

REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF COTTON
HANDLOOM INDUSTRY
IN THE MADRAS
PRESIDENCY



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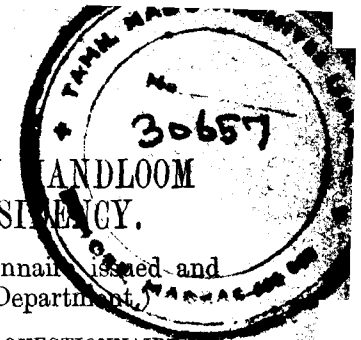
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REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF COTTON HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Based on data collected in answer to a questionnaire issued and answered by Inspectors of the Co-operative Department, Madras.)

PART I.—ANALYSIS OF THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

While India's principal industry is agriculture, owing to climatic conditions and the prevailing methods of tillage, cultivation does not offer employment to the rural population throughout the year, except perhaps in tracts where irrigation is available and where there is unfailing water-supply. The duration of enforced idleness varies according to local conditions and individual holdings; but whether the period of spare time at the disposal of the cultivator is two months or six there is need for secondary occupations for almost the entire agricultural population. Of these occupations handloom weaving is one of the most important. It is however the primary means of livelihood of a large number of weavers who depend for their subsistence on this industry alone and its failure for any cause would render the community utterly helpless. It is also important both as an urban and a rural industry giving employment to millions of men, women and children of all communities. According to the census of 1931 (India) nearly three million persons are wholly or partially engaged in the industry. The handloom industry is responsible for the production of a large quantity of cloth of greater durability without which the cloth supply of this Presidency would be greatly diminished affecting the consumers adversely. Handloom weaving includes manufacture of cloths, cumblies, blankets, rugs, carpets and mats made from cotton, silk, wool, coir, jute and kora grass. Madras takes the first place among the provinces in the production of handloom goods. The Director of Industries, Madras, has, in his report for the year ending 31st March 1936, observed as follows: "The importance of handloom weaving industry of this presidency will be evident when it is stated that it is over four times as important as the powerloom industry both in respect of production and value and many times more important in respect of the amount of employment which it provides. Although reports of serious unemployment amongst the handloom weavers were received from weaving centres during the year there does not appear to have been any falling off in the consumption of yarn (by weight) by the handloom weavers. For, the consumption of yarn by the handloom weavers of this presidency during the year ended 31st March 1936 was 83.4 million lb. as compared with 78.8 million lb. in 1934-35, 72.6 million lb. in 1933-34 and an average annual consumption of 59 million lb. in the decade ended with the year 1920-21."



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2. The handloom weaving industry is carried on in all the districts of the Madras Presidency except the Nilgiris and the chief centres are Madura, Salem, Aruppukkottai, Melapalayam (Tinnevely), Chirala (Suntur), Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Senni-malai (Coimbatore), Dharapuram, Conjeeveram, Dharmavaram (Anantapur) and Malabar. In all the centres the industry has been carried on from time immemorial except in the village of Bhavani in Coimbatore district where the introduction of artificial silk weaving is however of recent date. The classes of people engaged in the industry are Sourashtras, Devangas, Padmasalis, Salis, Adi-Andhras, Muhammadans, Mudaliyars, Chaliyas in West Coast, etc. It may be noted that in addition to the regular members of the weaving community others like Adi-Andhras in Anantapur district, Pandarams in Coimbatore, Vannias in Conjeeveram and Christians of South Kanara have taken to weaving as their profession and thus swelled the number of handloom weavers. There are about 218,780 weavers in the various centres surveyed. Twenty-three per cent of the weavers are independent, 46.5 per cent work for sowcars and the remaining 30.5 per cent are only coolie weavers. A list showing the names of the districts, taluks and villages where investigation was made, the class or caste to which the weavers belong and the total number and percentage of independent weavers, weavers working for sowcars and coolie weavers is attached as Appendix I.

3. Ordinary looms as well as fly shuttle looms are in use throughout the presidency. The fly shuttle loom seems to have been adopted in the majority of districts. Out of the total of 156,644 looms in the different centres 120,171 are fly shuttle looms (nearly 77 per cent) and only 36,473 looms are throw shuttle looms. Improved appliances such as dobbies have been adopted in most of the districts. The total number of dobbies is estimated at 19,987. Roughly about 12 per cent of the looms has been fitted with dobbies. It is seen that dobbies have not been introduced so far in the districts of Malabar and Vizagapatam except perhaps to a limited extent. Eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-five looms (about 7 per cent) are reported to be working with draw boy harness. There are however no such looms in Anantapur (Gooty taluk). South Arcot, Bellary, Chittoor, South Kanara, Kistna, Malabar, Madras, Nellore, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. There are many weaving centres in which warping mills are employed. Such mills are generally seen in the districts of Tinnevely, Malabar, Salem, Madura, Cuddapah, Chingleput and North Arcot, but in a few other districts they are rarely employed, e.g., Anantapur, Bellary and Vizagapatam. In Kurnool there are only six mills, in Kistna three, and about five in Anantapur. Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-three looms (roughly 21 per cent) are fitted with weavers' beams. There are no such looms in the districts of Anantapur, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Kurnool, Kistna, Madras, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. A statement showing the

number of throw shuttle and fly shuttle looms, number of dobbies adopted, number of looms working with draw boy harness and number of warping mills and looms fitted with weavers' beams is attached as Appendix II.

4. Hand-spun yarn is used only in small quantities. The great majority of the looms use only mill yarn. The percentage of looms using home spun yarn is nil in Gooty taluk of Anantapur district, North Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Madras, Nellore, Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. In most other districts the percentage ranges between 1 and 2. In Coimbatore and Kistna districts and the Tadpatri taluk of the Anantapur district, the percentages are 8, 20 and 10, respectively. A perusal of the particulars of the proportion of looms engaged in weaving of cloth in the various centres shows that a majority of the looms weave cloth from coarse and medium counts, the proportion of coarse, medium and fine counts being 38, 44.5 and 17.5 per cent, respectively. Under coarse counts the percentages are 86 in Chittoor, 48 in Malabar, 80 in Madras, 78 in Tinnevely and 85 and 89.5 in Tanjore and Vizagapatam, respectively. Medium counts are used to the extent of 55 per cent in North Arcot, 62 in Bellary, 70 in East Godavari and Kistna, 97 in Nellore and 52 in Salem. The percentage of looms engaged in weaving of fine counts is 40 in Anantapur and Cuddapah, 26 in South Kanara and 87 in Trichinopoly. Fine counts are not used in Madras and Vizagapatam to any appreciable extent. Statistics collected regarding the proportion of the looms using (a) grey yarn, (b) dyed yarn, (c) silk yarn, (d) art silk yarn, (e) mixture of cotton and silk, (f) mixture of cotton and art silk and (g) mixture of art silk and silk indicate that 82.5 per cent of the looms use only grey and dyed yarn. The percentage of looms using other kinds of yarns mentioned in (c) to (g) is 3.25, 4.25, 3.5, 5 and 1.5, respectively. In Chingleput the use of yarns varies from village to village. In Nellore grey and dyed yarn are used in varying proportions. Details regarding the percentage of looms using hand-spun yarn and mill yarn, the proportion of the looms engaged in (a) weaving of cloth from coarse counts, (b) medium counts and (c) fine counts and proportion of the looms using (a) grey yarn, (b) dyed yarn, (c) silk yarn, (d) art silk yarn, (e) mixture of cotton and silk, (f) mixture of cotton and art silk and (g) mixture of art silk and silk are furnished in Appendix III.

5. Out of 384,911 workers actually engaged in the industry about 253,470 workers (roughly 66 per cent) are engaged in whole-time work while the remaining 34 per cent represent part-time workers. An important point to note in this connexion is that handloom industry is becoming more and more the full-time occupation of particular classes of workers. The proportion of the men, women and children employed in the industry works out to 43, 35 and 22 per cent, respectively. The average number of hours of work put in per day by (a) a full-time worker and (b) a part-time worker differs from district to district. However the average may be taken

as 8 to 10 hours for a full-time worker and 4 to 5 hours for a part-time worker. It is estimated that the average number of days the weavers work per annum ranges from 250 to 300 days. Particulars of the number of workers, the average number of hours of work per day, etc., are given in Appendix IV.

6. Information regarding the counts of yarn consumed and the quantity of yarn consumed in the centres in respect of each count under cotton, silk and art silk is furnished in Appendix V. A study of the particulars of the consumption of yarn in the various centres shows that only yarns up to and including 40s are generally used by the handloom weavers. Out of the 35,453,299 lb. of yarn consumed 18,179,827 lb. represent the consumption up to and inclusive of 20 counts. This works out to 51 per cent of the total consumption, the remaining 49 per cent representing the consumption of yarn above 20 counts. In Tanjore generally yarns of 20 and 40 counts are consumed by handloom weavers. Silk yarn is consumed to a fairly large extent in Conjeeveram, Madura and Trichinopoly. The consumption of silk yarn in other districts is not appreciable. Art silk yarn is consumed to a fairly large extent in North Arcot, South Arcot, Cuddapah, Guntur, Madura and Tinnevely. It is seen that silk or art silk yarn is not at all consumed in the districts of Vizagapatam, Nellore and Kistna.

7. Cloths of various sizes and patterns are produced by handloom weavers. The important kinds of goods produced are dhoties, angavastrams, sarees, lunghis or kailies, Madras handkerchiefs, towels, bed-sheets, shirtings, coatings, etc. A statement showing the classes of goods manufactured in each district and the approximate quantity of cloth produced in the centres is enclosed as Appendix VI. The centres of production of the coarser variety are chiefly Tinnevely, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, Chittoor and Malabar districts. Cloths made of medium counts are chiefly produced in the districts of Salem, Anantapur, Bellary, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and Tanjore. Finer counts of yarn are chiefly in use in Kumbakonam, Madura, Salem, Erode, Nellore and Anantapur. As regards the approximate quantity of cloth produced in the centres, details are furnished in yards in some districts, in terms of total value of the stock produced in some other districts and in pieces of cloth manufactured in the remaining districts. The proportion of goods manufactured with silk, art silk and mixture of art silk and cloth is not considerable.

8. The quality, particulars and details of cost of production of certain representative types of cloths in all the centres are appended (vide Appendix VI-A*). It will be noted that the cost of production for lunghis, sarees and Madras handkerchiefs is almost the same in all the centres because the quality particulars are the same and also because they are standardized cloths. For example the cost of production of 20 yards of lunghis in North Arcot district comes to

* Not printed.

Rs. 8-14-0 (7 annas 1 pie per yard) and in South Arcot the cost for 18 yards is Rs. 7-12-0 (6 annas 11 pies per yard). Dhoties are not standardized goods because the quality particulars vary. So the cost of production differs from place to place. With regard to the quality particulars of mill or imported cloth they always differ from those of the handlooms because of the finish of the mill cloth. As regards the prices of mill or imported cloth it is reported from all the centres that they are generally cheaper than handloom cloths by 20 to 30 per cent. The following particulars will show the exact difference in the prices of mill and handloom products :—

District.	Description of cloth.	Price of hand-woven cloth.			Price of mill cloth.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Anantapur	Dhoties 7 yards.	2	8	0	1	10	0
		to			to		
		3	0	0	2	0	0
Do. (Gooty)	do. 8	2	12	0	2	8	0
Kistna	20s	0	4	0	0	3	6 per yard.
	40s	0	5	0	0	4	0
	60s	0	6	0	0	5	0
	80s	0	7	0	0	6	0

From Nellore it is reported that shirting cloth woven on looms has to compete with mill made, bleached and unbleached cloth. While handloom cloth costs about 6 to 8 annas per yard, mill cloth of more or less the same count and quality sells at 4 to 6 annas.)

9. The extent of hand-woven cloth manufactured and sold locally varies from centre to centre. The average local sales range from 5 to 20 per cent of the manufactured cloth. In Guntur, the entire stock is reported to be sold locally. In Kistna and Malabar the percentage is 50 and 75, respectively. Local consumption is reported to be very poor in Salem. As regards the extent of imported cloth sold in the various centres the percentage ranges between 60 and 90. The handloom products of the various centres are exported to all parts of the Madras Presidency and to some places in the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and the Nizams Dominions. Such goods are also exported to Burma, Federated Malay States, Ceylon, Singapore and Aden. The extent of export per annum also varies from centre to centre. From Salem 90 per cent is exported to Madras, Ceylon, etc., and from Trichinopoly about 85 per cent to adjacent districts. It is gathered that all the hand-woven products are sold locally in Cuddapah. Of the sarees and carpets manufactured in the Coimbatore district 95 per cent are exported to other parts of the Presidency, Poona, Bombay, Calcutta and Federated Malay States. The carpets are exported to Andhra districts. Seventy-five per cent of the cloth manufactured in the Calicut taluk of the Malabar district is exported to Burma, Ceylon, North India and Federated Malay States. In all other taluks of the Malabar district except Kurumbranad and Kottayam the products are consumed locally. Thirty per cent of the products of Kottayam and Kurumbranad taluks are exported to North India

and Federated Malay States. From Tanjore district handloom products are generally exported to adjacent districts and occasionally to Burma and Ceylon. Of the exports 90 per cent constitute cotton goods and 10 per cent silk sarees. The extent of imported cloth sold varies from place to place. In almost all the centres more than 75 per cent of the local consumption of cloths is supplied by imported cloth.

10. Yarn consumed by weavers in the various centres is generally obtained from mills at Madura, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Sholapur, Bombay, Madras, Tuticorin and Chirala. In some places local merchants arrange to get wholesale supply and distribute yarn to weavers. The ruling prices of yarns of different counts for the past twelve months are shown in the statement enclosed (vide Appendix VII). It will be seen that the prices are not steady in any of the centres.

11. There is no appreciable difference between the wages paid to coolie weavers working under independent weavers and to weavers working for sowcars. The average wages may be taken at 3 to 5 annas a day. A distinction between the two classes of coolie weavers is reported from Cuddapah where people working under independent weavers get 4 annas and those engaged by sowcars get 5 annas wages per day. Details of wages paid for weaving different varieties of fabrics are given in Appendix VIII. Wages paid in the year 1933-34 are reported to be generally higher than the present rates. It is reported from Bellary, Coimbatore, Chingleput and some centres in Salem that the wages paid in 1933-34 were almost twice the present rates.

12. Except in a few places, the preparatory processes of winding, warping and sizing are carried out not by professional workers but by the weavers themselves. Warping is generally done by women and children. Sizing which is a more important process than warping, is also done by women. There are practically no professional sizers in any of the centres. The average wages earned per day for sizing vary from place to place. However the wages may be said to range between 4 annas and 6 annas per day. The rates charged by sizers in five centres for sizing coarse, medium and fine counts of yarn are given below :—

Name of the district.	Coarse.			Medium.			Fine.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Anantapur	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0
South Arcot	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	3	0
West Godavari	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
Nellore	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	7	0
Vizagapatam	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	8	0

In Trichinopoly the rates are 3 to 5 annas a day for full-time workers and 1 to 2 annas for part-time workers. For 10 lb. bundle in Tinnevely the rates are 13 annas for coarse counts, Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-12-0 for medium counts and Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 9-6-0 for fine counts. Details of charges paid for the several preliminary

operations in select centres of the Presidency are furnished in Appendix IX. The maximum length of warp sized in the various centres varies from 8 yards to 225 yards. A statement showing the details of length of warp in each centre is enclosed (Appendix X).

13. The production of cloth per weaver per day of 10 hours varies according to the yarn used and the nature of the cloth produced. The average production may be taken as 4 to 8 yards with 20s. If the yarn is of 40 counts the outturn is reported to be about half of that with 20s. From Nellore it is reported that with fine counts 2½ to 4 yards and with medium counts 6 to 7 yards are the average production per weaver per day. The outturn at Tinnevely is estimated at 4 to 9 yards by fly shuttle and 1 to 4 yards by throw shuttle looms.

14. Except in Coimbatore, West Godavari, Trichinopoly and Tanjore there are dyeing concerns in all the other centres. The main dye stuffs used are Nepthol and Indenthrene dyes. The colours used in dyeing are direct basic colours, vat colours, sulphur colours and acid colours. Weavers do not generally dye their yarn in their houses. Dyeing 5 lb. of yarn with Indenthrene blue costs Rs. 3-8-0. Dyeing a bundle of yarn with Nepthol dye costs Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4-0. The cost of dyeing different shades for 10 lb. bundle in three centres is furnished in Appendix XI. The people engaged in dyeing are the Togatas, Boyas and Devanga castes in Anantapur, Chettiars of South Arcot, Vannias and Naidus in Chingleput, Vysyas in Cuddapah, Devangas, Vysyas and Telagas in Guntur, Kappus and Baliyas in East Godavari and Salias, Sourashtras and Devangas in Madura.

15. The percentage of commission charged by middlemen for sale of hand-woven cloths varies from place to place and ranges between 3½ to 12½ per cent.

16. The usual standard dimensions of various classes of cloths woven in the centres are furnished as Appendix XII.

17. It is reported that there are no looms engaged in woollen cumbly weaving in any of the centres except Anantapur, West Godavari and Kistna. The number of looms working in the centres are 20, 50 and 50 respectively. The manufacture of pile carpets is done in Anantapur and West Godavari. The carpet industry has in recent years shown marked signs of decline. In Tinnevely about 100 looms are engaged in weaving Kora grass mats. In South Arcot also about 24 looms are so engaged. There are no other centres where such industries are carried on.

PART II.—DEFECTS AND THE LINES OF REORGANIZATION OF THE INDUSTRY.

Of late, the position of the handloom industry has been receiving much attention from the public and according to some writers the principal defects in the organization of the handloom industry are (i) the high cost of production consequent on the high price of raw material, (ii) competition of the cheap mill made cloth, (iii)

lack of adequate and well-organized marketing facilities and consequent low price of manufactured goods, (iv) lack of continuity of employment, (v) failure on the part of the weaver to adjust his designs, etc., to suit the changing conditions, (vi) bad habits and prior indebtedness among the weavers and (vii) dearth of capital and credit facilities.

2. The high cost of production is said to be primarily due to the high cost of raw material. The protection extended to the Indian spinning mills has according to some resulted in an increase in the price of yarn by restricting imports. To equalize the burden, it has been suggested that a cess should be levied on every pound of yarn consumed by the weaving mills. The Cotton Textile Tariff Board (1932) was in sympathy with the proposal and commended it to the Government of India for favourable consideration.

3. The handloom industry is passing through difficult times for various reasons, the chief of them being the competition of the power-weaving mills. To keep alive the handloom industry it is necessary to give it adequate protection. The problem requiring immediate attention is to reconcile the interests of the handloom weavers and those of the mills and thereby avoid competition between the two. One of the ways in which this can be done is "by regulating the classes of fabrics to be produced by each section of the cotton industry." The Indian Tariff Board for Cotton Textile Industry (1932) recommended that "arrangements should be made by which mills would agree to exclude from their production those classes of cloth which form the bulk of the output of handloom weavers." The Board further stated that the first difficulty in regard to such an arrangement is that there is apparently no agreement among handloom weavers as to the classes of cloth which mills should agree not to produce. The only feasible basis for any limitation according to the Board is that indicated by counts of yarn. Since the bulk of the handloom production, as mentioned in paragraph 6, Part I, consists of the coarse and medium counts, it may appear reasonable to suggest that the line should be drawn at 20s. or thereabouts.

4. The crux of the problem of handloom weaving industry lies in the question of marketing. The consumer knows that handloom products are more durable, but the cheapness of the mill made goods induces him to prefer these. If the outturn could be increased without a corresponding increase of labour the cost of production might be reduced to a certain extent. But this would be of no avail unless there are better marketing facilities. The Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (1930) have observed that "the difficulty of marketing is great and arises from the fact that mill made cloth governs the price of all. It is true that the masses buy hand-woven cloth very largely in the belief that hand made cloth is more durable but they will not give a price which is very much higher than that of the mill-made cloth. If the cost of production can be reduced appreciably and the price of the hand-woven

cloth can be brought down to the level of mill-made cloth it is possible to increase sales. Till then the sale of finished products will continue to be difficult" (paragraph 267). The Committee further observed that it is useless to increase production for local consumption. The requirement of the population in hand-woven cloth for wearing apparel is limited and if they are to increase production and compete in other markets standardization of the production and a guarantee of quality appear to be essential and the difficulty here is largely the personal factor—the unreliability of the individual weaver (paragraph 271).

5. The cloth produced on the loom in South India may be broadly classified into two varieties, one required for inland consumption and the other for foreign export. Sarees, dhoties, angavastrams, towels, mundus, etc., are for inland consumption while lunghis and handkerchiefs are manufactured for export out of India. Marketing is done at present without any aid from any external agency. It is very necessary that ways and means should be devised to regulate marketing and bring lasting advantage to the handloom weavers.

6. As stated in paragraph 5, Part I, on an average the weavers work for about 250 to 300 days. They do not have continuous employment as continuity depends on sales for finished goods. Since in most cases the producer himself is the salesman much of his time and energy is taken up by an effort to dispose of his goods. Very often he has to sell his stock for less than cost price in order to satisfy some pressing needs. If there is an agency to effect sales the weaver can concentrate his attention on production only.

7. The weaver is said to be generally conservative in his ideas and not to believe in the advantages of adopting his designs and patterns to suit changing tastes. This is supposed to be responsible to a large extent for the poor patronage extended to his products and the inadequate return that he is able to obtain for them. But this is not quite a correct statement. Statistics show that nearly 77 per cent of the weavers are only employed as coolies or do work as directed by the sowcars. Merchants or sowcars give them (weavers) designs wherever necessary and the question of designs does not arise in such cases. It may also be noted that the weavers are not usually paid for making new designs. However it is of the utmost importance that the weaver should be encouraged to introduce improved designs in keeping with the changing fashions and predilections of the consumers.

8. Bad habits and prior indebtedness are no doubt two real obstacles in the path of the handloom weaver's progress. It is only proper education that will liberate them from the slavery of bad habits. The question of prior indebtedness also needs careful handling.

9. Finance is a principal difficulty. There are a few independent weavers who work at home and have the means to purchase the required yarn but not as a rule to meet working expenses during

the period of production. The majority forming nearly 77 per cent (vide paragraph 2, Part I) are however dependent on dealers in yarn or on *entrepreneurs* under whom they work in groups for the supply of raw materials and have no voice in the disposal of finished products. Co-operative societies have been able to some extent to advance loans on easy terms to both dependent as well as independent weavers for the purchase of raw materials and working expenses during the process of production. With the starting of the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society there has been increased activity in weaver societies. The Provincial Society gives cash credit loans to primary societies for the purchase of yarn and for payment of wages to members and also subsidy to meet the working expenses.

10. It has been suggested that, for the successful organization of the handloom industry, it is necessary to take the steps suggested below :—

- (i) To provide to the weavers facilities to purchase yarn at favourable rates,
- (ii) to regulate the classes of fabrics to be produced by mills and handloom weavers,
- (iii) to do intensive propaganda regarding durability of handwoven goods,
- (iv) to ensure continuity of employment to weavers,
- (v) to provide a wide and varied range of improved designs of fabrics with the aid of cloth designers whose function will be to cater to the wants of the consumer by evolving suitable designs,
- (vi) to standardize handloom products so as to facilitate bulk marketing through wholesale dealers,
- (vii) to produce such fabrics as would meet local demands and be marketable in or near the areas of production and to explore the possibility of export trade in handloom products like lunghis and Madras handkerchiefs,
- (viii) to take steps to prevent short reeling of yarn and to ensure correct count, length and weight, and
- (ix) to effect improved methods of weaving by arranging for the introduction of fly shuttle looms and dobbies, weavers' beams, etc., wherever necessary.

The future of the handloom weaving industry depends on early action being taken by the Governments concerned on the lines indicated above.

APPENDIX I.

List showing the names of districts, taluks, villages, class, total number of workers, etc.

Serial number and district.	Taluk.	Village.	Has the industry been carried on from time immemorial?	To what class or caste do the workers belong.	How many of them are		
					Independent.	Working for sowcars.	Coolie weavers.
1 Anantapur	{ Tadpatri Gooty	All the villages in the taluk Uravakonda (urban area)	From time immemorial. Do.	Weaver class and Adindras, Togatas, Padmasalis and Muhamnads.	40 per cent 30 per cent	30 per cent 10 per cent	30 per cent 60 per cent
2 Arcot, North	Arkonam, Chengam, Polur, Tiruvannamalai, Wandiwash, Chey- yar, Arni Jaghir, Vel- lore, Tirupattur and Gudiyattam.	Nemili, Solingur, Panabakkam, Walajah, Tirupakad, Kanchi, Kudaladi, Takkolam, Kalavai, Valapandal, Parankolli, Timiri, Amirpet, Saidapet, Ambur, Vanliyambadi, Pallikonda, Korattai, Agaram, Vellore, etc.	Do.	Sengunthars, Sali- yars, Sourashtras, and Devangas.	3,136—17 per cent	8,820—50 per cent	6,000—33 per cent
3 Arcot, South	Cuddalore and Kallakurichi.	Pudupettai, Melattambakkam, Kurinjipadi, Palyanuri, Kotathur, Kanakapuram, Periakottur, Soundaravallipalayam, Kandachimangalam, Kozhupattayam, Velakurichi, Virugavoor, Ariyapuruma- nallur, Thendrakur, Chinnasalem, Periyavadiyampet, Munivalai and Nuthyam.	Do.	Sengunthars, Sali- yars, Sourashtras, and Devangas.	1,357—25 per cent	2,500—48 per cent	1,400—27 per cent
4 Bellary	Adoni, Bellary, Ray- drug, Hospet and Hadagalli.	Adoni, Bellary, Hospet, Kurugod, Kosgi, Kampli, Rayadrug, Thambrahalli and Hampasagar.	Do.	Saliyars, Sengunthars, Muhamnads, Padmasalis, Togatas, and Pandarams.	1,186—13 per cent	1,113—12 per cent	6,825—74 per cent
5 Coimbatore	Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Bhavani and Udumalpet.	Satyanagalam, Uttukuli, Bhavaul, Mala- yandipattam and Chennimalai.	Do.	Sengunthars, Mudali- yars and Devangas.	10—1 per cent	64—31 per cent	1,700—96 per cent
6 Chingleput	Conjeeveram	Olimuhamadpet, Pillalpalayam, Ayyangar- kulam, Reddipettai, Little Conjeeveram, Muthialpet, Ekanampet, Uttramerur and Manambath.	Do.	Muhamnads, Sen- gunthars, Padma- salis, Vanniar and Mudaliyars.	2,200—31 per cent	2,200—31 per cent	2,800—38 per cent
7 Chittoor	Puthur, Tiruttani and Chittoor.	Narayanasaram, Pudupettai, Ekambarakup- pam, Scravade, Maddur and Greenspet.	Do.	Padmasali, Pattusali, Kakkali, Sengun- thars, Devangas and Mudaliyars.	7,774—80 per cent	830—8 per cent	1,110—12 per cent

List showing the names of districts, taluks, villages, class, total number of workers, etc.—cont.

Serial number and district.	Taluk.	Village.	Has the industry been carried on from time immemorial?	To what class or caste do the workers belong.	How many of them are		
					Independent.	Working for sowcars.	Coolie weavers.
8 Cuddapah ..	Prodattur and Rajampet.	(a) Prodattur Town; (b) Bollavaram-Choudipalli, Alanchungapuram, (c) Peddasetti-palli, Kothipeta, Narasimhan Kotala, Sankarapuram, (d) Dorasani-petta, (e) Ramaswaram and (f) Modamcedipalli.	From immemorial.	Togata, Padmasala, Sala, Devanga, Jan-dra, Muhammdians and Adi-Andhras.	2,000—25 per cent	4,000—50 per cent	2,000—25 per cent
9 Guntur ..	Guntur, Repalle and Bapatla.	Guntur, Repalle Chirala, Vetapalem and Ipurpalem.	Do.	Padmasalis, Devangas, Patnasalis and Jandras.	2,397—21 per cent	7,909—71 per cent	824—8 per cent
10 Godavari, East ..	Rajahmundry, Peddapur, Ramachandrapur, Cocanada, Kazole and Amalapur.	Dulla, Muramunda, Katheru, Rajahmundry, Peddapur, Vadiseluru, Uppada, Somaswaram, Mandapetta, Andivarapupetta, Hansabada, Vinjaram, Mori, Pullettikuru, Jagannapetta and Bandarlanka.	Do.	Devangas, Padmasalis, Salis, Senapathis and Karani Bakhtulu.	2,676—19 per cent	8,316—39 per cent	3,128—22 per cent
11 Godavari, West ..	Bhimavaram, Narasapur and Ellore.	Bhimavaram, Akidu, Ellore, Volpur, Jettiga, Podur, P. Villur, A. Vanavaram, Ravipadu, Minavilur, Kovvur, Undrajavaram, Mor-teru, Velgateru and Perumuntra.	Do.	Padmasalis, Devangas and Kalkani Bhak-tulu.	1,255—45 per cent	1,250—44 per cent	310—11 per cent
12 Kurnool ..	Kurnool, Pattikonda, Cumbum, Dhone and Sirvel.	Gudur, Kurnool, Kodumuri, Pattikonda, Maddikera, Bestawapetta, Payapully, Chagalmari and Daddabala.	Do.	Padmasalis, Salis, Togatas, Devangas, Malas and Muhammdians.	1,750—23 per cent	2,150—28 per cent	3,700—49 per cent
13 Kanara, South ..	Kasaragod ..	Nileswar, Perla, Kumbia, Mulki, Kasaragod Kasba, Surackal and Udipi.	Do.	Weavers (Protestant Christians).	159—3 per cent	241—4 per cent	4,965—92 per cent
14 Kistna ..	Gudivada, Kalkalur, Gannavaram, Bez-wada, Bandar and Divi.	Singalur, Pedagomur, Mustabeda, Gandi-gunta, Uppalur, Pedana, Bandar and Nagayalanka.	Do.	Padmasalis and Devangas.	370—19 per cent	2,015—66 per cent	435—14 per cent
15 Madura and Ram-nad.	Periyakulam, Tirupattur, Paramakudi, Srivilliputtur, Arup-pukottai and Tiru-vadanai.	Jakkampatty, Puthupuram, Periyakulam, Kon-darayanapatty, Karaikudi, Paramakudi, Srivilliputtur, Sundarapandan, Sankara-pandiapuram, Aruppukottai and Manga-lam.	Do.	Salis, Sowrashtas, Devangas, Sengun-thars, Mudaliyars and Pandarans.	13,782—24 per cent	29,913—53 per cent	12,040—22 per cent
16 Malabar ..	All the eight taluks except Wynaad.	Except Wynaad taluk, all the other taluks.	Do.	Chalivas, Mudaliyars, Chettivars and Ravutians.	2,686—21 per cent	2,872—23 per cent	6,981—55 per cent
17 Madras ..	Madras ..	Georgetown, Washermanpet, Tondiarpet, Choolai, Mylapore and Triplicane.	Do.	Padmasala, Devanga, Sowrashtas, Sengunthas, Muhammdians and Vannias.	584—9 per cent	5,136—81 per cent	600—0 per cent
18 Nellore ..	Kovvur, Kandukur, Nellore, Rapur, Gudur, Sutturpet, Venkatagiri and Kavali.	Kovvur, Pedaputhedu, Yellapalayamputtur, Vidavalur, Kandukur, Pallipadu, Malpadu, Indukurpet, Nellore, Madamanur, Manu-bolu, Podalakur, Vindur, Chennai, Sulu-rpet, Mannarpur, Venkatagiri and Chama-dala.	Do.	Devangas, Padmasalis, Adi-Andhras, Bal-las and Muhamma-dans.	705—10 per cent	1,061—16 per cent	4,960—73 per cent
19 Salem ..	Dharmapuri, Tiruchengode, Salem, Rasipuram and Onaluru.	Annasatram, Tiruchengode, Ammapet, Guru-swamipalayam and Onaluru.	Do.	Sengundas and Devan-gas.	1,340—23 per cent	2,595—45 per cent	1,850—32 per cent
20 Tinnevely ..	Tinnevely, Sankaran-koli, Tenkad, Amba-samudram, Koli-patti and Nanguneri.	Tinnevely, Palayapetta, Melapalayam, Palamcottah, Pullankudi, Vasudevanallur, Sankaran-koli, Kallidakurichi, Veerava-nallur, Tenkad, Kadayanallur, Pudiyan-puttur and Tisainvilai.	Do.	Sengundas, Illathars, Paravas, Muhamma-dans, Sowrashtas, Christian Mudaliyars and Nadars.	3,275—15 per cent	14,200—65 per cent	4,100—19 per cent
21 Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly, Kulit-talai, Musiri, Lal-gudi and Udayar-palayam.	Kulitalai, Orayur, Manamedu, Thathayancar-pet, Turayur, Koyampalli, Jayankoundam and Puvalur.	Do.	Sengundas, Illathars, Paravas, Devangas, Sowrashtas, Sengundas, Senia-chetty and Padma-salis.	520—23 per cent	1,014—46 per cent	641—30 per cent
22 Tanjore ..	Tanjore-Papanasam, Mayavaram and Kumbakonam.	Thugli, Tirunageswaram, Kumbakonam, Sun-darapuramkoti, Tirubuvanam, Swaminalai, Kornad, Kuttalam, Ayyampet, Papanasam, Tanjore and Kovilady.	Do.	Sowrashtas, Sengun-das, Padmasalis, Sonias, Padachis, Devangas and Pillais.	10 per cent	20 per cent	70 per cent
23 Vizagapatam ..	Sringavarapukota, Vizianagaram and Palakonda.	Jamli, Dharmavaram, Rajam and Vizianag-ram.	Do.	Devangas and Padma-salis.	1,625—32 per cent	2,850—56 per cent	575—11 per cent
Total ..					50,987—23 per cent	101,049—24 per cent	66,744—30 per cent

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of looms employed, etc.

Number and district.	Number of looms.		Number of dobblies.	Number of looms working with drawboy harness.	Number of warping mills.		Number of looms fitted with weavers' beams.
	Throw shuttle.	Fly shuttle. Total.			Vertical.	Horizontal.	
1 Anantapur ..	1,600	2,400	250	500	..	..	..
2 Anantapur, Gooty taluk ..	300	1,200	1,200	..	5	..	..
3 Arcot, North ..	1,643	15,917	550	16	541	393	1,521
4 Arcot, South ..	670	5,000	5,290	..	25	3,015	200
5 Bellary ..	8,329	1,378	670	..	..	..	..
6 Bellary ..	681	867	559	70	30	4	..
7 Chingleput ..	3,020	3,780	25	20	..	2,315	..
8 Chingleput ..	..	3,510	80	..	..	145	15
9 Cuddapah ..	200	2,000	1,000	2,000	750	750	2,000
10 Godavari, East ..	1	4,282	202	1,242	3	78	740
11 Godavari, West ..	..	5,858	1,220	100	144	..	86
12 Gunur ..	..	2,715	65	1	20	205	85
13 Godavari, East ..	1,270	3,225	25	1,460	5	1	..
14 Godavari, West ..	594	3,179	799	..	..	333	3,162
15 Kanara, South ..	..	4,055	168	..	2	74	530
16 Kistna ..	2,240	26,143	6,533	2,091	507	1	2,357
17 Madura and Ramnad ..	7,975	13,100	..	..	568	..	..
18 Madras ..	175	3,395	101	..	27	156	696
19 Nellore ..	..	4,442	31	..	66	18	101
20 Salem ..	3,200	2,590	125	3,000	150	400	15,450
21 Tinnevely ..	1,550	5,790	106	..	682	3	..
22 Trichinopoly ..	1,540	13,900	228	..	18	136	..
23 Tanjore ..	1,910	2,175	769	935	249	306	6,785
24 Vizagapatam ..	575	345	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	36,473	120,171	19,987	11,435	3,792	8,333	33,728
Percentage ..	23	77	12.7	7.3	2.4	5.1	21.5

APPENDIX III.

District.	Percentage of looms using hand spun yarn.	Percentage of looms using mill yarn.	Proportion of the looms using of key yarn.	Dyed yarn.	Silk yarn.	Artificial silk yarn.	Mixture of cotton and silk.	Mixture of cotton and artificial silk.	Mixture of artificial silk and silk.	Proportion of looms engaged in weaving of cloth from		
										(1) Coarse counts.	(2) Medium counts.	(3) Fine counts.
Anantapur (Tadpatri)	10	90	10	50	5	2	3	15	15	20	40	40
Anantapur (Gooty)	..	100	7	92	1	..	..	..	..	5	40	5
North Arcot ..	..	100	16	75	5	..	1	..	..	33	55	12
South Arcot ..	..	98	13	59	..	11	2	15	..	33	45	25.5
Bellary ..	..	100	5	30.5	1.5	32	26	..	..	27	42	11
Chingleput ..	..	92	25	72	..	..	2	..	1	46	30	19
Chittoor ..	..	100	72	27	..	..	1	..	..	30	51	19
Cuddapah ..	..	100	20	60	..	..	..	..	..	86	11	3
Gunur ..	..	99	60	..	..	..	1	20	..	20	40	40
Godavari, East ..	2 to 4	96-98	53-100	5	5	2.5	10	10	5	10 to 70	60 to 70	10 to 30
Godavari, West ..	2 to 4	96-98	..	41	30	5	..	10.5	1	10	70	90
Kurnool ..	2 to 5	95-100	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	27	47	96
South Kanara ..	1 to 3	99	77	16	..	10	..	4	..	20	70	10
Madura-Ramnad ..	1 to 3	99	65	13	..	8	..	..	..	25	51	24
Malabar ..	1	99	74	18	4.5	..	..	2.5	..	48	47	5
Madras ..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	20	..
Nellore ..	..	100	39	30	Grey yarn, dyed yarn and silk yarn.	..	..	..	..	97	20	3
Salem ..	..	100	28	67	Grey yarn and dyed yarn in varying proportions.	..	..	..	..	37	52	11
Tinnevely ..	2	98	69	2.5	1	2	16	2	..	78	21	1
Trichinopoly ..	..	100	70	25	2.5	1	7.5	7.5	..	13	87	5
Tanjore ..	2 to 5	95-98	60	40	..	..	..	..	..	85	10	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	41	41.5	3.25	4.25	3.5	5	1.5	894	10.5	..
Percentage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	44.5	17.5

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of whole-time and part-time workers, etc.

District.	Whole-time workers.	Part-time workers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Average number of hours worked per day by		Average number of days the weavers work per annum.
						1. Full-time workers.	2. Part-time workers.	
Anantapur-Tadpatri.	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	8	4	270
Anantapur-Gooly ..	29,615	17,460	18,475	16,900	11,700	9	3	240
North Arcot ..	5,510	3,850	5,400	2,360	1,600	8 to 10	3 to 4	240 to 330
South Arcot ..	14,932	1,490	14,932	1,140	350	10	6	212
Bellary ..	2,174	..	1,027	492	655	8 to 12	4 to 6	300 to 315
Coimbatore ..	17,450	1,200	6,900	7,255	4,495	8 to 10	..	280
Chingleput ..	6,980	2,850	Not furnished.	..	..	8 to 10	3 to 5	270 to 325
Chittoor ..	8,200	800	2,000	2,000	4,000	8	4	300
Cuddapah ..	10,800	1,137	313	522	302	8 to 12	6	300
Guntur ..	5,020	9,940	1,800	2,000	6,140	9 to 12	2 to 4	330
Godavari, East ..	8,525	..	2,815	2,210	3,500	8 to 12	3 to 10	200 to 330
Godavari, West ..	3,635	3,945	3,995	2,035	..	9 to 12	..	300 to 320
Kurnool ..	5,329	1,606	3,723	1,870	1,570	10	5	300
South Kanara ..	19,585	2,985	10,195	10,185	1,342	7 to 9	3 to 4	300
Kistna ..	39,549	37,790	28,396	36,076	2,190	12	6	250
Madura-Ramnad ..	17,296	..	9,854	5,167	12,867	9 to 11	2 to 5	300 to 310
Malabar ..	5,990	1,600	4,150	2,090	1,350	7 to 10	..	230 to 310
Madras ..	5,125	5,680	4,420	4,210	2,175	9 to 10	4	180 to 330
Nellore ..	8,170	3,190	3,680	3,130	2,75	8 to 10	4 to 8	312
Salem ..	25,465	26,140	19,280	19,720	12,625	8 to 10	2 to 7	240 to 330
Tinnevely ..	1,275	1,625	1,995	605	300	8	5	275
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	8 to 10	4 to 6	240 to 260
Tanjore ..	4,825	153	1,150	1,940	1,888	8	4	240 to 300
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	10 to 12	4 to 8	300 to 305
Total ..	253,470	131,441	152,480	125,907	77,974	..	..	..
Percentage ..	66	34	43	35	22	..	..	..

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the consumption of yarn of different counts.

Name of district.	Up to 20s. LB.	20s. LB.	Up to 30s. LB.	30s. LB.	40s. LB.	Up to 80s. LB.	Silk.		Art silk. LB.
							..	..	
Anantapur ..	2,000	12,000	750,000	..	26,000	230,000	38,400	..	72,000
Arcot, North ..	..	1,002,730	138,670	383,450	905,420	384,990	7,500	..	129,700
Arcot, South ..	..	767,010	..	..	634,450	34,580	150	..	169,200
Bellary ..	..	834,667	19,200	642,255	127,910	100,700	29,480	..	25,000
Coimbatore ..	445,000	45,000	..	5,000	1,600,000	5,200	8,000	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	20,000	..	..	..	272,300	132,550	..	8,400
Chittoor ..	240,000	..	..	Details not furnished clearly.	..	180,000	..	..	120,000
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	428,000	158,615	54	..	413,440
Guntur ..	..	..	..	Details furnished in yards.	591,000	57,600	..	..	3,000
Godavari, East ..	..	482,000	..	..	4,700	81,500	4,300	..	47,000
Godavari, West ..	103,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,000
Kurnool ..	274,800	..	..	294,400	102,000	19,500	..	..	..
Kanara, South ..	..	65,200	..	..	21,568	36,080	120,000	..	301,600
Kistna ..	..	62,000	..	1,361,300	169,500	58,950	900	..	1,900
Madura and Ramnad ..	369,660	6,619,810	..	..	525,510	355,010	..	..	..
Malabar ..	386,600	1,040,000	..	..	240,600	260,560	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	409,000	290,800	..	..	7,000
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	1,064,510	111,380	..	..	119,620
Salem ..	850	1,354,750	640,000	722,600	6,300	93,040	36,475	..	..
Tinnevely ..	5,100	3,971,780	331,320	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	8,950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	Details not furnished; general consumption between 20s and 40s.	..	144,140	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	4,800	61,920	236,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,832,010	16,347,817	2,132,090	3,415,305	7,035,093	2,784,315	377,809	..	1,528,860
Percentage ..	5	46	6	9.5	20	7.5	1.5	..	35,453,299

Note.—Full details regarding the consumption of yarn are not available for Chittoor, Tanjore and East Godavari districts. Taking 300 lb. as the average consumption per loom, the total number of pounds of yarn from the three districts come to 4,845,900 lb.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the classes of goods manufactured in each centre, etc.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

Tadpatri.

	PER CENT.
(a) Cotton—Shirtings, coatings, dhoties	70
(b) Silk—Upper cloths and sarees	5
(c) Art silk—Sarees only	15
(d) Mixture of art-silk and cotton—Upper cloths and sarees	10

Goods worth about Rs. 4,000 are produced per day.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Cotton—Dhoties, towels, lunghis, sarees.
Silk—Sarees.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Cotton—Lunghis (203,120), dhoties (11,520), sarees (18,800), upper cloths.

Mixture of art-silk and cotton—Lunghis (108,000), sarees (1,920).

BELLARY DISTRICT.

Cotton—Jamakkalams (6 lakhs), Dhuppatties (2,600), sarees (8 lakhs in Adoni town), dhoties (32,200).

Silk—Upper cloth (11,800).

Art-silk—Upper cloth (1,000).

Cotton and silk—Sarees (21,000).

In Hospet town, goods to the value of Rs. 50,000 are manufactured per annum.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Cotton—Upper cloth (3,580), sarees (1,71,000), carpets (24,000) per annum.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Cotton—Dhoties (3 lakhs), towels, lunghis (58,700 lunghis and 9 lakhs yards of lunghis), sarees.

Silk—Sarees (49,400).

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

Cotton—Dhoties, upper cloth, sarees, towels, handkerchiefs, turban cloth.

Approximate quantity—10,638,280 yards for all the centres.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

Cotton—Dhoties, duppatties, sarees, towels.

Mixture of silk and cotton—Sarees.

2,817,600 yards, weighing 600,000 lb. produced in all the centres.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

Cotton—Dhotties (129,630 lb.).

Upper cloths (69,345 lb.).

Shirtings.

Lunghis (74,400 lb.).

London handkerchiefs (141,500 lb.).

Sarees (156,040 lb.).

Silk—Sarees (280,600 lb.).

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Cotton—Sarees, dhoties, towels, upper cloth, turban cloth, bed sheets, shirtings.

Silk—Shirtings, coatings, sarees, dhoties.

Art-silk—Sarees.

Mixture of art-silk and cotton—Sarees and dhoties.

Total production 5,144,596 yards.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Cotton—Sarees, dhoties, towels, upper cloth, turban cloth, bed sheets, shirtings.

Silk—Nil.

Art-silk—Sarees.

Mixture of art-silk and cotton—Sarees, dhoti.

(Total production 2,968,490 yards).

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

Cotton—Sarees, dhoties, upper cloth, shirtings, bed sheets and towels. (Rs. 3,41,000 worth of cloth).

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

Cotton—

Bath towels, mundus, shirtings, pudavas, dhoties, sarees, bed sheets, thorthus, lunghis.

(597,700 yards per month).

KISTNA DISTRICT.

Cotton—Sarees, shirtings, dhoties, upper cloth, towels. (8,782,690 yards).

MADURA DISTRICT.

Cotton—Sarees, dhoties, towels, shirtings.

Silk sarees and angavastrams.

(Total production 29,076,158 yards).

MALABAR DISTRICT.

Cotton—Dhoties, shirtings, coatings, sarees, bed sheets, thorthus and lunghis.

	YARDS.		YARDS.
10s	2,507,000	} 2/20s	54,000
20s	2,993,000		
30s	78,000	2/42s	25,000
40s	1,215,000	2/64s	250,000
60s	112,000	Silk	7,200
80s	6,000	Art-silk	6,300

In addition the quantity of cloth produced in the taluks of Chirakkal, Walluvanad and Ponnani is estimated to be 1,850,000 yards, 7,500,000 yards and 500,000 yards, respectively.

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Cotton—

Sarams (55,000).

Handkerchiefs (15,000).

Silk—

Sarees (7,200).

Lunghis 20,000 in Georgetown annually.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

Cotton—

Sarees 642,000 yards.

Lunghis, 848,900 yards.

Shirtings, 168,400 yards.

Dhoties, 142,400 yards.

Madras handkerchiefs, 1,354,400.

Towels, 5,400.

Upper cloths, 137,100.

SALEM DISTRICT.

Cotton—

Sarees, 392,700 sarees.

Dhoties, 201,000.

Thuppattas with gold thread borders, 90,000.

Silk sarees—16,000 sarees.

Thuppattis, 27,000.

Dhoties, 27,000.

Mixture of art-silk and cotton sarees (12,000).

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Cotton—Towels, dhoties, angavastrams, mundus, sarees, lunghis, carpets, bed sheets, kerchiefs, hand-bags.

(254,999,580 yards).

Silk sarees—16,200 yards.

Art-silk sarees—333,000 yards.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Cotton—

Dhoties (182,630 dhoties).

Angavastrams, 51,900.

Sarees—20,020 sarees.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Cotton dhoties—Angavastrams, towels, sarees.

Silk—Sarees, thavanees.

Art-silk—Bordered sarees, dhoties.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

RS.

Cotton—Sarees worth .. 36,200

Dhoties .. 36,300

Bed-sheets .. 1,900

Rugs, shirtings, coatings.

At Vizianagram centre about 168,000 yards are manufactured. At Rajam in Palakonda taluk about 90,240 sarees, 79,520 dhoties, 57,600 towels, 2,000 pieces of shirtings and 2,160 pieces of coatings are produced. At Dharmavaram in Srungavarapukotta taluk 12,000 sarees, 14,000 dhoties, 14,272 towels, 400 bed-sheets, 7,200 yards of shirting and 3,600 yards of coatings are prepared.

APPENDIX VII.

Ruling prices of yarns of different counts for the Anantapur district (Tadpatri) past 12 months.

		RS. A. P.
12 counts	..	3 12 0 per 10 lb.
20 "	..	4 7 0
30 "	..	4 12 0
40 "	..	5 9 6
60 "	..	10 0 0

GOOTY (URVAKONTA).

		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
20 counts	..	4 9 0 to	4 11 0 per 10 lb.
30 "	..	5 12 0 to	5 13 6
40 "	..	6 8 0 to	6 12 0
10½ "	..	3 13 0	

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1½ counts	..	1 10 0 to	2 0 0
2 "	..	1 14 0 to	2 6 0
6 "	..	2 12 0 to	3 0 0
8 "	..	3 0 0 to	3 6 0
10 "	..	3 6 0 to	3 12 0
20 "	..	4 6 0 to	4 12 0
24 "	..	5 4 0 to	5 10 0
30 "	..	6 0 0 to	6 4 0
40 "	..	7 0 0 to	7 8 0
60 "	..	12 4 0	

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

		RS. A. P.
20 counts	..	5 0 0 per 10 lb.
30 "	..	6 0 0
40 "	..	7 0 0
60 "	..	10 0 0
80 "	..	12 0 0

BELLARY DISTRICT.

		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1½ counts	..	1 10 0 to	2 0 0	Mercerized .
				yarn
				Rs. 14.
2 "	..	1 14 0 to	2 6 0	
6 "	..	2 12 0 to	3 0 0	
8 "	..	3 0 0 to	3 6 0	
10 "	..	3 6 0 to	3 12 0	
20 "	..	4 6 0 to	4 12 0	
24 "	..	5 4 0 to	5 12 0	
30 "	..	6 0 0 to	6 4 0	
40 "	..	7 0 0 to	7 8 0	
60 "	..	12 4 0		

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

		Per bale of 10 lb.
		RS. A. RS. A.
8½ counts	..	3 8
10½ "	..	1 12
20 "	..	2 10 to 2 14
80 "	..	14 0 to 16 0
100 "	..	18 0 to 20 0
120 "	..	22 0 to 24 0
150 "	..	24 0 to 26 0
160 "	..	28 0 to 30 0
200 "	..	40 0 to 42 0

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

		RS. A.	RS. A.
20 counts	..	4 8 to	4 14
30 "	..	3 0 to	3 2
40 "	..	5 8 to	7 0
60 "	..	11 0 to	13 0

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

		RS. A.	RS. A.
20 counts	..	4 0 to	5 0
30 "	..	2 12 to	6 0
40 "	..	3 6 to	7 0
60 "	..	5 0 to	9 0
80 "	..	7 0	
100 "	..	9 0	

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

		RS. A.	RS. A.
20 counts	..	4 0 to	4 10
40 "	..	3 8 to	4 0
60 "	..	5 4 to	5 8

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

		Indian.	Foreign.
		RS. A.	RS. A.
14 counts	..	4 3 to	4 6
20 "	..	4 3 to	4 14
20½ "	..	4 7 to	4 10
24 "	..	5 6 to	5 10
40 "	..	6 6 to	7 6
60 "	..	8 6 to	12 4
80 "	..	13 6 to	14 12
			13 12 to 14 4

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

		Indian.	Imported.
		RS. A.	RS. A.
20 counts	..	2 5	
40 "	..	3 8	
60 "	..	5 0	5 8

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

60 counts	..	5 0	5 4
40 "	..	3 8	
20 "	..	2 5	

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

	RS. A.			RS. A.			RS. A.	
10 counts	3	9	24 counts	5	2	64 counts mercerized	13	5
12 „	3	15	30 „	5	8	84 „	16	4
14 „	4	6	32 „	6	0	Art „ silk	10	8
20 „	4	10	40 „	7	8			
			60 „	10	12			

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

	RS. A.	RS. A.
12½ counts	.. 3 14 to	4 4
20 "	.. 4 8 to	4 14
40 "	.. 6 8	
60 "	.. 10 0 to	12 0

KISTNA DISTRICT.

		Indian.		Imported.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
20	counts	4	12 to	5	4
40	"	7	0 to	7	2
60	"	5	0 to	5	3
80	"	7	0		
				9	0 per 10 lb

MADURA DISTRICT.

	RS. A.	RS. A.
20 counts	.. 4 12	
30 "	.. 5 12	
40 "	.. 5 8 to	6 5
16 "	.. 4 12	

MALABAR DISTRICT.

	RS. A.
20 counts	.. 4 11
40 "	.. 6 11

MADRAS DISTRICT.

	RS. A.	RS. A.
40 counts	.. 6 0 to	7 0 per 10 lb.
60 "	.. 8 0 to	9 0 "

NELLORE DISTRICT.

	RS. A.	RS. A.
100 counts	.. 9 0 per	5 lb.
150 "	.. 10 8	
200 "	.. 14 8	
60 "	.. 5 4 to	5 6
40 "	.. 3 2	

With regard to coloured yarn the cost varies with the colouring material used. The difference of prices between the ordinary and dyed yarn will be between Re. 1 and Rs. 2 per box of 5 lb. There is no fluctuation in the prices of Indian yarn.

SALEM DISTRICT.

	RS. A.	RS. A.
24 counts	.. 4 14 to	5 12
30 "	.. 2 14	
40 "	.. 6 14 to	7 2

TINNEVELLY.

	RS. A.	RS. A.
20½ counts	.. 4 4 to	4 12
26 "	.. 5 0 to	5 8
30 "	.. 5 8 to	6 0
40 "	.. 6 8 to	7 0
60 "	.. 8 4 to	10 4
Grey yarn.		
80 "	13 4 to	14 12

TRICHINOPOLY.

	RS. A.
20 counts	.. 11 4 per bundle of 10 lb.
40 "	.. 3 4 " 5 lb.
60 "	.. 5 4
80 "	.. 7 0
100 "	.. 10 0

TANJORE.

	RS. A.
40 counts	.. 6 12 for 10 lb.
60 "	.. 10 4
80 "	.. 15 8
100 "	.. 19 8
160 "	.. 39 8

Silk.

	RS. A.	RS. A.
China	.. 40 0 to	50 0 for 10 lb.
Japan	.. 45 0 to	55 0
Bangalore.	40 0 to	50 0

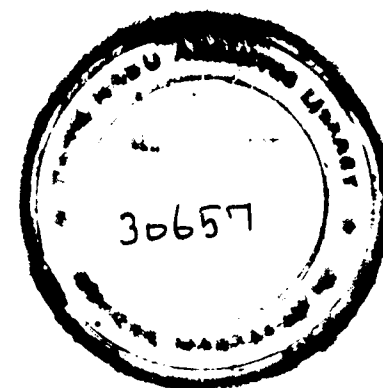
VIZAGAPATAM.

	RS. A.	RS. A.
Indian.		
20 counts	.. 4 9 to	4 10 per 10 lb.
30 "	.. 5 12 to	5 14
40 "	.. 6 8 to	7 4
60 "	.. 9 0 to	10 12

APPENDIX VIII.

Details of wages paid.

1 Anantapur	.. Tadpatri—As. 4 to 6 a day	.. Pies 4 per yard for cotton, pies 9 for silk or art silk.
	Gooty—As. 3 to Re. 1	.. Wages in 1933-34 double the present rate.
2 North Arcot	..	..
3 South Arcot	.. As. 3 to 4 both by weavers and sowcars.	As. 3 to 4.



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4 Bellary	As. 3 to 5 for jamakkalam weavers, As. 1-3 to As. 1-9 per yard. As. 4 to 5 per 1 bed sheet, 12 yards × 36".	As. 3 to 5. Pies 3 more in all items in 1933-34.
	Sarees 8 yards × 42" of 20s and 30s, As. 8 and 10 respectively.	Wages in 1933-34 more than double in some cases. As. 12 to Rs. 2-4-0 per saree in 1933-34.
	Dhoties 7 yards × 45" of 40s, As. 5.	
5 Coimbatore	Sarees 8 yards .. As. 10.	Almost double in 1933-1934.
	Carpets 52" × 90" .. As. 5.	
6 Chittoor	Pies 6 to As. 1 per yard.	
7 Chingleput	As. 5 a day. Rs. 6 for a silk saree of 18 cubits.	Rates were double in 1933-34.
8 Cuddapah	Silk saree Rs. 6-8-0.	
9 Guntur		
10 Godavari (East)—		

In 1933-34.

		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
20s ..	35" × 45" ..	2 0 0	20s ..	3 0 0
40s ..		2 8 0	40s ..	4 8 0
60s ..	35" × 50" ..	2 12 0	60s ..	4 8 0
80s ..	35" × 50" ..	3 0 0	..	..
100s ..		3 8 0	..	..
11 Godavari (West)—				
20s ..	35" to 45" × 1½ yards.	2 0 0	..	2 12 0
40s ..		2 8 0	..	3 0 0
60s ..	30" to 35" ..	3 8 0	..	4 8 0
12 Kurnool	As. 6 per saree with yarn of 20 or 30s for weaving with fly-shuttle and As. 10 with throw shuttle.			
13 South Kanara ..				
14 Kistna	7 yards × 1½ yards of 20s, As. 8. 40s, As. 12 and 60s, Re. 1.	Sowears pay the same wages.		
Madura	Rs. 2 to 2-4-0 for 4 sarees ..			
Malabar	6 pies to As. 2 per yard, increasing with number of counts.			
	As. 3 per day of 8 hours.	1933-34 was 4 annas.		
Madras	As. 6 per day ..			
Nellore	Sarees 100s, 18 yards × 45" Rs. 3-3-0.			
	Do. 150s, 18 yards × 45" Rs. 3-11-0.			
	Do. 200s, 18 yards × 45" Rs. 4-3-0.	Warping, winding, sizing and weaving.		
	Madras handkerchiefs 16 yards × 36", Rs. 3-2-0 to 3-6-0.			
		1933-34.		
Salem	Coolie weavers As. 5 to As. 5-6.	As. 8 to 10.		
	Independent As. 5-6 to As. 6-3.	As. 10 to 12.		
	Sarees 8 yards × 1½ yards, As. 8.			
	Dhoties 10 yards × 1½ yards—	In 1933-34 in Salem town wages were twice the present rates.		
	Coarse As. 6. Dhoties 40s, As. 7.			

Salem—cont.	Silk sarees 8 yards × 45" Rs. 2-4-0.	
	Silk dhoties 3 yards × 54" Rs. 2-8-0.	
	Cotton dhoti 4 yards × 52" Rs. 1-8-0.	
	Sarees 7 yards × 45" Rs. 2.	
Tinnevely	20s sarees Rs. 1-14-0 fly shut- tle weaving.	Wages in 1933-34 were 1½ times greater than the current rate.
	40s dhoties Rs. 3-12-0	
Trichinopoly	40s Rs. 10 for 128 yards	1933-34 Rs. 12-8-0 25 per cent more.
	Cotton saree As. 8 per saree.	
Tanjore	As. 1 for each yard of dhoties	Were higher in previous years.
	Silk saree Rs. 3 to 5.	
Vizagapatam	Rs. 8 per month.	
	20s 7 yards × 45" 10 annas per cloth per day.	
	40s do. As. 12.	
	60s do. Re. 1.	

APPENDIX IX.

The charge for the several preliminary operations in select centres of the Presidency are given below :—

Name of centre.	Size of the warp maximum.	Counts.	Winding.	Warping.	Sizing.
Antantapur, Urvakonda.	32 yards ..	20s. ..	As. 5 for 10 lb.	As. 5 for 10 lb.	As. 5 for 10 lb.
		30s. ..	..	0 5 0	0 7 6
		40s. ..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0
		60s. ..	..	0 10 0	1 4 0
North Arcot	160 yards.	20s. ..	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0
		30s. ..	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 4 0
		40s. ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	1 8 0
		Linings.	0 5 0	0 6 0	1 12 0
Chingleput	..	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 8 0
Guntur	..	..	0 0 2	0 0 2	6 pies to 1 anna.
			(per laddi ½ lb.)		
Godavari, East	..	20s. (51 lb.)	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 10 0
		60s. ..	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 12 0
		80s. ..	0 5 0	0 5 0	2 2 0
		100s. ..	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0
Godavari, West	..	20s. ..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 8 0
		30s. ..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 8 0
		60s. ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	2 2 0
Madura	..	..	0 4 0	0 5 0	1 0 0
					per 10 lb.
Nellore	..	..	As. 2 to 3.	As. 1 to 3.	As. 5 to 7.

Name of centre.	Size of the warp maximum.	Counts.	Winding.	Warping.	Sizing.
Tinnevelly	20s. Grey.	0 2 6	0 3 0	As. 10 per 10 lb.	10
	26s. ..	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 10 0	0
	30s. ..	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 12 0	0
	40s. ..	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	0
	40s. Dyed.	0 7 6	0 13 0	1 10 0	0
	60s. Grey.	0 7 6	0 15 0	2 8 0	0
	60s. Dyed.	0 12 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	0
	80s. Grey.	0 10 0	1 10 0	3 12 0	0
	80s. Dyed.	1 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	0
	100s. Grey.	0 12 6	2 0 0	6 4 0	0
	100s. Dyed.	1 4 0	3 0 0	9 6 0	0
Trichinopoly	40s. Rs. 8 for 128 yards.	0 6 0	0 5 0	2 8 0 for 10 lb.	0
	60s. Rs. 9 for 120 yards.				
	80s. Rs. 12 for 96 yards.				
	100s. Rs. 11 for 72 yards.				
Tanjore	Cotton.	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0
		2 0 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0
Vizagapatam	20s. ..	0 5 0	0 5 0	As. 8 for 10 lb.	0
	40s. ..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0
	60s. ..	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 8 0	0
	80s. ..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0

APPENDIX X.

Name of district.	Maximum length of warp sized in the centre.
Anantapur	32 yards.
North Arcot	160 yards.
South Arcot	Lungis 27 yards, dhoties 80 yards, towels 95 yards and sarees 128 yards.
Bellary	8 to 32 yards, maximum 100 yards.
Coimbatore	8 yards, 25 yards, 50 yards and 72 yards.
Chingleput	100 yards
Chittoor	100 "
Cuddapah	24 "
Guntur	30 "
East Godavari	35 "
West Godavari	35 "
Kurnool	8½ "
South Kanara	50 "
Kistna	14 "
Madura	160 "

Name of district.	Maximum length of warp sized in the centre.
Malabar	18 yards for pit looms and 150 yards for frame looms.
Madras	112 yards.
Nellore	21 "
Salem	104 "
Tinnevelly	225 "
Trichinopoly	75 "
Tanjore	80 "
Vizagapatam	28 "

APPENDIX XI.

Cost of Dyeing.

TINNEVELLY.

Class of dye.	Violet.			Black.			Orange.			Red.			Rose.			Blue.			Green.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Direct ..	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	0
Basic ..	1	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	0	..	..	..	1	4	0
Nepthol ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	..	..	..
	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	..	..	..
Inden-threne.	5	0	0	3	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	2	8	0	5	0	0
	10	0	0	5	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
Sulphur ..	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	3	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NELLORE.

Inden-threne.	6	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	0
	12	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	0

CUDDAPAH.

Light colours, Rs. 3.
Dark colours, Rs. 4.
Inden-threne, Rs. 8.

APPENDIX XII.

Standard Dimensions of Cloth woven in the centres.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

8 yards × 1½ yards sarees.
7 yards × 54" dhoties.

Gooty.

Sarees 42" to 46" × 7½ yards to 9 yards.
Dhoties 45" to 54" × 7 yards to 8 yards.
Shirtings 33" to 45" × 16 yards.
Towels 33" × 1½ yards to 2½ yards.
Handkerchiefs 18" × 18".
Coatings 33" × 16 yards.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Lungis 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards $\times$ 42".
Sarees 8 yards.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Dhoties 45" to 50" $\times$ 2, 3, 4, 5 yards.
Towels 30" to 36" $\times$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 yards.
Sarees 45" $\times$ 7, 8, 9 yards.
Lungis 27" $\times$ 9 yards.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

Jamakkalams 3 to 9 feet $\times$ 6 to 18 feet.
Sarees 8 yards $\times$ 45" to 48".
Bedsheets 12 yards $\times$ 36".
Silk upper cloth 3 yards $\times$ 48".

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

50" $\times$ 96" or 90".
45" $\times$ 96" or 90".
42" $\times$ 8 yards sarees.
28" $\times$ 72".
34" $\times$ 72".
40" $\times$ 70" carpets.
46" $\times$ 84".
52" $\times$ 90".

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Lungis 30" $\times$ 4 yards.
Dhoties 2 to 4 yards.
Silk sarees 6 to 9 yards.
Towels $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

Not a complete answer— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cubits.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

Sarees 8 yards and 9 yards length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards and $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards width.
Dhoties of Rajampet centre also.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

Sarees 7 yards $\times$ $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards and also 6 to 9 yards and 45" to 50".
Dhoties 7 yards $\times$ 50".
Upper cloth $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards $\times$ 32".

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Dhoties 50" $\times$ 7 yards.
Sarees 54" or 50" $\times$ 7 or 8 yards.
Upper cloth 45" $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Sarees 45" and 7 yards.
Dhoties 50" and 7 yards.
Turban cloth $2\frac{1}{2}$ $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Towels $1\frac{1}{4}$ $\times$ $\frac{3}{4}$ yard.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

Sarees 45" $\times$ 8 yards.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

38" to 45" $\times$ 6 to 9 yards.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

Sarees 7 to 8 yards $\times$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards.
Dhoties 7 to 8 yards $\times$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards to 54 inches.
Upper cloth 2 yards $\times$ 1 yard.
Towel $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards $\times$ $\frac{3}{4}$ yard.
Shirting cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ yard width $\times$ 15 to 20 yards length.

MADURA DISTRICT.

Sarees 7 yards $\times$ 42", 8 yards $\times$ 45", 6 yards $\times$ 40".
Dhoties 2 yards $\times$ 50".

MALABAR DISTRICT.

Veshties 32" $\times$ $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards. 36" $\times$ $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards.
Shirtings and coatings 20" $\times$ 24 yards, 30" $\times$ 24" yards.
Sarees 43" to 48" $\times$ 5 to 9 yards.
Thorthus 27" $\times$ 48". 32" $\times$ 54".

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Silk lungis 8 $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards by 1 yard.
Handkerchiefs 36" $\times$ 36".
Sarees 8 yards $\times$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

Sarees 45 and 52" $\times$ 7 to 9 yards.
Upper cloth 52" $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Madras handkerchiefs, 60" and 40" length, 16 yards and 36" width.

SALEM DISTRICT.

43" to 44" $\times$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 yards.
Dhoties 10 yards $\times$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Towels 28" to 32" $\times$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards.
Dhoties 50" to 52" $\times$ 2 to 4 yards.
Sarees 42" to 45" $\times$ 6 to 9 yards.
Lungis 30" to 51" $\times$ $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Bedsheets 48" to 52" $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 yards.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

6 to 9 yards in sarees.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in upper cloth.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 yards in dhoties.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Sarees 18 cubits $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubits or 12 cubits $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubits.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Sarees 40" to 45" $\times$ 6 to 7 yards.
Dhoties 40" to 54" $\times$ 7 yards.
Rugs $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

- 1 Name of district—
- 2 Name of taluk—
- 3 Name of village—
- 4 Has the industry been carried on from time immemorial or has it been started or revived in recent times ?
- 5 To what class or caste do the workers belong?
- 6 How many of them are (a) independent, (b) working for sowcars and, (c) coolie weavers ?
- 7 Number of throw shuttle looms—
Number of fly shuttle looms—
Total number of looms (throw shuttle looms plus fly shuttle looms)—
- 8 Number of dobbies —
- 9 Number of looms working with draw boy harness—
Number of warping mills { Vertical.
Horizontal—
Number of looms fitted with weavers' beams—
- 10 Percentage of looms using handspun yarn—
Percentage of looms using mill yarn—
- 11 Proportion of the looms engaged in (a) weaving of cloth from coarse counts, (b) medium counts and (c) fine counts—
- 12 Proportion of the looms using (a) grey yarn, (b) dyed yarn, (c) silk yarn, (d) art silk yarn, (e) mixture of cotton and silk, (f) mixture of cotton and art silk and (g) mixture of art silk and silk—
- 13 On an average how many workers are engaged in the industry (a) whole-time and (b) part-time. Information as to number of workers should be given separately in respect of men, women and children employed—
- 14 What are the average number of hours worked per day by a (a) full time worker and (b) part-time worker ?
- 15 The average number of days the weavers work per annum—
- 16 Counts of yarn consumed and quantity of yarn consumed in the centre per annum in respect of each count—(a) cotton, (b) silk and (c) art silk—
- 17 What classes of goods are manufactured—
(a) cotton, (b) silk, (c) art silk, (d) mixtures of art silk and cotton, etc.—
- 18 Approximate quantity of cloth produced in the centre under the above classes—
- 19 Quality particulars and details of cost of production of the above representative types of cloths manufactured (including wages paid to weavers and other workers)—vide Annexure A—
- 20 Quality particulars and prices of mill or imported cloths competing with the handwoven fabrics manufactured locally and their respective prices—
- 21 Extent of handwoven cloth manufactured and sold locally—
- 22 Extent of imported cloth sold—

- 23 Extent of export per annum of handwoven cloth made locally and places of destination. Percentage of each class exported should be given—
- 24 Names of prominent sowcars and exporters of (a) handloom cloth and (b) mill cloth—
- 25 What is the source of supply of the yarn consumed by the weavers—
- 26 Ruling prices of yarns of different counts for the past 12 months—
Indian and imported—
- 27 Current wages paid to coolie weavers working under independent weavers or under weavers working for sowcars for weaving different varieties of fabrics. Length and width, ends and picks per inch of the cloths are to be given—
- 28 Current wages paid to weavers working for sowcars for weaving different varieties of fabrics. Length and width, ends and picks per inch of the cloth are to be given. (Yarn supply in bundle)—
Wages paid to weavers under 27 and 28 in 1933 and 1934 years for different cloth—
- 29 Do sowcars in the centre supply sized warps to weavers —
- 30 If so, what are the wages paid for weaving sized warps —
- 31 Wages paid for winding, warping and sizing respectively—
- 32 Wages earned by—
(a) Independent weavers—wages earned by a woman or girl by winding yarn warping—
(b) Weavers working for sowcars—Average earnings per day on an improved mill warping machine—
(c) Coolie weavers : by weaving coarse, medium and fine yarns, silk yarn grey and coloured cloths and mixture—Outturn per day of 10 hours on an improved mill warping machine—
Outturn with { coarse counts—
medium counts—
fine counts—
- 33 What is the production of cloth per weaver per day of 10 hours under each class of goods ?
- 34 Number of dyeing concerns in the place—
- 35 Classes of dyes used—
- 36 Cost of dyeing different shares per 10 lb. of yarn—
- 37 Names of prominent dyers—
- 38 Names of merchants dealing in dye stuffs—
- 39 Do weavers dye their yarn in their houses ?
- 40 Number of people engaged in dyeing their castes—
- 41 Percentage of commission charged by middlemen for sale of handwoven cloths—
- 42 Usual standard dimensions of various classes of cloths woven in the centre—
- 43 Maximum length of warp sized in the centre—
- 44 Wages earned per day by professional sizers—
- 45 Rates charged by professional sizers for sizing coarse, medium and fine counts of yarn—

- 46 Number of looms engaged in woollen cumbly weaving using (a) cut wool and (b) plucked wool—
 47 Number of looms engaged in woollen pile carpets using (a) cut wool, (b) plucked wool and (c) dead wool—
 48 Number of looms engaged in weaving woollen druggets—
 49 Number of looms engaged in weaving coir grass mats—
 50 Number of looms engaged in weaving coir mats and mattings—

ANNEXURE A.

Costing statement.

Quality particulars of each type of cloth—

Length of cloth—

Width of cloth—

Ends per inch—

Picks per inch—

Count of warp—

Count of weft—

Cost of warp yarn stating count and quality, bleached or grey at Rs. per 10 or 5 lb.

Cost of weft yarn stating count and quality, bleached or grey at Rs. per 10 or 5 lb.

Cost of dyeing stating quantity at Rs. for dyeing 5 or 10 lb.

Wages for winding warp yarn—quantity at Rs. per lb.

Wages for warping yarn—quantity at Rs.

Wages for sizing warp yarn—quantity at Rs.

Total cost of cloth—

Sale price—

R.

X8 (M74). 2117 NS

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