Co., Agents, Railwayputa, Post Box No. 2, Ahmedabad.	13,752	13,164	...	...	5,347	284	...
37.	Hanabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1, Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Dhirajlal Khushaldas & Bros., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	18,760	17,565	435	433	3,182	717	...
38.	‡Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 2 (formerly National Mills Co., Ltd.), Goutipur Road, Ahmedabad.	do.	19,712	...	495	265	...	159	...
39.	Jehanvir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Rustonjee Mangaldas & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	37,052	34,435	761	747	6,991	1,320	...
40.	Kalyan Mills, Ltd. (Deepak Textile Industries, Ltd., Lessee), Naroda Road, Ahmedabad	Mr K. A. Parekh, Mfg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	14,448	13,033	393	387	5,681	673	...
41.	Lalabhai Tricunial Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Mr. Balkrishna Harivallabhdas, Provisional Liquidator, Krishna Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6.	29,936	29,145	785	776	5,378	1,372	...

42.	Maheshwari Mills, Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Shahibag Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. T. C. Munshaw & K. C. Munshaw, Directors in charge, Post Box No. 79, Ahmedabad.	21,682	21,680	528	487	3,022	832
43.	Mancechhock and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2, Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Hirzai Tricunial & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises	31,128	31,128	832	810	6,824	1,274
44.	Mancockl Harilal Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Saraspur, Ahmedabad	Messrs. Harilal Hatvallahdas & Co., Ltd, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	38,568	30,568	750	733	6,713	1,393
45.	Harvend Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Rakhial, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Mansden Bros & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	23,508	22,988	482	476	7,370	1,141
46.	Monogram Mills Co., Ltd., Rakhial, Ahmedabad	Messrs. Manilal, Mansden & Co, Ltd, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	26,228	24,773	528	523	7,949	1,153
47.	Nagri Mills Co., Ltd., Rajpur, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Popatlal Chumanlal & Co., Agents, Post Box No 36, Ahmedabad	28,386	21,487	500	499	4,792	926
48.	New Commercial Mills Co, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Tricunial Bhogilal & Co., Ltd, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	43,886	44,947	856	894	5,716	1,550
49.	New Gujarat Cotton Mills Co (formerly Gujarat Cotton Mills), Naroda Road, Ahmedabad	Messrs Kanoria & Co, Agents, 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	30,590	26,390	606	591	8,161	1,029
50.	New Mancechhock Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad	Messrs Lalbhai Tricunial, Agents, Post Asarvad, Ahmedabad.	29,656	28,915	628	614	5,175	1,210
51.	New Natunam Mills, Ltd., Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Tricunial Bhogilal Sons & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	22,980	22,913	472	470	2,719	832
52.	New Rajpur Mills Co, Ltd. (formerly Rajpur Mill, Ltd.), Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad	Messrs Bhikhabhai Jivabhai & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	26,784	24,802	521	507	2,828	809
53.	New Swadachi Mills of Ahmedabad, Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Naroda Road, Ahmedabad	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	39,280	38,083	848	843	12,711	1,564
54.	Nutan Mills, Ltd., Anil Road, Via Voras Roja, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Jagabhai Bhogilal Nanavati & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	24,840	24,681	572	570	4,952	992
55.	Patell Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Gomtipur Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Dhursilal Chumalal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,824	13,758	356	353	1,311	501
56.	Rajpur Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	31,120	30,217	636	620	3,635	1,059

\* Not working from 1-7-1954.

† 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.
57	Rajnagar Spinning, Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 1, Near Idgeah Gate, Ahmedabad.	20,168	19,295	405	486	8,931	775
58	Rajnagar Spinning, Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 2, Near Idgeah Gate, Ahmedabad.	27,920	27,494	600	600		
59	Rohit Mills, Ltd., Mithipur, Ahmedabad 8 ..	33,156	32,004	648	642	5,595	1,275
60	Rustoon Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Delfu Gate, Ahmedabad.	23,256	21,217	405	396	2,442	775
61.	Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	64,536	62,909	1,473	1,438	9,612	2,002
62.	Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 2, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.						
63.	Sarasput Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sarasput Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Sarasput Road, Ahmedabad.	35,044	34,371	846	843	8,317	1,417
64	Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	35,618	30,508	720	718	5,918	1,214
65	Shri Ambica Mills, Ltd., No. 1, Kankaria Locostading, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.	73,808	72,540	1,325	1,316	7,103	2,194
66.	Shri Ambica Mills, Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Chandrakant Mills, Ltd.), Near Susker Lake, Ahmedabad.						
67	Shri Vivekanand Mills Ltd. Railwaypura, Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	25,496	24,279	456	454	3,444	815
68	Silver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	23,392	22,602	505	502	5,775	980

69. Tarun Commercial Mills, Ltd. (formerly Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.), Outside Kalapur Gate, Ahmedabad 2.	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	28,792	26,969	640	635	8,967	1,140
70. Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Messrs Haridas Achratal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises	36,176	35,591	780	777	5,772	1,216
71. Vikram Mills, Ltd., Outside Gomtipur Ahmedabad 10.	Messrs Ramanlal Lallubhai, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	35,340	35,340	805	781	7,341	1,301
Total ..		20,39,162	19,07,015	41,550	40,105	3,46,183	71,904

### 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.	240	...	173	...	265	...
2. Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Pani Gate, Baroda.	Messrs. Javerchand Laxmichand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	94,352	32,479	658	657	6,295	1,299
3. Bharat Spg. & Wvg Co., Ltd., No 1 (formerly Hubli Mills, Ltd.), Hubli.	In liquidation—under Court Receiver ..	2,700	...	604	...	...	...
4. Bharat Spg. & Wvg Co., Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Hubli Mills, Ltd.), Hubli.	do.	26,204	...	...	...	...	...
5. Bharat Vijaya Mills, Ltd., No. 1 (formerly Kalol Kapadia Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.), Kalol (North Gujarat).	Sri Natarajlal Bhikhabhai Patel & Sri Bhupendra Bhikhabhai Patel, Directors in-charge, Office on Mill premises.	37,160	33,548	768	694	9,344	1,458
6. Bharat Vijaya Mills, Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Chhotatal Mills Ltd.), Station Road, Kalol.	do.	28,848	...	542	...	...	...
7. Broach Finc Counts Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd (formerly Broach Industrial Cotton Spg & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Station Road, Broach.	Messrs. Brijlal Bilasrai & Co., Agakhan Bldg., Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.	23,220	22,343	604	578	3,202	859
8. Chaganlal Textile Mills Private Ltd. (formerly Chalagaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co., Ltd.), Chaligaon, East Khandesh.	Raj Sech Chhaganlal, Mg Director, Office on Mill premises.	29,160	27,056	660	655	3,059	1,250
9. Gaekwar Mills, Ltd., Billimora	Managed by Board of Directors, Mehta House, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay	16,128	...	368	...	...	...
10. Gendalal Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bhagurath Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Jalgaon.	In liquidation—under Court Receiver ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

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† 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.
11.	Gokak Mills Ltd. (formerly Gokak Water Power & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Gokak Falls, Belgaum District.	72,904	55,083	5	3	18,741	2,486
	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Prt. Ltd., Agents, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.						
12.	Gopal Milk Co., Ltd. (formerly Whitele Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mill No. 1, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach						
13.	Gopal Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Whitele Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mill No. 2, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.						
14.	Gopal Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Whitele Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mill No. 3, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach.	22,100	21,939	652	615	6,225	1,164
	Messrs. Nanddas Haridas & Co., Agents, C/o The Vijaya Mills Co., Ltd., Natoda Road, Ahmedabad.						
15.	Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur.	20,212	19,999	512	474	7,265	1,258
	Messrs. Laji Naranji & Co., Agents, 11 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.						
16.	Janata Spg Mills, Ltd., Sangli	5,000	4,170	...	...	923	86
	Messrs. V. R. Velankar & Sons, Pvt Ltd, Agents, Office on Mill premises.						
17.	Jayashankar Mills, Barsi, Ltd., Barsi Town	12,872	12,736	...	...	4,512	604
	Messrs. Zadbuke & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises						
18.	Keshav Mills Co., Ltd., Petlad, Via Anand	24,656	23,541	400	383	2,975	745
	Messrs Chandulal Keshavlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.						
19.	Khandesh Spinning and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Jalgaon, East Khandesh.	23,082	23,057	465	464	2,247	856
	Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons, Prt. Ltd., Secretaries and Treasurers, Erns Theatre Building, Janshedji Tara Road, Bombay.						
20.	Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sholapur.	48,996	45,598	1,219	1,206	10,417	2,760
	Messrs. The Bombay Co. Prt. Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay						
21.	Lokmanya Mills, Barsi, Ltd., Arangaon Road, Barsi Town.	13,144	12,435	...	...	4,589	537
	Messrs. Sulakhe & Co., Mfg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.						

22.	Madhavnagar Cotton Mills, Ltd., P.O. Madhavnagar, (S. Ry.).	Messrs. Budhgaon Trading Co. Pri. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,360	12,501	63	1,218	234
23.	Mafatal Fine Spg. and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Vajalpur Road, Navsari.	Messrs. Navinchandra Puroshotamdas & Co., Ltd., Agents, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.	51,996	50,773	896	4,330	1,483
24.	Mahendra Mills, Ltd., Kalol (N. Gujarat)	Messrs. I. R. Patel & Sons, Pri. Ltd., Agents, Mahendra Bhuvan, Naorungput, Ahmedabad	11,544	9,088	...	458	114
25.	Manathe Textile Mills, Near Railway Station, Miraj.	Messrs. B. K. Marathe & Sons, Proprietors, Office on Mill premises.	5,412	4,390	...	1,270	80
26.	††Naravandas Chunihal Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills (formerly Gadag Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills), Gadag, Dharwar (West).	Shri Vijaya Kumar Motilal Hialkhanwala, Owner, Gadag.	11,334	..	218	...	...
27.	Narsinggirji Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur.	Dhanrajiraji Raja Narsinggirji, Agent, Dhanraj Mahal, Apollo Pier Road, Bombay.	55,488	48,575	1,170	13,777	2,405
28.	Navjivan Mills, Pri. Ltd. (formerly Kalol Swadesh Mills Co., Ltd.), Kalol, North Gujarat.	Messrs. Rustomjee Mangaldas & Co. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	25,180	24,520	511	3,045	1,023
29.	Navsari Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd. (formerly New Darbhanga Mills), Vajalpur Rd., Navsari Baroda.	Managed by Board of Directors, Mchia House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	18,520	16,230	435	2,695	816
30.	New India Industries, Ltd., Jetalpur Road, Baroda	Messrs. Distributors (Baroda), Pri. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,996	12,376	...	1,261	225
31.	New Karnatak Cotton Mills (formerly Bharat Spg. No. 1), Hubli.	New Gujrat Cotton Mills Ltd., Prop. Ahmedabad.	2,700	...	604	...	...
32.	New Karnatak Cotton Mills (formerly Bharat Spg. No. 2), Hubli.	Bombay Office: Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort.	26,204	...	...	...	...
33.	New Pratap Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dhulia, W. Khandesh.	Messrs. Motilal Manekchand & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	47,324	46,617	1,020	6,247	1,950
34.	New Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Nadiad Swadeshi Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Nadiad, Dist. Kaira.	Messrs. Mafatal Chaudhulal & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Anarva Road, Railwaypara Post, Ahmedabad.	51,100	49,410	907	5,490	1,568

† 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 candles of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
35	Niranjan Mills, Ltd (formerly Tikayaram Mills), Falsawadi, Surat.	Messrs. Shapoorji & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises	9,088	8,252	320	1,950	492
36.	Petlad Bulakhudas Mills Co., Ltd., Opp. Station Road, Petlad (Via Anand).	Messrs. Motilal Kashandas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, opp. Station Road, Petlad.	18,844	18,353	...	4,325	459
37.	Prabhu Mills (formerly Virangam Mills, Ltd.), Fulwadi Road, Virangam.	Managed by Board of Directors, 37 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	25,008	21,291	558	7,533	1,307
38	Pratap Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd (1 & 2), Amalner, East Khandesh.	Messrs. Motilal Manekchand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	48,952	47,039	1,059	9,293	2,176
39.	Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd. (formerly Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), 5 Raja Bahadur Motilal Road, Poona 1.	Messrs. Mukundlal Bansilal & Sons, Agents, Hamam House, Hamam St., Fort, Bombay.	25,420	21,079	567	5,712	965
40.††	Raja Raghunathrao Mills, Bhor, Post Office Bhatgar, Dist. Poona.	Messrs. Maharashtra Textiles, Ltd., Owners, Office on Mill premises.	852	...	41	..	62
41.	†Rajen (Textile) Mill Ltd., (formerly Bars Spg. Wvg Mills, Ltd.), Barsi Town.	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises	19,300	11,109	288	3,025	632
42.	Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co., Ltd, Petlad	Messrs. Ramanlal Keshavlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	25,552	25,312	408	3,679	809
43.	Savaji Mills No. 1. Near Railway Station, Baroda No. 3.	Messrs. Savaji Mills, Ltd., Props., Kathwada, Ahmedabad.	36,004	31,756	602	6,324	1,071
44.	†Secunder Sari Mills, Sowdagat Mohalla, Bhuwandi (Thana District).	Abdul Quadir Secunder Patel, Esq., Owner, Office on Mill premises.	...	..	125	...	78
45.	†Shah Spg. & Wvg. Mills (formerly Anjar Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.), Anjar (Kutch).	P. V. Shah, Esq., Proprietor, Office on Mill premises.	5,312	2,432	...	398	106

46.	Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur.	Managed by Messrs. Morarka & Co., Mg. Agents, Standard Building, Fort, Bombay.	95,232	81,073	2,234	2,146	11,419	4,121
47.	‡Shree Balaji Spinning & Weaving Mills Shivajinagar, Sangli.	Shree Bhavari Lal Chogalal Ladda, Esq., Mg. Partner, Office on Mill premises.	5,470	5,303	96	91	1,122	208
48.	‡Shree Durga Cotton Mills (formerly New Chhotalal Mills, Ltd.), Kadi.	Messrs. Durgaprasad Pvt Ltd., Props, Office on Mill premises.	20,452	19,409	417	398	3,268	822
49.	Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton & Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Sidhpur (R.-M Railway), Opposite Riv. Station.	Messrs Prahladiji Sevakraam & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises	15,964	15,944	320	320	3,317	635
50.	Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills, Ltd. (formerly Shree Vijaylaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Station Road, Cambay (Dist Kaira).	Shree Govind Cotton Co Pvt. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	20,488	17,214	340	340	4,147	759
51.	Shree Yamuna Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly New Baroda Mills Co., Ltd.), Pratapnagar, Baroda.	Messrs. Zaverchand Laxmichand Bros & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	27,496	26,593	608	601	5,072	1,031
52.	Shri Ambica Mills Ltd., No. 5 (formerly Shri Jagdish Mills, Ltd.), Padra Road, Baroda.	Messrs. Harivallabhadas Kalidas & Co., Agents, Near Karikaria Loco Siding, Ahmedabad.	20,320	18,742	408	404	2,759	654
53.	‡Shri Gajanan Wvg. Mills, Sudamapur, Sangli.	Mr. V. R. Velankar & Mr. R. V. Velankar, Partners, Office on Mill premises.	...	...	135	132	...	183
54.	‡Shri Laxmi Textile Mills, Ltd., Bhatgar (Dist. Poona).	Messrs Bhor Mercantile Agency, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	4,176	...	...	...	...	Not working
55.	‡‡Shri Narayan Weaving Mills, Ichalkaranji, S.M.C.	Messrs. Sangje Bros., Owners, Office on Mill premises.	...	...	92	...	...	do.
56.	Shri Pruthvi Cotton Mills Ltd. (formerly Broach Fine Counts Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Station Road, Broach.	Shri R. B. Rungta, Mg. Director, 401, Cotton Exchange Bldg., Bombay 2.	26,848	...	542	...	...	...
57.	‡Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.	Messrs. James, Finlay & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.	15,988	15,039	320	320	5,864	646
58.	Sidhpur Mills Co., Ltd., Near Bindu Sarovar Road, Sidhpur.	Messrs Maganlal Prabhudas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	27,760	26,172	346	309	5,519	1,032
59.	Surat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Nawabwadi, Surat	Mr. Rasesh N. Mafatalal, Mg. Director, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.	29,300	26,653	476	476	5,513	895
60.	Surat Textile Mills, Ltd., Varachha Road, Surat.	Messrs Kanchanlal Kapadia & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	9,600	7,503	...	...	767	281

† Proprietary Concern.

‡ 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. Venkatesh Rang Tantu Mills, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur District.	Messrs. Y. V. Datar & M. V. Datar, Owners, Office on Mill premises.	...	...	56	48	...	35
62. Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd., Sholapur ...	Messrs. The Bombay Co. Pvt. Ltd., Secre- taries, Treasurers & Agents, 9 Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.	47,240	42,613	1,331	1,283	13,905	2,740
Total ...		12,92,760	11,09,356	24,070	21,206	2,21,948	47,400

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SAURASHTRA

1. Kanu Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Wadhwan Camp Mills), Surendranagar, Wadhwan Camp.	Messrs. Chandulal Ratilal & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	16,244	14,920	314	307	4,188	629
2. Krishna Kumar Mills Co., Ltd., Mahuva ..	Shri Babulal Chunilal and Shri Dinesh- chandra Chimanlal, Directors-in-charge, Office on Mill premises.	8,496	7,828	..	..	3,124	278
3. Mahabaxmi Mills, Ltd., Near Chavdi Gate, Bhavnagar.	Messrs. Hargovandas Jivandas & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	22,444	18,277	480	455	7,125	1,241
4. Maharana Mills Private Ltd., Porbandar ...	Shree Nanjibhai Kaledas Mehta, Mg Agent, Mill Para, Porbandar.	23,780	22,162	586	562	4,648	1,324
5. New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Venkshanker Luxmishanker Cotton Mills, Co, Ltd.), Nilambag Road, Bhavnagar.	Messrs. Rustomji Mangaldas & Co., Agents, Bhavnagar.	32,412	30,500	714	682	6,935	1,415
6. Rajkot Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Karansinghji Cross Road, Rajkot.	Messrs. Shampoorti Fallonji & Co. (Rajkot), Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises	10,872	10,243	295	221	3,140	623
7. Shree Digvijaysinghji Spg & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Bedeshwar, Jamnagar	Messrs. Chaitanyakumar Mangaldas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises	21,172	14,578	572	242	4,518	730

8.	Shree Ramesh Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Morvi Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Morvi.	Messrs. The Morvi Industries, Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	15,716	324	296	1,686	Not working
9.	Shri Amarsinghji Mills, Ltd., Wankaur	Messrs. Jayantilal Amratlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	12,624	350	271	3,187	645
		Total	1,69,760	3,945	3,036	38,471	7,415
<b>COTTON MILLS IN OTHER STATES</b>							
<b>RAJASTHAN, AJMER &amp; PEPSU</b>							
1.	Edward Mills Co., Ltd., Beawar	Rai Sahab Seth Motilal Rauwala, Mg. Director, Diggi Street, Beawar.	20,488	376	369	5,989	942
2.	Jagajit Cotton Textile Mills, Ltd., G.T. Road, Phagwara (PEPSU).	Messrs. Karamchand Thiapar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Mg. Agents, 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	20,560	530	525	10,179	759
3.	Jajpur Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Power House Road, Jaipur.	Messrs. Shree Laxmi Traders, Pvt. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Station Road, Jaipur.	15,576	..	..	6,779	458
4.	Krishna Mills, Ltd., Beawar	Messrs. Thakurdas Khinviya & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Beawar.	19,080	636	508	7,376	1,197
5.	Machhar Textile Mills (formerly Kotah Textiles Ltd.), Bhungunj, Kotah Jn.	Messrs. Seth Motilal Chhangomal Rupani, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	7,608	160	..	..	Not working
6.	†Mahalakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Beawar	Seth Lalchandji Kothari, Managing Director, Beawar.	13,728	416	400	4,046	789
7.	Maharajah Kishengarh Mills, Ltd., Madanganj, Kishengarh.	Mr. C. M. Mahewari, Administrator, Office on Mill premises.	16,176	392	..	380	185
8.	Maharajah Sri Umair Mills, Ltd., Pall-Marwar.	The Shree Krishna (Agency), Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	26,428	442	425	13,119	1,408
9.	Mewar Textile Mills, Ltd., Bhillwara (Rajasthan).	Messrs. Sobhag Agencies, Ltd., Managing Agents, Office on Mill premises.	10,860	300	261	6,438	799
10.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Ltd., (formerly Bijay Laxmi Cloth Mills, Co.), Bijaynagar.	Seth Raghunathsing Mansinghka, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	13,720	310	118	3,959	394
11.	†Shree Mahadeo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bhillwara (Rajasthan).	Seth Sanwarimal Mansinghka, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	3,744	2,763	..	2,969	200
12.	Shree Sadul Textiles, Ltd., Shri Ganganagar, Rajasthan.	Messrs. J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Bikaner), Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	15,293	380	330	3,836	552
		Total	1,89,264	3,942	2,996	64,450	7,685

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

‡ Proprietary Concern.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.  
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., Rajnandgaon.	29,936	28,533	810	651	5,516	1,716
2.	Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Badnera	21,384	15,793	309	353	4,304	987
3.	Burhanpur Tapi Mills, Ltd., Burhanpur	29,815	28,625	730	724	9,498	1,620
4.	Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Empress Mills), Nagpur.	1,15,188	58,100	2,062	1,342	14,852	4,718
5.	Model Mills, Nagpur, Ltd., Nagpur	52,408	46,445	952	819	11,469	2,458
6.	Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Pulgaon, Dist. Wardha.	22,040	20,307	492	481	8,814	1,132
7.	†Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Spinning and Weaving Mills, Hinganghat, Dist. Wardha.	31,600	29,571	996	375	4,610	1,182
8.	Rai Saheb Rekchand Mohota Spinning and Weaving Mills Private Ltd., Hinganghat, Dist. Wardha.	24,754	21,660	413	386	7,790	1,088
9.	R. S. Reckchand Gopalidas Mohota Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Private Ltd. (formerly Akola Cotton Mills, Ltd.), Akola.	21,876	19,644	466	450	6,978	1,130

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10	Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co., Ltd., Tajnapeth, Akola.	Messrs. Savatram Sons, Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Akola.	13,096	11,918	317	261	3,907	678
11.	Vidarbha Mills, Berar, Ltd., Ellichpur, Amraoti District.	Messrs. Deshmukh & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,500	12,856	347	330	4,108	602
Total ..			3,75,598	2,93,452	7,354	6,112	81,840	17,291

## BIHAR AND ORISSA

1.	Bihar Cotton Mills, Ltd., Phulwari-Sharif, Patna.	Messrs. Kabinath & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, P.O. Phulwari Sharif, Patna.	8,000	7,379	159	155	1,448	398
2	Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills, Ltd., Gaya ..	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises	20,468	..	586	..	..	Not working
3.	Kalinga Textile Private Ltd., Rajgangpur, District Suldargarh.	Sri Chamsayam Kejriwal, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	10,000	4,000	..	..	102	100
4.	Orissa Cotton Mills Ltd., Bhagatpur, Cuttack.	Messrs Utkal Textiles Ltd, P-7 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta 1.	3,828	2,235	..	..	139	74
5.	Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Chowdwar, Cuttack.	Messrs B. Pattnaik & Co. Pvt., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	47,728	42,437	804	759	15,018	1,738
Total ...			90,024	56,052	1,609	914	16,707	2,310

## ANDHRA STATE

1.	Aurangabad Mills, Ltd., Kothwalpava, Aurangabad (Dn.).	Managed by Board of Directors, Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	12,640	11,099	271	255	2,896	550
2	Azam Jahu Mills, Ltd., Warrangal ..	The Industrial Trust Fund, Government of Hyderabad, Agents, 159 Gunbundry Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).	36,136	34,307	716	698	15,980	1,843
3.	Dewan Bahadur Rangopal Mills, Ltd., Elchigudda, Secunderabad (Dn.).	Messrs. Lachminarayan Rangopal & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 5, Secunderabad (Dn.).	24,416	22,948	503	476	6,092	1,223
4.	Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., Kavadiyadda, Secunderabad (Dn.).	Sri Naoshir S. Chmrov, Barrister-at-law liquidator, 116 Park Lane, Secunderabad (Dn).	17,960	..	241	..	..	Not working
5.†	Jiwan Textiles Mills, Mir Ali Tank Road, Hyderabad (Dn.).	R R Jiwanlal, Esq., Owner, Pathargauti, 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 candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
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6. Mahabooob Shahi Kuldurga Mills Co., Ltd., Gulbarga.	34,692	51,115	606	596	7,324	1,978
Messrs. Dayaram Surajmal Lahoti, Agents, Begumpet (Dn.).						
7. Osmanshahi Mills, Ltd., Nanded	37,788	30,528	902	787	14,155	1,592
The Industrial Trust Fund, Government of Hyderabad, Agents, 159 Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Dn).						

Total ... 1,57,632 1,29,995 3,295 2,837 46,397 7,255

MADHYA BHARAT AND BHOPAL

1. Binod Mills Co., Ltd. (Binod Mills), Ujjain	37,244	34,003	858	841	15,907	1,496
Managed by Committee of Directors, Office on Mill premises.						
2. Binod Mills Co., Ltd. (Deepchand Mills, formerly Sipra Cotton Mill), Ujjain.	23,396	22,389	480	468		639
3. Hira Mills, Ltd., Ujjain	27,540	26,566	864	836	9,563	1,441
Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.						
1. Hukamechand Mills, Ltd., Indore	43,920	42,282	1,443	1,415	18,099	2,840
Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.						
5. Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd. (Old Mills), Mill Area, Indore City.	51,180	49,131	1,420	1,335	18,646	2,834
Managed by Board of Directors, 139 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.						
6. Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd. (New Mills), Mill Area, Indore City.	54,876	53,620	1,560	1,553	24,074	2,812
Managed by Board of Directors, Prit. Ltd., Agents, Rajal Kothi, Morar.						
7. Jwaicerao Cotton Mills, Ltd., Birlanagar, Gwalior	36,412	34,965	960	926	9,979	2,089
Managed by Board of Directors, Prit. Ltd., Agents, Rajal Kothi, Morar.						
8. Kalyanmal Milk, Ltd., 14, Shilnath Camp, Indore.						
Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Sitalmata Bazar, Indore.						

9	Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd., 14, Silnath Camp, Indore.	Managed by Board of Directors, Sitahmata Bazar, Indore.	36,412	14,965	960	925	9,977	2,080	
10	† K. S. Nazarli Mills, Ujjain .. .. .	Messrs. K. S. Nazarli Alabus, Proprietor, Bijapur, Ujjain.	17,288	15,905	379	354	2,662	710	
11.	Maharajec Shri Mhalsabai Cotton Mills Co. Private Ltd., Balgarh, Dewas.	Managed by Board of Directors, Mafatal House, Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.	12,040	10,218	192	191	4,537	417	
12	‡ Mandsaur Textile Mills, Mandsaur .. ..	Mr Laxminarayan, Proprietor, Office on Mill premises	10,048	...	110	...	...	...	
13.	Motilal Agarwal Mills, Pvt Ltd., Industrial Area, Near Birlanagar Rly. Station, Gwalior.	L. Bansidar Bansal, Esq., Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	15,252	11,757	...	...	2,929	968	
14.	Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Ltd., Indore .. ..	Shri B. M. Bhandari, Chief Executive, Office on Mill premises.	27,428	27,031	727	698	8,394	1,328	
15	New Bhopal Textiles, Ltd. (formerly Bhopal Textiles), Chandbar, Bhopal.	Messrs Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons, (Bhopal), Pvt. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Nishat Manzil, Bhopal.	14,876	13,657	400	384	6,692	968	
16	Rajkumar Mills, Ltd., Indore .. .. .	Sir R. C. Jali, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	22,756	21,344	609	607	7,865	1,903	
17.	Shree Saijan Mills, Ltd (formerly Rutlam Bombay United Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.) Katlam.	Messrs. Gopaladas Laladhar & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,880	17,197	440	430	5,350	1,090	
18	Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Private Ltd., 3, Silnath Camp, Indore City.	Managed by Board of Directors, Sanyograganj, Indore.	27,196	24,993	538	522	6,160	1,332	
			Total	4,39,382	4,05,058	10,980	10,558	1,40,855	21,658
WEST BENGAL.									
1.	Arabi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Dassangar, Howrah ..	Messrs. Das Bros., Mg. Agents, 29 Strand Road, Calcutta.	13,000	9,000	215	215	2,080	510	
2.	Banga Sri Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sodepore, P. O. Sukchar (24 Parganas).	Messrs. Shah Chaudhuri & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	15,260	14,498	396	394	3,159	703	
3.	Bangswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rishra Serampore, Hooghly.	Dr. Narendranath Taw, Mg. Director, 61 Radhabazar, Calcutta 1.	23,382	22,052	516	487	4,140	894	
4.	Bangodaya Cotton Mills, Ltd., Panihati, District 24 Parganas.	Messrs Ranjit, Ltd., Mg Agents, Office on Mill premises	340	315	...	...	...	448	

† 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.
5	Bankura Mills, Bankura	...	The Goenka Trust, Proprietors, Office on Mill premises.	3,168	2,772	...	...	794	75
6	Basanti Cotton Mills, Ltd., Barrackpore Trunk Road, Panthiati, 24 Parganas.	...	Messrs. The Calcutta Agencies, Ltd., Mg. Agents, 24 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	13,044	11,267	356	354	2,399	802
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	489	239
8	Bengal Fine Spinning & Wvg Mills, Ltd., Kon-nagar, Hooghly.	...	Messrs. B. C. Nawn & Bros. Pri Ltd., Mg. Agents, 7 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.	17,680	16,680	...	...	5,120	476
9	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Serampore, Dist. Hooghly. (S.E. Rly.)	...	Messrs. The Bengal Textile Agency, Pri. Ltd., Agents, 7 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13.	33,292	32,622	925	905	6,871	1,799
10	Bharyalaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Belgurriah, 24 Parganas.	...	Messrs. Cornilla Industrial Agency Ltd., Mg. Agents, 14 Surendranath Benerjee Road, Calcutta.	2,960	2,097	...	...	557	59
11	Bowrah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Bowrah, Dist. Howrah.	...	Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, 21 Strand Rd., Calcutta.	42,960	38,249	841	828	7,581	1,912
12	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., No. 3 (Mill Nos. 1 and 2 in East Pakistan), Suryyanagar, P.O. Buirpur (Burdwan Dist.).	...	Messrs. Swadeshi Enterprise, Pri. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Kanak Bldg, 41 Chow-ringhee Road, Calcutta 16.	21,864	21,864	...	295	2,594	782
13	Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 1, Shamnagar P.O. Garulia (District 24 Parganas).	}	Messrs Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd., Agents, 21 Strand Road, Calcutta.	42,944	39,681	518	518	16,117	2,090
14	Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 2, Shamnagar P.O. Garulia (District 24 Parganas)								
15	Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 3, Shamnagar P.O. Garulia (District 24 Parganas).								
16	Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 4, Shamnagar P.O. Garulia (District 24 Parganas).								



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.
32	Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mill No. 2 (formerly Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd.), 173, Gurish Ghosh Road, Belur, Howrah Dist.	Messrs Sadhuram Tularam, Managing Agents, 29A Sir Hariram Goenka Street, Calcutta 7.	27,112	12,944	564	...	2,832	533	
31.	Shree Radheshyam Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills, Ltd.), 229, Naskarpara Road, Ghusray, Howrah. (with Receiver.)	Messrs. Sobharam Keshavdeo, Mg Agents, 17-19 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	45,366	...	417	...	...	Not working	
31.	Siddhewari Cotton Mills, Anantapur, Howrah	Messrs. Bhama Charan Mondal and others, Mg. Directors, Office on Mill premises.	...	...	112	110	...	134	
35	Sodepur Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sodepur (24 Par- ganas).	Messrs. Chaudhari Textiles, Pvt. Ltd., Agents, 19 Sovā Bazaar St, Calcutta 5.	6,100	5,495	...	...	1,992	152	
36	Sri Annapurna Cotton Mills, Ltd., Shammnagar, 24 Parganas.	Messrs Chakravarti, Mukherjee & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mg. Agents, P-10, New Howrah Bridge Approach Road, Calcutta 1.	17,984	11,857	151	151	3,714	528	
37.	Sri Durga Cotton Spg and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Konnagar (E.I. Riv.).	Messrs. Choudhury & Co. Pvt Ltd, Agents, 135 Canning Street, Calcutta.	8,804	8,181	242	239	2,300	439	
38.	Swadeshi Industries, Ltd., Panihattu ...	Messrs. Anandram Gajadar, Mg. Agents, 33 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	...	...	163	104	..	542	
39.	Victoria Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ghusray, Howrah	Messrs. J. Agarwala & Sons, Ltd., Mg Agents, 370 Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	12,304	11,266	...	...	2,839	377	
40	Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sodepur, Dist. 24 Parganas.	Messrs. United Commercial Agency, Pvt Ltd., Agents, 11 Calcutta Street, Calcutta.	...	...	156	156	..	187	
Total ..				5,39,034	4,28,461	10,652	9,080	1,16,431	22,609

EAST PUNJAB AND DELHI									
1	Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd. (formerly Hanoman and Mahadeo S. and W Mills), Birla Lines P.O., Delhi.	Messrs Birla Bros., Pri. Ltd., Agents, 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	39,896	38,213	1,068	1,068	14,183	2,139	
2	† Davaibagh Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Benkateswar Cotton Mill, Ltd.), Patligarh, G.T. Road, Amritsar	Sir Sahabji Maharaj Mills, Ltd. Proprietors, Office on Mill premises.	12,102	..	228	..	..	..	Not working
3	Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.	Lala Bharat Ram, Charat Ram, Mg. Agents, P.B. No. 1089, Delhi	75,504	69,274	1,660	1,660	37,237	2,237	
4	Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.	do.							
5	Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 3, Bara Hindu Road, Delhi.	do.	41,032	39,718	672	..	27,317	894	
6	Delhi Swatantra Bharat Mills, Najafgarh Road, Delhi.	do.	21,544	11,029	..	..	4,290	400	Not working
7	Delhi Hissar Textile Mills, Hissar, Punjab.	..	..	..	307	..	..	..	..
8	† Goenka Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Grand Trunk Road, Delhi.	Messrs Pursram Harmandrai, Mg. Agents, Khatra Tobacco, Khari Baoli, Delhi.	19,500	6,623	226	120	1,269	433	
9	† Lakhmi Chand Jaipuria Mills (Mahabir Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Leaseholders), Subzimundi, Delhi.	R. S. Seth Ram Cowar Jaipuria, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	13,184	11,705	275	256	3,203	478	
10	Punjab Cloth Mills, Ltd., Bhiwani, Dist. Hissar.	Mr. Radhakrishnan Puranmal, Managing Agent, 20 Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta	4,648	1,188	30	30	224	64	
11	† Seth Spinning, Ltd. (formerly Amritsar Spg Mills), G. T. Road, Amritsar.	Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises	24,756	21,264	578	572	8,431	769	
12	† Technological Institute of Textiles (formerly Bhiwani Cloth Mills, Ltd.), Birla Colony, Bhiwani.	Birla Education Trust, Agents, Pilani, (Jaipur-Rajasthan).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	2,55,356	1,99,017	5,093	4,375	96,154	7,423
UTTAR PRADESH									
1	† Atherton Mills, Anwarganj, Kanpur ..	Messrs. Atherton West & Co., Ltd, Owners, Post Box No. 67, Kanpur.	42,332	36,063	898	885	7,940	1,343	
2	Benares Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Chowkaghata, Benares Cantonment.	Official Liquidator, Office on Mill premises.	22,788	..	502	..	..	..	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 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
1.	Bijli Cotton Mills, Ltd., Hathras (formerly Tulsi-das Teppal Mills, Ltd.), Sassi Gate, Mendu Road, Hathras City.	17,296	16,460	20	..	7,063	624
	Messrs. N. K. Prt. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises						
4	†Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co. (C.C.M.), Cooper-ganj, Kanpur.	39,344	38,585	972	911	9,602	2,057
5.	Cawnpore Textiles, Ltd., Cooperganj, Kanpur.	27,016	23,321	591	574	8,012	855
6	Dayalbagh Textile Mills, Prt. Ltd., Dayalbagh, Agra.	..	..	52	5	.	26
7.	Elgin Mills Co., Ltd., Civil Lines, Kanpur	48,452	46,229	1,198	1,083	18,493	2,186
8	†Indra Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Agra Spg. and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.), Jeon-t-ka Mandi, Agra.	13,920	13,834	..	..	3,879	418
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	27,144	11,865	..	..	2,274	396
11	††John's Mills Co. (formerly John's Spg. Mill), Rajghat, Agra.	24,216	..	..	..	..	..
12	J. K. Cotton Manufacturers, Ltd., L. Kamalpat Road, Kanpur.	22,400	19,214	30	27	11,915	598
13.	Juggilal Kamalpat Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., (L. Kamalpat Road), Kanpur.	44,964	41,826	963	873	9,168	1,538
14.	†Kanauj Dyeing & Wvg. Mills, Kanauj, U.P. ..	..	..	58	30	.	79
15.	Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., L. Kamalpat Road, Kanpur.	58,520	40,988	977	861	10,050	1,207
	Messrs. J. K. Commercial Corpn., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Kamla Tower, Kanpur.						
	Lessee, Seth Loonkaran Sethiya, Owner, Sethia Textile Manufacturers, Office on Mill premises.						
	do						
	Messrs. J. K. Commercial Corpn., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Kamla Tower, Kanpur.						
	Sir Padampat Singhania, Mg. Director, Kamla Tower, Kanpur						
	Mr. L. Manilal Benimadhava, Owner, Office on Mill premises, Kanauj, U.P.						
	Board of Directors, Behari Niwas, Kanpur.						



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 carding of 784 lbs. Average Number of Hands employed daily.

MADRAS & ANDHRA STATES

1.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Ltd., Alur Road, Adoni (S. Ry.).	Messrs. Vembu Sons & Co., Mg Agents, P.B. No. 3, Adoni.	4,848	3,513	...	...	877	79
2.	Adoni Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Kallubhai Village, Adoni, Andhra State	Messrs. Kothari & Sons, Mg Agents, Oriental Bldgs., Armenian St., Madras	12,000	..	...	...	...	...
3.	Andhra Co-operative Spg. Mills Ltd., Guntakal, Timmancharla Post, Anantapur Dist.	Dy. Registrar of Co-op. Societies, Office on Mill premises.	11,024	10,157	..	..	3,250	509
4.	Asher Textiles, Ltd., Avanaslu Road, Tirupur.	Messrs. Setna & Co, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises	20,000	18,811	...	...	4,068	389
5.	Balakrishna Mills, Ltd., 47, Charman Muthuramier Road, Madurai	Messrs. A. H. S. Ramaswamy Iyer & Sons, Office on Mill premises.	..	...	83	73	..	88
6.	Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd. (Buckingham Mill), Farrants Rd., Perambur, Madras.	Messrs. Bunny & Co (Madras), Ltd., Mg. Agents, 7 Armenian Street, Madras	1,20,288	1,10,770	2,762	2,636	41,933	8,951
7.	Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd. (Carnatic Mill), Farrants Rd., Perambur Barracks, Madras.	Messrs. Pearce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Mg Agents & Secretaries, Race Course, Coimbatore.	37,536	29,148	4	..	10,028	1,116
8.	Cambodia Mills, Ltd., Hugur Village, Singanailur, Coimbatore.	K. Damodaran, Mg Agent, Office on Mill premises.	20,000	17,247	..	..	5,535	353
9.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Kakkal, Cannanore.	Messrs. United Industries (Pudukkottai), Ltd., Mg. Agents, 11-12 Second Line Beach, Madras.	17,600	16,158	...	..	2,160	331
10.	†Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Cauvery Nagar, P.O. Vellanur.	Managed by Board of Directors, Poincer House, Peclamedu.	12,000	..	...	..	...	...
11.	Chandra Textiles Ltd., Peclamedu.	Messrs. R. Boema Naidu & Co, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	28,864	27,405	...	..	5,545	542
12.	Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Ltd., Singanailur, Coimbatore.							

13. †Coimbatore Kawala Mills, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore. (10,000 spindles & 100 looms in course of erection).	Messrs. R. V. Lakshmiiah Naidu & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,264	16,707	24	..	2,922	444
14. Coimbatore Murgan Mills, Ltd., Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.	Messrs. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar Sons & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	23,660	18,714	100	99	2,924	449
15. Coimbatore Pioneer Mills, Ltd., Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	Messrs. T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	27,226	23,929	...	...	2,461	358
16. Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Mill Road, Coimbatore.	Messrs. R. G. S. Naidu & Co., Secretaries & Agents, P.B. No. 24, Coimbatore.	72,188	58,204	407	370	8,212	1,192
17. †Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore, Malabar.	The Commonwealth Trust, Ltd., Owners, P.O. Box 5, Kozhikode (Malabar).	...	...	912	908	...	485
18. Dhanalakshmi Milk, Ltd., 56 Uthukuli Road, Tirupur.	Messrs. M. Nanjappa Chettiar & Sons, Mg Agents and Secretaries, Tirupur.	38,052	31,491	201	183	5,092	833
19. D P.F. Textiles Private Ltd. Mettupalayam Rd., G.N. Mills, P.O. Coimbatore.	Messrs. Dhandayuthapani & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	6,048	...	...	...	...	..
20. Edward Textiles—Madras Unit (formerly Madras Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.), 2 Demellow's Rd., Choolai, Vepery Post, Madras 7.	Messrs. P. S. Annamalai Bhubna Sons, Indu House, 15 Dougall Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.	40,164	22,079	774	508	606	1,082
21. Gitanjali Mills Ltd., Srigomatipuram, Sankaynainarkoil Tirunelveli.	Messrs. S. R. Narayana Raja & Co., Mg. Agents, Gitanjali Hospital Road, Rajapalayam	10,000	...	...	...	...	..
22. Gnanambikai Mills, Ltd., Vellaknar, Coimbatore	Messrs. V. G. Vellinghi Gounder & Bros., Managing Agents, Vellaknar House, Vellaknar Post, Coimbatore.	17,248	13,520	...	...	1,828	293
23. Hemalata Textiles, Ltd., Pedakakani, Guntur Dist.	Messrs. Sudasanam. Pri. Ltd., Mg Agents, Rathi House, 320 Linghi Chetty Street, Madras.	12,000	11,910	...	...	4,904	341
24. Janakiram Mills, Ltd. (Wvg.), Sivilliputhur Road, Rajapalayam.	Messrs. Shakthi, Pri. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	...	..	99	83	..	64
25. Janakiram Mills, Ltd. (Spg.), Sivilliputhur Road, Rajapalayam.	do.	5,224	2,926	..	...	854	74
26. Janardana Mills, Ltd., Uppilipalayam, Singanallur.	Messrs. G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	23,784	18,061	...	...	3,143	557
27. Jawahar Mills, Ltd., Shevapet, Sooramangalam Main Road, Salem Junction.	Messrs. Uniyambika & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	33,472	30,357	..	...	3,906	601

† 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 cardes of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
28.	Jayalakshmi Mills, Private Ltd., Uppillipalayam, Singanailur.	18,989	15,378	...	...	2,774	357
29.	Jayanthi Ramachandrappa Setty Mills, Ltd., Rayadrug, Anantpur Dt.	..	...	150	140	...	200
30.	Jayaram Mills, Ltd., Rajapalayam, Ramnad Dist.	1,720	..	81	75	...	82
31.	Jothi Mills, Ltd., Peranaickenpalayam P.O., Coimbatore.	12,704	10,708	...	...	1,804	263
32.	Kadri Mills (C.B.E.), Ltd., Odderpalayam, Singanailur.	23,460	21,782	..	..	2,425	402
33.	Kaleswarar Mills, Ltd., Annuperpalayam, Coimbatore.	50,304	36,488	325	275	9,648	1,260
34.	Kandan Textiles, Ltd., 572 Thiruvotiyur High Road, Madras 19.	...	...	76	38	...	36
35.	Karbhikayan Mills, Ltd., Viravanallur, Tirunelveli District. (In liquidation.)	5,816	3,202	..	...	627	104
36.	Karur Mills, Ltd., Dindigal Road, Thanthoni, Karur.	13,664	9,750	...	...	2,072	233
37.	Kashuri Mills, Ltd., Irugur Village, Singanailur, Coimbatore	19,940	17,067	..	...	1,118	410
38.	Kothari Textiles, Ltd., Trichy Road, Singanailur, Coimbatore.	41,040	27,748	300	200	3,101	593

	72	68	98
39. Kulapuram Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kulapuram Wvg. Establishment), P.O. Mandur (V <sub>ia</sub> Payangadi), N. Malabar.	..	..	..
40. Kurnaran Mills, Ltd., Narasimhanakempalayam, Coimbatore.	13,584	902	261
41. Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 1, Pappannaikempalayam, Avanashi Road, Kovilpatti.	59,680	199	1,135
42. Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Mill No. 2, Kovilpatti.	33,480	..	652
43. Lotus Mills, Ltd., Sundarapuram, Podanur ...	18,040	..	577
44. †Loyal Textile Mills, Ltd. (formerly Loyal Mills, Ltd.), Kovilpatti, Tinnevely Dist.	24,242	224	805
45. Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura (Old and New), Madura	2,27,288	..	6,997
46. Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Tutucorin (formerly Coral Mills Co., Ltd.), Tutucorin.	60,380	..	2,446
47. Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Ambasamudram (formerly Tinnevely Mills Co., Ltd.), Ambasamudram.	1,32,324	..	4,673
48. Madura Mills Co., Ltd. (Pandyan Mills), Madura East.	33,008	..	998
49. Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Ltd., Pasumalai, Mathurai.	32,296	..	662
50. Malabar Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Kallai, Malabar.	22,592	100	482
51. Mettur Industries, Ltd., Mettur Dam, R.S. Salem Dist.	25,656	603	788
52. Palani Andavar Mills, Ltd., Dhali Road, Uda- malpet.	41,290	..	680
53. Palar Mills, Ltd., Walajabad, Chingleput Dist.	13,560	..	210
54. †Pankaja Mills, Ltd., Pullikulam, Coimbatore ...	27,980	..	801
Mr. Wesley C. Aanton, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	..	..	..
Messrs. N. Appuswamy Naidu & Co., Agents, Peetamedu, Coimbatore.	12,804	..	..
Messrs. G. Kuppuswami Naidu & Co., Office on Mill premises.	57,580	201	..
do.	..	..	..
Messrs. Lotus Agency, Pri. Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,200	..	..
Messrs. Southern Agencies, Ltd., Mg. Agents, 2/21 First Line Beach, Madras.	22,682	224	..
Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Ltd., Managers, Mathurai.	2,16,451	..	..
do.	..	..	..
do.	..	..	..
do.	..	..	..
do.	..	..	..
Messrs. S. S. N. Lakshmanan Cheitiar & Co., Mg. Agents, Pasumalai, P.O. Mathurai.	26,558	..	..
Messrs. A. L. A. R. Somanadban Che- titar, Srimathi S. Seethai Achi & A. K. T. K. M. Narayanan Namboodripat, Agents, Kallai.	26,954	..	..
Messrs. W. A. Beardsell & Co. Pri. Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 7, Madras.	14,021	90	..
Messrs. Bhagyalakshmi & Co., Mg Agents, Office on Mill premises. Managed by Board of Directors, 107, Armenian Street, Madras.	25,056	603	..
Messrs. C. S. Ramasabapathy Mudaliar & Sons, Mg. Agents & Secretaries, P.B. No. 150, Coimbatore.	28,812	..	..
..	9,660	..	..
..	25,853	..	..

† Proprietary Concern.

† 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 canisters of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily
35.	Pollachi Bagyalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Udumelipet Road, Pollachi, S. Ry., Coimbatore Dist.	8,424	6,300	...	...	948	147
36.	Premier Mills (CBE), Ltd., Pulankinar, P.O. Udumalpet	22,500	20,185	...	...	4,585	495
37.	Pudukotah Textiles, Ltd., Namanasamudram, S. Ry.	12,118	8,452	115	42	3,016	250
38.	Pullicar Mills, Ltd., Tiruchengode, Salem Dist.	15,696	11,852	...	...	1,696	236
39.	Radhakrishna Mills, Ltd., Peclamedu, Coimbatore.	55,664	42,114	300	279	7,965	983
40.	†Raja Mills, Mathurai	8,080	7,935	...	...	1,481	263
41.	Rajalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Tiruchi Road, Singanallur, P.O. Coimbatore.	33,896	24,966	...	...	3,806	556
42.	Rajapalayam Mills, Ltd., Samusigapuram Road, Rajapalayam, Ramanad Dist.	24,996	21,759	...	...	6,375	660
43.	Rajaratna Mills Private Ltd., Neikerpatti Periakalayamputtur, P.O. Palni (S. Ry.).	6,000	5,500	...	...	944	116
44.	Rajeswari Mills, Ltd., Rly. Station Road, Gudiyattam.	8,400	7,558	...	...	1,391	93
45.	Ravalaserna Mills, Ltd., Royanagar, Thungabhadra Road, Adoni.	14,800	13,798	...	...	4,259	443
46.	†Sankar Mills, Chatrapudukulam, Tirunelveli, Tinnavelly Dist.	...	...	101	89	...	67
47.	Saroja Mills, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore	20,080	16,025	...	...	3,333	374

(xxxxv)

188	Shree Venkatesa Mills, Ltd., Palani Road, Udumalpet, Coimbatore Dist.	Messrs. G. V. Govindaswami Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	44,660	42,853	268	256	4,895	727
189	Sivananda Mills, Ltd., Sravanampatti, Ganapathy P.O. Coimbatore.	Messrs. S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chetty & Sons, Mg. Agents, 10/41, Dewan Bahadur Rd., R.S. Puram, Coimbatore.	18,816	14,796	...	...	1,101	251
190	Somasundaram Mills Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Coimbatore Mill Mills), 270, Mill Road, Coimbatore.	Mr. P. S. S. Somasundaram Chettiar, Mg. Agent, Post Box No. 134, Coimbatore	24,140	19,914	382	281	2,680	656
191	Soundararaja Mills, Ltd., Power House Road, Dindigul.	Messrs. G. T. Narayanaswamy Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	22,800	19,259	...	...	2,860	401
192	Sree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Thiruppurankundram Road, Mathurai.	Messrs. Thiagaraja Chetty & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	40,084	38,577	144	144	12,832	1,404
193	Sree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd. (Samayanallur branch), Paravai, Mathurai Dist.	do.	7,140	4,368	...	...	124	49
194	Sree Rajendra Mills, Ltd. (formerly Salem Rajendra Milk, Ltd.), Gandhi Nagar, Salem.	Messrs. Thiagaraja Chetty & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Agents, Meenakshi Nilayam, Tiruppurankundram Road, Mathurai.	25,200	22,787	...	...	4,977	573
195	Sree Shunmugar Mills, Ltd., Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram Dist.	Messrs. Sree Alagai, Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	5,424	5,311	...	...	1,393	182
196	Sree Suryanarayana Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pandalapa, E. Godavery District.	Mr. Vanka Ramanna, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	5,584	5,287	...	...	614	187
197	Sree Visalakshi Mills, Ltd., Vilangudi, Mathurai District.	Messrs. Narayanan Chettiar & Co., Agents, P.O. Box No. 21, Mathurai	15,982	10,844	...	...	731	215
198	Sri Balasubramania Mills, Ltd., Singanailur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. K. Krishnaswami Naidu & Bros., Agents, Office on Mill premises	21,024	16,788	...	...	1,594	390
199	†Sri Bharati Cotton Mills, Rajapalayam ...	Messrs. A. K. D. Alga Raja and D. Chandrasekharan, Owners, Post Box No. 6, Rajapalayam.	3,000	2,796	...	...	737	72
200	Sri Ganapathi Mills Co., Ltd., Chattrampudikulam, Tirunelveli.	Messrs. S. S. Pillai & Sons, Pvt. Ltd., Mg. Agents, 110 East Car St., Tirunelveli.	12,000	8,535	...	...	2,384	201
201	Sri Kannapiran Mills, Ltd., Sowripalayam, Coimbatore.	Messrs. K. Venkataswami Naidu & Co. Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	16,516	12,283	...	...	2,115	314
202	Sri Karthikeya Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pvt. Ltd., Uppulipalayam, Singanailur.	Mr. G. Ramaswamy Naidu, Governing Director, Office on Mill premises.	20,088	17,457	...	...	1,297	298
203	†Sri Kothandram Mills (Weaving), Venkatapathy Iyengar Street, Ramnad Road, Mahalipattu, Madurai.	Mr. S. R. Narasimhachari, Mg. Partner, Ramnad Road, Mathurai.	...	...	82	72	...	69

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.
84. †Sri Kothandram Mills (Spinning), Ramnad Road, Mahalipatti, Mathurai.	Mr. S. R. Narasimachari, Mg. Partner, Ramnad Road, Mathurai.	5,160	4,501	...	...	1,271	184
85. †Sri Natesa Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., 147-48, Perundurai Road, P.O. Box 6, Erode.	Messrs. Sivaraj Industries, Prt. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	4,376	2,709	...	...	566	106
86. Sri Palamalai Ranganathar Mills, Ltd., Perinaickenpalayam P.O., Coimbatore District	Mr. Rangaswamy Naidu Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	10,016	8,714	...	...	1,631	242
87 †Sri Mahaganapathi Spg. Mills, Ltd. (formerly Dawood Mills, Ltd.), Trichy Road, Pudukottai.	Mr. G. V. Muthuswamy Naidu, Mg. Agent, 4 Redfields, Coimbatore.	5,784	4,074	...	...	226	75
88. †Sri Ramachandra Spg. Mills, Pandalapakka, E. Godavery District	Messrs K. Suryanarayana Reddy, D. Subbireddi and V. Satyanarayana Murthy, Owners, Office on Mill premises.	7,044	7,044	...	...	1,918	231
89. Sri Ramakrishna Mills (Coimbatore), Ltd., Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore	Messrs S. N. Rangaswamy Naidu Sons, Agents, Sithaputhur, Coimbatore	22,180	15,587	...	...	1,200	328
90. Sri Ramalinga Choodambikai Mills, Ltd., Uthukuli Road, Tirupur.	Messrs. S. Kulli Chettiar & Bros., Mg Agents, 60/10 Utukuli Road, Tirupur.	23,524	21,732	...	...	4,270	550
91. Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spg., and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Peclamedu, Coimbatore.	Messrs. P. S. Govindaswami Naidu & Sons, Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	32,128	29,369	88	74	3,815	694
92. Sri Sarada Mills, Ltd., Loganathapuram, Podanur, Coimbatore.	Messrs. V. S. Sengottaiiah & Bros., Mg. Agents, Bakthi, Office on Mill premises.	20,472	16,114	200	176	3,371	545
93 †Sri Satyanarayana Spinning Mill, Rajahmundry, Godavery District.	Messrs Konda Pandu Ranga Raju & Co., Proprietors, Rajahmundry.	5,504	...	...	...	...	...
94. Sri Varadaraja Textiles, Prt. Ltd., Peclamedu, Coimbatore.	Shri G. V. Doraiswamy Naidu, Governing Director, Office on Mill premises.	10,352	7,150	...	...	565	109
95. Theakasar Alai (Branch of Shree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Mathurai), Usilampatti, Manaparai P.O.	Messrs. The Sree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Proprietors, P.B. No. 1, Mathurai.	26,904	26,485	...	...	5,652	622
96 Thirumagal Mills, Ltd., Katpadi Road, Gudiyattam, North Arcot.	Messrs. Thirumal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	17,920	11,013	...	...	1,253	384

97. Tirumuru Mills, Ltd., Bodipatti, Udumalpet, Coimbatore Dist.	Mr. G. Ramaswamy Naidu, Mg. Agent, Office on Mill premises.	24,992	20,690	75	52	3,297	293
98. Trichinopoly Mills, Ltd., Ramjeenagar, Manappara Road, Trichinopoly.	Messrs. Mooljee Ramjee & Sons, Mg. Agents, Ramjee Nagar, Trichinopoly.	18,000	16,411	...	...	1,453	298
99. Tuticorin Spg. Mills, Ltd., Palayamkottai Road, Tuticorin.	Mr. A. M. M. Sunnamani, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	16,000	14,767	...	...	3,580	316
100. Vasanta Mills, Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore ...	Messrs. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty & Bros., Managing Agents and Secretaries, Race Course, Coimbatore.	44,424	40,396	270	257	6,556	1,115
101. Vijay Kumar Mills, Ltd., Kalayampathur, Palmi, S. Kty.	Messrs. R. Curuswami Naidu & Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	27,064	21,583	...	...	2,926	402
102. Vijyalakshmi Mills, Ltd. (formerly Vyaya Mills, Ltd.), Kuniamuthur Village, Coimbatore.	Messrs. Gupta & Co. Ltd., Agents, Post Box No. 11, Coimbatore.	26,536	15,412	...	...	2,718	362
103. Virudhunagar Textiles Mills, Ltd., Sulakarai, Near Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram Dist.	Messrs. Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons, Pri. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Meemattshi Nilayam, Madurai.	...	...	200	200	...	69
104. Western India Cottons Ltd. (formerly Aaron Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd.), Pappinisseri (N. Malabar), Kerala State	Janab A. K. Kunhalikutty Hajjee, Director, Office on Mill premises	12,300	5,973	407	197	229	306
<b>KERALA (TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN)</b>							
1. A. D. Cotton Mills, Ltd., Quilon ...	Messrs. Giridharlal Amratal & Co., Mg Agents, Office on Mill premises.	13,460	11,415	300	283	2,232	530
2. Alagappa Textiles (Cochin), Ltd. (Alagappa Textiles), Alagappanagar.	Messrs. Ramal & Co., Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises	50,000	27,902	...	...	5,074	989
3. Alagappa Textiles (Cochin), Ltd. (Cochin Textiles), Alagappanagar.	Sri G. Krishnan, Director-in-charge, Post Box 17, Alwaye.	13,068	12,689	...	...	5,114	374
4. Asok Textiles, Ltd., Asokpuram, Alwaye ...	Messrs. Karavaldar & Rangaswami Naidu Sons Co., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises	11,904	11,092	..	...	2,920	315
5. Balarama Varma Textiles, Ltd., Shencottah ...	Messrs. Cochun Agencies & Industries, Ltd., Mg Agents, Office on Mill premises.	5,000	3,967	...	...	1,206	136
6. Cochun Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mulakunnathukavu, Near Trichur (Cochin State). (Under Government management.)							
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>24,37,573</b>	<b>20,36,550</b>	<b>9,528</b>	<b>8,291</b>	<b>4,06,402</b>	<b>62,608</b>

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

‡ Proprietary Concerns.

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MILLS.

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS  
AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

		Total Number of Spindles installed.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms installed.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.
7.	Kathavee Cotton Mills, Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Alwaye Textiles, Ltd.), Perumpavoor Road, Alwaye.	4,896	3,678	...	...	470	122
8.	Sitaram Spg. and W'g. Mills, Ltd., Punnattu, Trichur.	18,416	16,411	418	410	4,474	881
9.	Vanaja Textiles, Ltd., Vilkattam Village, Ram- varnapuram, P.O. Trichur.	8,400	7,890	...	...	1,384	198
10.	Vijayamohini Mills, Ltd., Thumala P.O., Trivandrum.	9,369	9,096	...	...	2,784	334
		1,96,504	1,06,140	718	693	15,658	3,787
		Total ...					
MYSORE							
1.	Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., No. 1, Agraram Road, Bangalore 2.	40,068	39,217	1,157	1,151	12,386	4,237
2.	Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., Davangere ...	25,216	23,488	300	283	5,094	914
3.	+Kapila Textiles Mills, Ltd., Nanjangud Town.	15,184	12,700	250	108	3,294	614
4.	Minerva Mills, Ltd., Magadi Road, Bangalore 2.	39,896	39,364	704	682	10,419	1,567
5.	Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Venkataraogatangar Road, Malleshwaram, Bangalore 3.	50,480	49,543	500	486	13,448	1,939

Rao Bahadur V. S. Subramaniam Iyer &  
another, Owners, No. 1 Canotaph Rd.,  
Teyyanpct, Madras 18.

Under Government management, Office  
on Mill premises.

Messrs Pahu Bros. Managers &  
Financiers, Office on Mill premises,  
Trichur.

Sri N. J. Nair, Governing Director, Office  
on Mill premises.

Messrs. Binny & Co., (Madras), Ltd.,  
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,  
7 Armenian Street, Madras.

Messrs. R. Hanumanthappa & Son, Mg  
Agents, Hanumanthappa Bldg., Chit-  
taldrug Road, P.O. Box 5, Davangere

Messrs. C. P. G. & Co., Mg. Agents,  
Gandhi Square, Mysore.

Messrs. N. Sirur & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mg.  
Agents, Temple Bar Building,  
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

do.

6	†Three Ganesar Textile Mills, Ltd., Chitaldurg Road, Davangere.	Messrs. G. Mahadevappa & Bros., Mg. Agents, 16, Subhas Road, Davangere.	17,296	13,678	..	..	3,785	331
7	† Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Bangalore Road, Mysore	Mr. H. N. Pallengar, Chairman & Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	30,744	29,653	292	289	7,966	1,270
8.	† Sri Krishna Spg. & Wvg Mills, Ltd., Subramanyapura, Bangalore South.	Messrs Yadalam Subbiah Setty & Sons, Mg. Agents, P B 524, Basavanagudi, Bangalore 4	...	...	180	168	...	341
9.	† Sri Shankara Textile Mills, Ltd., Harihar Road, Davangere.	Messrs. Murugharajendra & Company, Post Box No. 2, Davangere.	17,800	14,760	10	...	2,017	514
10	† Three Suryodaya Mills (formerly Bangalore Spg. & Wvg. Mill), Yeshvanipur, Bangalore City.	† Sri R. Rama Setty, Mg. Director, C/o M/s. R. Hanumanthappa & Son, Cotton Merchants, Davangere.	...	...	105	64	...	70
11.	† T. R. Mills, Chamaraipet, Bangalore 2	† D. R. Madhava Krishnaya, Owner, Office on Mill premises.	...	...	208	80	...	162
Total ...			2,36,664	2,22,403	3,705	3,311	58,411	12,068
<b>PONDICHERY</b>								
1.	Anglo-French Textile Co., Ltd. (Rodter Mill), 20, Rue Dumas, Pondicherry.	Messrs. Best & Co. (Pondicherry) Pri. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Office on Mill premises.	42,656	36,800	1,055	725	11,738	1,946
2.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd (formerly "Savana", Pondicherry.	Messrs. Jaipura Bros. Ltd., Mg Agents, Pondicherry.	22,968	21,548	675	596	3,527	800
3.	† Sri Bharathi Mills, S.A. (formerly Establishment Textile De Modelarpeth S.A.), Modelarpeth, Pondicherry.	† Sri S. C. Aiyavoo, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises	11,504	7,026	596	290	32	332
Total			77,128	65,374	2,325	1,431	15,295	3,078
INDIA			1,15,13,22,534	↓	2,06,580	↓	24,80,045	↓
GRAND TOTAL			1,07,23,608	↓	1,88,449	↓	4,30,193	↓

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

#### RAJASTHAN

1.	†Three Bhawani Anand Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bhawanimandi, Rajasthan.	Messrs Jaipuria Bros (Rajasthan), Mg. Agents, 33 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta Bombay address: 357, Kalbarvi Rd, Bombay 2	25,000	...	500	...	...	...
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† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.



4.	Central Cotton Mills, Ltd., Belur Math, Howrah.	Managed by Board of Directors, 8 Bourne Road, Calcutta.	26,340	...	...	...
5.	D. N. Choudhury Cotton Mills, Ltd., Dakshinewar P. O., Ariadah, 24 Parganas.	Messrs. Choudhury Industries, Ltd., Secretaries and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	960	...	...	...
6.	Eastern Cotton Mills, Ltd., Tripura ...	Messrs. Traders' Syndicate, Mg Agents, 162 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	...	...	...	...
7.	Emerald Cotton Mills, Ltd., Shamnagar (B. A. Ry.), 24 Parganas.	Messrs. Century Agencies, Ltd., Agents, P-7 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.	...	...	...	...
8.	Onkar Industries Private Ltd., 18, Subash Road, Calcutta.	Managed by Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	12,000	...	...	...
MADRAS STATE						
1.	Jawahar Mills, Ltd., Chettinad, Ramnathpuram District.	Messrs. Umayyambika & Co., Mg. Agents, Chettinad Branch.	12,480	...	...	...
2.	Kishnaveni Textiles, Ltd., Trichi Rd., Uppilipalayam, Singanailur.	Shri. K. Krishnaswamy Naidu, Mg. Agents, 3/82 Trichi Road, Ramnathpuram.	10,000	...	...	...
3.	Madura Srinivas Mills, Ltd., Tirupparankundram Road, Pasumalai Post	Messrs. Srinivasan & Co., Mg. Agents, Madurai.	6,000	150	...	...
4.	Mettur Spg. Mills, Ltd., Mettur Dam	Messrs. T. N. K. Govindarajulu Chetty & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mg. Agents, 498, Mint St., Madras 3.	6,000	...	...	...
5.	Murugan Textiles, Ltd. (formerly Muugananda Mills, Ltd.), Pettai, Tinnevely Town.	Mr. G. Subrahmaniam Pillai, Mg. Director, Golden Palace, West Car Street, Tirunelveli Town, (S. India).	12,000	150	...	...
6.	Nagammal Mills, Ltd., Pioneer Works Building, Nagarkoil.	Sri Kumaraswamy, Mg. Director, Office on Mill premises.	12,600	...	...	...
7.	Ramalinga Mills, Ltd., Mela Chaval, Tirunelveli Dist.	N. A.	...	...	...	...
8.	Rukmini Mills, Ltd., Silaiman, Ramanathapuram District.	Sri Karumuthu Private Ltd., Mg. Agents, 176 South Nasa Street, Madurai.	10,000	...	...	...
9.	Sree Padma Mills, Kalapatti, via Ganapathy ...	Mr. R. Balakrishna Naidu and another, Mg. Partner, 4/21 Race Course Road, Coimbatore.	1,200	...	...	...
10.	South India Co-operative Spg. Mills, Ltd.	Sri W. Gnanasambandam, General Manager, 34 Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras 8.	16,000	...	...	...

+ 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.

11. Surya Prabha Mills (Pvt.) Ltd., Coimbatore ..	Managed by Board of Directors, 26/234 Big Bazar St., Coimbatore.	10,000	..	..	..	..	..
12. Thaigarajar Mills, Meenakshi Nilayam, Thirup- pakkundaram Road, Madurai.	Saroja Mills Ltd., Props., Singanallur, Coimbatore.	22,000	..	..	..	..	..
13. Tirupathu Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rengunta, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	Messrs. Suryanarayana & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Indian Chamber Bldg., Esplanade, Madras	6,000	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tirupur Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd. ...	Messrs. S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar & Sons, Mg. Agents, 12/8 Valipalayam Road, Post Box No 72, Tirupur.	10,000	..	..	..	..	..
15. Vijayeswami Textiles, Ltd., Puliampatti, Coimba- lore Dist.	Messrs. N. Velayudswami Naidu & Sons, Mg. Agents, Udumalpet.	6,000	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE							
1. Ramkumar Mills, Ltd., Bangalore ..	Messrs. Vadalam Bros. Ltd., Mg. Agents, Sudhama House, Chickpet, Bangalore 2	19,780	..	..	..	420	..
2. Tungabhadra Textiles, Ltd., Harihar, Mysore State.	Messrs. P. Subramanyam, Mg. Director, 18, II Road, Chamrajpet, Bangalore 2.	18,000	..	..	..	300	..

# COTTON MILLS WORKING IN PAKISTAN (1956)

(xliiii)

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.
1. Abbasi Textile Mills Ltd. (Rahim Yar Khan, Bhawalpur State)	Ali & Roberts (Bhawalpur) Ltd., Ali Automobiles, West Wharf, Karachi.	50,000	43,992	300	300
2. Acharya Pratulla Chandra Cotton Mills Ltd. (Khulna, East Pakistan).	Bengal Workers' Association Ltd., 3 Madan Street, Calcutta.	...	...	110	110
3. Adamjee Cotton Mills Ltd. (Landhi) Adamjee Chambers, McLeod Road, Karachi.		50,456	50,456	1,248	1,248
4. Adersha Cotton, Spg. & Wvg. Mills (Narayanganj, Dacca, E. Pakistan).	Eakebasu & Sons Ltd., 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	10,566	7,208	145	114
5. Ahmed Abdul Gani Textile Mill Mauripur Hir-anand Takandas Bldgs., Bombay Bazar, Kam-part Row, Opp. Tank No. 3, Karachi.		25,272	25,272	486	486
6. A. K. Khan & Co. (East Pakistan) ...		9,600	4,200	...	...
7. Baluchistan Textile Mill (Baluchistan) ...		12,400	12,000	250	...
8. Banded Sugar & Cotton Mills (Charisdur, E. Pakistan).	Mono Mohan Shah Etc., 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	1,640	1,640	...	...
9. Bashir Cotton Mills, c/o Haji Sattar Ali Mohamed & Co., Rampart Row, Karachi.		5,984	5,732	...	...
10. Bawany Violin Textile Mills Ltd. (Monghopir) Habib Square, 2nd floor, Bunder Rd., Karachi.		40,000	40,000	800	800
11. Bhawalpur Textile Mills, Bhawalpur State ...		15,200	15,200	300	...
12. Bogra Cotton Mills (East Pakistan) ...		12,400	12,000	...	...
13. Burewala Textile Mills, West Punjab ...		51,200	32,600	...	...
14. Chenab Textile Mills Ltd., (Lahore) ...	77 Mayo Road, Lahore.	4,084	2,116	...	...
15. Chittaranjan Cotton Mills Ltd. (Narayanganj, Dacca, E. Pakistan).	Keshav Industrial Syndicate Ltd., 74 Farashganj Road, Dacca.	19,864	19,864	252	252

	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.
16	Colony Textile Mills, (Ismaelabad) Spencer Bldg., 2nd floor, McLeod Road, Karachi.		64,000	64,000	1,497	1,497
17	Colony Sarhad Textile Mills, N.W.F.P. ...		25,200	25,200	112	112
18	Crescent Cotton Mills, West Punjab ...		6,948	6,948	...	...
19	Crescent Textile Mills Ltd., (Lyallpur) 3rd floor, Finlay House, McLeod Road, Karachi.		25,200	25,200	500	500
20	Dacca Cotton Mills Ltd., (Postgollah P.O., Dacca, E. Pakistan).	Gajraj Madanlal & others, Office on Mill premises.	10,200	9,280	120	120
21	Dawood Cotton Mills Ltd., (Ländhi, Karachi) ...	M/s. Dawood Industries Ltd., 41, Saleh Mahomed Street, Near Gordhandas Market, Karachi.	50,048	50,048	1,000	1,000
22	Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills Ltd. (Mill No. 1— Narayanganj, Dacca; Mill No. 2—Godnyle, Dacca, E. Pakistan).	Swadeshi Enterprise Ltd., 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	51,544	51,544	1,291	1,291
23	Dost Mohd Cotton Mills, West Punjab ...	Ballassis Street, Karachi.	11,820	11,820	...	...
24	Dyer Textile & Printing Mills, Monghopir D. K. Aswani Bldg., Near Gordhandas Market Karachi 2.		10,000	10,000	200	200
25	Emque Towelling & Textile Mills Ltd. (Rawah- pindi, W. Punjab), 15 Valika Chambers, S. N. Road, Karachi.		5,400	...	110	...
26	Fakir Textile Mills, Khaipur State ...		10,000	10,000	200	150
27	Fateh Textile Mills Ltd. (Hyderabad-Sind), Marriot Road, Karachi.		25,200	25,000	500	500
28	Fauji Textile Mills, Jhelum, W. Punjab ...		25,184	25,184	520	520
29	Fazal Gulzar Textile Mills Ltd. Hyderabad-Sind, 36 Cambell Street, Karachi.		8,000	8,000	85	80
30	Fazal Shafiq Textile Mills Ltd. (Landhi), Room No. 104, 4th Floor, Cotton Exchange Bldg., McLeod Road, Karachi.		10,080	10,080	200	80
31	Firdous Textile Mills Ltd., Mohini Bldg., Frere Road, Karachi		12,000	12,000	252	...

32	F. P. Textile Mills, N.W.F.P. ...	12,400	12,400	250	134
33	Gafur Textile Mills, 7A, Gordhandas Market, Karachi.	9,760	9,760	200	135
34	Government Demonstration Weaving Factory, West Punjab.	...	...	110	110
35	Gul Ahmed Textile Mills Ltd. (Landhu, Karachi).	23,000	25,000	500	500
36	Habib Textile Mills Ltd., Manghopir Newnham Road, Bombay Bazar, C/o Haig Ltd., Karachi.	25,200	24,824	414	370
37	Hafiz Textile Mills Ltd., Manghopir 892 Moolji St., Opp Merewether Tower, Karachi.	11,280	11,280	320	320
38	Haji Shawoo Textile Mills Ltd. (Hyderabad-Sind), Newnham Road, Karachi.	9,584	9,000	200	200
39	Haroon Textile Mills Ltd. (Manghopir Road, Karachi)	10,000	10,000	200	200
40	Husein Textile Mills Ltd. (Landhi), Dunolly Road, Karachi.	25,000	25,000	500	500
41	Ismail Textile Mills. (Khairpur State), Bhagnari Street, Karachi.	6,800	6,800	80	80
42	Jubilee Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. (Manghopir Rd., Karachi).	10,272	10,272	200	...
43	Kamilia Textile Mills, West Punjab ...	4,400	...	...	...
44	Karim Textile Mills (Karachi, West Pakistan) ...	10,000	...	200	...
45	Khairpur Textile Mills, Khairpur State ...	24,620	24,620	500	500
46	Kohinoor Textile Mills Ltd., No. 1 & 2 (Lyallpur), Mohamadi House, 2nd Floor, McLeod Road, Karachi	1,02,160	1,02,160	2,236	2,236
47	Kohinoor Textile Mills Ltd., No. 3, (Rawalpindi), Mohamadi House, 2nd Floor, McLeod Road, Karachi	50,880	50,880	809	809
48	Lakhani Silk & Cotton Mills (Manghopir Road, Karachi)	9,760	9,760	200	120
49	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills Ltd. (Godnyle, F. Pakistan)	15,996	15,996	301	299
50	Lyallpur Cotton Mills (Lyallpur, W. Punjab) ...	55,752	55,752	994	994

Haji Sattar Haji Mohd., Mohini Manzil, Jodia Bazar, Karachi.

Saleh Mohammad St., Opp. Gordhandas Market, Karachi.

Khori Garden, Dada Building, Karachi.

Sind Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi

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Branch of Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd., Eiphinstone Street, Karachi.

	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.
51.	Maher Textile Mills Ltd., (Hyderabad-Sind), Sara Road, Mola Baksh Bldg., Karachi.		10,400	10,400	200	200
52.	M.F.M.Y. Industries, Marriot Road, Karachi ..		5,000	5,000	...	...
53.	Modern Textile Mills Ltd., (Hyderabad-Sind), 8, Sind Market, 1st Floor, Karachi.		10,000	10,000	..	..
54.	Mohd. Amin Mohd. Bashir (West Punjab) ..		20,160	20,160	200	...
55.	Mohini Cotton Mills Ltd (Kushia, E. Pakistan).	M/s. Chakravarti Sons & Co., 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.	19,920	19,920	527	527
56.	Muslim Cotton Mills, East Pakistan ..		44,800	40,000	...	...
57.	Nagara Textile Mills Ltd., 2B Gorthandas Market, Salehmohamed Street, Karachi.		10,000	10,000	96	96
58.	National Cotton Mills (Halsahar, Chittagong, E. Pakistan).	Chittagong Commerce & Industries Ltd., Station Road, Chittagong	12,612	10,612	156	156
59.	National Spinning Mills (Manghopir), 6A Cor- dhandas Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.		10,000	10,000	200	...
60.	Nishat Textile Mills (Lyallpur), Valika Chambers, South Napier Road, Karachi.		25,000	25,000	500	500
61.	Nishar Sarhad Textile Mills Ltd. (Peshawar, N.W.F.P.).	C/o Nishat Ltd., Valika Chambers, South Napier Road, Karachi.	12,500	12,500	250	250
62.	Olympia Textile Mills Ltd. (Nabiganj), Narayan- ganj, E. Pakistan).	Mr. Nazir Hussain Manno, Partner, Office on Mill premises.	27,460	27,460	250	250
63.	Pahartali Textile Mills, C/o M. M. Ispahani, East Pakistan.		12,000	11,200	88	88
64.	Paracha Textile Mills Ltd., Mauripur, Marriot Road, Karachi.	K. B. Habibullah & Sons, Karachi.	24,800	19,200	...	..
65.	Premier Cloth Mills, West Punjab.		25,120	25,120	250	250
66.	Punjab Co-operative Textile Mills, W. Punjab.		25,600	20,800	...	...
67.	Punjab Government Cotton Mills, Outside Batia Gate, Lahore, W. Punjab.		15,500	16,500	148	148
68.	Punjad Textile Mills, West Punjab.		5,264	4,512	...	...

69	Rashid Textile Mills Ltd., (Manghopir), 15B, Gorthandas Market, Karachi 2.	20,000	20,000	304	304
70	Rehmania Textile Mills Ltd. (Lyallpur, West Punjab).	10,596	10,396	150	150
71	Sawat Forest & Textile Mills, N.W.F.P.	10,000	4,809	...	...
72.	Sethi Textile Mills Ltd., Manghopir Road, Karachi.	10,216	10,000	100	100
73.	Sind Industrial Corporation, Sind	10,000	10,000	...	...
74.	Star Textile Mills Ltd. (Manghopir) Zam Zam Chambers, Dunolly Road, Karachi.	22,400	22,400	300	300
75.	Sultan Textile Mills Ltd. (Lyallpur), Mohd. Ismail Bldg., S. Napier Road, Karachi.	24,784	24,784	500	500
76.	Stufey Cotton Mills Ltd. (Okara, Dt. Montgomery).	36,212	36,212	1,244	1,244
77.	Tanweer Textile Mills, Tando Adam (Sind), Bhagneri Street, Karachi.	5,600	5,600	..	..
78.	Textile Finishing, Mills Country Club Road, Lyaqat Bazar, Karachi.	2,300	1,509	..	..
79.	Thal Development Authority, Bakkar, West Punjab.	25,744	24,480	500	290
80.	Thal Development Authority, Piplan, West Punjab	25,600	25,600	500	223
81.	United Textile Mills Ltd. (Multan) Fazalabad, Multan City.	12,400	12,400	...	...
82.	Valika Textile Mills (Manghopir)	33,368	33,368	799	799
83.	Watan Cotton Textile Mills (Rawalpindi), Rawalpindi.	10,000	8,400	..	..
84.	West Punjab Textile Mills, (near Lahore), P.O. Kordunichand, Grand Trunk Road.	15,648	15,648	300	300
85.	Zaib-tun-Textile Mills Ltd. (Manghopir), Karachi.	35,024	26,272	490	293
86	Zeenat Textile Mills Ltd. (Lyallpur), 213/214, 2nd Floor, Habib Insurance Bldg., Bunder Road, Karachi.	25,000	25,000	...	...
87	Zeenat Textile Mills (East Pakistan) ...	25,000	15,00	...	...
Total ...		17,54,682	16,49,832	26,684	29,315

Source: The Pakistan Textile Millowners' Association, Karachi.

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

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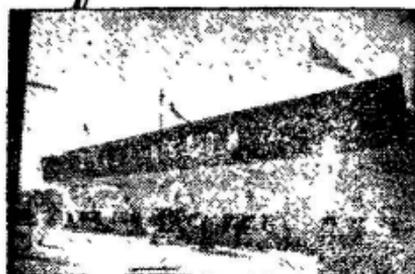


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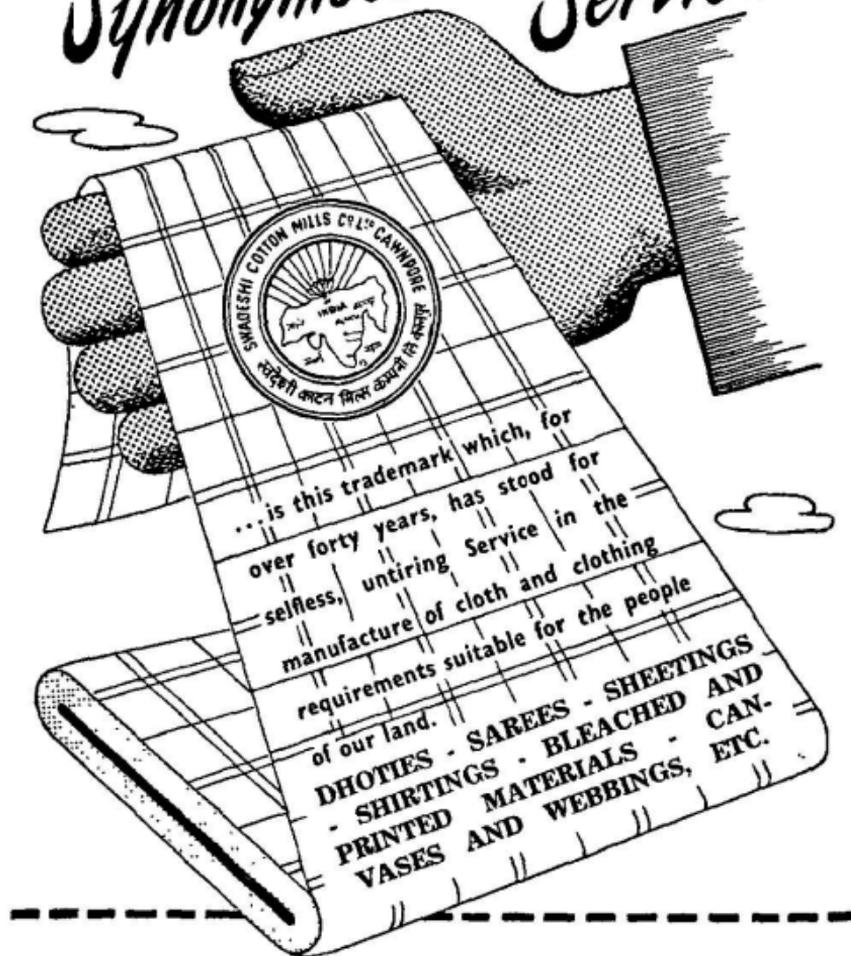


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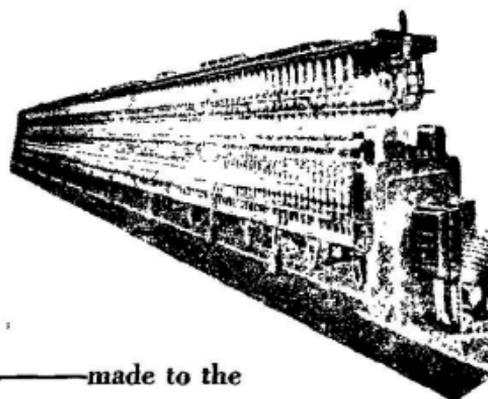
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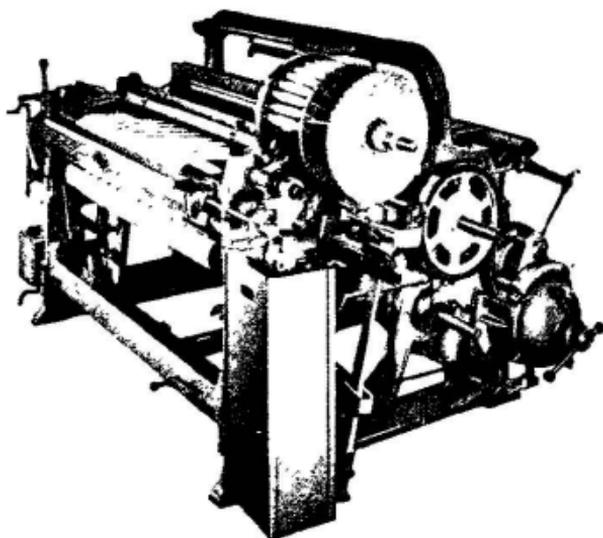
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