

**COTTON CULTIVATION
HANDLOOM INDUSTRY
AND
YARN SUPPLY**

TANJORE DISTRICT.

1948.



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Cotton Cultivation, Handloom Industry and Yarn Supply (Tanjore District.)

The dawn of history found India & China as the most thickly populated Countries in the world. A glimpse into the past history of these two Countries will show that there had been more destructive wars in the past in these two Countries than anywhere else in the world. The existence of the teeming millions of inhabitants in China and India with a fairly well administered governmental machinery may lead to a safe presumption that India & China have been the Cradle of civilization.

Next to food, clothing is necessary for a civilized state of society. The first coverings of men might have been formed of skins, wool of sheep, hairs of goat, wooden fibres, Mat Adai and leaves Adai. The thick growth of Cotton trees in the extensive forest of India and the thick growth of cotton plants in all the vast expanse of waste lands, with their bursting fruits containing cotton wool of dazzling whiteness, would have surely attracted the inhabitants of the ancient India. Cotton trees and Cotton plants are indigenous to India. The earliest history indicates that cotton was exported to China and China in turn exported Silk to India. India is celebrated from all antiquity for the production of cotton and for the excellence of her calico as well as for the marvellous beauty of her muslin manufacture. The muslin garments were called the 'webs of woven air and the dew of night'. The Cotton manufacture was established in India long before we find it noticed in reliable

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history. The earliest visitors to India found the millions of its inhabitants clothed in home grown cotton calicos and muslins in the hot weather, and in the rainy weather, they were clothed in calico coats padded with cotton. Their beds and pillows were stuffed with cotton. The doors and windows had curtains padded with cotton. Awnings and carpets, tents, and tent ropes, the coverings of carriages, the housings of elephants and the halters of horses were all made of cotton. The inhabitants attained excellence in the arts of spinning and weaving employing only their fingers, the spinning wheel, and the handloom. India is the first country that perfected weaving. But the ancient Hindus seem to have exhausted their ingenuity when they invented the churka and the handloom. The whole art remained for ages in stationary condition. This is perhaps due to the village republic system with self sufficiency as their ambition. The proverbial simplicity of the tools and engines employed by the Hindu artisans and mechanics is noticeable here also. The cotton wool was spun and woven into cloth for the family and the seeds were used as food for cattle, and there the interest stopped.

From India the culture of the cotton plant and the manufacture of cotton spread into China, South Persia and Egypt. The culture spread into Spain about the 10th century A. D. and into Italy about 14th century. The manufacture of cotton spread to America about the beginning of the 17th century through Grecian Archipelago. In due course the Americans found another indigenous variety of cotton plant in America which was in certain respect considered superior for machine manufacture.

The earliest mention of weaving is in the four Hindu Vedas. Weaving is frequently alluded to in many Hymns. In Rig Veda Hymn 105 the following passage occurs:- "cares consume me - - - as the rat gnaws a weavers threads." No information is however given in Vedas about the materials with which the cloths were made. But it can be safely concluded that the weaving was of cotton as the gnawing of cotton yarn warp of the weaver by rat is proverbial even today, and such gnawing spoils the whole warp. The images of Vedic gods and Puranic gods are depicted as wearing fine garments.

Next earliest reference is in the ancient digest of law "Institutes of Manu" written probably earlier than 800 B.C. The following passage in Manu's code is very significant:- "Let a weaver who has received ten palas of cotton thread give them back increased to eleven by the rice water and the like used in weaving. He who does otherwise shall pay a fine of 12 pannas." It is surprising to find that the same calculation and process are followed even today.

In Mahabharatha the gift of pure linen by the people of Cangam, the Carnatic and Mysore is mentioned. In Mahabharatha and Ramayana cotton, woollen and silken stuffs are constantly referred to. One of the ancient epithets of Vishnu is 'Peethambara' meaning thereby 'Lord clothed in yellow garments.'

In the Ajanta cave paintings the women are clothed in very fine robes of blue. Lord Siva, Sattanathar (the Fountain head of law) is painted in all the temples as wearing a very brilliant deep blue long coat covering from shoulder to ankle.

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perhaps indicating the professional long coat of the lawyers. In Mohenjo Daro excavations which dates back to 5000 B. C. we find cotton cloth.

The Pondichery excavations have proved that there was a weaving Rothan factory in Pondichery about the year 55 B. C. to 250 AD.

When the Greeks with Alexander arrived in India in 326 B. C. they noticed the people wearing fine garments. Megasthenes has added that the robes were worked in gold and ornamented with the various stones and the robes were also flowered garments of finest muslin. These facts prove indisputably that India is the first country to perfect spinning and weaving.

The spinning and weaving received a set back during the early British period owing to the fiscal policy adopted by them. As early as 1793 British Muslins were produced by the British spinning Jenny and power loom; and this drove Indian weavers and spinners out of the market.

The handloom industry in Tanjore District is one of very remote antiquity. Next to Agriculture this industry seems to have been started, developed and stabilized in the days of yore as in the rest of India. The great Tamil poet Thiruvalluvar chose handloom industry as his profession as it was considered as the most humanitarian and peaceful profession. Innumerable references are found to cotton cloth or silk cloth in ancient Tamil literary books like Aga Nanooru, Pura Nanooru, Silapathigaram, Thirumurugatrupadai etc. Chola kings and emperors seem to have established some weaving settlements in Tanjore District, perhaps for the production of cotton cloth and

silk cloth for the use of the palace and the court dignitaries. The temple at Thirunagesvaram seem to have been built for the benefit of cotton weavers and the temple at Thirubuvanam for the benefit of silk weavers. The Sowrashtas in Tanjore District seem to be colonies of people brought over and settled at the instance of chola kings for the purpose of developing silk weaving.

The Chola kings seem to have established certain cotton agricultural farms perhaps for making Tanjore District self sufficient. Repeated attempts seem to have been made to improve and extend its cultivation. But the quantity of cotton grown in the District seems to have fallen short of even the requirements of local consumption even from the beginning. Large quantities seem to have been brought from Madura and Tinnevely. Tanjore falls out of the four great cotton Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah in the north and Coimbatore and Tinnavelly in the south. After the fall of the Chola Empire the cotton cultivation slowly dwindled and finally disappeared. The temporary attempt by the British to improve the cultivation in Tanjore District failed to give any substantial result.

The extent of cotton cultivation from 1853-54 in Tanjore District is given below:—

1853-54	1854-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61
Aeres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
4443	3251	3077	2969	2444	1757	1036	576

DYEING

The art of dyeing cotton, woollen and silk fabrics had its origin in India. The various paintings of coloured garments appearing in

Temples indicate this. Almost every race in India has its costume colour. Every festive occasion has a peculiar coloured costume. Alexander the Great carried to Greece a few samples of dyed cotton fabrics. The Greeks were taken aback by the wonderful manner of dyeing garments practised in India. From Greece the art spread to other European countries. The Colours which are employed in dyeing may be broadly classified as follows:—

1. Vegetable dyes.
2. Mineral dyes.
3. Artificial Colours

The vegetable colours were of great importance to the dyers of India. The dyers use various mineral colours such as chrome yellow. But the most important dye stuff in common use now a days is derived from artificial sources such as coal tar. The synthetic colours come under this category. The synthetic colours may be classified as follows—

1. Direct or substantive dyes.
2. Acid dyes.
3. Basic dyes.
4. Mordant dyes.
5. Sulphur dyes.
6. Vat dyes.

But the revival of the ancient vegetable dyes would be in the interest of India. There are over 300 dyes and tans known to India. Before dyeing, bleaching is done.

A dye may be fast to light. But it may not be fast to soaping. Fastness may be classified as (1) fast to light (2) fast to soaping (3) fast to perspiration (4) fast to chlorine and (5) fast to boiling water. Fastness may be tested by the above methods.

COTTON CLOTH PRINTING.

Cotton printing is an ancient art in India. Calico Printing is the best of its class. The very word calico derived its name from Calicut in Malabar District. There is good reason to suppose that the Egyptians learnt the art from India. The art then spread to Greece and other countries. Towards the close of 17th century calico printing was introduced from India into Europe. It was first produced in Holland, thence spreading to England and Scotland. Today India has gone to the background in calico printing. It awaits a great development. There are two modes of printing namely (1) Block printing and (2) Machine printing or cylinder printing.

The weaving Community is found throughout Tanjore District. But Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, & Negapatam Taluks are the important Centres.

The statement in Appendix will show the number of cotton looms, silk looms and mat looms in Tanjore District as it stood in the year 1948. For every cotton loom and silk loom at least three persons are required besides the weaver for carding, warping and sizing. Generally the whole family works for keeping the looms active. Roughly there will be as many families as there are looms.

In the year 1945 a census of looms in this District was taken. According to this Census the number of looms under each count was as follows:-

Counts	No. of looms.
20s	2412
30s	875
40s	3251
60s	1649
80s	1994
} 10181	

The yarn required for an ordinary type of dhoti in 20s for 20 yards is 115 hanks. A weaver can weave about 8 yards a day. It may be presumed that a weaver works for 24 days in a month. At this rate the yarn required for a weaver for a month per loom is 55 lbs. As per census of 1945 the number of looms under 20s is 2412. The Yarn required for a month for these looms will be 132660 lbs. Roughly it will be 330 bales of 400 lbs. Most of the looms under 20s are looms producing sarees. Hence half of the quantity will be sufficient that is about 160 bales of 400 lbs.

The Yarn required for a popular type of dhoti in 30s of 20 yards is 115 hanks. A weaver can weave about 8 yards a day. The yarn required by a weaver for a loom for a month will be about 30 lbs. There are 875 looms under 30s. The yarn necessary for a month for these looms will be 31500 lbs. It may be rounded to 80 bales of 400 lbs.

The yarn required for 24 yards of an ordinary type of dhoti in 40s is 170 hanks. A weaver can weave about 8 yards per day. At this rate the yarn required for a weaver per month

for a loom is 30 lbs. The number of looms under 40s is 3251. The total yarn required for a month will be 97530 lbs. Approximately the number required is 240 bales of 400 lbs. The number of looms as per census seems to a little inflated. Hence the number of bales may be reduced to 210 bales.

The yarn required for 24 yards of an ordinary type of dhoti in 60s is 225 hanks. A weaver can weave about 6 yds. in a day. Yarn required for a weaver per month for a loom is 22 lbs. The number of looms under 60s is 1649. The total yarn required for a month will be 36278 lbs. It will be about 90 bales as a round figure.

The yarn required for a common type of dhoti in 80s for 24 yds. is 270 hanks. A weaver can weave about 4 yds. a day. Yarn required by a weaver for a loom per month is about 13 lbs. The number of looms under 80s is 1994. The yarn required will be about 25922 lbs per month. This will be about 60 bales roundly.

As per above calculation the number of bales required is as follows:-

20s	...	...	160 bales.
30s	...	...	80 "
40s	...	...	210 "
60s	...	...	90 "
80s	...	...	60 "
Total ...			600

It will not be possible to arrange for the entire supply. The above quantity may be reduced by 50%. Thus the quota allotted to this District for supply to Weavers may be as follows:-

20s	80	bales of 400 lbs.	
30s	40	"	"
40s	105	"	"
60s	45	"	"
80s	30	"	"
Total	360		

The Quantity of yarn under various counts specified in the statement given below is a rough estimate of yarn required for each month for supply to Industrial Schools, rope makers, Ball thread makers, sewing thread makers, knitting thread makers, fisher men, mat makers and Beedi makers.

STATEMENT OF YARN BALES REQUIRED PER MONTH FOR MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

2s	...	30	bales of 400 lbs.	
4s	...	10	"	"
6s	...	1	"	"
10s	...	4	"	"
10½s	...	1	"	"
16s	...	1	"	"
19s	...	1	"	"
20s	...	10	"	"
2/10	...	6	"	"
2/12s	...	1	"	"
2/16s	...	1	"	"
2/20s	...	3	"	"
2/30s	...	1	"	"
		70	"	"

COLOUR YARN SUPPLY.

The problem of the supply of colour yarn is peculiar to this District. During the previous control days in 1946 colour yarn was supplied to the weavers in this District by the dyeing factories at Madura, Salem, etc., through their agents (colour yarn dealers). Under that system the ordinary weaver had to take any colour yarn offered to him by the merchants and he was not given a chance to choose the colours. The colour yarn dealers arbitrarily thrust such colours which they held in stock. It was not working satisfactorily as the ordinary weavers with their rich experience of the customers' taste were not allowed to choose the colours they wanted.

There are some independent Job dyers in this district who purchase dyestuffs and dye grey yarn for wages. They charge different rates for dyeing different counts of yarn according to the depth of colour. The grey yarn required is produced by the weavers and the dyeing is done as a job work. In this method, the weaver practically chooses the colour and the count of yarn; and this system is found to be suited for this District.

In the above system there is one disadvantage. Often the weavers bring only few knots

Count of yarn.	Name of cloth.	Hank of yarn required per Dhoti.
20s.	Towel	7 Hanks.
20s.	Dhoti	11½
40s.	Towel	9
40s.	Dhoti	27
60s.	Angavasthrum	30
60s.	Dhoti	20
80s.	Angavasthrum	37
80s.	Dhoti	21
40s.	Double colour sarees plain	45
40s.	Double colour sarees check pattern	55
60s.	Double colour sarees plain	55
60s.	Double colour sarees check pattern	62
80s.	Double colour sarees plain	62
80s.	Double colour sarees check pattern	82

of yarn which are sufficient for the borders of dhoties, and request that they might be dyed in a particular colour. As it is not possible to start dyeing for each batch of few knots, the dyers in this District dye various counts of yarn in various colours and stock them, allowing the weavers to exchange their grey yarn for the dyed yarn paying for the dyeing charges. For this purpose the dyers require a reserve stock of grey yarn to be dyed in advance. During the previous control days certain dyers were supplied with grey yarn bales for use as reserve stock as an experimental measure. This system is said to have worked satisfactorily. Reserve stock of grey yarn may therefore be supplied to the "JOB DYERS" subject to the following conditions:—

1. that the yarn so supplied should always remain with the dyer in the shape of grey, dyed or bleached yarn; and
2. that the yarn supplied will be subject to inspection by the inspecting officers.

GENERAL.

The following varieties of cotton dhoties Sarees, Printed Cloths etc., are being produced in this District:—

seem better to improve the weaving apparatus used by them. They may be supplied with iron healds and reeds instead of cotton healds and bamboo reeds which they are using at present. Cylinders may be supplied for folding up the finished cloth in the warp. The improved iron warping mills may be introduced in the place of country bamboo warping mills that are prevalent at present. For centuries together the weavers seem to have been working at pit looms. This should be considered as an old fashioned and unhealthy process. Frame looms may be introduced in their places.

A calendering mill may be started at a convenient place, preferably at Kumbakonam. Full details about the capital out lay and details of working may be obtained from the Director of Industries, Madras.

No tariff protection to handloom weaving other than those mentioned in page 14 above seems necessary. Perhaps the tariff protection that are likely to be given between Indian Mill Products and Foreign Mill products is sufficient for handloom industry also. In regard to silk, some form of protection against the Japanese and Chinese cheap varieties seems necessary.

There are no weaving mills in this district either driven by oil engine, steam engine or

hydro electric power. Hence the efficiency of production of mills and the allied labour problems require no consideration. As an experimental measure a weaving Factory with 500 looms weaving section may perhaps be started in this district. The Principal of the Government Institute of Technology Washermanpet Madras, may be consulted if necessary. The weaving industry in Tanjore District has been started and developed as a cottage industry, perhaps, as it was specially suited to the national genius of the rural population. It may therefore be improved and placed on a firm footing by (1) Arranging for the regular supply of yarn (2) by starting a dyeing factory with up to date machinery, (3) by Providing facilities to cloth printers (4) by arranging for suitable markets (5) by a fair distribution of production between weaving mills and hand loom weavers (6) by improving the weaving apparatus of the weavers (7) by starting a calendering mill and (8) by starting a weaving factory with 500 looms.

For all lace works annas two per Viraganidhai may be added to the prices indicated above. For Doby works Rs. 1/- per cloth may be added to the price mentioned above.

The marketing of these cloths are being done through master weavers, private merchants, Cooperative societies and Madras handloom weavers provincial Co-operative Society emporium etc. The usual channel of marketing may be continued. There seems to be no need to disturb the usual trade channel. The varieties of cloth produced in this district are exported to Ceylon, Burma, Bengal and East Africa. Large quantities are being booked to Indian States like Pudukottah, Mysore, Travancore etc. It will be necessary to retain these markets for the benefit of the weavers. The cost of marketing may be fixed at 2% of cost price.

Any study connected with the handloom weaving will be incomplete without an investigation into the distribution of production between mills and handloom weavers. It would seem better to leave all lace works into the hands of weavers. Production of silk sarees may be a monopoly in their hands and the special varieties of Dhoties and sarees required for religious functions such as patharu, Namathari, Pилantha-kuri, Marriage Soman, Marriage sarees, may be left to be produced by the weavers in their looms. All 8 cubits and 7 cubits dhoties of 40s., yarn may perhaps be left to the handloom weavers. This will be a sort of incentive for the weavers to work. This may perhaps provide the maximum, self sufficiency in regard to one of the major con-

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sumption goods industry. The question of providing work and giving a living wage for about 10,000 families engaged in weaving is an essential factor which cannot be neglected in the attempt to introduce complete industrialization.

The condition of the weavers during the pre-war period was very bad. The handloom industry also was slowly decaying owing to the poverty of the weavers. However the war brought income and prosperity among them. Still they are not able to get along without Government sympathy and support, after the war.

In the olden days also the weavers seem to have been enjoying some form of state protection. Some of the Temples such as those in Tirunageswarum and Tirubuvanam of Kumbakonam Taluk seem to have been intended for the benefit of the weavers. The lands in which the houses of the weavers are built are temple lands. They do not pay any rent or paguthi to the temple authorities. Further the weavers receive certain honours from the temples. This seems to be an old system of subsidising the industry. As a result of this, the weavers do not shift from place to place and their living also is made cheap.

Keeping up to the old tradition, financial assistance by the Government may perhaps be extended to the handloom weavers. It would

BALL THREAD MAKERS.

		Counts of yarn required per month.				
		2/10s	2/16s	2/20s	2s	10s
1.	N. G Raju, Krishnankoil Street, Tanjore.	800lbs.		630lbs.		
2.	T. R. Sengamala Nayakar, Alagikulam, Keerakara Street, Tanjore.	50 lbs				
3.	P. Krishnaswami Chettiar, Manojoppa Street, Tanjore.			50 lbs		
4.	K. Lakshmana Chettiar, Kila Alangam, Tanjore			50 lbs.		
5	K. Murugesu Nayakar, Alagikulam, Karaikara Street, Tanjore.			50 lbs		
6.	N. R. Perumal Chetti, Valangiman, Papanasam.	400lbs	8 lbs	20 lbs.		50 lbs.
7.	D, V. Nannappa Iyer, 49, Sowrashtra Big Street, Kumbakonam	600lbs.			400lbs.	350lbs.
8	M. R. Ramaswami Iyer, Kutchukatti Street, Kumbakonam.	400lbs.				400lbs.
9.	T. K. E. MdJ Hussain, Koothur, Thirukattupalli	150lbs.				

SEWING THREAD & KNITTING THREAD MAKERS.

Name of Sewing Thread Makers.	Counts of yarn required per month.				
	2/10s	2/12s	2/16s	2/20s	2/30s
1. M. Ramamurthi, 1122, Muthuswami kothan Street, Tanjore.	20lbs.		10 lbs.	10 lbs.	
2. Baby Sewing Thread Works, Peralam. Nannilam Taluk.	100lbs.				
3. S. Ganesan, Rajalakshmi Depot, Peralam. Nannilam Taluk.	80lbs.				
4. Bharath Sewing Thread Co., Koranad, Mayavaram	1200 lbs		200lbs.	800lbs.	1100 lbs.
5. All India Tailors Industrials Ltd., 45, Nageswaran Sannithi Street, Kumbakonam.	200lbs.	200lbs.	390lbs	400lbs.	

WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	Name
1	TANJORE TALUK. T. 944 The Manambuchavadi Weavers' co-operative production and sale society Ltd, 1666 First street, Krishnankoil, Manambuchavadi, Tanjore.
2	T. 1084. The Koviladi Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd, 724, Middle Street Koviladi Tanjore Taluk.
3	KUMBAKONAM TALUK T. 930. The Kumbakonam Sowrashttra Weavers' Co-operative production and Sale society Ltd., 17/1718 Garudalaya Street, Kumbakonam.
4	T. 292 Sundaraperumalkoil Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd., 10/103 Sundaraperumalkoil.

5	T. 1020. The Tirunageswaram Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd., 7/21 North Main Street Tirunageswaram.
6	T. 854 Thuhili Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd, Reddiar Street, Narasingampet.
7	TIRUTHURAI PUNDI TALUK. T. 989 Manakudi Handloom Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd., East Street, Manakudi.
8	MAYAVARAM TALUK. T. 232, Kuttalam Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd., 39, East Uthara Street, Kuttalam.
9	T. 803. The Koranad Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd., 27/28 No. 2 Road Koranad.
10	PAPANASAM TALUK . 26 Ayyempet Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd. Manojappachavadi Krishnankoil East Street, Ayyampet.

11	T. 1023 Ammapet Sowrashttra Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society 'Ltd., 54, Krishnankoil Street, Ammapet. NANNILAM TALUK
12	T. 1000 Manakkal Ayyampet Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd., Middle Street, Manakkal Ayyampet NAGAPATTINAM TALUK.
13	T. 827 The Sikkil Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd, 204, South Madavilagam Sikkil. MANNARGUDI TALUK.
14	The Mannargudi Weavers' Co-operative production and sale society Ltd, Mannargudi

LIST OF DYERS.

Name and Address	Quantity of yarn dyed per month	Nature of work done.
1. Messrs, Gowthama & Co., Proprietor, T S Krishnamurthi Iyer 1081, Cadell Road, Tanjore	10,000 lbs	Job dyeing and bleaching.
2. The Murari Dye House works, Proprietor, M. R. Krishnan Murrari, 1106, 1st Street, Sivarrayar Thottam, Tanjore.	15,000 lbs	do
3. Giri R. N. Ramaswami Iyer, 1417 Jaganatha Pillayarkoil Street, Kumbakonam.	20,000 lbs.	do
4. S. R. S. R. Govinda Chettiar and sons, West Kadalangudi Street, Kumbakonam	800 lbs	Job dyeing.
5. Punitha Dyeing Works, Proprietor N. Thangaswami Pillai, 52, Pudupalaya Street, Kumbakonam.	2000 lbs.	do
6. Somasundaram Dye House. Proprietor, V. M. P. Somasundaram Chettiar, No 6 Rajanthottam, Mannargudi.	350 lbs.	do
7. Kalyanarama Dye House, 45 Kumbeswarar North Street, Kumbakonam, Proprietor P. Kalyanasundaram.	3000 lbs	do

8	National Textile Industries, Proprietor, A. N. G. Sundararajalu Chettiar, West Street Ayyampet, Papanasam Taluk.	6000 lbs.	Job dyeing
9.	A. Samikannu Mudaliar, Sakthivel Sayasalai, Sikkil, Negapatam Taluk.	500 lbs.	do
10	Jambu V. Ramachandra Iyer, Radha Dying Factory, Tirumalainambi Street Kumbakonam	500 lbs.	do

INDIGO DYERS.

1.	V S. Shanmugasundaram Pillai, Negapatam
2	R. A. Thiruvengadam Pillai, Velipalayam, Negapatam
3.	P. Thirunavukarasu Chettiar, Andanapet, Negapatam
4.	RM. V. Thangavelu Pillai, Velipalayam, Negapatam.

LIST OF BEEDI FACTORIES.

S. No.	Name of Beedi Factory and its Address.	Coun- ts	Quantity required per Mensem
1	T. I. Mohamed Yonus Sahib & Sons, 703, Yonus Jadi Beedi Factory, 7/508, Pambatti St., Tanjore.	40s	60 lbs.
2	I. Gulam Dastagir Beedi Merchant, Attumanthai Mission Street, East Gate, Tanjore.	40s	10 lbs.
3	S. E. Jaseer Sheriff Auvar Beedi Factory, 1051, Old Fish Market, East Gate, Tanjore.	40s	5 lbs.
4	K. S. Veeram, Beedi Manufacturer, 1094, Attumanthai St., Tanjore.	40s	5 lbs.
5	T. A. Abdul Salam Sahib, 107, Beedi Company East Gate, Tanjore.	40s	20 lbs.
6	S. A. Rassool Sahib, Java Beedi Factory, East Gate, Tanjore.	40s	60 lbs.
7	S. Syed Mohieddeen Sahib, Apple Beedi Manufacturer, 1319, Attumanthai Street, Tanjore.	40s	5 lbs.
8	T. R. Krishnasamy Pillai, Mani Beedi Factory, Vadivasal Bazaar, Manamboochavadi, Tanjore.	40s	5 lbs.

MANNARGUDI TALUK.			
9	T. A. Mohamed Sultan Sahib, Vellala Street, Nidamangalam.	40s	10 lbs.
10	K. Packirisamy Naidu, Kothamangalam Road, Nidamangalam.	40s	2 lbs.
TIRUTHURAI PUNDI TALUK.			
11	Abdul Hym, Beedi Factory, Tiruthuraipundi.	40s	5 lbs.
12	Ratha Beedi Factory, No 5 Road, Mayavaram.	40s	10 lbs.
13	K. M. Beedi Factory, Koranad, Mayavaram	40s	2 lbs.
	PAPANASAM TALUK.	40s	6½ lbs.
14	N. A. Abdul Majeed, Melatheru, Pandaravadai.	40s	20 lbs.
15	S. M. Ismail Sahib, Vadakku Thulukka Theru, Ammapet.	40s	1½ lbs.
KUMBAKONAM TALUK.			
16	S. V. Velayutha Bakthar, Vetrivel Beedi Factory, Nageswaran Thirumanchana Street, Kumbakonam.	40s	2½ lbs.
17	K. V. Kumaravel Bakthar, Thukkampalaya Street, Pudupettai, Kumbakonam.	40s	2½ lbs.

LIST OF HANDLOOM FACTORIES.

Name of Factory.	Full Address	Name of the proprietor.	No. of Handlooms on		
			30-9 1944	At Present	
1. Gajendra handloom weaving factory.	Vadacheri village, Pattukottai Taluk.	R. L. Appavoo Thevar.	20		18
2. Kamakshi Amman handloom weaving factory.	Vadacheri village, Pattukottai Taluk.	K. Tharma Thevar.	Nil		15
3. St. Xavier's Industrial School.	Pookara Street, Tonjore.	Rev. J. E, Pinto.	32		42
4. Kaveri Ammal Factory.	1294, Adakkara Street, Tanjore.	Kaveri Ammal	14		8
5. Jayaram Company	Valmangalam, Alangudi.	V. Chockalinga Mudaliar	78		67
6. Palayaghat Co., Branch.	chery, Nannilam Taluk. Do.	T. N. Sababathi Mudaliar, Managing proprietor	66		101
7. V. Rethina mudaliar Factory.	Do.	V. Rethina Mudaliar.	15		13

8. R. M. K. Rethina Mudaliar & Sons Factory.	No. 25, East Street, Kodavasal, Nannilam Taluk.	R.M.K. Rethina Mudaliar & Sons	43	26
9. Sri Chamudesiwari weaving & trading Co Ltd.	Kuttalam, Mayavaram Taluk.	K. Maruda Pillai, Managing Director.	Nil	231
10. Velavar Textiles.	East Main Street, Mannargudi.	V.P.N.Son, Vedamuni Chettiar.	26	26
11. Mannargudi Nesavu Sangam Ltd.,	18, Pudu chetti Street, Mannargudi	V. S. Rajagopalaiyer.	19	19

LIST OF ROPE MAKERS

S. No	Name of the Rope Makers,	Count of yarn required per Month in bales of 400 lbs.			
		2s	4s	6s	10s
1	S. D Md. Gouse Saheb, Ayyankadai Street, Tanjore.	4	6	0	2
2	S. A D. Batcha Saheb, Tanjore.	2	2	0	1
3	S. E. M. Md Gouse Saheb & Sons, Ayyankadai Street, Tanjore.	2	2	1	1
4	V. M. M Mohamed Ibrahim Saheb & Sons, Big Bazaar Street, Kumbakonam	5	1	0	0
5	T. A. Kader Masthan Saheb, Big Bazaar Street, Kumbakonam.	4	0	0	0
6	R. M. Thangavel Pillai, Negapatam.	4	1	0	0
7	S. E. M Gulam Gouse, Ayyankadai Street, Tanjore.	3	4	0	0
8	S. Bava Saheb, Big Bazaar Street, Kumbakonam.	4	1	0	0
9	T.M A.Abdul Aziz, Big Bazaar Street, Kumbakonam	5	2	0	0
10	Pt Yarn Rope Manufacturers Co-operative Society Ltd, Kumbakonam	20	0	0	0
11	Nagendra Vilas, Post Office Road, Kumbakonam.	4	1	0	0
12	South Indian Coir Manufacturing Co., Karaikal.	3	5	0	0

6. V. Ramasamy Pillai	Thopputhurai
7. T. K. R. N. Shanmuga Mudaliar	Nagapattinam
8. S. Vaithilingam Pillai & Sons	Tirunageswaram
9. Raya S. Venkatachalapathi Iyer	Kumbakonam
10. V. P. N. Vethamuni Chettiar	do
11. Ganesh Iyer	Nagapattinam

BURMA

1. M. Arunachalam Chettiar	Kumbakonam
2. S. P. Muthukumara Mudaliar	Tirunageswaram
3. V. P. N. Narayanasami Chettiar	Kumbakonam
4. V. P. N. Son Vedamuni Chettiar	do
5. N. S. Balasubramania Iyer	Nagapattinam
6. K. P. M. Abdul Majid	Konthai
7. R. M. K. Rathna Mudaliar & Sons	Kodavasal
8. K. T. Rathnasabapathy Mudaliar	do

List of Cloth Printers.

S. No	Name and address.	Quantity of Cloth required per mensem.
1.	P. Velayudha Mudaliar, Chinna Erakali Street, Koranad, Mayavaram	75 Yds
2.	Modern Dyeing & Printing Works, 35, Salia Big Street, - Koranad, Mayavaram	75 Yds
3.	Noor Muhammad Maracayar, Printing Factory, South St., Nagoore	1000 Yds
4.	D. Danapal Reddiar, Kadalangudi St, Kumbakonam	100 Yds
5.	G. V. Venkatachalapathi Iyer, Sowrastra Middle Street, Kumbakonam	100 Yds
6.	R. T. Subbu Iyer, Thuvankurichi Street, Kumbakonam	100 Yds
7.	A. N. Srinivasa Rao & Co., Kumbakonam	100 Yds

LIST OF EXPORTERS OF
HANDLOOM CLOTHS to PLACES WITHIN INDIA.

Name of exporter	
1.	Krisna & Co., Thuhili, Kanjanoor Post, Kumbakonam.
2.	V. S. Shanmugasundaram Pillai, Kumbeswarar North Street, Kumbakonam.
3.	K. S. Santhia Servai, Aduthurai, — Kumbakonam.
4.	T. A. M. Balasundara Chettiar, Kadala-ngudi Street, Kumbakonam.
5.	Sri Chamundeeswari Weaving Works — Kuttalam, Mayuram Taluk.
6.	A. Guruswami Mudaliar, Koranad-Mayuram.
7.	V. K. Thiagaraja Chettiar & Sons, Koranad Mayuram.
8.	S. Muthukumara Pillai, Koranad Mayuram.
9.	N. Sambasiva Iyer & Co., Kuttalam, — Mayuram Taluk
10.	V. K. Subbaraya Chettiar & Sons Koranad, Mayuram.
11.	A. S. Subramania Chettiar, & Co. 26, Peria Manaveli Street, Koranad Mayuram.
12.	V. K. Subbaraya Chettiar, Kumarakattalai Street, Koranad, Mayuram.
13.	M. A. Govinda Mudaliar & Sons, Knttalam, Mayuram Taluk.
14.	V. Ramaswamy Mudaliar & Co., Kuttalam, Mayuram Taluk.
15.	T. S. Muruga Mudaliar, Koranad-Mayuram
16.	V. P. N. Vedamuni Chettiar, Mannargudi.
17.	Babu Chettiar & Somasundaram Chettiar, Mayuram
18.	K. K. Seetharama Iyer, Tanjore.
19.	Athiya Renganayakalu, Ayyampet, — Papanasam Taluk
20.	Chockalinga Mudaliar, Velmangalam, — Nannilam Taluk.

Statement showing the list of merchants in Tanjore District
Who Export cotton handloom piece goods to foreign destinations.

No.	Name of the exporter.	Address.
CEYLON		
1.	V. P. N. Narayanasamy Chettiar, Sons	Kumbakonam
2.	Giri R. M. Nanaappa Iyer & Sons	do
3.	Giri R. M. N. Ramasamy Iyer	do
4.	D. Narayana Iyengar and Sons	Tirunageswaram
5.	V. P. N. Son, Vedamuni Chettiar	Kumbakonam
1	M. P. S. Mohamed	Kilakarai
2.	Mohamed Jamaluddin & Brother, S. V. M.	do
MALAYA		
1.	M. Abdul Hamid	Nagapattinam
2.	Hajee Abdul Azeez	Nagore
3.	V. P. N. Narayanasamy Chettiar	Kumbakonam
4.	D. Narayana Iyengar & Sons	Tirunageswaram
5.	R. K. Radhakrishna Raju	Tanjore-

List of Industrial Schools and the yarn required by them per month.

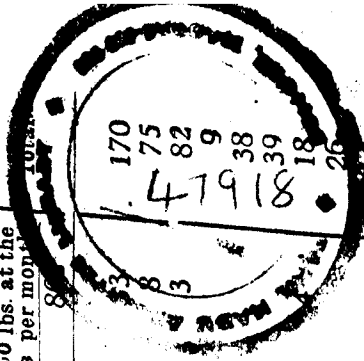
	4s.	6s.	10s.	20s.	30s.	40s.	60s.	1/10s.	2/10s.	1 20s.	2/19s.	2/30s.	2/40s.	2/42s.
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Dt. Board Industrial School, Tanjore ..	400	400	400	400	400	400	400		400		400	400	400	400
Municipal Industrial School, Kumbakonam...	10	10	10	10					10					
St. Mary's Industrial School, Kumbakonam...								10	10	10	10			10
St. Xavier's Industrial School, Pookara Street, Tanjore ...	400	400	400	400	400	400	400				400	400	400	
	400	410	810	810	400	400	800	410	420	10	400	810	£00	410

LIST OF FISHERMEN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ETC.,

	No. of society members	No. of fishermen in family	Yarn required per month			
			lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
1. Parvatharajagula fishermen co-operative society Tanjore	98	200	30	10	10	
2. Nagapattinam branch.	23	1668	60	20	10	
3 do Pattukkottai	15	1177	60	10	10	
4 do Tiruthuraiyundi	145	1222	60	20	10	
5 do Manargudi	260	300	30	20	10	
6 do Parvatharajagula fishermen co-operative society Arantangi	15	250	30	10	10	
7. Papanasam, fishermen co-operative society	270	300	30	10		
8. The fishermen co-operative society Pattukkottai...	300	400	30	10		
9. Tirumullaivasal fishermen co-operative society (Sirkali Taluk)	42	100	30	10		
10. Nannilam (No society)		100	30	10		
11. Mayuram (No society)		1073	60	20		
	Total.	6790	450	150		60

Statement showing the Yarn bales required per month.

S. No.	Name of Taluk.	Yarn required by weavers in bales of 400 lbs. at the rate of 20 lbs. per month						Yarn required by weavers in bales of 400 lbs. at the rate of 10 lbs per month		
		16s	20s	30s	40s	60s	80s	100s	120s	140s
1	Kumbakonam		5	2	106	24				
2	Papanasam		25	6	29	7				
3	Mayavaram	1	39	6	26	7				
4	Sirkali		4	2	2	1				
5	Negapatam		22	9	6	1				
6	Nannilam		13	11	14	1				
7	Mannargudi		3	1	5	1				
8	Tiruthuraiyandi		7	11	7	1				
9	Pattukottai	1			1					
10	Arantangi		8	2	2					
11	Tanjore				6	1	2	19		
Total		2	125	50	204	48	50	480		



OFFICE OF THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

1. Inspector of Fisheries, Adirampatnam
2. Sub Inspector of Fisheries do
3. Fisheries Demonstrator do
4. Asst. Fisheries Demonstrator Muthupet
5. do Tiruvarur.
6. Fisheries Demonstrator Tanjore.

Statement of Talukwar looms.

S. No.	Name of Taluks.	Silk looms	Idle looms	Mat looms	10s	16s	20s	30s	40s	60s	80s	100s	Total of columns 7 to 15.		
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Kumbakonam	2245	682	88			113	44	2127	944	1293		4521	7536	
2	Papanasam	688	167	47			502	123	575	261	324	19	1804	2706	
3	Mayavaram		195	14		25	780	123	520	291	108	14	1861	2070	
4	Sirkali		33	245	2	2	79	39	39	9			170	448	
5	Negapatam	4	35	5			435	177	128	29			769	813	
6	Nannilam		2	2			271	225	272	58	2		828	832	
7	Mannargudi						67	24	90	176	172	1	530	530	
8	Tiruthuraiipundi		21	10		5	145	236	138	18			542	573	
9	Pattukottai	1	3	1	8	10	9	3	18	4	2		54	59	
10	Aranthangi		4	1		4	8	2	31	16	4		65	70	
11	Tanjore	751	93		1	1	160	48	117	35	94		456	1300	
		3689	1235	413	11	47	2569	1044	4055	1841	1999	34	11600	16937	