



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REPORT OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

DR. B. V. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU
M.A., PH.D., B.COM., BAR.-AT-LAW

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PREFACE

THIS report aims at giving a clear picture of the handloom industry in the Province of Madras as it exists to-day. In G.O. Ms. No. 2354, Development, dated 28th May 1947, the Government stated clearly that "the object of the Enquiry is to have a comprehensive picture of the conditions of service in the handloom industry". I am greatly indebted to Mr. K. S. Sonachalam, M.A., my Secretary, for his ceaseless efforts on my behalf and for the many useful suggestions he has made. He has been of great assistance both throughout my visits and in the preparation of the report and I desire to place on record my highest appreciation of his services. After my appointment as a Member of the Tariff Board, Government of India, I had to take up my duties in Bombay, hence much of the work devolved on him. He did all that he was called upon to do with commendable thoroughness and I am thankful to him.

I thank all those who co-operated with me in conducting this Enquiry and in particular the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan and the Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, the Ministers for Labour, for having given me all the necessary help I required.

Finally, I am extremely thankful to the Government of Madras for having acceded to my request to work in an honorary capacity.

MADRAS,
November 1947.

B. V. NARAYANASWAMY.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Introduction.

The Court of Enquiry into conditions of labour in the handloom industry in the Province of Madras was appointed at the close of May 1947. The circumstances, that led to the constitution of and the duties entrusted to this Court, as given in G.O. Ms. No. 2354, Development, dated 28th May 1947, may be reproduced :—"The Commissioner of Labour has reported that an industrial dispute has arisen between the workers and the management of handloom factories on interim relief, bonus, provident fund, medical aid, leave facilities, fixation of working hours, canteens, etc. As the parties to the dispute are unable to arrive at an amicable settlement, the Commissioner has recommended the appointment of a Court of Enquiry under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Government accept his recommendation and accordingly constitute a Court of Enquiry under section 6 (1) and (2) read with section 10 (1) (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947), consisting of Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu as the sole member to go into the problems connected with the working conditions of labour in handloom industry in the Province. The object of the Enquiry is to have a comprehensive picture of the conditions of service in handloom industry in order to standardize them as far as possible. After hearing Employers' and Workers' Organizations, the Court will frame issues and submit them to Government."

2. The terms of reference of this Court as contained in the order cited above may be summarized :—(i) to present a comprehensive picture of the conditions of service in handloom industry with special reference to (a) interim relief, (b) bonus, (c) provident fund, (d) medical aid, (e) leave facilities, (f) fixation of working hours and (g) canteen; (ii) to hear the evidence of employers' organizations; (iii) to hear the evidence of workers' organizations; and (iv) to frame issues and record its findings thereon with a view to standardize the conditions of service in the handloom industry as far as possible and submit a report to the Government.

3. Staff, consisting of one secretary, three economic investigators, one stenographer and a clerk, was sanctioned. A skeleton staff consisting of the secretary and a clerk began to function from 2nd June 1947. Four exhaustive questionnaires and a standard of living schedule were drawn up immediately and copies of them were printed by the Government Press. Advance information regarding the number of handloom factories, master-weavers, weavers' co-operative societies, etc., is an essential pre-requisite to any systematic enquiry. Such information was obtained from the Provincial Textile Commissioner, the Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies. I am extremely indebted to both the Textile and the Co-operative Departments for their ungrudging help and prompt supply of information.

4. As soon as the printed copies of the questionnaires and schedules were ready, Mr. G. Sunthana Babu, B.A. (Hons.), was appointed as Chief Economic Investigator and Mr. P. S. Gopinathan Nair and Mr. V. M. Radhakrishna Menon as Economic Investigators. As Mr. V. M. Radhakrishna Menon, M.A., resigned on 20th September 1947, his place was filled up by Mr. M. P. Damodaram, M.A., from the 1st October 1947. All of them had to visit a number of places within a very short period and carry on the investigation and fill up the schedules given to them. They performed their work with diligence, integrity and expedition but for which this report could not have been ready within the time granted to me by the Government.

5. The questionnaire for workers' union was sent to all the registered and unregistered weavers' unions and associations in the Province who were also asked to submit special memoranda, if they deemed it necessary. The Tamilnad Provincial Handloom Weavers' Federation, the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Association, Kerala Province Congress Committee and about fifty local unions sent memoranda giving details of the working conditions and of their demands. I take this opportunity to thank all the office-bearers of these various associations and the owners of handloom factories, master-weavers and yarn-merchants who actively co-operated with me.

6. I visited more than ten most important centres of handloom industry and held conferences of employers and weavers and took evidence from representatives of factory-owners, master-weavers and labourers. I also questioned the weavers at work in the factories and got very useful information about their wages and ways of living. These tours, conferences and interviews were of immense help in acquiring an intimate and personal knowledge of the various aspects of the conditions of service in the industry.

7. I must not fail to acknowledge my thanks to the Commissioner of Labour for his valuable suggestions at the outset of my enquiry, although he is not in any way responsible for the recommendations contained in this report.

My thanks are also due to my clerks, Messrs. C. Sundaram and S. Krishniah.

Indian Handloom Industry

8. The handloom industry in India is one of very remote antiquity and its products have been always wonderful things of beauty, coveted and consumed by the civilized countries of the ancient world like Egypt, Greece and Rome. The fineness of the Indian handloom fabric had been the wonder of the westerners and they were ranked as highest works of art. The great international commerce in handloom fabrics of India carried on from very ancient times to the beginning of the nineteenth century is so well known to need elaboration here. The Industrial Revolution in England and the progressive tightening of the channels of trade in calicoes and cotton cloth by the Government in that country led to a rapid decline of the industry in India. The handloom industry was not only deprived of its European markets but its home market was also, with steadily growing intensity, assailed by the machine-made cotton goods from the western countries. The extent of the damage done to the foreign trade will be evident from the fact that the value of the cotton piece-goods exported from India fell from Rs. 165 lakhs in 1816-17 to Rs. 8 lakhs in 1830-31. Within the country, the markets were inundated with cheap mill cloth produced on mass production basis in the western countries and under the cut-throat competition from this cheap stuff the handloom cloth lost much of its market and even up to the present day has not recovered from the breach made on its market. During the same period, the patronage of the courts also vanished with the disappearance of the independent darbars and the middle classes took to occidental mode of dress which needed hardly any handloom fabric. The change in sartorial habits effected by the middle classes gradually spread to the poorer income-groups with the consequence of still further reducing the capacity of the home market to absorb handloom cloth.

9. All these causes contributing to the decline operated in the whole of India, be it north or south, but in the latter, certain factors helped to prop up the industry from being damaged irretrievably by the onslaught of the machine-made cheap cloth from the industrialized west. The first and foremost factor was the unshakable faith of the women-folk of South India in the durability and artistic quality of the handloom sari. The rich and poor alike had and still do have a tremendous fascination for the handloom cloth despite the feeble inroads made by the white mill sari on the tastes of the college-girl and her ilk. Second factor of outstanding importance is that the South Indian Handloom Industry has been enjoying for a very long time well established markets in Africa, Ceylon, Burma and the Far East. Madras handkerchiefs are, as the name itself implies, a monopoly of this Province and demanded in very large quantities by the African peoples. Kailies are exported not only to the other provinces in this country but also to Ceylon and Burma. The lungis are equally famous in all the over-sea markets. The vast importance of the export trade in these aforesaid fabrics can be rightly understood from the data given in the following table :—

TABLE I.—Export of Madras handkerchiefs and lungis from Madras.*

Year.	Madras handkerchiefs.		Lungis and kailies.	
	In millions.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	In millions.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1914-15	1.4	8.2	19.3	72.0
1920-21	2.0	28.6	21.9	149.8
1924-25	3.4	43.5	31.5	178.5
1929-30	4.8	43.5	25.7	135.7
1930-31	2.6	21.4	19.2	97.6
1931-32	3.5	22.6	15.1	75.9
1932-33	5.1	36.3	13.6	65.2
1933-34	3.5	18.4	5.6	27.8
1934-35	1.3	12.4	6.6	33.5

* Page 19—Report of the Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills).

Both the quantum and value of the export trade in Madras handkerchiefs, lungis and kailies have registered a sudden fall since 1929-30 on account of the growing imports of cheaper but imitation Madras handkerchiefs from Europe and Japan into the foreign markets. The African people buying the Indian handloom goods used to test the quality not only by the usual attention to the counts, colour and texture but also to their smell. The spurious goods from Europe and Japan were being detected and the industry of this Province would have recovered its trade but for the outbreak of the World War II and India's subordinate political status in the comity of nations. Notwithstanding these adverse factors, the export of handloom goods, from this Province amounted to no less than 43.32 million yards in 1945 and 29.23 million yards in the first eight months of 1947 (*vide* Appendix X).

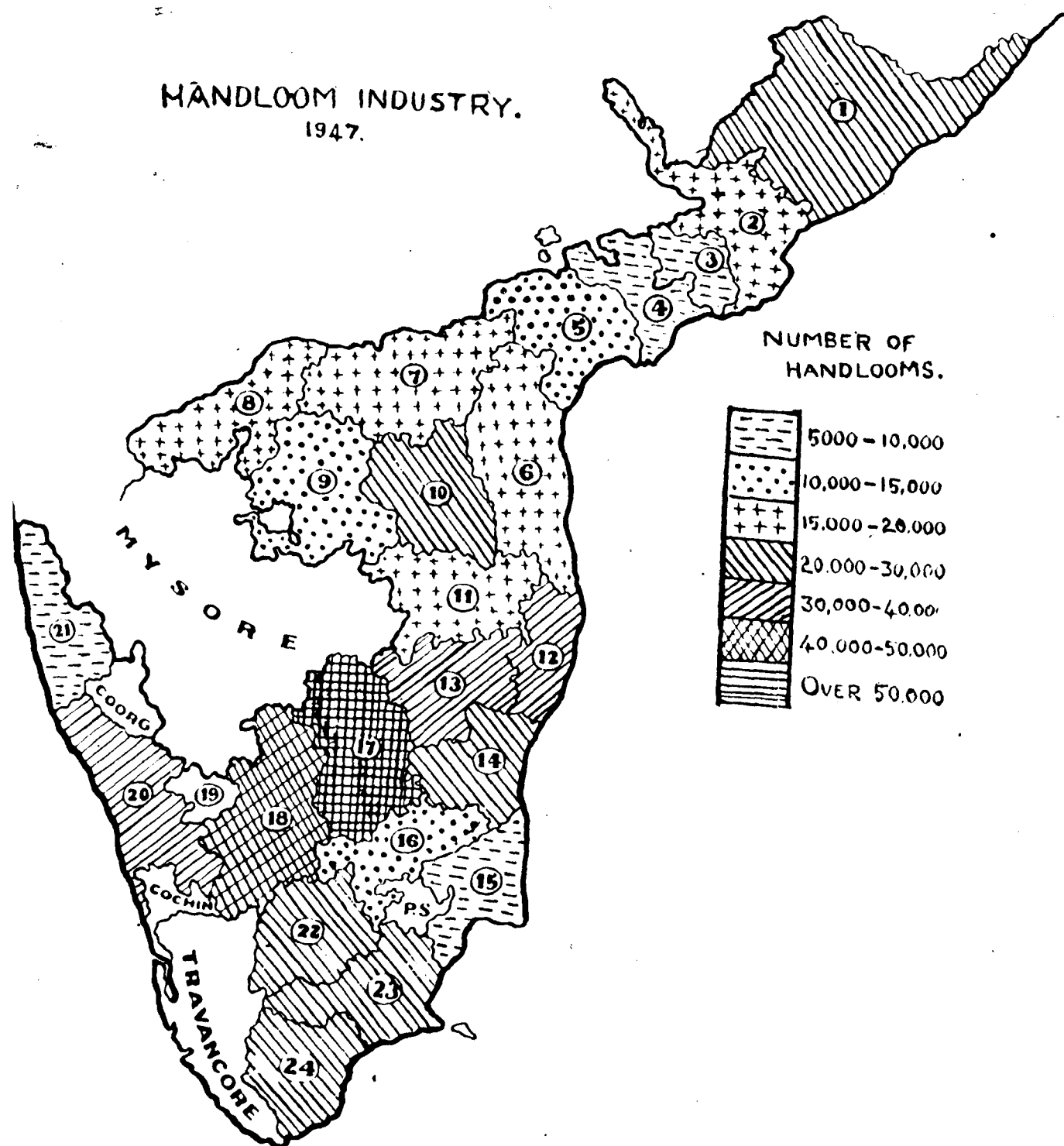
Factors conducive to the growth of the handloom industry in the Madras Province

10. This Province offers more than one natural advantage for the genesis and growth of the handloom industry. In the first place, this Province has such vast black cotton tracts in the Ceded districts and in the extreme south that there is even an exportable surplus in raw cotton. Secondly, the skill of the weavers in various districts like the Kistna in the north, Madura and Salem in the south has been of the highest order and the fabrics woven by them have been admired as of supreme excellence by connoisseurs in the line. That the art of weaving has been very ancient is attested by the fact that the great Tamil poet, Valluvar, chose it as his profession. The Sengunthars, Saliars and Padmasalis are some of the more important communities which have from time immemorial pursued weaving as their hereditary profession. (The existence of these communities of hereditary weavers has helped the industry to survive the vicissitudes of fortune.) Secondly, after the beginning of the modern age, numerous spinning mills came to be established without a proportional development of weaving mills; consequently these spinning mills had a large surplus of yarn for sale to the local consumers or for export to other provinces. The spinning mills in the Province, numbering 55, have produced an average monthly output of about 35,569.8 bales of 400 lb. in 1947 in spite of the strike fever that raged during the year. Of this quantity, only about 5,000 bales were utilized by the weaving mills in this Province and thus, on an average, about 30,566.5 bales were available every month for sale. Thirdly, as has been already noted, the internal market for feminine clothes has been kept almost intact by the conservatism as well as the native shrewdness of the women of South India. The saris of Madura, Kornad, Salem, Uppada and other celebrated centres have still a great demand; the latest trend of feminine fashion is toward multi-coloured, handwoven and indigenous styles of cloth for both blouse and sari among the educated, chiefly due to renaissance admiration for ancient Indian culture and art. Even at competitive prices, the poorer women will not purchase mill saris. This assured market for women's wear has been a great boon to the handloom industry in the past and may well serve as the foundation for its future growth. Fourthly, the manufacture of Madras handkerchiefs, kailies, lungis and dhavanis has been well entrenched in this Province which has extensive export trade relations with other provinces in this country and many overseas market. Fifthly, introduction of the fly-shuttle by the German mission as also the frame-loom marked beginning of a new epoch in the history of the handloom industry in this Province. They gave a definite impetus to the growth of the industry and to reduce cost of production. Lastly, the recent but rapid growth of the handloom factory industry in the West Coast specializing mostly in excellent furnishing fabrics and attractive shirting and coating cloths has made the handloom industry of this Province more broadbased than ever before. The furnishing fabrics have secured a good market not only in Bombay, Calcutta and other cities in Northern India but even in the United States of America. All these factors have worked in common to keep the handloom industry going in the years prior to the war. The war period witnessed an abnormal demand for handloom cloth of every description. In addition to the supplies from textile mills, the military sector consumed large quantities of handloom goods. At the same time, owing to the sudden shrinkage of mill cloth in the civilian sector, there was a rapid expansion of demand for handloom cloth for civilian use. Thus as the war dragged on the handloom industry began to enjoy unprecedented prosperity. (Ample supply of cotton, ancient hereditary skill, assured market at home and beyond the seas have from early times worked in favour of the rise and growth of this industry in this Province; the spread of the industry was strengthened later by the establishment of numerous spinning mills and the consequent easy availability of yarn and by the improvements in the loom made by the German missionaries. The war-time excessive demand has been only a temporary and abnormal factor.)

The present position of the industry in the Province

11. The Fact-finding Committee estimated in 1940 that there were about 2,000,000 handlooms in the whole of India of which 340,451 or about 17 per cent were found in this Province. Since 1940, the number of handlooms has been on the increase. At the present time, yarn rations are issued to 541,879 looms in this Province which shows the number of looms deemed to be active by the Textile department. It is possible on the basis of this figure to roughly calculate the population dependent upon this industry.

Map showing Districtwise Distribution of Handlooms.



DISTRICTS.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) VIZAGAPATAM. | (9) ANANTAPUR. | (17) SALEM. |
| (2) EAST GODAVARI. | (10) CUDDAPAH. | (18) COIMBATORE. |
| (3) WEST GODAVARI. | (11) CHITTOOR. | (19) NILGIRIS. |
| (4) KISTNA. | (12) CHINGLEPUT. | (20) MALABAR. |
| (5) GUNTUR. | (13) NORTH ARCOT. | (21) SOUTH KANARA. |
| (6) NELLORE. | (14) SOUTH ARCOT. | (22) MADURA. |
| (7) KURNOOL. | (15) TANJORE. | (23) RAMNAD. |
| (8) BELLARY. | (16) TRICHINOPOLY. | (24) TINNEVELLY. |

Provincial Handloom Weavers' Federation and the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Congress together with many other local associations submitted detailed memoranda about the conditions of service as well as the cost of living and the margin of profits of the factory-owners and the master-weavers. They also contained numerous suggestions for the improvement of the conditions of the weavers and for the stabilization of the industry. The various views expressed at the conferences I held at the different weaving centres and the discussions that followed shed not a little light on the thorny problems of wages, allowances, yarn quota, active and idle looms, the cost of living, etc. My staff were also specially directed to collect data regarding the standard of living, using the schedule prepared for that purpose (*vide* Appendix V). They were able to examine the domestic budgets of 819 weavers' families. On the whole, 122 centres were surveyed covering more than 2.2 lakhs of looms or about 41 per cent of the total number in this Province (*vide* Appendices VIII to X). On all main points, the findings of the Co-operative department in their investigation of 72 centres coincided with those of my staff; thus the two groups of Investigators served to check the work of each other.

14. The handloom factories in the West Coast were subjected to a more searching enquiry and one of my Economic Investigators, Mr. P. S. Gopinathan Nair, spent about eight weeks there and collected very valuable information. Besides, Questionnaire II was addressed to more than 65 factories to be answered and returned to me within a prescribed time-limit. I am glad to say that most of the factory-owners cheerfully responded to my request.

15. In the midst of the field investigation and my personal tours in the more important regions where handloom industry is concentrated, several interviews were granted by me and my Secretary to the representatives of weavers' associations, yarn merchants, cloth dealers and exporters and their evidence was carefully recorded. Having thus gained a clear knowledge of the opinions and aspirations of all the interests affected, I proceeded to the task of framing the issues and making the recommendations, which are embodied at the end of this report.

Regional and urban concentrations of the industry.

16. Although there is hardly any village in this Province without even a single handloom, the censuses of looms taken in the past clearly indicate that the industry has shown a great partiality for certain regions and for certain towns. The successive censuses taken since 1921 also show that the tendency for agglomeration has strengthened rather than weakened with the passage of years. The following table gives the number of looms in each district and the quantity of yarn allotted under the district quota scheme:—

TABLE III.—Number of looms and the quantity of yarn allotted.*

Name of the district.	Number of active looms.	Quantity of yarn allotted (in bales of 400 lb.).	Name of the district.	Number of active looms.	Quantity of yarn allotted (in bales of 400 lb.).
1 Salem	71,898	2,190	13 East Godavari ..	18,900	734
2 Malabar	30,901	1,336	14 Bellary	19,496	704
3 North Arcot ..	33,740	1,266	15 Cuddapah	23,913	718
4 Tinnevely .. .	29,981	1,265	16 Nellore	18,967	566
5 Coimbatore ..	44,173	1,221	17 Chittoor	16,620	559
6 Vizagapatam ..	29,783	1,192	18 Anantapur	13,685	537
7 Ramnad	29,775	983	19 Kurnool	18,796	492
8 Guntur	10,398	946	20 West Godavari ..	8,094	300
9 Trichinopoly ..	14,397	917	21 Tanjore	9,652	298
10 Chingleput ..	31,868	834	22 Kistna	8,465	288
11 Madura	24,416	778	23 South Kanara ..	5,409	191
12 South Arcot ..	24,967	740	24 Madras	3,884	106

17. The above table clearly bears out the statement made regarding the regional concentration of the handloom industry. Salem, Malabar, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tinnevely, Ramnad, Madura, South Arcot and Coimbatore have about 25,000 or more looms. About 3.02 lakhs out of the total 5.36 lakhs looms in the Province, nearly 56.3 per cent are concentrated in eight districts out of the twenty-four. With respect to yarn consumption about 10,300 bales out of 19,200 bales distributed in the Province are consumed by the weavers in these eight districts.

* The number of active looms has been brought up to date, but the quantity of yarn refers to the quantity allotted but not actually delivered, under the district yarn quota scheme, drawn up on the basis of the loom census taken in 1945.

18. The extreme degree of concentration of the industry in some towns is evident from the data given in the following table:—

TABLE IV.—*Number of looms in some important weaving centres of the Province.*

Serial number and name of the place.	Number of looms.	Serial number and name of the place.	Number of looms.
1 Conjeeveram	12,500	12 Adoni	4,547
2 Salem	20 056	13 Yemmiganur	2,600
3 Tiruchengode	2,500	14 Aruppukkottai	10,470
4 Rasipuram	2,000	15 Srivilliputtur	2,014
5 Mangalagiri	2,500	16 Rajapalayam	2,745
6 Madura	13,170	17 Bhuvanagiri	2,265
7 Chinnalapatti	2,400	18 Kurinjipadi	2,400
8 Coimbatore	3,280	19 Puduket	2,900
9 Melapalayam	6,250	20 Calicut	2,200
10 Viravanallur	2,000	21 Cannanore	2,400
11 Gudiyattam	6,448		

19. The above table clearly shows that the handloom industry in this Province is clustering in larger towns and the labour conditions and problems are becoming more urban than rural.

Fabric specialization

20. It must be noted that the handloom industry does not produce a single type of cloth, but a multitude, ranging from carpets and furnishing fabrics to lace-bordered super-fine dhotis and saris. Apart from the concentration of the industry in favoured zones and towns, there is also a remarkable territorial specialization. For example, Malabar specializes in the manufacture of table-cloths, window-curtains, bed-spreads, coating and shirting pieces; places like Tiruchengode concentrate on the production of coarser varieties of saris using 20 and 30 counts, while centres like Coimbatore and Madura produce fine saris with yarn of 80s and 100s. Bhavani, Adoni and Yemmiganur are famous for carpets while certain places in North Arcot district and Chingleput produce lungis and Madras handkerchiefs. Instances of this kind may be multiplied but the foregoing clearly show that there is a considerable degree of specialization by various districts.

Handloom weaving, a full-time occupation

21. The ancient village communities are well known for their economic self-sufficiency. Until their disintegration, the village weaver chiefly catered to the needs of his co-villagers and made his living. When the handloom industry began to manufacture goods for external markets, the sale of the finished product became a specialized job, and merchant financiers slowly wormed their way into the industry. The weavers also finding the advantages of the financial help from such agents, moved to urban centres where those advantages could be enjoyed. Thus, the forces set in motion by the financiers led to a gradual transformation of weaving from rural into an urban industry. In the urban environment, the immigrant weavers had not a patch of land they could call their own. Therefore they became more and more dependent upon weaving for their livelihood. It might be true that in ancient times, the village weaver might have some paternal acres which he would have cultivated in his spare-time. But at the present time such weavers are seldom found. Out of the 819 families whose domestic budgets were examined, only 49 possessed tiny bits of land and 38 derived a little income from casual labour like agricultural and coolie work. In my tours I came across numerous weavers who frankly confessed to me that they could not do any work other than weaving. Their earnings may be low but they have been accustomed to work under the shade and they have lost the habit of doing heavy manual labour in the sun. Their work is continuous, monotonous, and sedentary and their physique is so enfeebled that they are not fit to do any strenuous work. Owing to these factors, they have come to depend upon weaving as their sole occupation and they have hardly any subsidiary occupation. It has been long believed that weaving may be pursued as a subsidiary occupation; it is an erroneous belief, except for a very small number of scheduled caste-weavers in certain places who mainly pursue agriculture but weave in the off-season. Thus it may be stated as a broad truth that handloom weaving is a full-time occupation and no attempt can be successfully made to dovetail it with any other occupation, rural or urban. The present day weavers are both physically and psychologically unfit to ply any subsidiary trade. This is a fact of cardinal importance in any scheme for the rehabilitation of the weavers in general.

Organization of the industry

22. The organization of the handloom industry in this Province follows numerous lines of which four are important. The first and the most predominant is that of the independent weaver. He owns his loom and other smaller instruments of production, buys yarn and raw materials directly and pursues, in general, his trade as an independent craftsman. He sells the finished product in the open market. He bears all the



KACCHA HANDLOOM FACTORY

risks due to fluctuations in prices of yarn or cloth. His earning is proportional to his efficiency as a weaver and a businessman. In the second type of organization, the master-weaver is the central figure. He supplies yarn and other materials to a group of weavers working under him and collects the cloth woven by them and sells them in the best market he can choose. The weavers working under him are paid only wages at specified rates; their earnings are not affected by changing market conditions. They run no risk, nor do they reap any profit even when conditions are extremely favourable. In most cases, the master-weaver happens to be a cloth-merchant as well. These master-weavers may well stand comparison with the "clothiers" of 18th century England except for the difference that the former do not go round and collect the products as the latter did; on the other hand, the weavers employed by the master-weavers in this Province take the cloth woven to their masters and get from them yarn, etc. These weavers are found to be working at home, either with their own looms or those hired out by the master-weavers or their agents. Wherever the master-weavers are big businessmen, they employ a very large number of weavers scattered in more than one village whom they may not know personally. The master-weavers will not have the time or convenience to establish personal contacts. In these circumstances, they engage a head-weaver in each village to look after his interests. It is this head-weaver who becomes for all practical purposes the employer of labour. He gives the yarn, tests the quality of the woven-fabric, pays the wages and serves as a deputy to master-weaver. For all this trouble, in most of the cases, he is not paid any direct remuneration but is permitted to take some commission out of the disbursements he makes on behalf of his principal. It is frequently found that the deputy or intermediary is a well-to-do weaver who inspires confidence in the big master-weaver. This intermediary is also found to provide the weavers working for him with looms for hire. The rent paid for these looms is one source of his income and the commission allowed to him is the other source. This local agent of the master-weaver may be compared with the "fustian-masters" and "piece-masters" of England who flourished in the years prior to the Industrial Revolution. The master-weavers have readjusted their transaction with the weavers after the imposition of yarn control and the issue of yarn ration cards. The master-weaver collects the ration cards of his employees directly or through his deputies in the various villages and buys the necessary yarn. The weavers dependent on the master-weavers are spared the trouble of going to ration shops or yarn merchants for getting their quota. But their status is lowered to that of wage-earners under this system of organization.

23. Factory system is the third important type of organization. The west coast is the home and the stronghold of the factory system although handloom factories are found in Tamilnad and Andhradesa, particularly in Karur, Madura and Palacole. The size of the factories varies with the resources of the factory-owners. Big factories employing hundreds of weavers are few in number while small ones employing five to ten weavers abound in the west coast. The weavers work in the factories during specified hours. Factories may be pucca or kaccha buildings. The workers are paid usually piece wages. One interesting feature in the big factories is that all the processes from dyeing of yarn to finishing of cloth are done under the same roof, including marketing. This factory system dates back to the middle of the last century when the Christian Missionaries introduced it primarily for the purpose of giving employment to the poor people who have been converted to their faith. "The first of these factories was started at Mangalore in 1844 and then followed those at Cannanore and Calicut." At first there was no provision for finishing but subsequently two finishing plants propelled by electric power have been installed at Cannanore and Pappinasseri respectively. These are available for use at reasonable charge.

TABLE V.—Factory centres and the number of looms.

Serial number and name of the place.				Number of factories.	Number of looms.
1	Chirakkal taluk	..	..	588	11,703
2	Kurumbranad taluk	..	..	36	359
3	Calicut taluk	..	..	36	1,053
4	Ponnani taluk	..	..	3	43
5	Palghat taluk	..	..	11	147
6	Kottayam taluk	..	..	108	1,410
7	Trichinopoly	..	..	88	2,619
8	Madura	..	..	2	412
9	Palacole	..	..	1	52
10	South Kanara district*	..	..	531	4,409
Total ..				1,404	22,207

* Figures for South Kanara only approximate

24. The Weavers' Co-operative Society for production and/or sale is the fourth type of organization; it has become popular in recent years. In June 1947, there were 475 societies controlling about 71,669 looms. The societies distribute yarn to the members after getting their ration cards. The members of the society are paid pre-determined wages and the cloth is taken by the society and sold direct to dealers and consumers or through the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, an apex organization of all the societies. At the close of the year, the weaver-members are entitled to dividends. Although this is the general method of organization, some variations do occur (e.g.) the society at Guntur sells yarn at cost price to the members and buys the cloth woven. The purchase price of cloth is arrived at by adding the wages bill to the cost of yarn. Before closing this section, it must be added that since June 1947, there has been a drive for the formation of new societies, so much so, at the present moment, the number of weavers' co-operative societies may be larger than 475 as mentioned above.

Classification of weavers

25. The weavers in this Province may be classified under four heads into (1) independent weavers, (2) dependent weavers, (3) coolie weavers and (4) weavers who are members of weavers' co-operative production and sale societies.

26. The independent weavers not only own their looms but also possess sufficient finance or enjoy enough credit to pursue their occupation without any aid from master-weavers, cloth or yarn dealers. Generally dyeing of yarn is done by job-dyers but the preparatory processes are done by the members of their families. They also directly attend to the marketing of their products by selling them to the local cloth-dealer, master-weaver or consumers. Sometimes they also weave clothes of the design ordered by their customers; it is not unusual to find the independent weavers hawking their goods in the neighbouring villages. Experience has shown that an independent weaver with more than one loom is always better off than another with only one loom. The former is able to give more continuous employment to the women and children at home in the shape of work connected with preparatory processes. After the introduction of the yarn ration cards, large number of dependent weavers have left their master-weavers and become independent weavers. This transformation from dependent to independent status has been accelerated during the war-period by the unusually heavy demand for and high prices of handloom products. During this period, the problem of marketing ceased to exist. In 1941, there were about 119,760 independent weavers out of a total of 427,716 forming about 28 per cent. Out of the 130,909 weavers brought under the direct investigation of this court, 61,521 or about 46.9 per cent belonged to this class of independent weavers. As the investigation was conducted on scientific lines and verified, it may be held that the samples studied would reflect the position obtaining among the whole community of weavers. The following table gives an indication of the change that has come over in the composition of the different categories of weavers.

TABLE VI.—Classification of weavers.

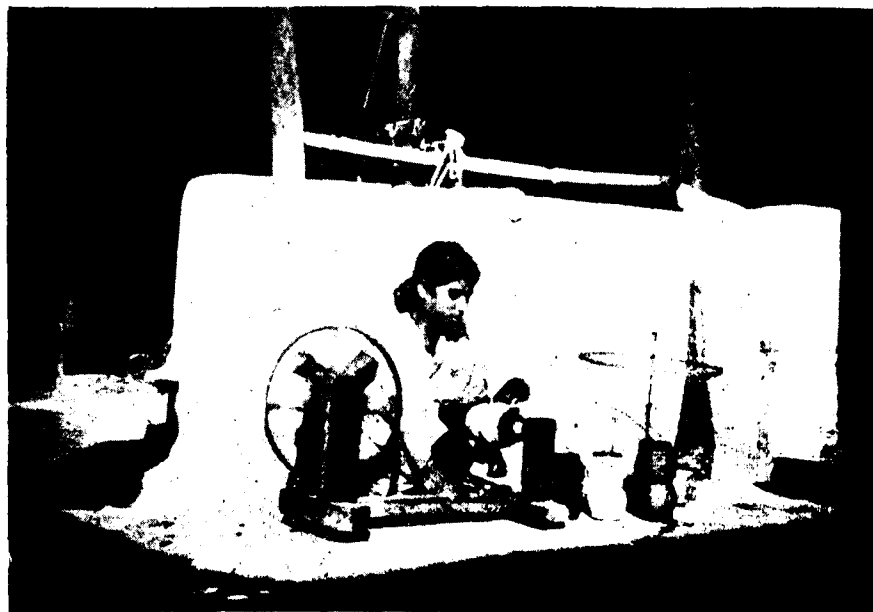
Year.	Independent weavers.		Dependent weavers.		Coolie weavers.		Weavers of the Co-operative society.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1941	119,760	28	256,630	60	34,218	8	17,108	4	427,716	100
1947*	61,521	46.9	38,234	29.2	19,199	14.6	11,955	9.3	130,909	100

* The figures pertaining to this year represent the various categories among the weavers brought under the scope of investigation.

Details regarding the classes of weavers in the centres investigated are given in Appendix XI. In those areas where local demand is heavy for the clothes woven, independent weavers are able to thrive well and are found in larger numbers. It may be added that efficient and suitable marketing facilities help to increase the number of independent weavers.

Dependent weavers

27. Lack of adequate finance may be described as the most important cause for the existence of this class of weavers. The difficulty of marketing is a secondary factor in the perpetuation of this class. Financially crippled and ignorant of the methods of marketing, weavers of humble means fall an easy prey to the master-weavers. They usually attach themselves to one master-weaver or other into whose hands they surrender their cards. The master-weavers supply them with yarn, take the clothes woven and pay



BOBBIN-WINDING



PIRN-WINDING

them the wages. The weavers do their work in their own cottages, using their own looms and other instruments of production. They get the stipulated wages for weaving the various types of fabrics and weave according to the directions of the master-weavers. When the cloth woven is brought to the master-weavers, they test the texture, width, length, ends, picks, etc., to find out how far his instructions have been complied with. Formerly they used to deduct a certain amount of wages for shabby or unsatisfactory weaving but now they dare not because the dependent-weavers immediately choose to take away their yarn cards and walk away into independence. Testing is, however, done by experts but without the use of the eye-glasses.

28. The dependent-weavers are supplied with either warped and sized yarn or only raw yarn. In the former case, the wages for weaving will be lower than those in the latter case because they do not include the payments needed for these preparatory processes. Whatever be the kind of yarn supplied, the dependent-weavers have to do some odd jobs like joining the warp, laying out the design and pirn-winding, before the actual operation of weaving could be commenced. Generally speaking, for the manufacture of coloured fabrics, the weavers are supplied with coloured yarn by the master-weavers.

29. It may be seen from Table VI, on page 8 that there were 256,630 dependent-weavers, forming about 60 per cent of the total number of 427,716 in 1941. The sample survey of this Court leads to the conclusion that the ratio of dependent to the total number of weavers in 1947 has fallen to 29.2 per cent. The causes for this decline in number have already been discussed in the preceding section. It may be noted that this class of weavers preponderate in places where the fabric is manufactured for export. In Kovur, Bangarupet and Kalahasti, which are manufacturing centres of Madras handkerchiefs, exported to Africa, the dependent-weavers far outnumber the independent ones. The following table bears out this remark in the case of centres manufacturing lungis, kailies, etc.

TABLE VII.—The number of dependent-weavers and independent-weavers in selected centres famous for their export trade.

Serial number and place.	Main fabric of the place.	Number of dependent weavers.	Number of independent weavers.
1 Kovur	Madras handkerchief ..	351	40
2 Bangarupet	Do.	356	200
3 Madura	Sarees	6,300	3,000
4 Coimbatore	Do.	1,681	1,000
5 Kalahasti	Madras handkerchief ..	100	886
6 Bhavani	Carpets	20	570
7 Bhuvanagiri	Lungis	1,200	600
8 Kumidipadi	Do.	1,525	425

Coolie weavers

30. These weavers are the true proletariat of the weaving community. They have nothing to call their own in the industry, such as yarn, loom, etc., except their skill to weave. They are of two types, viz., workers in factories and workers under master-weavers or their deputies. The former type of coolie-weavers are to be found in all the handloom factory centres of Malabar, Trichinopoly and Madura. They have no interest in the industry except their wages and of late they are demanding better conditions of service. The latter type of coolie-weavers are found almost everywhere; they are an inevitable complement to the master-weavers. In addition to the dependent-weavers employed by them, the master-weavers are also found in several places to engage coolie-weavers to work in special sheds erected by them on the looms supplied by them, under the supervision of their maistris. The wages paid to these coolie-weavers are less than those paid to the dependent-weavers since deductions are made for the rent of looms which may vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per month.

31. Mention may also be made of another type of coolie-weavers found in certain places like Conjeeveram. They are employed by the dependent-weavers who own extra looms. They are required to do weaving only, all the other preparatory and finishing processes being done by the women and children belonging to the family of the dependent-weavers. In these circumstances, the wages of coolie-weavers are subject to a double deduction ostensibly for rent of looms and for payment towards the subsidiary processes. The dependent-weavers are richer in proportion to the deductions so made. This arrangement seems to smack of the big fish eating small ones. The wages of the coolie-weavers in this peculiar situation are about two-thirds of the normal wages of the dependent-weavers. As an illustration of the above arrangement the following case met with at Conjeeveram may be given: A dependent-weaver owns eight looms which are all installed in his house. Yarn ration cards are issued to seven of the looms under the names of the coolie-weavers employed. The dependent-weaver has not enough funds to purchase yarn, etc. He therefore takes his cards to a master-weaver who buys yarn with those cards and supplies the yarn on the understanding that all the fabrics woven should be handed over to him on payment of the specified wages. The women-folk belonging to the

dependent-weaver's family, do bobbin and pirn-winding and warping. The coolie-weavers are paid at the rate of Rs. 12 per piece while the dependent-weaver gets Rs. 16 from the master-weaver. Not only in the factory-centres in the West Coast and a few other factory centres elsewhere, but also all over the Province, coolie-weavers appear to be ubiquitous. Grinding poverty and absence of proper dwelling places are the fundamental reasons for their continuance. Even if some prudent coolie-weaver were to save enough money for the purchase of a handloom, he can hardly ever hope to accumulate funds sufficient for building a house capable of accommodating the loom.

Weavers who are members of weavers' co-operative societies

32. In recent years, weavers have been becoming increasingly conscious of the benefits of co-operation, particularly in the realms of finance and marketing. Since the summer of this year, Government have also intensified their efforts to set up more and more societies for the weavers. Weavers cannot become members of Weavers' Co-operative Society unless they sever all their connections from masterweavers, financiers and the rest of the brood who live upon the toil of weavers. Thus the weaver-members are primarily independent-weavers but by virtue of being the members of co-operative societies, they are allowed 20 per cent more yarn than others; although they are paid by the society only market rate of wages, they get a share of the profits at the end of every year. The product brought to the society by the weavers is carefully scrutinised by an expert with the help of an eye-glass; fines are imposed for defective weaving.

The technique of weaving

33. A clear knowledge of the various processes connected with weaving, in a preparatory character or otherwise, is necessary to understand properly the wage-structure in the handloom industry. Several processes have to be gone through before yarn can be woven into cloth. Of these, the most important are (1) dyeing, (2) warping, (3) sizing, (4) warp-joining, and (5) pirn and bobbin winding. A brief explanation of these preparatory processes may be useful.

Dyeing

34. Yarn, as it comes from the textile mill, is grey or unbleached. For the manufacture of coloured fabrics—almost all the saris, lungis, kailies, etc., required are coloured ones—the grey yarn has to be dyed in the requisite colours. This is usually done by specialists except in large factories which have their own dyeing section. Before the recent yarn crisis, it was easy to get from retailers yarn of any required colour. At present the difficulty experienced in getting yarn dyed in fast-colours in quantities and colours desired is indeed very great.

Warping

35. Warping consists of the length-wise arrangement of the yarn for the making of cloth. A warp may vary in length from sixteen to 200 yards according to the kind of cloth to be woven and the centre in which it is made. Two types of warping are popular in this Province, viz., wheel-warping and peg-warping. A preliminary process to warping is the winding of yarn round bobbins with the help of a charka. From the bobbins, the yarn is unwound and made into a warp. Peg-warping appears to be more popular in the West Coast while in the other districts, the wheel-warping has almost supplanted it. Even important weaving centre has sufficient number of warping wheels to supply the necessary quantity of warp without delay to the weavers. Warping wheels are generally tended by women and girls.

Sizing

36. This means applying starch to the yarn after the warp has been made. Rice or ragi kanji mixed with a little oil is brushed into the yarn to make it strong and taut; otherwise the yarn is not likely to stand the strain of weaving. Yarn of lower counts is not generally sized, for instance in the handloom factories of the West Coast specialising in the manufacture of curtain, etc. The warp is laid on pegs at a height of three or four feet from the ground level and starch is applied to it uniformly. The process of sizing is done by a team of workers. In small weaving villages, weavers form into groups and assist one another in sizing which is usually done in the early morning before the sun is too far up. In larger centres, certain number of men specialise in sizing and do not perform any other work. They also work in gangs and are able to get work for more than eighteen days in a month.

Warp-joining

37. The ends of the new warp have to be joined to the ends of the old finished warp in the healds before the warp can be inserted into a loom. This is a monotonous job calling for immense patience and is usually done by men too old to have the strength to weave.

Winding

38. When yarn is wound round bobbins for making the warp, it is called bobbin-winding; when it is wound round pirns to be put into shuttles and used for weft, it is called pirn-winding. Both kinds of winding are done with the help of the spinning-wheel. These processes are almost invariably done by women or girls.



WARPING-WHEEL



WARP-JOINING



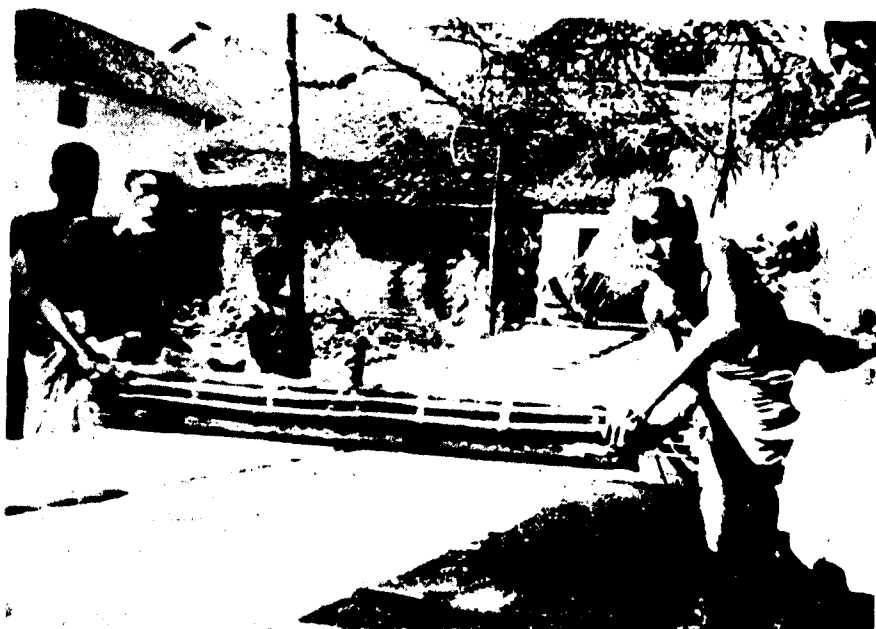
PREPARING SIZING MATERIALS



FINISHING THE WARP



WEAVING (FRONT VIEW)



SIZING



WEAVING

Weaving

39. After all the above processes are completed, weaver may commence weaving. Looms are of various kinds and with reference to this Province, only two are important. The fly-shuttle looms are fast replacing the throw-shuttle ones although the latter are still indispensable for weaving certain patterns such as solid border cloth. In the case of weaving certain kinds of border, throw-shuttles are used and the weaver is assisted by a boy or a woman (generally his wife) sitting to his right. It is the duty of this assistant to pull the shuttle through the shed specially intended for weaving the particular design and push it back to the weaver. The assistant has got to be both alert and diligent.

Supply and distribution of yarn

40. There has been an acute shortage of yarn and therefore involuntary unemployment on the part of the weavers. Material welfare and unemployment are antithetical. The prosperity of the weaving community is inextricably entwined with yarn supply. Thus the problem of yarn production and distribution vitally affects the handloom industry. A brief review of the attempts made by the Textile department to effect an equitable distribution of yarn which is in short supply is indispensable in any investigation of the service conditions in this industry.

41. To tide over the present state of acute scarcity of yarn in all the provinces of India and to bring about a fair and equitable distribution of yarn, the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme was evolved. Under this scheme, all the yarn produced in the various provinces is collected in what is known as the All-India pool from which each Province is allotted its monthly quota by the Textile Controller, Bombay. The Province of Madras is a surplus area with reference to yarn supply. Owing to the All-India scheme, all the yarn spun in this Province cannot be used up within the Province; all the yarn produced first goes into the pool and this Province gets only what is released for its consumption. In the last two years, the output of yarn in the mills has sharply fallen which has aggravated the yarn position. The following table shows the average monthly production and consumption of yarn in this Province since 1945 :—

TABLE VIII.—Output and distribution of yarn in the province, 1945—1947.

(Figures in bales of 400 lb.)

Serial number and details.	1945.	1946.	1947.
1 Average monthly production	47,953.9	32,345.3	35,569.8
2 Average monthly consumption by the weaving mills	8,000.9	6,444.3	5,003.3
3 Average monthly quantity of yarn available for free sale	39,953.0	31,901.0	30,566.5
4 Average monthly export to other provinces and countries	16,241.3	13,212.2	12,013.7
5 Average monthly quantity supplied to handlooms	21,245.4	17,565.6	15,900.0

(for further details refer to Appendix XII.)

42. It may be seen from the above table that the monthly production of yarn has fallen from 47,953.9 bales in 1945 to 35,569.8 bales in 1947; a fall of more than 25 per cent. The consumption of yarn by the weaving mills, the quantity exported and the quantity available for the handlooms have been reduced almost in the same proportion. It may be argued that the exports may be banned or curtailed in view of the local yarn position but in view of the grand objective of the whole country pulling together in the matter of food, such an argument may appear extremely selfish in the eyes of the other provinces. The direct effect of fall in production of yarn is the fall in the supply of yarn available to the handloom weaver. The following table gives the ratio of yarn utilized for various purposes :—

TABLE IX.—Statement showing the percentage of yarn utilized for various purposes between 1945 and 1947.

Serial number and details.	1945.	1946.	1947.
1 Average monthly export to total output	33.8	34.6	33.7
2 Average monthly export to net output. (Total output minus quantity consumed by weaving mills.)	40.6	41.4	39.3
3 Average monthly quantity of yarn consumed in the weaving mills to total output	16.6	16.8	14.0
4 Average monthly quantity of yarn supplied to handlooms to total output	44.3	45.8	44.7
5 Average monthly quantity of yarn supplied to handlooms to net output	53.1	55.0	52.0
6 Average monthly export to the quantity supplied to handlooms	76.4	75.2	75.0
7 Average monthly imports to total output	..	..	4.7

43. About 40 per cent of the aggregate output of yarn by the mills in this Province is exported while a small quantity amounting to 4·7 per cent is imported. Only a little over half the total output of yarn is available to the handloom industry. Consequently the weavers in this Province get work only for about ten days in a month. Even if the entire supply is earmarked for the handloom industry, the weaver will get work for about twenty-one days only. In these circumstances, it is absolutely essential that a greater percentage of yarn produced in this Province must be reserved for the handloom industry. The Government must prevail upon the Government of India to make a more liberal supply available to the under-employed handloom weaver. (Details of yarn exported juxtaposed with yarn issued to the handloom industry are given in Appendix XIII.) Inadequate supply of yarn has brought numerous evils in its train: acute under-employment, blackmarketing in yarn, high wages and soaring prices of handloom goods. The upshot of all these evils is that the ordinary consumer is scared away by the abnormally high prices and the handloom goods are stagnating in the market. There is to-day a paradox of too little yarn and too much of handloom fabrics which can be resolved only by an abundant supply of yarn and a sharp reduction in the price of yarn, the primary raw-material, which will result in the scaling down of the prices of handloom goods.

Yarn distribution

44. Under the prevailing conditions of short supply, rationing of yarn became inevitable to avert the danger of unequal distribution of yarn as between regions and handloom weavers. For this purpose, towards the end of 1945, a census of all the active looms with reference to the counts of yarn used by each was taken in all the districts (*vide* Appendix XIV for loomwar census taken in 1945.) On the basis of this census of active looms and the quantity of yarn available for them, a system of allotment of yarn per loom per mensem under the various counts was evolved. The District quota was derived from this "per loom" allotment multiplied by the total number of active looms (under the different counts) in each district. The table given below indicates the quantity of yarn allotted per loom under various counts:—

TABLE X.—Yarn Ration per handloom.

Counts.	Quantity allotted per loom per month (in lb.).
Upto 8½s and 2/10s, 2/12s and 2/20s	40
8½ to 19s and 2/42	30
20s to 26s	18
28s to 32s	15
40s to 44s	11½
60s	7½
80s	6
100s	5

45. It must be pointed out that the Fact-finding Committee estimated the number of active looms in this Province to be 294,101 but the census of 1945 revealed the existence of 481,150 active looms. The latest figures obtained from the Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners record a further jump, the number of active looms in the Province being 541,879. The wide divergence from the Fact-finding Committee's Report proved to be a serious handicap for the administration to maintain the minimum ration prescribed for the looms under various counts. Apart from this phenomenal increase in the number of looms, the actual quantity of yarn received by the Province is only 80 per cent of the original allotment. Further the ex-servicemen and Indian National Army men have been given yarn ration-cards, if they happened to be weavers prior to their recruitment; this has inflated the number of looms and caused a reduction in the quantity supplied to each loom. Lastly, in order to induce weavers to join weavers' co-operative societies, the Government have ordered with effect from December 1946 that the looms belonging to the weavers' co-operative societies should be given a premium of 20 per cent over and above the ration prescribed under the district quota scheme. Thanks to this premium and the propaganda drive launched by the Co-operative department, many weavers' co-operative societies have sprung up all over the Province. Consequently the indent of the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society has been growing rapidly and cutting into the yarn supply available to the ordinary weaver outside the co-operative fold.

46. An unprecedented increase in the number of looms and a steep fall in the output of spinning mills in the Province due to industrial disputes have curtailed heavily the quantity of yarn available to each weaver. Finally it may be noted that there is a difference

between the rations of the weaver-members of a Co-operative Society and an ordinary weaver outside the co-operative fold. The following table gives details relating to the actual quantities supplied to each loom under various counts:—

TABLE XI.—Total quantity of yarn in pounds distributed per loom from January to July.

Serial number and name of the district.	20s.	30s.	40s.	60s.	80s.	100s.
1 Vizagapatam *	45	35	35	32·5	32·5	..
2 East Godavari ..	70	..	67·5	45·0	36·0	35
3 West Godavari ..	42·5	15	52·5	42·5	40	45
4 Kistna † ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	55	..	42·5	40	30	..
6 Nellore ..	72·5	80·3	66	51·25	32·75	33
7 Cuddapah † ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kurnool ..	60	57·5	55	57·5	..	..
9 Anantapur ..	140	105	70	49	..	..
10 Bellary ..	117	55	57	57	..	..
11 Chingleput ..	123·75	92·5	61·9	41·25	33	..
12 Chittoor ..	97·5	92·5	85	44·5	37·5	35
13 North Arcot ..	105	105	70	52·5	..	..
14 South Arcot ..	166	..	49·75	31	37·5	..
15 Tanjore ..	30·25	51·5	54·25	56	15·7	36
16 Trichinopoly ..	87·5	..	66	54·25	27	..
17 Madura ..	100	60	50	46	36	32
18 Ramnad ..	125	105·5	54·5	17	12	..
19 Tinnevely ..	87·5	80	70	43·5	42	35
20 Coimbatore ..	40	40	40	35	26·75	15
21 Salem ..	70	70	52·5	35	35	..
22 South Kanara ..	80	43·5	49·5	..	..	..
23 Malabar ..	141·5	141·5	141·5	45	..	..
24 Madras ..	..	..	70	51·3	42	..

* Figures relate to five months from March to July.

† Figures not supplied by the Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners.

47. The above table throws clear light on all the practical deficiencies of yarn distribution. First of all, there is acute shortage of yarn leading to a progressive decline in yarn quota. Secondly, the various districts are not supplied with such counts of yarn as they require. For example, South Arcot district has been given 166 lb. of 20s though the minimum prescribed for these seven months will be 126 lb. This has been possible because even those looms requiring 30s would have got only 20s. This is evident from the fact that no yarn of 30s has been issued. In West Godavari 15 lb. of 30s have been allotted as against 45 lb. of 100s. Coimbatore mainly weaving 80s and 100s has got only 15 and 26½ lb. respectively. These instances will suffice to show that there is a great deal of mal distribution of yarn. (For details of distribution in the various months—*vide* Appendix XV.)

48. Further there is discrepancy in the actual quantities of yarn supplied under various counts in the different districts of the Province. West Godavari has got only 42½ lb. of 20s whereas Chingleput 123¾ lb. in the last seven months. There must be no invidious discrimination between the weavers of one district and the weavers of another. A suitable machinery should be devised to bring about an effective system of uniform distribution of the available yarn throughout the Province. The Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners may be directed to submit count-wise statistics of the number of looms and the district quotas revised accordingly every three months. The available quantities of yarn must be equally distributed to all the looms; regular monthly supply of yarn has got to be ensured to the weavers. In certain places weavers have represented to me that they had not been supplied yarn for the previous two months. Every endeavour should be made to bring about a regular and uniform supply of yarn all over the Province.

Colour yarn problem

49. The problem of colour yarn may be dealt with conveniently under three heads, viz., supply of colour yarn, rates of dyeing, discrimination between grey and coloured yarn ration card-holders.

50. In order to keep some of the old and large dyeing establishments as going concerns, some of the spinning mills have been directed by the Government to supply prescribed quantities of yarn to specified dyers from whom dyed yarn is obtained for distribution to card-holders. In some districts, a number of card-holders have been linked to colour yarn-dealers. In certain other districts weavers have been instructed to receive a certain quantity of colour yarn from the colour yarn dealers. Under these regulations, the ordinary weaver has to take any coloured yarn given to him; if he refuses, he is not supplied with any one of the colours he wants but he has to forego his quota. Thus instead of allowing the weavers, with their rich experience of the customers' tastes, to choose the colours, the dyers and yarn-dealers are permitted to arbitrarily thrust such colours they may hold in stock into the unwilling hands of the weavers. Due to the above system, there is, firstly, a loud complaint, wherever I held conferences of weavers, that this system was opposed to the interests of the industry. When unpopular colours are used in the manufacture of sarees or other fabrics, the customers do not buy them. Secondly, it is alleged that the yarn is not dyed in most cases in fast colours which is responsible for bringing the wrath of the consumers upon the heads of the weavers, from whom they have bought their clothes. The reputation of the handloom goods is at stake on account of the spurious colours used in dyeing them. Thirdly, in the distribution of coloured yarn, the weavers more often get too small quantities of yarn in too large a number of colours than adequate quantity in each colour yarn supplied. Consequently if the weavers are to use such supply, they will be weaving only a motley coloured tunic; they avoid this contingency by exchanging unwanted colours for wanted colours with their fellow weavers. Thus behind the ration system, an unauthorized but unavoidable exchange transaction has sprung up which is generally carried on with the help of master-weavers. Thus the irrational distribution of coloured yarn has come to afford a new justification for the existence and prosperity of master-weavers. Fourthly, the employment of the dependent-weavers is indirectly affected by the issue of yarn dyed in unwanted colours. The shrewd master-weavers would rather forego the ration of unpopular or unfashionable colours than buy them and mar the beauty or reputation of their fabrics. Whenever they do so, they lose perhaps a little of the extra margin of profit they could have got by a larger turnover but the dependent weavers are forced to go without employment for a few days for lack of yarn. Thus in these several ways, the present system of supply of colour yarn is deemed to be unsatisfactory.

51. The rates charged for dyeing different colours are also far from satisfactory. The Government have fixed certain rates for dyeing in the various colours.

TABLE XII.—Maximum charges for dyeing fixed by the Government.
(Fast to bleaching colours.)

Colours.	Charge per lb.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Light	1	0	0
Medium	1	8	0
Dark shade for all colours except green	2	8	0
Dark shade in green	3	4	0

The rates shown in the above table are considered to be very high and it is well known that the dyers invariably charge the maximum rates. As a result, there is to-day a universal demand for the supply of grey yarn coupled with the freedom for the weavers to choose the colours as well as the dyers according to their discretion.

52. Some instances of discrimination between the grey yarn and colour yarn card-holders have been brought to my notice. The Sowrashtia Handloom Weavers' Association, Palni, in their letter addressed to the Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioner, Madurai, complain that the grey yarn card-holder was supplied in June 1947 with 2½ lb. of 40s colour yarn, 2½ lb. of 40s grey yarn and 2½ lb. of 32s grey yarn, making altogether 7½ lb. of yarn. At the same time the colour yarn card-holder was given 10 lb. of 40s. It is difficult to justify discrimination of this kind; sooner it is ended the better for the trade.

53. From the foregoing, it will be evident that the supply and distribution of colour yarn calls for a considerable degree of reorientation and rationalization.

Employment in the handloom industry

54. Nothing agitates the minds of the weavers more to-day than the problem of serious under-employment. It has been caused entirely by the severe shortage of yarn. At present, all over the Province, this shortage has been uniformly spread out, except for the few cases of inequality already mentioned in a previous section. So, broadly

speaking the under-employment is universal. Ordinarily a weaver gets employment for ten to twelve days. The weaver-member of a weaving Co-operative Society may get work for fifteen to seventeen days, thanks to the full ration plus 20 per cent premium. In certain centres, blackmarketing in yarn appears to be rampant. In one of the conferences at a place, one of the members present offered to take me after 10 p.m. that night itself to places where any quantity of yarn could be bought provided no question of price-higgling was raised. In such centres, the weavers get employment for more than twenty-four or twenty-five days. The master-weavers are, in some places, able to get yarn through devious channels and they issue it to their dependent weavers. In these cases, the dependent weavers get a little more employment but they are paid two different rates of wages; current rates are paid for the yarn obtained through the ration card but dismally low rates for the yarn got by other means. The dependent weavers prefer to work at these low rates to facing unemployment. Thus the yarn shortage has been responsible for gross exploitation of the weavers.

55. Attention needs to be drawn to the serious situation created by the short supply of yarn and the consequent under-employment as it vitally affects the question of wages. The weaver and his family have to live through one month on wages earned by means of ten or twelve days' employment. No thorough-going reform of the wages will be possible without assuring the weavers full employment. In certain centres, the representatives of weavers pleaded that all talk of wages-stabilization, before adequate supply of yarn for at least twenty-four days of employment is guaranteed, would be futile. On being questioned, they expressed their willingness to scale down the wages if yarn position were to improve. Under-employment seems to be at the root of all the ills the handloom industry is afflicted with to-day.

Busy and slack seasons

56. There used to be a distinction between busy and slack seasons in the handloom industry. Just before the Deepavali, Pongal and the Hindu marriage season in the past, the handloom industry would be humming with plenty of work. In the rest of the year and particularly in the rainy season, there would be slack work. Such a distinction has been almost blurred out ever since the industry has been put into the strait-jacket of rationing. The employment to-day is conditioned not by the needs of the society for its products but by the yarn made available to it in the various months.

57. It may be mentioned that the ban imposed by the Government on the export of handloom goods from this province has caused considerable distress in all those regions which specialized in the fabrics suitable for the export market. However the recent order (November 1947) lifting the ban may be expected to bring some relief and employment in these areas. Even the rainy season does not affect the total volume of employment but only the distribution of the idle days within the month.

Employment of women and children

58. Women and children assist the weavers in several ways. They generally operate the warping wheels, do bobbin and pirn-winding and work along with menfolk in plying the throw-shuttle. In some centres they are also seen weaving. Ordinarily it may be stated that weaving is the man's job. Wherever children are hired to assist the weaver in the actual work of weaving either with the dobbie or throw-shuttle, they are paid wages ranging from rupees six to eight, per month or annas four to annas six per saree or dhoti of seven yards. There are also instances where the children are hired for one or two years on a contract basis, the entire wages according to the contract being paid in advance to their parents. The weaver expatiates upon the benefit of this system by pointing out that the children are able to learn the craft in a period of two years when they are indeed doing their apprenticeship.

59. In the factories, women and children are generally employed for bobbin and pirn-winding and are paid piece-wages. The following table gives the age composition of the workers in some factories in Malabar and shows the percentage of children employed.

TABLE XIII.—Age composition in some Malabar Factories.

Age groups.	Number employed.	Percentage to the total.
Below 15 years	655	8.6
Above 15 and below 45 years	6,640	84.2
Above 45 years	562	7.2
Total	7,857	100.0

60. It will be seen from the above table that the percentage of children employed is 8.6. They get below Rs. 12 for mensem. Weaving is a hard and arduous job and women and children cannot stand the strain of such work for any length of time. Similarly working on the weavers' beam imposes severe strain. Both these types of work should be reserved only for men. Women and children should be prohibited from doing these two types of work.

Age distribution of the weavers

61. As has been pointed in the previous section, weaving is a tough job, calling for a high degree of physical fitness. Hence, as people grow older, their efficiency falls rapidly and under a system of piece wages, their earnings become very inadequate for their maintenance. They usually drift from weaving proper to warp-joining, sizing and other lighter jobs in the industry. At the present juncture when yarn is the most coveted commodity among the weavers, old men also pass for active weavers and get their rations, while the younger and more stalwart members of the family weave their yarn as well as their own. It is quite feasible because the younger men finish their quota in ten or twelve days. This conclusion has been arrived at after getting into direct and intimate contact with the weavers in the various districts. This kind of arrangement between the young and the old is tacit and not freely spoken of or confessed. The master-weavers do not come forward boldly to help the investigator in the matter of ascertaining the age of their dependent weavers. They plead ignorance of that aspect altogether. That the older men slowly drop out of weaving and subside into lighter occupations is evident from the very few old men found in the handloom factories. Almost all the workers were found to be young or in their prime of life. It may be seen from Table XIII, that out of 7,857 workers only 562 or 7.2 per cent were above 45 years. It is important to note that of these 562 workers only a few were engaged in weaving.

Labour turnover

62. The unorganized and unregulated character of the industry renders it very difficult to gather any reliable information regarding labour turnover in all the parts of the province except in the factory centres. The master-weavers do not care about the loyalty of their dependent weavers; they seldom maintain records relating to the length of service of the dependent weavers under them. Generally speaking the master-weavers have no grievance against their employees in this direction. At the same time, it must be mentioned that expert weavers, capable of doing intricate patterns, are relatively few in number and there is a demand for their services and in their case, the master-weavers compete among themselves to secure the right sort of men by offering attractive advances. As this class of expert weavers form only a very small proportion of weavers, their case may be treated as an exception rather than a general rule.

63. In the case of factories, it was possible to gather some data regarding labour turnover. Even here no great importance can be attached to the percentages, because most of the factories from which these data were gathered, were of recent origin, and less than five years old. However the data obtained are tabulated below for whatever worth they may possess.

TABLE XIV.—Labour turnover.

Length of service.	Number of workers.	Percentage to total.
Below one year	1,161	14.7
One year and below five years	4,796	61.0
Five years and above	1,900	24.3
Total	7,857	100.0

Advances

64. The system of advances is prevalent mainly due to two causes, viz., lack of finance and lack of marketing facilities. The ordinary weaver is a poor man who has hardly any savings. Sudden demands upon his purse made by festivals, social ceremonies, sickness, etc., unbalance his budget and drive him to a financier who usually happens to be a master-weaver. This is so, because the weaver is not in a position to offer any satisfactory security to the ordinary run of money-lenders. The master-weaver alone enjoys the vantage position of realizing the money lent in instalments. Financial distress drives the independent weaver into the parlour of the master-weaver and he mortgages his independence for a timely loan; the same cause drives the dependent weaver to run into more debt and get deeper into the grip of the master-weaver. Again the ordinary weaver may be clever at weaving but not good enough at selling his goods. He seeks the help of the master-weaver whenever stocks begin to accumulate on his hands. The master-weaver grants him liquid funds for current needs and at the same time brings him under his influence.

65. The system of advances is almost universal in the province. In the Malabar factories only small advances, which are less than the wages earned, are granted. The per capita advance is at the maximum in Mangalagiri, Yemminganur and Kalahasti being Rs. 200 and more. In 27 out of the sixty-five centres investigated by my staff, the percentage of weavers who have taken advances was centum. Advances are usually granted on pro-notes. They are recorded by instalments of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per month when wages are settled at the end of each month. The advances are generally recovered in full; cases of writing them off fully or partly are very rare. These advances do not generally bear any interest.

66. Out of the total number of 9,676 weavers investigated, 7,218 or 74.5 per cent had taken advances, aggregating to a sum of Rs. 6,04,915. The per capita advance amounts to Rs. 62-8-0 (for further details vide Appendix XVI). The foregoing data clearly indicate that the problem of advances in the handloom industry is indeed of serious magnitude.

Wages

67. The problem of wages in the handloom industry is extremely complex due to various factors. Firstly the wages for preparatory processes will have to be separately studied for the sake of clarity while in most of the centres, they get merged with the wages for weaving. Wherever wages for weaving include also the wages for preparatory processes, they may be conveniently described as "gross wages"; on the other hand, wages for weaving excluding the latter may be defined as "net wages". Secondly wages for both the preparatory processes and weaving are paid on the basis of piece-rate. The unit for the payment of piece-rate varies from region to region; it is expressed in knots, hanks or pounds of yarn. In respect of warping, sizing and weaving, a unit is described in terms of yards as well. It will be an impossible task to reduce these diverse and multitudinous units to a uniform scale and to institute any comparison between the wage-levels between any two centres. Thirdly, there is the further complication arising from the varying lengths of the warp, the multiplicity of designs and patterns and the variety of widths fixed by local custom or passing fashion which aggravates the difficulty of comparing the wages obtaining at one place with those of another. Fourthly, the factory system of organization with its several separate departments consequent upon complex division of labour has introduced further difficulties in the determination of the "net wages."

68. In the succeeding paras an attempt is made to indicate the rates of wages for the various processes, paid at various important centres.

Wages for the preparatory processes

69. As has been already described, these consist of winding, warping and sizing. Local customs differ from place to place, with regard to the method of payment. In certain places, wages are paid separately for each of these three processes. In some other places, combined wages are paid for the first two processes and special wages for sizing alone. Usually a team of sizers undertake to do sizing for specified wages and get yarn from weavers or master-weavers. The amount of wages, earned every day or every week, is distributed among the members of the team on a pre-determined ratio, the experienced head-sizer getting a larger, and boy-assistants, a smaller proportion. Bobbin-winding, preliminary to warping, is done at the rate of so many annas per knot by girls, doing their work at home. Warping is paid at specified rates per knot or hank or so many yards. It has been observed that some places like Kumbakonam have specialised in warping. They have a large number of families with warping wheels; yarn from places within a radius of even 30 miles is brought to these families and warped yarn taken back by the weavers. The following table gives a few samples from some of the centres investigated in respect of wages for winding, warping and sizing. The data given are intended only to illustrate what has been described above and they are not meant to be exhaustive.

TABLE XV.—Wages for winding, warping and sizing.

Serial number and place.	Wages for					
	Counts.	Winding.	Counts.	Warping.	Counts.	Sizing.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Nellore district—						
* 1 Nellore			All.	0 1 0 (per knot).	All.	1 10 0 (per warp length).
2 Kovur			Do.	0 9 0 (per 20 hanks).	Do.	1 4 0 (per 20 hanks).
† 3 Venkatagiri			Do.	2 2 0 (for 10 knots).		
† 4 Bangarupet			Do.	2 2 0 (for 10 knots).		

* Warp length is 16 or 21 yards.

† This inclusive for sizing charge; also.

TABLE XV.—Wages for winding, warping and sizing—cont.

Serial number and place.	Wages for.			Wages for.			Wages for.		
	Counts.	Winding.		Counts.	Warping.		Counts.	Sizing.	
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	
Chingleput district—									
5 Conjeevaram .. All.	0 1 0	(per knot).	All.	1 4 0	(for 30 knots).	All.	3 8 0	(for 30 knots).	
6 Thirukalikundram. Do.	0 1 0	(per knot).	Do.	1 4 0	(for 30 knots).	Do.	3 12 0	(for 30 knots).	
Salem district—									
* 7 Salem			Do.	7 0 0	(for 37 yards).	Do.			
8 Trichengode .. All.	0 1 0	(per knot).	Do.	1 8 0	(for 24 knots).	Do.	3 0 0	(for 24 knots).	
9 Rasipuram .. Do.	0 1 0	(per knot).	40s.	1 0 0	(for 20 knots).	40s.	0 12 0	(for 6 knots).	
			60s.	1 2 0		60s.	1 0 0		
			80s.	1 2 0		80s.	1 4 0		
			100s.	1 2 0		100s.	1 8 0		
Guntur district—									
10 Guntur			All.	1 4 0	(for 28 yards).	All.	5 0 0	(for 28 yards).	
11 Mangalagiri .. All.	0 1 6	(per knot).	Do.	0 10 0	(per 21 yards).	20s.	0 3 0	(per knot).	
						30s.	0 3 0		
						40s.	0 3 6		
						60s.	0 4 0		
						80s.	0 5 0		
12 Perala Do.	0 1 6	(per knot).	Do.	0 1 6	(per knot).	40s.	0 2 6	(per knot).	
						60s.	0 2 6		
						80s.	0 3 0		
Madura district—									
13 Madura Do.	0 0 0	(per knot).	20s.	0 1 6	(per knot).	40s.	2 4 0	(10 knots).	
			40s.			60s.	2 12 0	(15 knots).	
			60s.			80s.	3 4 0	(18 knots).	
			80s.	0 1 9	(per knot).	100s.	6 0 0	(20 knots).	
			100s.						
14 Palni			All.	1 0 9	(per knot).	All.	2 8 0	(per 34 yards).	
15 Chinnalapatti ..			40s.	3 0 0	(10 lbs.).	40s.	4 0 0	(for 10 lb.).	
			60s.	4 8 8		60s.	10 8 0		
16 Dindigul			60s.	1 9 0	(20 knots).	60s.	3 4 0	(per 20 knots).	
			80s.			80s.			
Chittoor district—									
17 Kalahasti			All.	2 0 0	(5 lbs.).	All.	5 7 0	(5 lbs.).	
18 Narayanavaram ..			Do.	0 10 0	(for 24 yards).	40s.	0 12 0	(24 yards).	
						60s.	0 12 0		
						80s.	1 0 0		
						100s.	1 8 0		
Coimbatore district—									
19 Coimbatore			Do.	1 8 0	(10 knots).	All.	2 0 0	(per person assisting).	
20 Bhavani			Do.	0 1 0	(per knot).	Do.	0 9 0	(for 16 yards).	
Tinnevely district—									
21 Melapalayam .. All.	0 1 0	(per knot).	Do.	1 0 0	(per warp of any length).	Do.	0 4 0	(for 25 feet).	
22 Ambasamudram .. Do.	0 0 0	(per knot).	Do.	2 0 0	(per warp by the maximum length being 120 yards).	Do.	0 0 6	(per yard).	
23 Viravanallur			20s.	1 0 0	(20 knots).	20s.	0 0 7	(per yard).	
			40s.	1 4 0		40s.	0 0 8		
			60s.	1 6 0		60s.	0 0 10		
24 Sankarankoil			All.	2 0 0	(per 50 yards).	All.	0 6 0	(per person employed per day).	
Kistna district—									
25 Pedana			Do.	0 1 0	(per knot).	Do.	Co-operative work.		

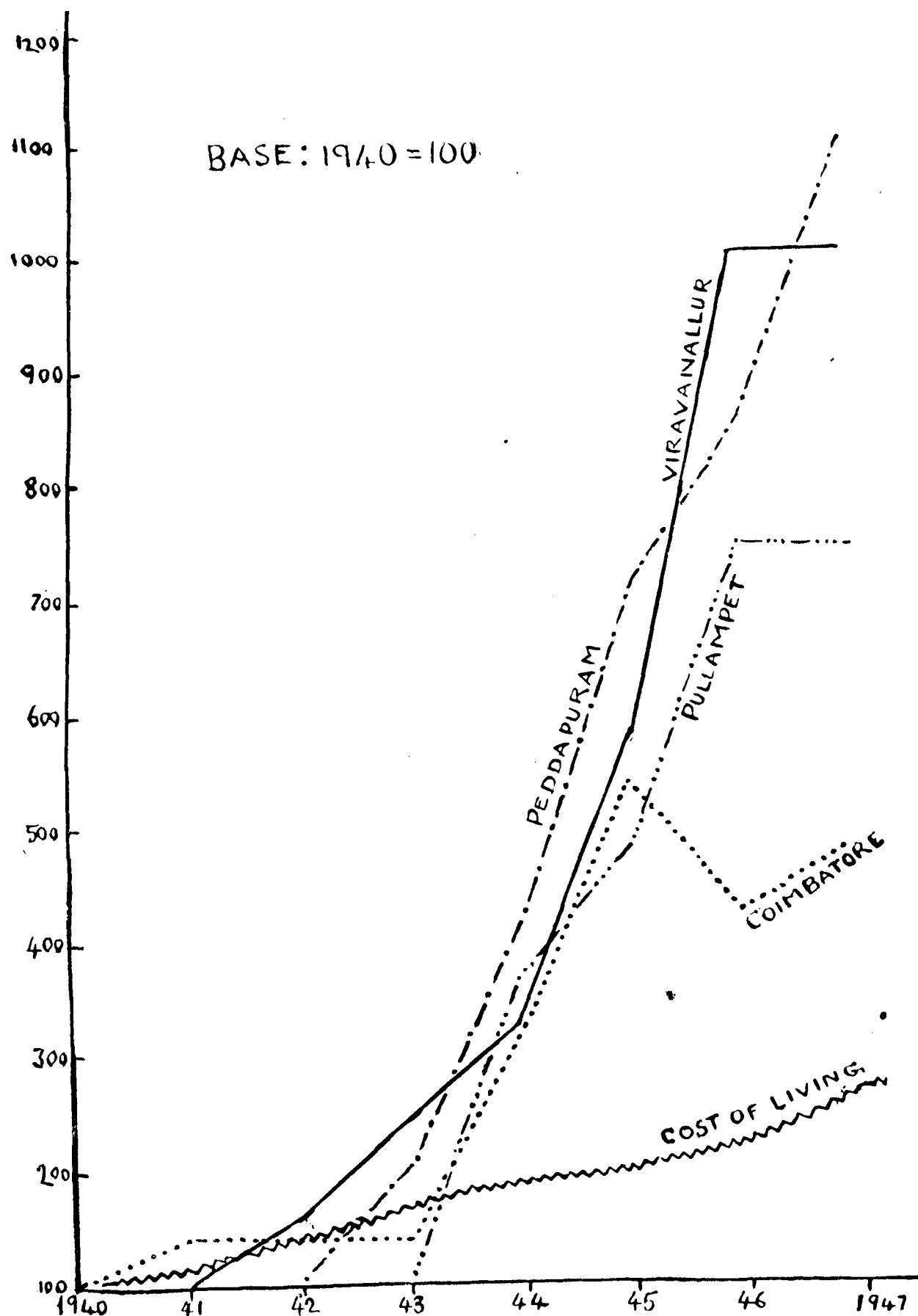
* Includes sizing charges also.

70. The bewildering variety of units chosen for the payment of wages for these preparatory processes will render any attempt at standardisation a task of utmost difficulty.

Wages for weaving

71. Even the classification of wages for weaving appears to be a formidable problem. The rates of wages paid for weaving depend upon the counts of yarn used for warp as well as weft, the colour of yarn, the ends, the picks, the width of the cloth, the plain or complicated weave, the fly or throw shuttle used, the dobby, the country chain or jacquard harness loom used and the amount of lace yarn utilized. The number of permutations and combinations that are possible are infinite and theoretically there can be an infinite number of rates of wages; practically there are hundreds of different rates of wages. Leaving alone the endless variety in the number of picks and ends adopted, in this province numerous fabrics are made from Walajapet duggets made of yarn of 4s and 16s

Graph I showing the trend of wages and cost of living (1940-47).



to Coimbatore sarees and Narayanavaram dhoties made of yarn of 100s. The width of these fabrics varies from 12 inches pile carpets of Walajapet to 72 inches colour bed-sheets of Madura and 84 inches curtain cloth woven in Malabar handloom factories. The warp length varies from 18 yards Nellore shirtings to 165 yards Madura broad border towels. In certain places the warp is 200 yards long and the wages are fixed according to the warp length. From the standpoint of pure economics, the handloom industry manufactures not one type of commodity but innumerable different products, none identical with any other and each having a separate exclusive market. The Salem carpet has a market which is entirely different from that of the Bhavani carpet; the market for Coimbatore or Madura sari is not the same as that for Chirala or Vijayanagram saree and so on. Hence it is idle to imagine that all handloom fabrics from the bed-spreads of Calicut and shirtings of Cannanore to angavastram of Kulittalai and Bombay Asha Rumals of Guntur belong to a homogeneous class calling for identical labour and resulting in equal quantities of output and then to proceed to standardize wages. The forte of handloom goods is their rich and variegated pattern; standardization of wages can be thought of only at the risk of sacrificing their variety. The wages paid in 49 centres for weaving 169 patterns varying from a width of 12 inches to 72 inches, with warp length from 18 yards to 165 yards are given in Appendix XXVI.

Trend of wages

72. Due to the abnormal boom induced by the World War II, wages in the handloom industry have touched unprecedented heights in 1946 and 1947. The steep rise is noticeable both in the wages paid for the preparatory processes as well. (The upward movement of wages since 1940 for weaving about 135 types of cloth in 102 centres is given in appendix and the two graphs (facing pages 19 and 20) indicate the rise in wages in eight centres representative of Andhradesa and Tamilnad together with the rise in the cost of living during the period from 1940 to 1947. The highest increase has been recorded in Nidadavole where the wages have risen from Rs. 1-3 in 1940 to Rs. 1-6-0 in 1947, a rise of 1,760 per cent. Sharp increase in the rates of wages has been noticed at Peddapuram, Viravanallur, Salem, Narasannapeta, Dulla, Ellore, Bhimavaram, Tenali, Tadpatri, Pudupet (Chittoor), Kilkodungalur (North Arcot district), Erwadi and Kallidai-kurichi (Tinnevely district) and Thingalur (Coimbatore district) in which places the percentage of rise ranges from 1,000 to 1,400. At the same time there are also places like Anantapur, Adoni, Gudiyattam, Aruppukottai, Kondapi (Nellore district), Tindivanam and Chennimalai (Salem district) where the percentage of rise has not exceeded 250, but this category of places are fewer in number. This remarkable difference in the rates of increase between different places clearly points to a case for some kind of rational readjustment of wages in conformity with the increased cost of living. In the handloom factories in the west coast, the pre-boom wages are treated as basic wages and dearness allowance at different rates is being given to the workers. The workers have also secured some bonus from the factory owners. The rates of wages prevailing in a few typical factories are given in the Appendices XVIII to XXIII.

73. There are two reasons for this phenomenal rise in wages in almost all parts of the Province. The rise in the cost of living witnessed during the last seven years has pushed up wages in all the industries and this general cause has affected the handloom industry also. The second cause is peculiar to this industry and consists of the acute shortage of yarn leading to a severe degree of unemployment. It has been already shown that a weaver, ordinarily, gets employment for only ten to twelve days. He has got to earn sufficient in these days to tide over the other workless days in the month. In certain places, owing to the delay in receipt of yarn bales, the weavers have not got any yarn for a month or six weeks continuously and have been supplied with much less than the rationed quantity. Under these circumstances, the hardship is indeed very great and even the present steep rise does not help them to satisfy their primary wants.

Earnings

74. As the wages are paid universally on piece-basis, the earnings of weavers are dependent on their efficiency. Income obtained by bobbin-winding, warping and sizing also varies with the volume of work turned out. The efficiency of workers belonging to each category varies very widely. Among the preparatory processes, under the system of home-work, pirn-winding is not paid for separately and the net wages for weaving include payment for it also. No serious objection has been raised to this joint payment since the women and children at home do this process and assist the weavers. In the factories pirn-winding is done by women and girls working in a separate department; their earnings, inclusive of dearness allowance, range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 per mensem. Similarly bobbin-winders in factories—women and girls—earn up to Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per mensem including dearness allowance. It is obvious that these small earnings of these women and girl-workers are too inadequate to meet their cost of living; their earnings usually flow into the common pool of their family income; hence these earnings may be described only as supplementary earnings of the weavers' family.

75. A detailed analysis of the earnings of weavers in various centres in relation to their varying degrees of efficiency was attempted by my economic investigators. They were instructed to gather data regarding the maximum and minimum earnings of weavers in the centres visited by them with a view to arriving at the normal earnings per day of a weaver of average ability. A detailed statement showing these data for 52 centres is given in Appendix XXVII. It will be seen from that statement that the earnings of a weaver of average ability range from Rs. 1-8-0 at Arni and Ellore to Rs. 6-8-4 at Ponnur and Rs. 7-8-0 at Thingalur. However in a majority of cases—33 out of 52—the average earnings lie between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5. Only in seven cases, they are above Rs. 5 per day while in 12 centres they are below Rs. 3 per day.

76. On the basis of the majority of samples taken at random into consideration, the average daily earnings vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. In order to arrive at the monthly earnings of the weavers, this sum must be multiplied by the number of days of employment. In a preceding section, it has been already shown that the yarn secured under the existing system of rationing enables the weaver to have work only for about twelve days. Therefore the monthly earnings of the weavers would vary from Rs. 36 to Rs. 60. Direct investigation into the monthly earnings of weavers in the various centres reveals that they earn between Rs. 36 and Rs. 48. Hence the calculation of earnings by multiplying the average daily earnings by the number of working days appears to be liberal than otherwise. It may be stated with a considerable degree of accuracy that the earnings of the majority of weavers in this Province engaged in plain-weaving do not exceed Rs. 40 at the present level of employment.

77. It will be of interest to note that if the weavers are assured of employment for twenty-four days instead of twelve days as at present, the monthly earnings will be about Rs. 80.

Standard of living.

78. With a view to getting some clear idea of the standard of living of the weavers, a special schedule was drawn up (vide Appendix V). About 900 family budgets were examined by my investigators of which after scrutiny only 819 were accepted for tabulation. Of these 819, 250 schedules relate to the workers in the factories in the West Coast and the rest, to all categories of weavers in the other districts of the Province. As the conditions of the factory workers in Malabar are different from those of weavers, independent, dependent or coolie in other districts, schedules concerning the former have been separately tabulated. The analysis of the standard of living of the latter category may be taken first. The total population covered was 2,856 consisting of 926 men, 909 women, 526 boys and 495 girls. The families were classified into five groups on the basis of income. The following table will show the number of families in each group, the total income and the average income per family.

TABLE XVI.—Income groups and their average income.

Serial number and income groups.	Number of families investigated.	Total income.		Average income per family.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1 Below Rs. 35	103	3,000	8 0	29	2 1
2 Rs. 35 and below Rs. 50	164	6,528	4 0	39	12 11
3 Rs. 50 and below Rs. 75	148	8,764	0 0	59	3 6
4 Rs. 75 and below Rs. 100	75	6,213	8 0	82	13 7
5 Rs. 100 and above	79	10,271	0 0	130	0 5
All income groups	569	34,778	4 0	61	1 11

79. The lowest income group earning below Rs. 35 per mensem has 103 families constituting 18.1 per cent of the total of 569 families. The next group of families with an income ranging from Rs. 35 and Rs. 50 per month consists of 164 families, being 28.8 per cent of the total number of families. The third, fourth and the fifth income groups contain 148, 75 and 79 families respectively and their percentages to the total number of families are 26, 13.1 and 13.8. The families were chosen strictly according to the principle of random sampling in all the centres visited. The number of families earning below Rs. 75 is 413, forming 72.9 per cent of the total. The preponderance of the weavers earning less than Rs. 75 is obvious and may be taken as a fairly true index of the real conditions obtaining among the weavers in this Province. The average incomes of the five groups of families range from Rs. 29-2-1 for the lowest income group to Rs. 130-0-5 for the highest income group.

Graph II showing the trend of wages and cost of living (1940-47).

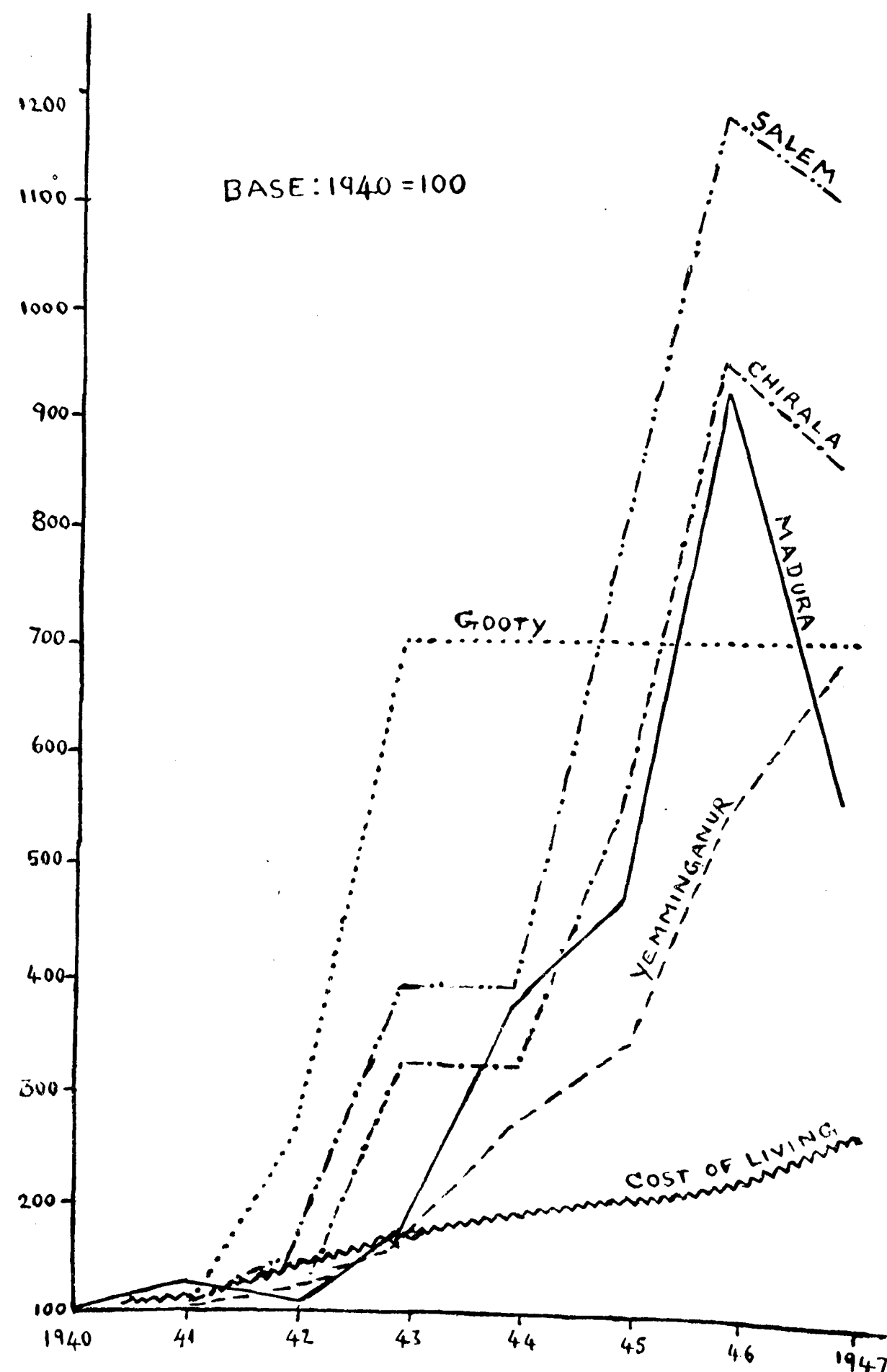


TABLE XVII.—Family Composition.

Serial number and income groups.	Number of families investigated.	Total number of persons in the family.					Average number of persons per family.					Number of persons gainfully employed.	Average number of gainfully employed persons per family.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1 Below Rs. 35	103	116	122	73	55	366	1.13	1.18	0.71	0.53	3.55	108	1.0
2 Rs. 35 and below Rs. 50 ..	164	191	225	124	127	667	1.16	1.37	0.76	0.77	4.06	194	1.2
3 Rs. 50 and below Rs. 75 ..	148	240	233	146	139	758	1.62	1.57	0.99	0.94	5.12	267	1.8
4 Rs. 75 and below Rs. 100.	75	148	136	83	73	440	1.97	1.81	1.11	0.97	5.86	157	2.1
5 Rs. 100 and above	79	231	193	100	101	625	2.92	2.44	1.27	1.28	7.91	257	3.3
All income groups	569	926	909	526	495	2,856	1.63	1.60	0.92	0.87	5.02	983	1.7

Composition of the families.

80. The composition of the families of weavers, as revealed by an analysis of the sample of 569 family budgets taken up for study is shown in the above Table XVII. The average size of the family is 5.02 made up of 1.63 men, 1.60 women, 0.92 boys and 0.87 girls. It will be noticed by a comparison of this table with the previous one that size of family increases varies fairly closely with the income of the group, the former increasing from 3.55 in the first group to 7.91 in the fifth group and the latter rising from Rs. 29-2-1 to Rs. 130-0-5. The income of the fifth group is about 435 per cent of that of the lowest income group. It is significant that the average number of gainfully employed persons in the highest income group is 3.3 while that of the lowest income group is only one. The average income of a gainfully employed person in the lowest income group is Rs. 29-2-1 while that of a person in the highest income group is Rs. 39-6-3 or about 135 per cent of the former. The difference between the average incomes per family in the five groups is much more glaring than that between the average income of a gainfully employed person in those groups. The worker in a larger family earns Rs. 39-6-3 while the worker in a smaller family only Rs. 29-2-1. This disparity in the incomes of these two classes of workers is mainly due to the greater earnings of the other members of the larger family which get merged with the total family earnings. The following table shows the variation in the average income of the five groups of families and those of gainfully employed persons in the five groups:—

TABLE XVIII.—Income groups and the average income per gainfully occupied person.

Serial number and income groups.	Average income per family.		Percentage.	Average number of persons gainfully employed.		Average income per gainfully occupied person.		Percentage.
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1 Below Rs. 35	29	2 1	100.0	1.0	29 2 1	100.0		
2 Rs. 35 and below Rs. 50 ..	39	12 11	136.7	1.2	33 2 10	113.9		
3 Rs. 50 and below Rs. 75 ..	59	3 6	203.4	1.8	32 14 8	113.1		
4 Rs. 75 and below Rs. 100 ..	82	13 7	284.5	2.1	39 7 5	135.4		
5 Rs. 100 and above	130	0 5	446.4	3.3	39 6 3	135.1		
6 All income groups	61	1 11	209.7	1.7	35 15 3	123.3		

The average income of a family, taking all the groups together, is Rs. 61-1-11. The result of the above analysis may now be summed up. The average size of the weaver's family is 5.02 with an income of Rs. 61-1-11 per mensem. The per capita income among the weavers is Rs. 12-3-7.

Expenditure.

81. The results of the investigation into 569 families of weavers have also been analysed from the standpoint of expenditure. The total expenditure of all the families is Rs. 40,846-6-0 whereas their total income is Rs. 34,778-4-0. About 86.2 per cent of the weavers' families have a deficit budget and only about 13.8 per cent belonging to the highest income group enjoy a small degree of surplus. The families belonging to the lowest income group have the largest deficit, the percentage being 39.7. They spend about Rs. 48-4-4 against an income of Rs. 29-2-1 which leaves a gap of Rs. 19-2-3 to be filled up by some means or other, like borrowing or pledging movables. The following table shows the average income and expenditure of the families investigated.

TABLE XIX.—Average income and expenditure.

Serial number and income groups.	Number of families.	Total expenditure.		Total income.		Average expenditure per family.		Average income per family.		Difference between income and expenditure.		Percentage of deficit or surplus over expenditure.
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
1 Below Rs. 35 ..	103	4,972	1 0	3,000	8 0	48	4 4	29	2 1	— 19	2 3	— 39.7
2 Rs. 35 and below 50.	164	8,475	4 0	6,528	4 0	51	10 10	39	12 11	— 11	13 11	— 22.9
3 Rs. 50 and below 75.	148	10,657	7 0	8,734	0 0	72	0 1	59	3 6	— 12	12 7	— 17.8
4 Rs. 75 and below 100.	75	6,550	0 0	6,213	8 0	87	5 4	82	13 7	— 4	7 9	— 5.1
5 Rs. 100 and above ..	79	10,191	10 0	10,191	10 0	129	0 1	130	0 5	+	1 0 4	+ 0.8
6 All income groups ..	569	40,846	6 0	34,778	4 0	71	12 6	61	1 11	— 10	10 7	— 14.8

82. The per capita expenditure in the five groups of weavers' families is tabulated below. In this calculation, two children are taken to be equal to one adult.

TABLE XX.—Per capita expenditure.

Serial number and income group.	Number of persons (adults).	Total expenditure.		Per capita expenditure.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1 Below Rs. 35 ..	302.0	4,972	1 0	16	7 5
2 Rs. 35 and below Rs. 50 ..	541.5	8,475	4 0	15	9 8
3 Rs. 50 and below Rs. 75 ..	615.5	10,657	7 0	17	5 0
4 Rs. 75 and below Rs. 100 ..	362.0	6,550	0 0	18	1 6
5 Rs. 100 and above ..	524.5	10,191	10 0	19	12 10
6 All groups total (income)	2,345.5	40,846	6 0	17	6 7

83. It is interesting to find that the per capita expenditure does not manifest any high degree of difference in respect of the various income groups. The second income group spends the lowest amount of Rs. 15-9-8 while the fifth the highest amount of Rs. 19-12-10. The data serve to indicate that the weavers, irrespective of the size of the individual family income, are maintaining the same standard of living. In doing so, the poorer families have to run into debt while the highest income group just manages with a narrow surplus.

84. An attempt has also been made to study the distribution of expenditure on the various items by the different income groups. The heads of expenditure were grouped into food, housing, clothing, fuel and lighting, tea and coffee and miscellaneous. The following table gives the details of expenditure under the above heads.

TABLE XXI.—Income and expenditure.

Serial number and income group.	Number of families investigated.	Expenditure on			
		Food.	Housing.	Clothing.	Fuel and lighting.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 Below Rs. 35 ..	103	3,086 5	129 8	443 3	356 10
2 Rs. 35 and below Rs. 50 ..	164	5,279 6	241 12	845 0	676 0
3 Rs. 50 and below Rs. 75 ..	148	6,447 0	281 12	1,058 0	826 14
4 Rs. 75 and below Rs. 100.	75	3,930 2	145 0	713 0	474 8
5 Rs. 100 and above ..	79	6,304 8	117 8	1,183 0	694 8
All income groups ..	569	25,047 5	915 8	4,242 3	3,028 8

Serial number and income group.	Expenditure on		Total expenditure.	Total income.	Difference.	Percentage of deficit or surplus.
	Tea and coffee.	Miscellaneous.				
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
1 Below Rs. 35 ..	314 4	642 3	4,972 1	3,000 8	— 1,971 9	— 39.7
2 Rs. 35 and below Rs. 50 ..	480 6	952 12	8,475 4	6,528 4	— 1,947 0	— 22.9
3 Rs. 50 and below Rs. 75 ..	621 0	1,422 13	10,657 7	8,764 0	— 1,893 7	— 17.8
4 Rs. 75 and below Rs. 100.	456 12	830 10	6,550 0	6,213 8	— 336 8	— 5.1
5 Rs. 100 and above ..	604 0	1,288 2	10,191 10	10,272 0	+ 80 6	+ 14.8
All income groups ..	2,476 6	5,136 8	40,846 6	34,778 4	— 6,068 2	— 14.8

85. The percentages of expenditure on food to the total expenditures with respect to all the five income groups are 62, 62.2, 60.4, 60 and 61.8. Taking all the groups together expenditure on food accounts for 61 per cent of the total expenditure. Under the head housing, the expenditure is only 22 per cent; it does not mean that housing is cheap but

that the weavers are living in very bad dwellings. About 10 per cent of the expenditure is devoted to clothing. Tea and coffee absorb 6 per cent of the total expenditure. In the districts which are not yet dry, a large sum of money appears to go to the taverns regarding which, however, reliable data could not be collected. From the foregoing description, three facts stand out prominently; firstly the expenditure on food records a very high percentage, clearly showing that the weavers as a class are extremely poor, without any margin of income for expenditure on luxuries or semi-luxuries. The expenditure on coffee and tea is pretty high and threatens to be on the increase. Lastly, housing is very poor and better housing conditions are the crying need in all the centres.

Debt position.

86. In view of the high degree of indebtedness among the weavers, an attempt has been made to analyse the debt position of the weavers. The following table shows the total debt, average debt per family and the average debt per gainfully occupied person:—

TABLE XXII.—Debt position.

Serial number and income groups.	Number of families.	Number of gainfully employed.	Total debt.		Average debt per family.		Average debt per gainfully occupied person.	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1 Below Rs. 35 ..	103	108	14,030	0 0	136	3 5	129	13 0
2 Rupees 35 and below Rs. 50 ..	164	194	25,655	0 0	156	6 11	132	4 0
3 Rupees 50 and below Rs. 75 ..	148	267	38,195	0 0	258	1 2	143	0 10
4 Rupees 75 and below Rs. 100 ..	75	157	13,280	0 0	177	1 0	84	9 4
5 Rupees 100 and above ..	79	257	17,490	0 0	221	6 3	68	8 8
6 All income groups ..	569	933	1,08,650	0 0	190	15 2	110	8 5

87. The third income group has the largest average debt burden, being Rs. 258-1-2 while the lowest income group has the smallest amount of debt, being Rs. 136-3-5. The average debt per family among all the 569 families examined is Rs. 190-15-2 and that per gainfully employed person is Rs. 110-8-5. The latter is more than three months' earnings and the assets of weavers are very low; therefore debt burden must be characterised as heavy.

88. It will be interesting to compare the incomes of the four classes of weavers. Of the 569 weavers' families examined for the purpose of finding out their standard of living, 94 were members of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies, 209 independent weavers, 145 dependent weavers and 121 coolie weavers. The income per family among coolie weavers is the lowest being Rs. 44-14-11 while that of a member of the Weavers' Co-operative Society is Rs. 77-8-10. The following table gives all the relevant data:—

TABLE XXIII.—Income of the different categories of weavers.

Serial number and category of weavers.	Number of families enquired.	Number of gainfully employed.	Total income.		Income per family.		Income per gainfully occupied person.	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1 Weavers of the co-operative society.	94	186	7,290	0 0	77	8 10	39	3 1
2 Independent weavers ..	209	389	14,175	8 0	67	13 2	36	7 0
3 Dependent weavers ..	145	236	7,875	12 0	54	3 11	33	5 11
4 Coolie weavers ..	121	172	5,437	0 0	44	14 11	31	9 9
5 All categories ..	569	983	34,778	4 0	61	1 11	35	6 0

89. The debt positions of the different classes of weavers are shown in the following table:—

TABLE XXIV.—Debt position of the different classes of weavers.

Serial number and category of weavers.	Number of families.	Number of gainfully employed.	Total debt.		Average debt per family.		Average per gainfully occupied person.	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1 Dependent weavers ..	145	236	31,525	0 0	217	6 7	133	9 3
2 Coolie weavers ..	121	172	19,550	0 0	161	8 11	113	10 7
3 Weavers of the co-operative society.	94	186	19,810	0 0	210	11 10	106	8 1
4 Independent weavers ..	209	389	37,665	0 0	180	3 5	96	13 2
All categories ..	569	983	1,08,650	0 0	190	5 2	110	8 5

90. Of all the classes, the dependent weaver is most heavily indebted, the average debt per family being Rs. 217-6-7 and the average per gainfully occupied person being Rs. 133-9-3. The independent weaver is least heavily indebted, the debt per family of his class is only Rs. 180 and that per gainfully occupied person is Rs. 96-13-2.

Standard of living—Factory-workers of Malabar.

91. The total population covered by the investigation into domestic budgets in Malabar was 1,602 consisting of 458 men, 532 women, 362 boys and 250 girls. The following table will show the number of families in each of the five groups into which they have been divided, together with their total income and average income per family:—

TABLE XXV.—Income groups and their average income (Malabar district).

Serial number and income groups.	Total number of families.	Total income.			Average income per family.		
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Below Rs. 35	9	247	0	0	27	7	0
2 Rupees 35 and below Rs. 50	59	2,463	0	0	41	12	0
3 Rupees 50 and below Rs. 75	93	5,775	0	0	62	1	6
4 Rupees 75 and below Rs. 100	57	4,778	0	0	83	13	2
5 Rupees 100 and above	32	3,819	0	0	119	5	6
Total	250	17,082	0	0	68	5	3

92. The lowest income group earning below Rs. 35 per mensem has only nine families, forming only 3·6 per cent of the total number of families investigated; the second, third, fourth and fifth groups form respectively 23·6, 37·2, 22·8 and 12·8 per cent. The average income of the five groups is Rs. 68-5-3 and that of the lowest income group is Rs. 27-7-0.

Composition of the families.

93. The average size of the family is 6·41 made up of 1·83 men, 2·13 women, 1·45 boys and 1·0 girl. It may be seen from the Tables XXV and XXVI, that the larger the size of the family, the greater is the income earned. The average number of gainfully employed persons per family in all the groups taken together is 1·98; the relevant data are tabulated below:—

TABLE XXVI.—Family composition (Malabar district).

Serial number and income groups.	Total number of families investigated.	Total number of persons in the families.					Total number of persons per family.					Total number gainfully employed.	Average number gainfully employed.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1 Below Rs. 35	9	8	9	8	4	29	0·9	1·0	0·9	0·4	3·2	9	1·0
2 Rupees 35 and below Rs. 50	59	63	82	75	39	259	1·07	1·39	1·27	0·66	4·39	74	1·25
3 Rupees 50 and below Rs. 75	93	159	192	111	94	556	1·71	2·06	1·19	1·01	5·97	166	1·78
4 Rupees 75 and below Rs. 100	57	127	144	107	72	450	2·23	2·53	1·88	1·26	7·9	144	2·53
5 Rupees 100 and above	32	101	105	61	41	308	3·16	3·28	1·91	1·28	9·63	101	3·16
All income groups	250	458	532	362	250	1,602	1·83	2·13	1·45	1·0	6·41	491	1·98

94. The average income per family in the first group is only Rs. 27-7-0 while that in the fifth group is Rs. 119-5-6, about 433·7 per cent. The average income of gainfully employed person is Rs. 27-7-0 in the lowest income group but Rs. 37-13-0 in the highest income group. The following table shows the details:—

TABLE XXVII.—Income groups and the average income per gainfully employed person (Malabar district).

Serial number and income groups.	Average income per family.		Percentage.	Average income of a gainfully employed person.		Percentage.
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	
1 Below Rs. 35	27	7	0	27	7	0
2 Rupees 35 and below Rs. 50	41	12	0	33	4	6
3 Rupees 50 and below Rs. 75	62	1	6	34	12	8
4 Rupees 75 and below Rs. 100	83	13	2	33	2	11
5 Rupees 100 and above	119	5	6	37	13	0

95. The standard of living schedules collected for 819 families in the whole of the Province have covered a population of 4,458. The selection was strictly on the basis of random sampling by arranging the names of the weavers in a particular locality or factory in the alphabetical order. This investigation was directed to find out the exact economic conditions of the workers. As the preceding paragraphs would show, they are certainly unsatisfactory. In order to find out whether the monthly earnings are relatively low because of low wages or under-employment, it is necessary to examine the cost of production of handloom goods and the margin of profit earned by the producers.

Cost of production and margin of profit.

96. Calculation of cost of production and the margin of profit in the handloom industry would have been quite simple if all the weavers used the same counts of yarn, adopted the same weave, plain or otherwise, and produced the same fabric with the same width and length as also the same number of ends and picks. But, in actual practice, as has been shown in a previous section, the types of cloth woven are countless in number and it is not uncommon to find that the same weaver sometimes changes the pattern, width, length, etc., of the fabrics he weaves. On account of this diversity of practice and the heterogeneous character of the products, calculation of the cost of production becomes complex. Big master-weavers and factory-owners weave different kinds of cloth and sell them at different rates per yard or piece and the margin of profit earned for the various fabrics is not generally uniform. Apart from the above, two important factors governing the cost of production of handloom goods deserve mention. Firstly, the cost of fabric is greater when higher counts of yarn are used or lace-work is introduced. Secondly, the more complicated the weave, the larger is the wages bill, e.g., in the case of Bombay Asha Rumal, a weaver is able to weave only about two yards per day; in spite of all these complications, an attempt has been made to find out the margin of profit earned in 32 different places in specified fabrics. The type of fabric woven, cost of yarn, cost of dyeing, wages for weaving and the processes, etc., with total cost, selling price and margin of profit are given in the Table XXVIII. Although the average margin of profit is 18½ per cent as the maximum profit, as the table will show, of the 32 samples studied, only in six cases, the profits exceed this limit while in 1 cases, the percentage of profit is 10½ per cent or less.

TABLE XXVIII.—Cost of production and margin of profit.

TABLE XXVIII.														
Serial number and name of the place.	Details of the fabric.	Cost of yarn.			Cost of dyeing.	Weaving charges including the cost of preparatory processes and overhead charges.	Total cost.	Selling price.	Margin of profit.	Percentage of profit over cost.				
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Vellore district—														
1 Kovur	Shirting 40s. 36" × 18 yards.	6	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	19	0	0	18.4
2 Venkatagiri ..	Sarees 80. 45" × 24 yards.	12	2	0	6	0	0	23	10	0	44	12	0	13.9
		+ 2	0	0										
3 Bangarupet ..	Sarees 60s. 45" × 24 yards.	10	15	0	7	0	0	21	10	0	39	9	0	13.7
Thingleput district—														
4 Conjeeveram ..	Kailies 60 × 40s. 50" × 17 yards.	10	12	0	1	12	0	17	8	0	30	0	0	3.3
5 Tirukalikundram	Kailies 60 × 40s. 30" × 18 yards.	7	1	0	1	12	0	7	4	6	16	1	6	24.4
Salem district—														
6 Salem	Sarees 40s. 45" × 40 yards.	13	8	0	6	0	0	37	8	0	57	0	0	9.6
7 Tiruchengode ..	Sarees 20s. 43" × 35 yards.	12	8	0	6	0	0	30	0	0	48	8	0	13.4
8 Rasipuram ..	Sarees 40s. 46" × 16 yards.	5	8	0	5	0	0	16	2	0	26	10	0	12.6
Guntur district—														
9 Guntur	Sarees 40s. 47" × 28 yards.	10	0	0	4	0	0	30	8	0	44	8	0	7.8
10 Mangalagiri ..	Sarees 40s. 47" × 21 yards.	7	4	0	6	4	0	17	13	0	31	5	0	5.3
11 Perala	Sarees 40s. 45" × 30 yards.	9	0	0	8	0	0	22	11	0	44	0	0	10.8

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TABLE XXVIII.—Cost of production and margin of profit—cont.

Serial number and name of the place.	Details of the fabric.	Cost of yarn.			Cost of dyeing.			Weaving charges including the cost of preparatory processes and overhead charges.			Total cost.			Selling price.			Margin of profit.			Percentage of profit over cost.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Madura district—																				
12 Madura	Sarees 80 × 60s. 47" × 40 yards.	18	0	0	16	0	0	49	12	0	74	12	0	80	0	0	5	4	0	7.0
13 Palni	Sarees 40s. 46" × 34 yards.	10	3	0	6	4	0	35	8	0	51	15	0	54	0	0	2	1	0	3.9
14 Chinnalapatti ..	Sarees 40s. 45" × 18 yards.	5	0	0	6	4	0	14	4	0	25	8	0	28	0	0	2	8	0	9.8
15 Dindigul	Bavani 80 × 60s. 48" × 45 yards. (Silk)	21	12	0	15	0	0	45	5	0	102	1	0	112	8	0	10	7	0	10.2
Chittoor district—																				
16 Kalahasti	Sarees 60s. 45" × 24 yards.	12	0	0	4	0	0	18	11	0	34	11	0	37	8	0	2	13	0	8.1
17 Narayanavaram.	Dhoties 100s. 54" × 22 yards.	16	0	0	..	..	..	24	10	0	40	10	0	51	0	0	10	6	0	25.5
Coimbatore district—																				
18 Coimbatore	Sarees 100s. 45" × 24 yards. (Lace)	19	0	0	8	0	0	37	0	0	72	0	0	84	0	0	12	0	0	16.6
19 Bhavani	Carpets 2/10 and 2/12s. 52" × 96" one border.	4	13	0	..	..	..	6	4	0	11	1	0	15	2	0	4	1	0	36.7
Tinnevely district—																				
20 Melapalayam ..	Lungis 20s. 42" × 8 yards.	2	8	0	1	4	0	5	4	0	9	0	0	9	12	0	0	12	0	8.3
21 Ambasamudram.	Sarees 25s. 42" × 7 yards.	1	8	0	2	4	0	3	12	0	7	8	0	7	12	0	0	4	0	3.1
22 Viravanallur ..	Sarees 40s. 44" × 7 yards.	2	4	0	3	0	0	4	12	0	10	0	0	11	4	0	1	4	0	12.5
23 Sakarankoil	Sarees (Pondu) 20s. × 30 × 40s. 42" × 49 yards.	20	4	0	30	0	0	51	0	0	101	4	0	105	0	0	3	12	0	3.7
West Godavari district—																				
24 Palac le	Sarees 20s. 45" × 35 yards.	12	0	0	6	0	0	37	3	0	55	8	0	63	8	0	8	0	0	15.8
25 Tanuku	Sarees 60s. 45" × 72 yards.	34	1	3	15	0	0	78	12	0	127	13	3	136	13	0	9	0	0	7.1
26 Nidadavolu	Sarees 40s. 48" × 56 yards.	18	4	0	10	0	0	43	0	0	61	4	0	64	12	0	3	8	0	5.7
Kurnool district—																				
27 Kurnool	Carpets 10s. 86" × 45".	2	8	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	5	0	0	0	12	0	17.6
28 Nandyal	Sarees 20s. 45" × 35 yards.	12	11	0	9	0	0	23	0	0	44	11	0	47	8	0	3	13	0	8.3
Cuddapah district—																				
29 Jammalamadugu.	Sarees 40s. 45" × 56 yards.	18	6	0	12	0	0	35	0	0	65	6	0	77	0	0	11	10	0	18.0
30 Pullampeta	Sarees 8s. 45" × 8 yards.	4	12	0	1	2	0	8	6	0	14	4	0	16	0	0	1	8	0	10.5
East Godavari district—																				
31 Peddapuram	Sarees 60s. 45" × 72 yards.	35	5	6	8	0	0	73	0	0	114	5	6	126	5	6	12	0	0	10.5
32 Bandarlanka	Sarees 40s. 48" × 56 yards.	18	8	0	10	0	0	38	2	0	66	10	0	70	10	0	4	0	0	6.0

97. It is instructive to note that out of the thirty-two samples, in the case of 29, the wages bill exceeds 50 per cent of the total cost of the fabric. At the same time it must be noted that the price of yarn and cost of dyeing have also recorded heavy increase. Therefore the high prices of handloom goods must be attributed to a steep rise in the three major components of cost—the wages, the price of yarn and the cost of dyeing. In this situation, it is difficult to think in terms of any further rise in the wages which will inevitably push up the prices of handloom goods. On the other hand, it is incumbent upon the producers as well as the Government to bring down the prices of the handloom goods. To this end, the price of yarn and the cost of dyeing must be scaled down.

98. The cost of production and the margin of profit in some selected factories in the West-Coast were studied. The relevant data may be seen in the following table :—

TABLE XXIX.—Cost of production and margin of profit in 1947 (Malabar district.)

Serial number and name of the place.	Details of the fabric.	Cost of yarn.			Cost of dyeing.			Weaving and preparatory charges.			Overhead charges.			Total cost.			Selling price.			Percentage of profit over cost.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1 Calicut.	Shirting 72" width 2/20s 50 yds.	57	5	0	46	72	per cent.	8	8	0	37	6	4	18	11	2	121	14	6	15
2 Do.	Dress material 36" width 2/20s and 2/42s × 50 yds.	34	14	0	47	3	per cent.	4	10	0	23	1	4	11	8	8	74	2	0	15
3 Do.	Check shirting 2/60s × 2/30s 32" × 50 yds.	34	6	4	49	0	per cent.	4	9	6	20	10	5	10	5	3	69	15	6	16
4 Do.	Furnishing 2/20s 48" × 50 yds.	37	0	9	39	0	per cent.	20	8	10	10	4	5	106	14	0	125	0	0	17
5 Cannanore.	Shirting 30" × 24 yards 2/42s and 2/20s.	7	1	9	3	7	0	9	14	9	1	11	0	22	2	6	27	4	0	23
6 Do.	Shirting 2/60s 36" × 24 yards.	20	10	0	5	0	0	14	1	9	..	..	..	39	11	9	45	11	1	15

99. From the above table, it will be seen that, contrary to the conditions prevailing in other parts of the province, the wage-bill accounts only for less than 35 per cent of the total cost while the margin of profit is above 15 per cent. It is remarkable that in all these factories, the ratio of the cost of yarn to the total cost of the finished product is very high. The cost of yarn constitutes more than 45 per cent in four cases and above 31.8 per cent in two cases. In one instance, the cost of dyeing is 36.4 per cent of the total cost. The high proportion of the cost of yarn and cost of dyeing should be investigated and attempts must be made to reduce the prices in both the cases. The profits of course exceed 15 per cent and seem to testify to the capacity of the producers to pay higher wages. But, since August and September 1947, during which period these data were collected, the selling prices of the handloom goods of the West-Coast factories have been falling rapidly. Further there has been accumulating considerable quantities of unsold stocks. The days of extraordinary profits earned by the handloom industry appear to be fast receding into the past. In order to find out the trend of profits in recent years, the income-tax returns of a number of handloom factories in the West Coast were examined. All the factories in the West Coast could not furnish the income-tax returns for the last three years as required. The data gathered have been tabulated below :—

TABLE XXX.—Profit and loss statements.

(Factories in Malabar)

Code No. of weaving establishment.	Profit in									
	1942-43.		1943-44.		1944-45.		1945-46.		1946-47.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1. ..	3,381	10 0	2,916	1 5	4,151	7 9	5,768	2 3	1,981	15 9
2. ..	12,548	10 0	7,755	5 3	23,701	2 3	42,197	6 0	17,337	8 1
3. ..	..	..	1,991	7 5	4,655	10 2	17,147	15 4	14,292	0 8
4. ..	15,602	10 11	8,724	3 5	18,479	11 7	24,070	8 7	11,313	1 6
5. ..	..	..	..	..	9,359	1 3	28,190	13 0	26,193	3 4
6. ..	3,849	2 1	4,823	4 9	12,680	6 2	31,504	12 9	19,703	8 6
7. ..	..	..	3,839	15 11	5,966	10 7	9,895	7 3	10,879	13 5
8. ..	1,604	8 6	1,553	11 2	12,154	9 1	13,548	7 10	15,850	8 4
9. ..	2,888	15 1	3,748	1 2	13,950	10 3	7,261	13 9	11,969	0 1
10. ..	3,307	7 11	9,668	5 8	22,520	0 0	57,495	14 10	23,090	8 11
11. ..	..	..	..	..	16,796	10 1	41,352	8 4	20,515	9 9
12. ..	..	..	..	..	6,525	6 0	12,317	10 9	8,467	5 5
13. ..	..	..	..	..	25,886	8 6	44,022	11 1	15,395	2 4
14. ..	..	..	..	..	20,665	15 2	17,544	15 0	7,513	13 0
15. ..	..	..	..	..	53,337	5 0	36,988	10 5	24,504	3 3

100. The aggregate profits of the 15 factories for which income-tax returns for the years 1944-45, 1945-46 and 1946-47 were available show that they reached the peak in 1945-46 and have declined steeply in 1946-47. This period of declension in prices of handloom goods is hardly opportune for any enhancement of basic wages.

Working conditions

101. In a description of the working conditions in the handloom industry, a distinction will have to be made between the industrial home workers and the factory workers. The former constitute more than 90 per cent of the weavers in this Province and they work at home. Their homes vary from pucca buildings of the richer classes of weavers, like the Sowrashtas of Madura to tiny huts of Harijan weavers. Of the various weavers' quarters inspected by me during my tours, special mention must be made of those at Guntur and Kumbakonam.

102. The former at Guntur consisted of a thatched shed 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, divided into five huts by means of bamboo screens, each inhabited by a family of weavers. The mud floor of these huts is on the same level as the dirty narrow lane outside overflowing with sewage water. In such a small hut, one or two pit-looms are erected, the pits being 2 feet long, 1½ feet broad and 2½ or 3 feet deep, just a hole big enough for the weaver to thrust his legs and feet to ply the loom. The rest of the space is covered with mud vessels, a dark oven, a small heap of twigs (firewood), a clothes-line with a few rags and a few mats and a small cot of coir ropes. The number of inmates in these huts was ordinarily a family of four or five, sometimes six wherever two looms are worked. There is scarcely any scope for privacy. What is going on in the next hut can be easily seen through the chinks in the screen. In the Harijan weavers' quarters at Kumbakonam, the weavers live in thatched sheds smaller and shorter than those described above. The weavers belonging to the traditional weaver communities live in relatively better houses which have brick-laid floors, be they thatched or tiled. But in most of houses of the weavers, there is little scope for cleanliness. At Madura, some of the weavers' houses are kept clean and these one-room tenements are workshops by day and sleeping rooms by night. Generally speaking, the weavers' quarters betray an extreme degree of poverty which disables them from keeping their houses clean and decent for civilized life. The improvement of the working conditions depend upon the betterment of their economic conditions. They must get more work and a larger income.

103. At present, a large number of the weavers are living in rented houses, paying rents in certain places separately for each loom and a kitchen. The rents are also high. In Coimbatore district, the Ondiputtur Weavers' Co-operative Society has started a house building society. It has proposed to build houses specially suitable for weavers, with separate well-ventilated and bright rooms for the looms. The weavers in almost all the centres are quite willing to migrate and settle down in new colonies. The working as well as living conditions will improve only when the co-operative house building scheme is started in every weaving centre. Nothing short of this can solve the gigantic problem of decent housing for the weaving communities.

104. In the larger factories in the West Coast as well as elsewhere, the working conditions are fairly satisfactory. But in most of the smaller factories, the sheds are tiled but in bad disrepair and there is such a congestion of looms that it is very difficult for weavers to pass between two looms. In some of the factories, there is no brick-laid or cemented floor and no lavatory or water for washing. It may be hoped that all these drawbacks will disappear as the Non-Power Factory Bill has been passed and its provisions will be implemented.

Working hours

105. Only in the factories, there is any regulation regarding working hours. They usually work from 7-30 or 8 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m. on all days except Sundays with an hour of interval for lunch. Due to the present acute scarcity of yarn, there is no ease of overwork. As the wages are paid on the piece-basis, the workers turn up for work early and go away as soon as their quota is finished.

106. In the case of home-work, there is no regulation of hours of work which entirely depend upon the availability of yarn and the need for money felt by the weavers. From early morning to late in the evening, the weavers are found to work at their looms. It is not unusual to find, when there is urgency for production, the weavers working even in the nights with a small lamp. When the master-weavers have got urgent orders to be executed, such work takes place. Inclemency of weather does not affect any process connected with weaving except sizing, which will have to be abandoned in rainy weather.

Workers' Organizations

107. The trade union organization is very well developed in the West Coast, where two associations of weavers exist side by side; one of them called Handloom Labour Congress is working under the auspices of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and the

other known as the Textile Workers' Union is affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress. In the Andhra districts, the Andhra Provincial Handloom Weavers' Association has established local associations in all the important weaving centres. Recently the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Congress has been organizing local Weavers' Congresses in all centres. The Tamilnad Provincial Handloom Weavers' Federation is a proto-type of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Association and has numerous affiliated local associations.

General Recommendations

108. The most important characteristic of the handloom industry at the present time is the appalling shortage of yarn leading to a serious state of under-employment among the weavers. The non-availability of yarn dyed in desired fast colours as well as yarn of desired counts is sorely trying the patience of weavers. The high cost of dyeing is another aggravating factor. Until recently there had been a ban on the export of handloom fabrics outside the Province and it led to an accumulation of vast stocks of Asha Rumals, kaities, lungies, furnishing-fabrics, Madras handkerchiefs, turban cloths, etc., usually sold in other Provinces or in foreign markets in Africa or the Far East. The recent Government Order issued in November lifting this ban has eased the situation to some extent and it may be hoped that the stocks stagnating in the hands of the producers and merchants would begin to move. The cancellation of the export ban has been a step in the right direction.

109. The abnormal prices of handloom goods existing at the present time must be brought down considerably if the industry should get a good if not expanding market. The rapidly accumulating stocks would paralyse the industry if they are not disposed of quickly. Cheapening the handloom goods is the only sure way of stabilising the industry. An analysis of the factors which have contributed to the steep rise in the prices must be attempted. The cost of yarn to the weaver is unduly inflated by the existence of too many middlemen handling yarn. The prices of dyeing materials as well as charges for dyeing are found to be excessive. The difference between the cost of production and the final selling price to the consumer appears to be very wide. Under the Madras Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1946, "producers of handloom cloth were allowed a handsome margin of 15 per cent over actual cost of production while the dealers, a margin of profit to be fixed at 4 per cent to the wholesaler and 10 per cent to the retailer on the producer's price." From the foregoing it will be seen that the primary objective of reducing the price of handloom goods can be secured only by eliminating the chain of middlemen in yarn and cloth as far as possible and by a drastic downward revision of the dyeing charges. Without adopting these measures no useful purpose will be served by merely attempting at reducing the wages. A study of the standard of living of the weavers made in a previous section clearly points to the conclusion that the wages cannot be cut down without seriously affecting the economic condition of the weavers. Every effort must be made to increase the supply of yarn so as to provide the weavers with not less than 24 days of employment. Without this fundamental and constructive effort the service conditions in the handloom industry can never be improved.

110. It is gratifying to note that the Weavers' Co-operative Societies working under able directors have applied some of the remedies suggested in the previous paragraph. They get yarn through their apex organization without the intervention of profiteering middlemen. A few of the weavers' co-operative societies were also found to have their own dyeing establishments, contributing to an effective reduction of the dyeing charges. On the marketing side too, the societies have dispensed with these factors which swell up prices. They are able to sell their fabrics at competitive prices and complaints are seldom made against the fastness of their coloured fabrics. The high degree of success attained by these societies leads one to recommend strongly an extension of this movement to embrace the entire community of weavers in this Province.

111. The benefits of co-operation to the weaving industry are undoubted. But there are some practical obstacles in making the weavers join co-operative societies in their entire strength. The most important of them is the debt the ordinary weaver owes to the master-weaver. In numerous centres weavers showed ready willingness to join the co-operative societies but the advances got from the master-weavers stood in the way. To obviate this difficulty I recommend that every weavers' co-operative production and sale society should open a credit department which must be able to finance the indebted weavers to liquidate their debts to the outsiders. The loan taken for such purposes by the weaver-members must be realized in instalments from the monthly wages earned by them as also from their bonus or dividend on shares. The weavers' co-operative society must also be encouraged to start building societies subsidiary to them on the model of the scheme of Ondiputtur Weavers' Society. In short, the weavers' co-operative must be made to function as a multi-purpose society, catering to all the material needs of the weaving community. A determined drive is necessary to bring all the weavers into the

co-operative fold. In achieving this laudable objective, I may suggest that the principle of voluntary organization must be abandoned. Too much of sanctity has been attached to the voluntary principle in India by the orthodox co-operators but the fruits of their labours have not justified their loyalty to their concept in the last four decades and a half. There is an unqualified desire on the part of the weavers in this Province to become members of co-operative societies, perhaps due to the 20 per cent of extra yarn allotted to the weaver-members. However, this fact of 20 per cent of extra yarn has brought so far only about 20 per cent of the weavers in this province into the co-operative fold; nearly 80 per cent still remain outside. Before conditions settle down to normalcy and the apparent benefits of co-operative societies disappear coercive principle must be adopted to bring all the weavers into the co-operative fold. If the co-operative organization is made universal among weavers a great step would have been taken in the direction of standardizing their working and wage conditions.

112. The consensus of opinion among the weavers regarding the present system of supply of colour yarn is that they should be supplied only grey yarn and must be given freedom to choose the dyes and colours according to their needs. I, therefore, recommend that the weavers should not be compelled to take colour yarn.

113. The paramount objective of any attempt to stabilize and induce prosperity to the industry is to enable all the weavers to maintain a decent standard of living without at the same time making the handloom fabrics too costly to the poor consumers. It is my conviction that the handloom industry can be made prosperous by providing it with ample supply of yarn, encouraging the export trade, and developing co-operative organization by means of compulsion.

ISSUES.

Working conditions

114. With regard to leave facilities, fixation of working hours and facilities for medical aid in the handloom factories I am strongly of opinion that all the provisions of the Non-Power Factory Act, recently passed by the Madras Government, must be effectively enforced which will help to redress all the grievances of the workers.

Regulations of service conditions

115. There is also a great need for regulation of factory work on the following lines:—

Employment of Children Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1936, and the Workmen's Compensation Act must be made applicable to and enforced in all handloom factories.

Interim Relief

116. No interim relief is recommended in view of this enquiry being comprehensive and final.

Bonus for factory-workers

117. A bonus of three months' wages may be paid to all the workers in all the handloom factories in this Province for the year 1946-47.

Bonus for dependent-weavers working under master-weavers

118. All the dependent weavers may be paid by their master-weavers bonus equal to one-sixth of their annual earnings for the year 1946-47.

Provident Fund

119. In all the factories, a system of compulsory provident fund may be instituted and the workers and their employers may contribute equally at the rate of one-anna in the rupee of the wages paid.

Wages

120. The wages in the handloom industries have been already fixed by the Handloom Wages Board appointed by the Government. At the present level of wages, the weavers will be earning about Rs. 80 per mensem if arrangements are made to supply yarn sufficient to give them employment for not less than 24 days in a month. In most of the centres, weavers are more anxious to have larger supply of yarn than higher wages. Further the handloom industry is facing a crisis to-day and the prices of handloom goods are toppling down. Hence I feel that there is no need for any revision of wages at the present time. The present level of wages may be continued.

Standardization of wages

121. The standardization of wages cannot be attempted before introducing a homogeneous system of organization in the handloom industry; as has been already mentioned, the Co-operative organization must be made universal in the weaving industry as the first step towards standardization of working conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The terms of reference of this Court as contained in the Government Order are the following:—

(i) to present a comprehensive picture of the conditions of service in handloom industry with special reference to—

- (a) interim relief,
- (b) bonus
- (c) provident fund,
- (d) medical aid,
- (e) leave facilities,
- (f) fixation of working hours, and
- (g) canteen, etc.,

(ii) to hear the evidence of employers' organizations;

(iii) to hear the evidence of workers' organizations; and

(iv) to frame issues and record its findings thereon with a view to standardize the conditions of service in the handloom industry as far as possible and submit a report to the Government (paragraph 2).

Ample supply of cotton, ancient hereditary skill, assured market at home and beyond the seas particularly for the Madras handkerchiefs, kailies, lungis, etc., have from very early times worked in favour of the rise and growth of the handloom industry in this Province; the spread of the industry was strengthened by the establishment of numerous spinning mills and the consequent easy availability of yarn and by the improvements made by the German missionaries (paragraph 19).

At the present time, yarn rations are issued to 541,879 handlooms in this Province which shows the number of looms deemed to be active by the Textile department. The Handloom industry in this Province provides employment to about 1,083,738 people and the population dependent on it may be approximately 27.5 lakhs or about 5.5 per cent of the population of this Province. Next to agriculture, handloom industry appears to be the biggest in this Province in point of numbers supported by it (paragraph 11).

There is a great degree of regional and urban concentration of the handloom industry. Salem, Malabar, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tinnevely, Ramnad, Madura, South Arcot and Coimbatore districts have each about 25,000 or more looms. This industry is also tending to cluster in larger towns and the labour conditions of problems are more urban than rural (paragraph 18).

There is also a territorial specialization in the manufacture of fabrics (paragraph 20).

The present-day weavers are both physically and psychologically unfit to ply any subsidiary trade. Handloom weaving is a full-time occupation and no attempt can be successfully made to dovetail it with any other occupation, rural or urban (paragraph 21).

There are four types or organizations in the industry which are associated with the independent weaver, the master-weaver, the factory and the Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society (paragraphs 22-24).

Weavers may be classified into independent, dependent and coolie weavers together with members of Weavers' Co-operative Society (paragraphs 25-32).

Several processes have to be gone through before yarn is converted into cloth. Of these, the most important are (i) dyeing, (ii) warping, (iii) sizing, (iv) warp-joining, (v) pirn and bobbin-winding, and (vi) weaving (paragraphs 33-39).

The Province of Madras is a surplus area with reference to yarn supply. About 40 per cent of the aggregate output of yarn by the mills in this Province is exported. The output of mills has been declining in recent years due to industrial strife. Inadequate supply of yarn has brought numerous evils in its train, such as acute underemployment, black-marketing in yarn, high wages and soaring prices of handloom goods (paragraphs 41 and 46).

The available quantities of yarn must be equally distributed to all the looms and regular monthly supply of yarn has got to be ensured to the weavers (paragraph 48).

The problem of colour yarn has three aspects which relate to the supply, the rates of dyeing and the discrimination between grey and colour yarn card-holders. The supply and distribution of colour yarn, the supply of dyes and the rates for dyeing, etc., call for a considerable degree of reorientation and rationalization (paragraphs 49-53).

The industry is now passing through a phase of serious underemployment due to the severe shortage of yarn. Underemployment seems to be at the root of all the problems the handloom industry is afflicted with to-day (paragraphs 54 and 55).

Women and children assist the weavers by operating the warping wheels, by doing bobbin and pirn winding and working along with men-weavers in the throw-shuttle-looms. Weaving is a hard and arduous job and women and children cannot stand the strain of such

work for any length of time. Similarly working on the weavers' beam imposes severe strain. Women and children should be prohibited from doing these two types of work, particularly in factories (paragraph 60).

As men grow older, they usually drift from the harder work of weaving to lighter jobs like warp-joining and sizing (paragraph 61).

Generally speaking, the master-weavers have no grievance against their employees regarding desertion or quick labour turnover.

The problem of advances in the handloom industry is of serious magnitude. More than 75 per cent of the weavers have taken advances from the master-weavers and they are exploited by them. From the samples examined, the average loan taken varies from more than Rs. 200 in certain centres to Rs. 50 or so in other centres (paragraphs 64-66).

The problem of wages in the handloom industry is extremely complex due to various factors (paragraph 67).

The bewildering variety of units chosen for the payment of wages for the preparatory processes will render any attempt at standardization a task of utmost difficulty (paragraphs 69 and 70).

Due to the infinite variety of patterns, lengths, widths, ends, picks and weave, it will not be easy to standardize wages under a few simple heads (paragraph 71).

In the last few years, the wages for weaving have risen in a phenomenal manner which is due to the general rise in the cost of living and the consequent reaction upon wages as also due to extreme underemployment of weavers. The ordinary weaver has got to earn sufficient to make both ends meet for a month during his short spell of employment for about 12 days (paragraphs 72 and 73).

It may be stated with a considerable degree of accuracy that the earnings of the majority of weavers in this province engaged in plain-weaving do not exceed Rs. 40 at the present level of employment. It will be of interest to note that if the weavers are assured of employment for 24 days instead of 12 days as at present, the monthly earnings will be about Rs. 80 (paragraphs 74-77).

The per capita expenditure among the weavers in general varies from about Rs. 15 to Rs. 19 per mensem (paragraphs 81-83).

The average debt per family among the samples investigated is Rs. 190-15-2 and that per gainfully employed person is Rs. 110-8-5 (paragraph 87).

Of all the classes, the dependent weaver is most heavily indebted, the average debt per family being Rs. 217-6-7 and the average per gainfully employed person being Rs. 133-9-3.

The high prices of handloom goods must be attributed to a steep rise in the three major components of cost—the wages, the price of yarn and the cost of dyeing. In this situation, it is difficult to think in terms of any further rise in the wages which will inevitably push up the prices of handloom goods. On the other hand, it is essential that the prices of the handloom goods should be reduced if they should have a market and the consumers should get satisfaction. To this end, the price of yarn and the cost of dyeing must be scaled down (paragraphs 96-98).

In the West Coast, the wage bill accounts only for less than 35 per cent compared with nearly 50 per cent in the other parts of the province. The cost of yarn and the cost of dyeing are relatively very high (paragraph 99).

The profits of the handloom factories have reached their peak in 1945-46 and have been falling steeply since 1946-47. This period of declension in prices of handloom goods is hardly opportune for any enhancement of basic wages (paragraph 100).

Generally speaking, the weaver's quarters betray extreme degree of poverty which disables them from keeping their houses clean and decent for civilized life (paragraphs 102 and 103).

It may be hoped that the defects in most of the handloom factories regarding working conditions will be eradicated if the provisions of the recently passed Non-Power Factory Act are applied to them with rigour.

General recommendations

The cancellation of the export ban on handloom goods is a step in the right direction.

The abnormal prices of handloom goods existing at the present time must be brought down considerably if the industry should get a good if not expanding market. It is also a sine qua-non for its survival in future slumps. The primary objective of reducing the price of handloom goods can be secured only by eliminating the chain of middlemen in yarn and cloth as far as possible and by a drastic downward revision of the dyeing charges. Wages cannot be cut down without damage to the economic conditions of the weavers. Every effort must be made to increase the supply of yarn so as to provide the weavers with

not less than 24 days of employment. In that case, the wages may even automatically fall. Without this fundamental and constructive effort, the service conditions in the handloom industry can never be improved (paragraph 109).

An extension of the Weavers' Co-operative movement to embrace the entire community of weavers in this province is strongly recommended (paragraph 110).

Every Weavers' Co-operative Society Production and Sale Society should open a credit department which must be able to finance the indebted weavers to liquidate their debts to outsiders. They must be also encouraged to start building societies subsidiary to them. Coercive principle must be adopted to bring all the weavers into the co-operative fold (paragraph 111).

The weavers should not be compelled to take colour yarn under any circumstance (paragraph 112).

The handloom industry can be made prosperous by providing it with ample supply of yarn, encouraging the export trade and developing co-operative organization by means of compulsion (paragraph 113).

ISSUES.

Working conditions

With regard to leave facilities, fixation of working hours and facilities for medical aid in the handloom factories, I am strongly of opinion that all the provisions of the Non-Power Factory Act, recently passed by the Madras Government, must be effectively enforced which will help to redress all the grievances of the workers.

Regulations of service conditions

There is also a great need for regulation of factory work on the following lines:—

Employment of Children Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1936 and the Workmen's Compensation Act must be made applicable to and enforced in all handloom factories.

Interim relief

No interim relief is recommended in view of this enquiry being comprehensive and final.

Bonus for factory workers

A bonus of three months' wages may be paid to all the workers in all the handloom factories in this province for the year 1946-47.

Bonus for dependent weavers working under master-weavers

All the dependent weavers may be paid by their master-weavers bonus equal to one-sixth of their annual earnings for the year 1946-47.

Provident fund

In all the factories, a system of compulsory provident fund may be instituted and the workers and their employers may contribute equally at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the wages paid.

Wages

The wages in the handloom industries have been already fixed by the Handloom Wages Board appointed by the Government. At the present level of wages, the weavers will be earning about Rs. 80 per mensem if arrangements are made to supply yarn sufficient to give them employment for not less than 24 days in a month. In most of the centres, weavers are more anxious to have larger supply of yarn than higher wages. Further the handloom industry is facing a crisis to-day and the prices of handloom goods are totalling down. Hence I feel that there is no need for any revision of wages at the present time. The present level of wages may be continued.

Standardization of wages

The standardization of wages cannot be attempted before introducing a homogeneous system of organization in the handloom industry; as has been already mentioned, the co-operative organization must be made universal in the weaving industry as the first step towards standardization of working conditions.

(Signed) B. V. NARAYANASWAMY.

APPENDIX I.

COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY,
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Nayudu, M.A., PH.D., B.COM., BAR.-AT-LAW,
38, Raja Annamalai Chetti Road, Vepery, Madras.

QUESTIONNAIRE I.

(General.)

1. Name of village or town.
2. Total number of families and total population.
3. Total number of weavers' families and their population.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
4. Number of actual workers doing—			
(i) winding			
(ii) warping			
(iii) sizing			
(iv) weaving			

5. Religion and caste of the weaving population.

	Number.	Cost of each.
6. (a) All kinds of looms		
(b) Looms working		
(c) Looms idle		
(d) Looms with throw shuttle		
(e) Looms with fly-shuttle		
(f) Looms with lever dobby		
(g) Looms with jacquard harness		
(h) Looms with country-chain harness		
(i) Looms with weavers' beam		
(j) Looms with multiple sley box		
(k) Looms with other mechanical improvements.		

7. Number of looms engaged in weaving—

Handspun yarn.	Mill yarn.			Silk.	Artificial silk.	Others.
	Coarse.	Medium.	Fine.			

8. (a) Looms with coupons for mill yarn.
- (b) Looms without coupons for mill yarn.
- (c) Looms controlled by master-weavers having yarn quota; and the number of weavers employed by them per day and also the number of working days in a month.
(Precise information regarding the regularity of employment is required.)
- (d) Looms attached to Co-operative Weaving Societies.
- (e) Looms attached to Co-operative Collect Weaving Centre.

9. Methods of warping adopted:

- (a) Street stick warping.
- (b) peg warping.
- (c) warping mill.
- (d) A brief note on warping as it is done at the centre, length of the warp, Co-operative work or contract work, etc.

10. How is the sizing done?

Number of licensed yarn dealers in the locality.

12. Number of coupon holders in the locality and a brief note on the relationship between coupons, looms and weavers.

13. (a) Weavers who have their own looms.
- (b) Weavers who have no looms of their own.

14. (a) Number of weavers who are members of Co-operative Weaving Society.
- (b) Number of weavers who are not members of Co-operative Weaving Society.
- (c) Number of weavers who are independent cottage workers.
- (d) Number of weavers who are hired but owning looms and working in their own houses.
(State who hires them, master-weaver, factory owner or sowcar, cloth dealer.)
- (e) Number of weavers who do not own looms but work in factories.
- (f) Number of weavers who have other subsidiary or primary occupation.

15. Output of different categories of cloth:—

	Number of looms manufacturing.	Quantity produced now.	Maximum quantity that can be produced.
(a) Sarees			
(b) Lungies, kailies, and handkerchiefs.			
(c) Grey cloth			
(d) Sarees with solid border or lace, etc.			
(e) Special kinds of cloth			

16. Preparatory processes—

Wages for and other costs of preparatory processes. Rates for 20 hanks of yarn.

Grey, white or colour.	Count of yarn.	Winding.	Warping.	Sizing.	Cost of sizing ingredients.	Total for 20 hanks.	Cost per lb.
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17. Weaving.—Find out the wages for weaving the various patterns of cloth after a due consideration of the weft width, picks and ends per inch, counts and colour of yarn used, also wages for weaving special cloths.

18. Describe the various important types of cloth woven at the centre, with special reference to their market, competition with mill-cloth, etc.

19. Cost of production of cloth—

Cost of yarn	
Cost of winding and sizing	
Cost of weaving	
Total cost	
Selling price	
Profit or loss	

Questions 16, 17, 18 and 19 are very important. In the reply to Question No. 16 apart from filling up the columns, a clear idea of the average monthly earnings of workers engaged in bobbin-winding, pirn-winding, warping, sizing and dyeing should be given separately, if they happen to depend on such processes only for their livelihood, with your own comments. Answer to Question No. 17 shall be as given below:—

Category of cloth.	Counts, warp and weft.	Wages per yard.	Production in a day of 8 hours.	Earnings per day of weaver of average ability.
Dhotie				
Kailie				
Saree				
Towel				
Bed-spread				

Question 18 shall be answered fully in a separate sheet.

Reply to Question No. 19 shall contain all the items specified in the questionnaire for all the varieties of cloth woven in the centre.

20. A description and evaluation of all the essential equipment of a weaver ; capital required and recurring cost for their purchase and maintenance.

21. Indebtedness—

(i) Per capita debt of independent home-worker, nature of debt and the rate of interest.

(ii) Per capita debt of a coolie weaver ; how much advance does he ordinarily get ? Terms of the loan ; does it affect his wages ? Rate of interest.

22. Total yarn consumption at the centre, furnish data under the following heads :—

Counts of yarn.	Coloured, grey, bleached, etc.	Total weight.	Total yardage.
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23. Wages prevalent for the popular varieties of cloth woven in your Centre in the last seven years.

Years—	Categories—cloth—counts, width, etc., to be given.	Dhoties.	Sarees.
1940		..	..
1941		..	..
1942		..	..
1943		..	..
1944		..	..
1945		..	..
1946		..	..
1947		..	..

APPENDIX II.

COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY,
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Nayudu, M.A., PH. D., B.COM., BAR.-AT-LAW.

QUESTIONNAIRE II.

(Handloom Factories.)

1. Name of the factory, name of the place, etc.

2. (a) Nature of enterprise ; Private or public, limited or otherwise, joint-stock, partnership or single man's concern.

(b) Date of establishment of the concern.

3. Number of looms : Active and idle.

4. Number fitted with fly-shuttle.

Number fitted with dobbies.

Number fitted with weaver's beams.

Number fitted with jacquard harness.

Number fitted with swivel or multiple sley.

Details of improved appliances installed.

5. Number of looms manufacturing

(i) Coating.

(ii) Shirting.

(iii) Sheetings.

(iv) Others.

Details of specialities, if any, manufactured.

6. (a) Number and functions of workers—

	Winding.	Warping.	Sizing.	Weaving.	Dyeing.	Total.
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Number, pay and qualification of special technical staff, e.g., dyer, foreman and manager.

7. (i) Castes of workers.

(ii) Number of workers belonging to weaving castes.

8. (a) Total number employed—

Year.	Officers.	Clerks.	Foremen or Maistris.	Workers.			Total, number of workers.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	
1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Number of workers paid time-rate and piece-rate.

9. Recruitment : Are the labourers recruited directly, through jobbers or foremen or through any other agency ?

10. Age of the workers—

Age groups.	Number employed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Below 15 years	..	..	..
Above 15 and below 45 years..	..	..	..
Above 45 years	..	..	..

Give a brief note on the age composition of the workers.

11. Length of service—

Length of service.	Number of workers.	Percentage to total.
One year and under	..	..
Over one year and under five years	..	..
Over five years	..	..

12. Wages : Piece-rate or time-rate

for pirn-winding, bobbin-winding,

warping, sizing, weaving and dyeing.

The different rates of wages paid for the above operations with regard to different kinds of yarn used, different kinds of cloth woven and different textiles like cotton, silk, artificial silk used, should be clearly given.

13. Payment of advances to workers by employers—

Maximum amount to a worker.

Total amount so disbursed.

Number of workers getting such advances.

Nature of security on which the advance is made, pro-note, etc.

Rate of interest and methods of repayment.

14. Trend of wages in the last seven years for different categories of workers.

15. Dearness allowance, if any.

16. Bonus paid for (a) good work, (b) good attendance and (c) for any other purpose.

Is bonus paid to workers without any conditions being attached but correlated to the dividends paid to shareholders or profits earned by the firm ?

17. (a) Are fines imposed on workers for any reason ?

(b) Are deductions made from wages for any reason ?

(c) The ways in which the fine fund and/or deductions are utilized.

18. In the payment of piece-wages, is the material tested and rejected for not being up to specified standards ? What will be the percentage so rejected ?

19. Are the wages paid monthly, fortnightly, or weekly and how many days after the end of the wage-period ?

20. Hours of work and rest-intervals.

21. Is overtime calculated? What is the rate of wage for overtime work? (For time—rates only.)

22. Summarise the leave rules enforced in the factory.

23. Give a clear abstract of the standing regulations.

24. First aid and medical facilities: Describe the provisions made.

25. Is there adequate ventilation and light?

26. Number of lavatories for men and women workers.

27. Nature of water-supply for washing and drinking purposes.

28. Dining sheds, canteens and creches.

29. If there is any provision of houses by the management for the workers, what conditions are imposed for occupying them?

30. Education facilities.

31. Does the management recognize the Trade Union of workers?

32. Is there any approved method by which the workers can represent their grievances to the management?

33. Is there any organization of employers?

34. (a) Amount of capital invested.

(b) Amount of working capital.

(c) Amount of borrowed capital—Rate of interest, securities offered, if any.

35. Average monthly turn-over—Quantity and value; scrutinize the day sheet of workers employed in different processes, costing sheets in the factory and the balance sheets. Cost of yarn, cost of sizing, dyeing and other materials, overhead charges, labour-cost in respect of winding, warping, sizing, weaving, dyeing, packing, etc. In addition to the calculation of total profits earned by the factory, profits earned in the manufacture of the various types of fabrics are to be separately studied. Clear and correct data as to the profit-margin shall be collected and tabulated. Care must be bestowed on the collection of materials for showing the rise or fall of profits in the last seven years.

APPENDIX III.

COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu, M.A., PH. D., B. COM., BAR-AT-LAW,
38, Rajah Annamalai Chettiar Road, Vepery, Madras.

QUESTIONNAIRE III.

(Workers' Unions.)

- A. (1) The name and date of formation of your Union.
- (2) Total number of members in your Union.
- (3) Names of office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee and their respective occupations.
- (4) Subscription per month.
- (5) Total number of weavers in your locality—Independent weavers, dependent weavers and "coolie" weavers—Men, women and children.
- (6) If all of them are not members of your Union, give reasons.
- (7) Is your Union the only one in the locality? If not, give the names of the other Unions (concerned with handloom workers only) with their membership, date of formation and the cause of their emergence. Are they registered Unions?
- (8) Is your Union registered? If so, in which year?
- (9) Is your Union affiliated to any Provincial Labour Organization? If so, specify.

- B. (1) Number of principal workers who are independent craftsmen owning their looms in your place. Do they possess yarn quota?
- (2) Number of weavers who are dependent on master weavers for employment and yarn but who own their looms and work in their homes.
- (3) Number of principal workers who do not have looms of their own but work under employers in their workshop or factory.
- (4) Number of such factories and the number of workers in each of them—Men, women and children.
- (5) Number of workers engaged in winding, warping and sizing in your place. How many of such workers are working in factories with their wages—In the current year and in the last five years.
- (6) Hours of work at home and the daily output per weaver in yards of 54 inches width (plain cloth). What will be the output of other types of cloth, varying in width, fineness and texture? Give similar data for them also.
- (7) Hours of work in the factories and the daily output per weaver in yards of 54 inches width (plain cloth). Give the output per weaver of other types of cloth or other materials woven.
- (8) Wages for weaving only in the current year and in the last five years for the various types of materials woven.

Memorandum submitted by Workers' Unions may contain, besides answers to the above questions, information of general interest affecting the working conditions in the handloom industry in the taluk or district:—

- (9) How many days per month do the home-workers enjoy holidays?
- (10) How many days are they idle for want of yarn?
- (11) In the factories, how many holidays are given per month and in a year.
- (12) A clear description of the working conditions at home and in the factory.
- (13) What kind of welfare activities are promoted in the factories?
- (14) The number of looms which are idle.
- (15) The number of weavers who are idle and the number of days lost thereby every month.
- (16) Looms using only khadi yarn, mill yarn, mercerized or artificial silk yarn and other yarns.
- (17) (a) The cost of preparatory processes like winding, warping and sizing per bundle of 10 lb. yarn.
(b) The wages for weaving 10 lb. of yarn of various counts in use.
- (18) Give clear accounts of the total expenses incurred in weaving, the prices of raw materials, labour-cost, cost of production, selling price and margin of profit for all the types of fabrics manufactured in your place.
- (19) What are your demands for the betterment of the conditions of the workers?
- (20) Other relevant matters in which your Union is interested.
- (21) Average monthly earnings of a weaver in the busy and slack seasons.

N.B.—The reply to this shall contain points to prove that the demands and aspirations of the workers are legitimate as also their satisfaction is possible.

- C. (1) What methods in respect of finance, organization and marketing, would you suggest for making Handloom Industry in this Province stable and prosperous?
- (2) What kind of action is needed to protect the Handloom Industry from competition of textile mill industry?
- (3) Outline a system of fair, equitable and adequate supply of yarn of required counts to handlooms.
- (4) Are you in favour of central warping and sizing plants from which the weavers living in the vicinity may get these processes done under contract system of payment?
- (5) Do you favour the setting up of warping mill and power dresser sizer at suitable centres?
- (6) In the interest of speed and increase of output, do you not feel that certain processes done by manual labour can be entrusted to cheap yet efficient machinery?

APPENDIX IV.

COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY,
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu, M.A., PH.D., B.COM., BAR.-AT-LAW,
38, Raja Annamalai Chettiar Road, Vepery, Madras.

QUESTIONNAIRE IV.

(Employers, master-weavers, factory-owners, yarn merchants,
co-operative societies, etc.)

1. What methods, in respect of finance and organization, would you suggest for making the handloom industry prosperous?
2. Suggest a practical scheme for ensuring regularity of employment and stable conditions in the handloom industry. Is it possible to avoid slack seasons?
3. What kind of action—private, co-operative or Government—is needed to protect the handloom industry from competition of mill industry?
4. Are the present systems of distribution of yarn and supply of accessory materials satisfactory? If not, what improvements could you suggest to ensure a fair, equitable and adequate supply of yarn of required counts to handlooms?
5. Are you in favour of controlling the prices of handloom fabrics; if so, what conditions would you like to see fulfilled before the imposition of price control?
6. Are you in favour of wages control? At what level would you fix the wages for the different categories of workers?
7. Do you agree to pay separate Dearness Allowance or do you want to merge the Dearness Allowance with the basic wage?
8. Do you not feel that for a contented labour force, payment of bonus and gratuity to the workers is essential as well as desirable?
9. In order to make the workers loyal to the management, is it not necessary to institute a Workers' Provident Fund to which contributions are made equally by the workers and the employers?
10. Are you in favour of home-work by the weavers or work in a factory?
11. Are you in favour of central warping mills and power dresser sizer from which the weavers living in the vicinity may get those preparatory processes done under contract system of payment?
12. To speed up production, do you feel it necessary that certain preparatory processes must be done by machinery instead of men, women or children?
13. Suggest methods for reducing the cost of production of handloom fabrics.
14. Other points which, in your opinion, are of significance to ensure the prosperity of the industry and healthy and happy relations between labour and management.
15. What is the extent of the labour turnover? Do the workers change frequently from one employer to another?

APPENDIX V.

COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY,
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

SCHEDULE.

Standard of living.

These forms returnable to—

Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu, M.A., PH.D., B.COM., BAR.-AT-LAW,
Court of Enquiry, "Natana Vilas", No. 38, Raja Annamalai
Chettiar Road, Vepery, Madras.

I. Industrial centre—

Name of the head of the family ..
Religion and caste
District of origin
Cause of migration

II. Size and composition of the family—

	Numbers.				Ages of		Relationship to the head of the family.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Wage earners							
Dependants residing with wage earners.							
Dependants residing elsewhere.							

NOTE.—Persons under 15 should be treated as boys or girls.

III. Extent of literacy—

IV. Regularity of employment of wage earners—

V. Normal monthly family income—

Occupation of each wage earner.	Monthly wages.	Monthly overtime pay.	Additional earnings, if any, with source.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Men	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
Women	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
Boys	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
Girls	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
Total amount of family income.				

VI. Occupation—

(The description of the occupation should be as definite as possible.)

VII. (a) Assets—

Movable and immovable properties.

(b) Debts—

Nature and amount.

Mortgage, pro-note, etc.

Reasons for incurring debt.

VIII. Normal monthly expenditure—

Items.	Average monthly expenditure.	Percentage to total.
	RS. A. P.	
Food—		
Cereals		
Pulses		
Sugar and sweetmeats		
Meat and fish		
Milk and ghee		
Vegetables and fruit		
Oils (gingelly, coconut and groundnut)		
Salt		
Condiments		
Tea and coffee		
Other food items		
Total ..		

Items.	Average monthly expenditure.	Percentage to total.
	RS. A. P.	
Other—		
Fuel and lighting		
Clothing		
Bedding and household necessities ..		
House-rent		
Hair-cutting, washerman and soap ..		
Tobacco		
Liquor		
Travelling to and from native place ..		
Interest on debts		
Miscellaneous		
Total ..		

APPENDIX VI.

COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY,
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

From Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu, M.A., PH.D., B.COM., BAR.-AT-LAW,
No. 38, Rajah Annamalai Chettiar Road, Vepery, Madras

Dated 7th June 1947.

To The Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioner.

[Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 2354, Development, dated 28th May 1947. [Subject.—Information relating to weavers and employers requested.]

Sir,

In connection with my enquiry into labour conditions in the handloom industry, I request you to furnish me as early as possible under the various heads as shown below.

Thanking you,

B. V. NARAYANASWAMI,
Court of Enquiry.

A statement of handloom weaving centres, number of looms, fabrics woven, etc.

Weaving Centre, name of village or town.	Number of yarn merchants and their quota.	Number of master-weavers and their addresses.	Number of weavers.	The predominant caste or religion of the weaver.	Domestic system, cottage work-shop or factory system.	Yarn used—silk, cotton or artificial silk.	Higher counts or lower counts (i.e.) fine cloth or coarse cloth.	Fabrics woven—dhoties, sarees, lungies, kailies, etc.	Remarks.
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APPENDIX VII.

COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY,
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

From Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu, M.A., PH.D., B.COM., BAR.-AT-LAW,
No. 38, Rajah Annamalai Chettiar Road, Vepery, Madras

Dated.....194 .

To The Proprietor or Manager, Handloom Factory.

Sir,

I am sending herewith Questionnaire No. II. Please fill it up carefully and return the same on or before 20th September 1947. The answer to question No. 12 shall be in a separate sheet

under the following heads and also details regarding wages for bobbin winding and pirn winding and also for warping and sizing separately.

Popular fabrics—	Width.	Wages for weaving only per yard.
Warp counts.		
Weft counts.		

The answer to question No. 14 shall also be in a separate sheet for all the types or patterns of cloth woven in the factory in the last seven years.

Answer to question No. 35 shall contain the cost of production of all the fabrics woven as follows for a piece of 20 yards or 24 yards :—

Cost of warp yarn	
Cost of weft yarn	
Bobbin winding	
Pirn winding	
Warping	
Sizing	
Wages for weaving only	
Over-head charges	

Total cost ..

Margin of profit ..

Selling price ..

This answer shall also include figures relating to the total consumption of yarn, its value, and the value of finished goods sold and the profits earned in the last five years together with an approximate value of the capital invested. Copies of income-tax returns shall be appended.

This Court, as constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has the powers mentioned in the enclosure showing section 11 (3) of the same Act.

The information given by you is a sworn statement filed before a Court. My Investigating Officer may visit your factory to check the data given by you, if necessary, after 20th September 1947.

Please send your filled up questionnaire with details as shown above so as to reach this office on or before 20th September 1947.

Thanking you,

B. V. NARAYANASWAMI,
Court of Enquiry.

Extract from Act No. XIV of 1947.

An Act to make provision for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes, and for certain other purposes.

Chapter IV, Section 11 (3).

Every Board, Court and Tribunal shall have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely :—

- enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath ;
- compelling the production of documents and material objects ;
- issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses ;
- In respect of such other matters as may be prescribed ; and every Enquiry or Investigation by a Board, Court or Tribunal, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

APPENDIX VIII.

LIST OF THE PLACES SURVEYED BY THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Serial number and name of the district.	Name of the place.	Number of weavers' families.	Weavers' population.	Total number of active looms.	Number of throw shuttle looms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram ..	300	1,500	400	50
2 Do. ..	Chodavaram ..	2,300	11,500	2,300	..
3 Do. ..	Paikaraopeta ..	300	1,250	290	..
4 East Godavari ..	Dulla ..	400	2,000	800	..
5 Do. ..	Yeditha ..	160	1,000	230	..
6 Do. ..	Mandapeta ..	600	3,000	600	..
7 West Godavari ..	Vepur ..	500	1,500	579	..
8 Do. ..	Ellore ..	2,000	8,000	2,000	200
9 Do. ..	Bhimavaram ..	645	3,180	675	..
10 Do. ..	Daggaluru ..	300	2,000	612	..
11 Kistna ..	Polavaram ..	300	1,000	350	..
12 Do. ..	Ghantasala ..	300	1,500	400	..
13 Guntur ..	Phirangipuram ..	520	4,500	780	..
14 Do. ..	Tenali ..	500	2,500	480	..
15 Do. ..	Ilavaram ..	700	3,700	790	..
16 Do. ..	Vetapalem ..	1,200	6,500	1,300	..
17 Nellore ..	Chennuru ..	300	400	400	..
18 Do. ..	Allaganipad ..	140	560	160	..
19 Do. ..	Zarugumalli ..	211	850	211	..
20 Do. ..	Kondapi ..	178	760	178	..
21 Kurnool ..	Kothakota ..	660	1,825	220	..
22 Do. ..	Gonegondla ..	200	1,000	339	4
23 Do. ..	Bestavarapupet ..	250	1,000	250	10
24 Do. ..	Pedakandla ..	100	660	180	10
25 Anantapur ..	Uravakonda ..	1,900	8,000	2,500	50
26 Do. ..	Kalyandrug ..	400	2,000	500	..
27 Do. ..	Tadpatri ..	796	3,980	1,900	12
28 Bellary ..	Moka ..	160	800	280	8
29 Do. ..	Rayadurg ..	1,500	12,000	2,200	30
30 Chingleput ..	Elapakkam ..	195	1,400	210	..
31 Do. ..	Arani ..	1,240	4,960	1,400	..
32 Do. ..	Kalamasaidupet ..	250	1,800	280	..
33 Chittoor ..	Pudupet ..	248	1,240	362	..
34 Do. ..	Athimanjeripet ..	530	2,575	618	..
35 Do. ..	Chinthalapattadai ..	335	1,502	497	..
36 Do. ..	Poddaturpet ..	1,151	5,831	1,736	..
37 North Arcot ..	Kilkodungalur ..	310	1,750	450	..
38 Do. ..	Guruvarajpet ..	750	3,800	984	..
39 Do. ..	Kunnagampundipudur ..	185	963	263	..
40 Do. ..	Ponnur ..	300	2,120	400	..
41 South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	..	..	116	..
42 Do. ..	Tindivanam ..	200	1,200	500	..
43 Do. ..	Avalurpet ..	250	1,500	270	..
44 Tanjore ..	Sundaraperumalkoil ..	460	1,800	700	30
45 Do. ..	Mannargudi ..	375	1,875	431	8
46 Trichinopoly ..	Thathiangarpet ..	150	1,000	650	..
47 Do. ..	Turaiyur ..	524	2,200	524	..
48 Madras ..	Thimmarasanaikanur ..	1,000	5,000	1,080	..
49 Do. ..	Narikkalapatty ..	150	750	190	5
50 Tinnevely ..	Erwadi ..	450	2,500	470	25
51 Do. ..	Kallidaikurichi ..	1,000	5,000	1,850	10
52 Do. ..	Paramankurichi ..	200	1,000	420	..
53 Do. ..	Tinnevely ..	1,012	4,856	1,328	..
54 Coimbatore ..	Ayigoundapalem ..	198	942	479	30
55 Do. ..	Peelamedu ..	925	3,850	559	..
56 Do. ..	Thingalur ..	70	420	125	..
57 Salem ..	Chennimalai ..	1,000	5,000	1,450	..
58 South Kanara ..	Mangalore ..	107	635	319	100
59 Do. ..	Udipi ..	180	500	163	..
60 Do. ..	Kasargad ..	111	570	203	64
61 Do. ..	Pudupanamur ..	46	245	143	5
62 Ramnad * ..	Aruppukottai ..	4,000	30,000	9,000	500
63 Tinnevely * ..	Melapalayam ..	4,000	..	6,000	5,650
64 North Arcot * ..	Gudiyattam ..	6,000	30,100	6,000	..
65 Salem * ..	Salem Town ..	5,000	30,000	5,000	..
66 Do. ..	Ammappet ..	1,000	6,000	3,035	2,000
67 Do. ..	Rasipuram ..	..	..	4,000	200
68 Do. ..	Tiruchengode ..	2,250	11,000	3,000	..
69 East Godavari * ..	Peddapuram ..	1,400	7,000	1,350	..
70 Chingleput * ..	Thirunageswaram ..	802	3,695	1,371	..
71 Kistna * ..	Pedana ..	1,500	7,500	1,500	..
72 Bellary * ..	Yemmiganur ..	2,000	10,000	3,000	200
Total ..		59,674	2,92,644	84,470	9,210

* These places are also investigated by the Investigators of the Court.

APPENDIX IX.

LIST OF THE PLACES INVESTIGATED BY THE INVESTIGATORS.

Serial number and name of the district.	Number.	Places investigated.
		Names of the places.
1 Vizagapatam ..	..	..
2 East Godavari ..	2	Peddapuram and Bandarlanka.
3 West Godavari ..	3	Palacole, Tanuku and Nidadavolu.
4 Kistna ..	2	Masulipatam and Pedana.
5 Guntur ..	3	Mangalagiri, Guntur and Perala.
6 Nellore ..	4	Nellore, Kovur, Venkatagiri and Bangarupet.
7 Cuddapah ..	2	Jammalamadugu and Pullampet.
8 Kurnool ..	2	Kurnool and Nandyal.
9 Anantapur ..	3	Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram.
10 Bellary ..	2	Adoni and Yemmiganur.
11 Chingleput ..	3	Conjeevaram, Tirukalikundram and Tirunageswaram.
12 Chittoor ..	3	Kalahasti, Narayanavaram and Kuppam.
13 North Arcot ..	3	Gudiyattam, Walajapet and Arcot.
14 South Arcot ..	3	Bhuvanagiri, Kurinjipadi and Pudupet.
15 Tanjore ..	3	Thirunageswaram, Tanjore and Kumbakonam.
16 Trichinopoly ..	2	Woraiyur and Kulittalai.
17 Madras ..	4	Madras, Palni, Dindigul and Chinnalapatti.
18 Ramnad ..	4	Aruppukottai, Sivakasi, Srivilliputtur and Rajapalayam.
19 Tinnevely ..	4	Melapalayam, Ambasamudram, Viravanallur and San-karankoil.
20 Coimbatore ..	3	Coimbatore, Bhavani and Palladam.
21 Salem ..	3	Salem, Rasipuram and Tiruchengodu.
22 South Kanara ..	3	Jeppu Muguru, Kankanady and Kadiri.
23 Malabar ..	2	Calicut and Cannanore.
24 Madras ..	2	Saidapet and Washermanpet.
Total ..		65

APPENDIX X.

EXPORT OF HANDLOOM CLOTH FROM MADRAS PROVINCE.

Serial number and month.	Quantity exported (in bales of 1,500 yards).	
	1946.	1947.
1 January ..	3,643.00	4,273.25
2 February ..	4,117.25	4,740.50
3 March ..	4,012.00	3,915.37
4 April ..	5,169.75	3,845.25
5 May ..	2,731.50	3,604.00
6 June ..	5,096.25	2,579.50
7 July ..	4,481.50	2,961.75
8 August ..	1,998.00	3,391.00
9 September ..	1,522.00	..
10 October ..	2,143.75	..
11 November ..	2,418.25	..
12 December ..	5,992.50	..
Total ..		43,325.75
		29,238.62

REPORT OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO

APPENDIX XI.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEAVERS IN THE PLACES INVESTIGATED.

Serial number and name of the districts.	Name of the place investigated.	Number of weavers.				Total number of looms.
		Independent.	Dependent.	Coolie.	Co-operative Society.	
1 East Godavari ..	Peddapuram ..	636	300	300	464	1,700
2 Do. ..	Bandarlanka ..	830	100	..	50	980
3 West Godavari ..	Palacole ..	114	..	50	206	370
4 Do. ..	Thanuku ..	36	..	..	114	150
5 Do. ..	Nidadavolu ..	31	..	..	22	53
6 Kistna ..	Pedana ..	631	200	140	329	1,300
7 Guntur ..	Guntur ..	70	210	40	90	410
8 Do. ..	Mangalagiri ..	1,000	1,390	30	80	2,500
9 Do. ..	Perala ..	510	850	50	90	1,500
10 Nellore ..	Kovur ..	40	351	..	59	450
11 Do. ..	Venkatagiri ..	253	611	200	136	1,200
12 Do. ..	Bangarupet ..	200	356	..	69	625
13 Cuddapah ..	Jammalamadugu ..	350	150	..	155	655
14 Do. ..	Pullampetu ..	200	50	..	200	450
15 Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	940	100	400	60	1,500
16 Do. ..	Nandyal ..	163	..	..	137	300
17 Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	92	..	..	..	92
18 Do. ..	Dharmavaram ..	400	200	100	..	700
19 Do. ..	Gooty ..	9	26	..	..	35
20 Bellary ..	Adoni ..	2,500	1,600	1,000	447	4,547
21 Do. ..	Yemiganur ..	564	200	200	1,536	2,600
22 Chingleput ..	Conjeevaram ..	7,160	1,022	4,000	318	12,500
23 Do. ..	Tirukalikundram ..	802	300	200	..	1,302
24 Do. ..	Tirunageswaram ..	400	175	1,000	170	1,745
25 Chittoor ..	Kalahasti ..	100	886	100	114	1,200
26 Do. ..	Narayanavaram ..	951	221	..	325	1,500
27 North Arcot ..	Gudiyatham ..	2,200	1,000	3,000	248	6,448
28 Do. ..	Walajapet ..	500	310	100	..	910
29 Do. ..	Arcot ..	300	200	500	..	1,000
30 South Arcot ..	Bhuvanagiri ..	600	1,200	200	422	2,422
31 Do. ..	Kurinipadi ..	425	1,525	280	164	2,444
32 Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	400	100	100	295	895
33 Do. ..	Thirunageswaram ..	800	200	150	96	1,246
34 Do. ..	Kumbakonam ..	500	244	44	95	883
35 Trichinopoly ..	Woraiyur ..	100	1,050	..	200	1,350
36 Madura ..	Madura ..	3,000	6,300	3,000	870	13,170
37 Do. ..	Palni ..	50	57	20	473	600
38 Do. ..	Chinnalapatti ..	867	993	500	40	2,400
39 Do. ..	Dindigul ..	800	440	300	60	1,600
40 Ramnad ..	Aruppukottai ..	8,700	300	70	754	9,824
41 Do. ..	Srivilliputtur ..	1,000	..	125	851	1,976
42 Do. ..	Rajapalayam ..	2,150	120	100	170	2,540
43 Tinnevely ..	Melapalayam ..	2,626	2,200	1,200	224	6,250
44 Do. ..	Ambasamudram ..	748	250	100	102	1,200
45 Do. ..	Viravanallur ..	400	995	300	305	2,000
46 Do. ..	Sankaranainarkoil ..	600	852	200	4	1,700
47 Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	1,000	1,681	50	99	3,280
48 Do. ..	Bhavani ..	20	570	400	..	990
49 Salem ..	Salem ..	12,000	6,571	1,000	485	20,056
50 Do. ..	Trichengode ..	1,400	497	..	603	2,500
51 Do. ..	Resipuram ..	500	1,081	..	419	2,000
52 Madras ..	Washermanpet ..	500	200	200	61	961
Total ..		61,521	38,234	19,199	11,955	1,30,909
Percentage to total ..		46.9	29.2	14.6	9.3	100

APPENDIX XII.

(QUANTITY OF YARN PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED TO HANDLOOMS IN THE PROVINCE IN 1945, 1946 AND 1947.)

Serial number and month.	Production of yarn in the province (in bales of 400 lb.).	Quantity of yarn consumed by the weaving mills (in bales of 400 lb.).	Quantity of yarn made available by the mills (in bales of 400 lb.).	Quantity of yarn supplied to hand-looms (in bales of 400 lb.).
1945				
1 January ..	47,156	8,407	38,749	..
2 February ..	43,523	8,006	35,517	..
3 March ..	48,883	8,258	40,625	..
4 April ..	47,816	7,858	39,960	..
5 May ..	48,190	7,512	40,678	..
6 June ..	49,236	7,860	41,376	22,075
7 July ..	50,093	8,463	41,630	22,164
8 August ..	46,848	7,502	39,346	18,410
9 September ..	48,780	7,970	40,810	22,398.8
10 October ..	49,983	8,548	41,435	22,331
11 November ..	45,481	7,697	37,784	20,081
12 December ..	49,458	7,932	41,526	21,253
Total for the year ..	575,447	96,011	479,436	148,717.8
Average per month ..	47,953.9	8,000.3	39,953	21,245.4
1946				
1 January ..	44,021	6,763	37,258	19,504
2 February ..	39,945	6,826	33,119	18,066.8
3 March ..	41,528	7,714	33,814	17,681
4 April ..	39,839	7,171	32,668	16,843
5 May ..	41,393	7,955	33,438	18,383
6 June ..	36,270	3,530	32,740	17,935
7 July ..	39,021	3,831	35,190	17,559
8 August ..	35,328	6,935	28,393	17,290
9 September ..	35,700	6,878	29,022	15,782
10 October ..	36,346	6,747	29,599	18,169
11 November ..	35,107	6,734	28,373	17,497
12 December ..	35,645	6,447	29,198	16,080
Total for the year ..	460,143	77,331	382,812	210,786.8
Average per month ..	38,345.3	6,444.3	31,901	17,565.6
1947				
1 January ..	34,707	6,663	28,044	16,042
2 February ..	30,239	5,768	24,471	13,399
3 March ..	31,911	2,898	29,013	14,166
4 April ..	31,382	1,578	29,804	15,089
5 May ..	34,877	2,527	32,350	16,702
6 June ..	34,904	3,629	31,275	15,667
7 July ..	42,732	7,590	35,142	16,432
8 August ..	39,126	6,995	32,131	18,307
9 September ..	40,251	7,382	32,869	17,296
Total for the year ..	320,129	45,030	275,099	143,100
Average per month ..	35,569.8	5,003.3	30,566.5	15,900

APPENDIX XIII.

QUANTITY OF YARN EXPORTED TO THE OTHER PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES AND THE QUANTITY SUPPLIED TO HANDLOOMS BETWEEN 1945 AND 1947.

Serial number and month.	1945		1946		1947	
	Quantity of yarn supplied to hand- looms (in bales of 400 lb.).	Quantity of yarn exported to other provinces and countries (in bales of 400 lb.).	Quantity of yarn supplied to hand- looms (in bales of 400 lb.).	Quantity of yarn exported to other provinces and countries (in bales of 400 lb.).	Quantity of yarn supplied to hand- looms (in bales of 400 lb.).	Quantity of yarn exported to other provinces and countries (in bales of 400 lb.).
1 January ..	..	17,791	19,504	17,088	16,042	12,980
2 February ..	..	15,045	18,066.8	12,236.25	13,399	9,526.75
3 March ..	..	13,294	17,681	15,777.25	14,166	12,775.75
4 April ..	..	10,781	16,843	15,153.75	15,089	8,750
5 May ..	..	11,943	18,383	15,754.50	16,702	13,662.25
5 June ..	22,075	16,370	17,935	10,750.50	15,667	10,271.75
7 July ..	22,164	27,361	17,559	14,009	16,432	14,509.25
8 August ..	18,410	13,933	17,290	8,616	18,307	10,249.75
9 September ..	22,398.8	13,195	15,782	12,477.25	17,296	15,350.75
						47.00 *
10 October ..	22,331	20,763	18,169	12,213.25	..	..
11 November ..	20,081	12,391	17,497	12,165	..	..
12 December ..	21,258	22,029	16,080	11,995	..	..
				311 *		..
Total for the year.	148,717.8	194,896	210,786.8	158,546.75	143,100	108,123.25
Average per month.	21,245.4	16,241.3	17,565.6	13,212.23	15,900	12,013.69

* Indicates exports to Ceylon.

APPENDIX XIV.

NUMBER OF TOWNS IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE--DISTRICT AND CANTONMENT FIGURES.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XV.

QUANTITY OF YARN (IN POUNDS) DISTRIBUTED PER LOOM IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS FROM JANUARY TO JULY 1947.

Serial number and district. (1)	January.						February.					
	20s (2)	30s (3)	40s (4)	60s (5)	80s (6)	100s (7)	20s (8)	30s (9)	40s (10)	60s (11)	80s (12)	100s (13)
1 Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	7½	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 East Godavari ..	10	..	10	7½	6	5	10	..	10	6½	5	5
3 West Godavari ..	7½	5	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kistna * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	10	..	7½	5	..	..	15	..	10	..	5	..
6 Nellore ..	17½	10	7	6½	5	5	5	15	12½	7½	6½	5
7 Cuddapah * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kurnool ..	10	10	10	10	..	..	10	10	10	10	..	..
9 Anantapur ..	20	15	10	7	..	..	20	15	10	7	..	..
10 Bellary ..	21	2	7	..	..	..	24	10	11	8	..	..
11 Chingleput ..	22½	15	11½	7½	6	..	22½	15	11½	7½	6	5
12 Chittoor ..	20	20	15	7½	6½	5	20	20	15	7½	6½	5
13 North Arcot ..	15	15	10	7½	..	..	15	15	10	7½	..	..
14 South Arcot ..	20	..	7	3	6½	..	24	..	7½	4½	3½	..
15 Tanjore ..	..	1	10½	14	..	4	2½	5	6	11	3	6
16 Trichinopoly ..	15	..	10	10	2	..	17	..	7½	6½	2	..
17 Madura ..	10	10	7½	5	3	4	15	10	7½	6	5	4
18 Ramnad ..	14	10	7½	..	..	..	13	11	8	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely ..	11½	15	10	7½	6	5	10	10	10	7½	6	5
20 Coimbatore ..	10	10	..	5	3½	..	..	..	10	5	3½	2½
21 Salem ..	10	10	7½	5	5	..	10	10	7½	5	5	..
22 South Kanara ..	17½	5	4½	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
23 Malabar ..	18	18	18	10	..	..	13	13	13	5	..	..
24 Madras ..	..	..	10	7½	6	..	..	..	10	7½	6	..

Serial number and district. (1)	March.						April.					
	20s (14)	30s (15)	40s (16)	60s (17)	80s (18)	100s (19)	20s (20)	30s (21)	40s (22)	60s (23)	80s (24)	100s (25)
1 Vizagapatam ..	10	5	5	7½	7½	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
2 East Godavari ..	10	..	10	5	5	5	10	..	7½	6½	5	5
3 West Godavari ..	10	10	10	10	7½	7½	5	..	7½	7½	7½	7½
4 Kistna * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	10	5	..
6 Nellore ..	12½	10	7½	5	2	3	5	13½	10½	10	6½	5
7 Cuddapah * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kurnool ..	10	10	7½	7½	..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	..
9 Anantapur ..	20	15	10	7	..	..	20	15	10	7	..	..
10 Bellary ..	21	12	8	..	..	..	15	6	17	8	..	..
11 Chingleput ..	11½	7½	5½	3½	3	..	22½	15	11½	7½	6	..
12 Chittoor ..	15	12½	10	6½	5	5	12½	10	10	5	5	5
13 North Arcot ..	15	15	10	7½	..	..	15	15	10	7½	..	..
14 South Arcot ..	7	..	3½	2½	3½	..	27	..	6½	4½	6½	..
15 Tanjore ..	6	10½	5	3	2	10	9½	6	7½	7	1	5
16 Trichinopoly ..	3	..	7½	10	2	..	9	..	10	5	4	..
17 Madura ..	15	10	10	7	4	4	15	10	7½	7	6	5
18 Ramnad ..	15	11½	8	..	..	..	14	10½	9	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely ..	12	12	11	7½	6	5	12	9	8	7	6	5
20 Coimbatore ..	10	10	10	..	3½	2½	..	..	5	3½	2½	..
21 Salem ..	10	10	7½	5	5	..	10	10	7½	5	5	..
22 South Kanara ..	15	16	7½	..	..	..	10	7½	2½	..	..	..
23 Malabar ..	24	24	24	10	..	..	17	17	17	5	..	..
24 Madras ..	..	..	10	7½	6	..	..	..	10	7½	6	..

Serial number and district. (1)	May.						June.					
	20s (26)	30s (27)	40s (28)	60s (29)	80s (30)	100s (31)	20s (32)	30s (33)	40s (34)	60s (35)	80s (36)	100s (37)
1 Vizagapatam ..	12½	10	10	7½	7½	..	..	..	10	6½	5	5
2 East Godavari ..	7½	..	10	6½	5	5	10	..	10	10	10	15
3 West Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	10	15
4 Kistna * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	..	..	5	10	10	..	10	..	5	5	5	..
6 Nellore ..	12½	12	11	7½	4½	5	10	10	7½	7½	4½	5
7 Cuddapah * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kurnool ..	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	..
9 Anantapur ..	20	15	10	7	..	..	20	15	10	7	..	..
10 Bellary ..	14	9	7	14	..	..	22	16	7	27	..	..
11 Chingleput ..	22½	15	11½	7½	6	..	11½	7½	5½	3½	3	..
12 Chittoor ..	10	10	10	6½	5	5	10	10	10	7½	5	5
13 North Arcot ..	15	15	10	7½	..	..	15	15	10	7½	..	..
14 South Arcot ..	22½	..	9½	6½	6½	..	42½	..	9½	6½	6½	..
15 Tanjore ..	3½	12	10	7	6	5	3	10½	10	7	3½	2
16 Trichinopoly ..	13½	..	11	6	6½	..	17	..	10	7	6½	..
17 Madura ..	15	10	10	7	6	5	15	10	7½	7	6	5
18 Ramnad ..	22	12	9½	4	2	..	23½	25	6½	4	3½	..
19 Tinnevely ..	14	12	10	7	6	5	13	11	10	7	6	5
20 Coimbatore ..	10	10	10	10	3½	2½	..	..	5	3½	2½	..
21 Salem ..	10	10	7½	5	5	..	10	10	7½	5	5	..
22 South Kanara ..	10	10	7½	..	..	..	12½	5	11	..	..	..
23 Malabar ..	27	27	27	10	..	..	17½	17½	17½	..	..	..
24 Madras ..	..	..	10	7½	6	..	..	..	10	7½	6	..

* Figures not furnished.

Serial number and district.	July.					
	20s (38)	30s (39)	40s (40)	60s (41)	80s (42)	100s (43)
1 Vizagapatam ..	15	12½	12½	10	10	..
2 East Godavari ..	12½	..	10	7½	5	5
3 West Godavari ..	10	..	15	10	10	10
4 Kistna * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	10	..	10	5	5	..
6 Nellore ..	10	10	10	7½	3½	5
7 Cuddapah * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kurnool ..	7½	5	5	7½	..	..
9 Anantapur ..	20	15	10	7	..	..
10 Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Chingleput ..	11½	7½	5½	3½	3	..
12 Chittoor ..	10	10	10	5	5	5
13 North Arcot ..	15	15	10	7½	..	..
14 South Arcot ..	23	..	6½	4½	6½	..
15 Tanjore ..	5½	6½	5½	7	..	5
16 Trichinopoly ..	13	..	10	10	5	..
17 Madura ..	15	..	..	7	6	4
18 Ramnad ..	23½	25	6½	4	3½	..
19 Tinnevely ..	15	11	11	7	6	5
20 Coimbatore ..	10	10	10	5	3½	2½
21 Salem ..	10	10	7½	5	5	..
22 South Kanara ..	5	2½	10	..	..	..
23 Malabar ..	25	25	25	25	..	..
24 Madras ..	..	..	10	7½	6	..

* Figures not furnished.

APPENDIX XVI.

ADVANCES.

Serial number and name of the district.	Name of the place.	Total number of workers under master weavers investigated.	Total number of workers who were recipients of advances.	Total amount of advance.	Per capita advance.	Average advance per worker receiving advance.	Percentage of workers getting advances.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Rs.			
1 Kistna	Podana	24	14	1,000	41.6	71.4	58.3
2 Guntur	Guntur	25	25	2,500	100.0	100.0	100.0
3 Do.	Mangalagiri ..	110	110	22,000	200.0	200.0	200.0
4 Do.	Perala	22	22	2,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 Nellore	Kovur	555	260	7,500	13.5	28.8	46.8
6 Do.	Venkatagiri ..	150	150	12,500	83.3	83.3	100.0
7 Do.	Bangarupet ..	266	260	17,000	63.0	65.3	97.7
8 Kurnool	Kurnool	8	8	300	37.5	37.5	100.0
9 Anantapur ..	Dharmavaram ..	92	92	16,250	176.6	176.6	100.0
10 Bellary	Adoni	96	96	8,000	83.3	83.3	100.0
11 Do.	Yemmiganur ..	35	35	7,000	200.0	200.0	100.0
12 Chingleput ..	Conjeevaram ..	218	218	16,800	77.1	77.1	100.0
13 Do.	Thirunageswaram	45	30	1,500	35.5	50.0	66.6
14 Do.	Tirukkallundram	134	134	12,500	93.2	93.2	100.0
15 Chittoor	Kalahasti	702	702	1,50,000	213.6	213.6	100.0
16 Do.	Narayanavaram ..	98	87	10,300	105.1	118.3	88.7
17 North Arcot ..	Gudiyattam ..	414	414	21,000	51.2	51.2	100.0
18 Do.	Wallajapet ..	72	72	6,500	90.2	90.2	100.0
19 Do.	Arcot	9	9	1,000	111.1	111.1	100.0
20 South Arcot ..	Bhuvanagiri ..	209	209	21,000	100.5	100.5	100.0
21 Do.	Kurinjipadi ..	145	145	25,000	172.4	172.4	100.0
22 Do.	Pudupet	187	187	24,000	128.3	128.3	100.0
23 Tanjore	Thirunageswaram	56	56	3,500	62.5	62.5	100.0
24 Do.	Tanjore	32	32	3,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
25 Do.	Kumbakonam ..	55	25	1,500	27.2	44.0	45.4
26 Trichinopoly ..	Woraiyur	92	92	15,400	167.4	167.4	100.0
27 Do.	Kulittalai	28	3	200	7.1	66.6	10.7
28 Madura	Madura	148	127	11,000	73.3	86.6	85.8
29 Do.	Palni	65	53	3,300	50.7	62.2	81.5
30 Do.	Chinnalapatti ..	25	25	2,000	80.0	80.0	100.0
31 Ramnad	Aruppukottai ..	60	40	2,000	83.3	50.0	66.6
32 Do.	Srivilliputtur ..	119	104	9,800	82.4	94.2	87.4
33 Do.	Rajapalayam ..	196	196	12,413	63.3	63.3	100.0
34 Tinnevely	Melapalayam ..	85	85	12,500	147.0	147.0	100.0
35 Do.	Ambasamundram	148	135	23,000	155.4	170.3	91.2
36 Do.	Viravanallur ..	45	25	2,000	44.4	80.0	55.5
37 Do.	Sankarankoil ..	182	182	32,000	175.8	178.8	100.0
38 Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	251	69	7,000	27.8	101.4	27.4
39 Salem	Salem	88	88	13,000	14.7	14.7	100.0
40 Do.	Tiruchengode ..	67	55	2,600	38.8	47.2	82.0
41 Do.	Rasipuram	95	95	12,000	126.3	126.3	100.0
42 South Kanara ..	J. Mugaru	81	61	4,200	51.9	68.9	75.3
43 Do.	Kadiri	44	44	2,500	56.8	56.8	100.0
44 Do.	Kankanady	58	38	2,200	39.3	57.9	67.9
45 Malabar	Calicut	3,959	2,235	38,262	9.7	17.1	56.5
46 Do.	Cannanore						
47 Madras	Washermanpet ..	44	41	2,000	45.4	48.7	93.1
48 Do.	Saidapet	39	33	1,490	38.4	45.1	84.6
Total		9,676	7,218	6,04,915	62.5	83.8	74.5

APPENDIX XVII.

WAGE RATES IN 1947 IN THE PLACES INVESTIGATED.

Serial number and name of the district.	Name of the place.	Name of the fabric.	Counts.	Width.	Length.	Wages for weaving.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Kistna	Pedana *	Sarees	40s.	45	35	40 0 0
2 Guntur	Guntur *	Do.	40s.	47	28	27 0 0 (a)
3 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	47	28	30 0 0
4 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	47	28	32 0 0
5 Do.	Do.	Dhoties	40s.	49	28	27 0 0
6 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	49	28	30 0 0
7 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	49	28	32 0 0
8 Do.	Mangalagiri	Sarees and dhoties.	20s.	47	21	11 0 0
9 Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	47	21	15 0 0
10 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	47	21	17 0 0
11 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	47	21	19 0 0
12 Do.	Perala	Sarees	40s.	45	30	20 0 0
13 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	45	30	23 0 0
14 Do.	Do.	Do.	80 x 60s.	45	30	25 0 0
15 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	45	30	28 0 0
16 Do.	Do.	Bombay Asha	40s.	45	20	40 0 0
17 Nellore	Kovur	Shirtings	40s.	36	18	11 8 0
18 Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	32	18	10 0 0
19 Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	45	18	14 0 0
20 Do.	Do.	Madras Handkerchiefs.	40 x 40s.	36	16	15 0 0 I
21 Do.	Do.	Do.	40 x 40s.	36	16	13 0 0 II
22 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	52	1	1 0 0
23 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	52	1	0 15 0
24 Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	52	1	0 14 0
25 Do.	Do.	Sarees	40s.	50	16	14 0 0
26 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	50	16	15 0 0
27 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	50	16	16 0 0
28 Do.	Venkatagiri	Do.	40s.	45	24	15 0 0
29 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	45	24	18 0 0
30 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	45	24	21 0 0
31 Do.	Do.	Do.	100s.	45	24	21 0 0
32 Do.	Do.	Dhoties	80s.	50	24	23 0 0 (b)
33 Do.	Do.	Upper clothes	80s.	50	24	23 0 0
34 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	50	24	22 0 0
35 Do.	Bangarupet	Sarees	40s.	45	24	15 0 0
36 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	45	24	19 0 0
37 Do.	Do.	Do.	30s.	45	24	14 0 0
38 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	45	21	16 0 0
39 Do.	Do.	Madras Handkerchiefs.	60 x 40s.	36	16	17 0 0-I
40 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 40s.	36	16	16 0 0-II
41 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 30s.	36	16	15 0 0-I
42 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 30s.	36	16	14 0 0-II
43 Do.	Do.	Dhoties	40s.	52	24	16 0 0
44 Kurnool	Kurnool	Sarees	20s.	42	1	0 6 4
45 Do.	Do.	Do.	30s.	42	1	0 8 2
46 Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	42	1	0 9 7
47 Do.	Do.	Dhoties	30s.	50	1	0 9 6
48 Do.	Do.	Towels	20s.	38	1	0 5 9
49 Anantapur	Dharmavaram	Sarees	20s.	42	8	2 0 0
50 Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	44	8	3 4 0
51 Bellary	Adoni	Do.	30 x 20s.	45	1	0 8 0
52 Do.	Yemmanur *	Do.	20s.	44	8	5 0 0
53 Do.	Do.	Do.	30s.	44	8	5 0 0
54 Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	44	8	5 8 0
55 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	44	8	5 12 0
56 Chingleput	Thirunageswaram	Kailies	80s.	30	18	12 0 0
57 Do.	Conjeevaram	Do.	60 x 40s.	50	17	16 0 0
58 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 40s.	44	17	15 0 0
59 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 40s.	30	17	12 0 0
60 Do.	Thirukalikundram	Do.	60 x 40s.	30	17	10 0 0
61 Chittoor	Kalahasti	Madras Handkerchiefs.	40 x 40s.	36	16	15 0 0 to
62 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 40s.	36	16	17 0 0 to
63 Do.	Do.	Sarees	40s.	44	24	12 0 0
64 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	44	24	16 0 0
65 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	44	16	13 0 0
66 Do.	Narayanavaram	Do.	40s.	45	24	15 0 0
67 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	45	24	17 0 0
68 Do.	Do.	Dhoties	40s.	54	22	17 0 0
69 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	54	22	19 0 0
70 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	54	22	21 0 0
71 Do.	Do.	Do.	100s.	54	22	22 0 0

* In these places the weavers are given only raw yarn. The preparatory processes of warping and sizing have got to be done by them. The wages include the charges for the preparatory process.

(a) As. 8 more for weaving coloured sarees.

(b) For weaving special designs with laces special wages are paid.

Serial number and name of the district.	Name of the place.	Name of the fabric.	Counts.	Width.	Length.	Wages for weaving.
				INS.	YDS.	RS. A. P.
72 North Arcot	Gudiyattam *	Lungis	60 x 49s.	50	17	17 0 0
73 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 49s.	44	17	15 0 0
74 Do.	Wallajapet	Duggets	4sto 16s.	36	1	0 15 0 to
75 Do.	Do.	Pile carpets		12	12	1 1 0
76 Do.	Do.	Susis	20 x 30s.	46	70	0 3 6 to
77 Do.	Do.	Do.	40 x 40s.	44	70	0 10 0
78 Do.	Arcot	Lungis	60 x 40s.	29	8½	5 4 0
79 South Arcot	Bhuvanagiri	Do.	60 x 40s.	44	18	13 0 0
80 Do.	Do.	Do.	40 x 40s.	44	18	12 0 0
81 Do.	Do.	Sarees	40.	44	16	9 0 0
82 Do.	Kurnjipadi	Lungis	40 x 40s.	44	18	12 0 0
83 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 40s.	44	18	13 0 0
84 Do.	Pudupet	Do.	60 x 40s.	50	18	14 0 0
85 Tanjore	Tanjore	Sarees	40s.	45	1	0 10 0
86 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	45	1	0 12 0
87 Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	45	1	0 14 0
88 Do.	Thirunageswaram.	Dhoties	100 x 80s.	50	48	14 0 0
89 Do.	Kumbakonam	Sarees	80s.	45	1	0 14 0
90 Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	45	1	0 12 0
91 Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	45	1	0 10 0
92 Trichinopoly	Woraiyur	Sarees	100 x 80s.	50	27	32 0 0
93 Do.	Do.	Do.	80 x 80s.	50	27	30 0 0
94 Do.	Kullitalai	Dhoties	40 x 40s.	50	8	5 8 0
95 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 60s.	50	8	6 0 0
96 Do.	Do.	Angavasthrams.	80 x 80s.	38	24	19 0 0
97 Madura	Madura	Sarees	80 x 60s.	48	40	35 0 0 to
98 Do.	Do.	Do.	40 x 40s.	48	40	50 0 0
99 Do.	Do.	H.C. Broad border towels.		30	165	20 0 0 to
100 Do.	Do.	H.C. white big ..		36	165	31 8 0 (c)
101 Do.	Do.	H.C. two colours mathappu.		30	165	31 9 0 (c)
102 Do.	Do.	Three colours mathappu.		30	165	(c) 33 0 0†
103 Do.	Do.	Three colours Deepavali.		30	165	(c) 35 0 0†
104 Do.	Do.	Four colours Deepavali.		30	165	(c) 37 0 0†
105 Do.	Do.	One inch border towels.		30	165	(c) 32 0 0†
106 Do.	Do.	One and half inches border towels.		36	165	(c) 34 8 0†
107 Do.	Do.	Big blitting		36	165	(c) 28 8 0†
108 Do.	Do.	Colour bed sheets.		53	82½	(d) 34 0 0†
109 Do.	Do.	Do.		60	82½	(d) 40 0 0†
110 Do.	Do.	Do.		72	82½	(d) 48 0 0†
111 Do.	Do.	Dhoties		53	1	0 7 0†
112 Do.	Do.	Boy dhoties		36	1	0 5 3†
113 Do.	Do.	Sports shirtings two colours.			1	0 7 3†
114 Do.	Do.	Sports shirtings three colours.			1	0 9 0†
115 Do.	Do.	Sports shirtings shadings.			1	0 9 0†
116 Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 100s white.		rate per knot.	5 0 0†
117 Do.	Do.	Do.	80 x 100s colour.		Do.	5 2 0†
118 Do.	Do.	Do.	80 x 100s white and colour dobey.		Do.	6 4 0†
119 Ramnad	Aruppukottai	Sarees	20s.	42	1	0 9 0
120 Do.	Do.	Do.	30s.	45	1	0 12 0
121 Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	45	14	10 0 0
122 Do.	Srivilliputtur	Dhoties	20s.	46	7	1 12 0
123 Do.	Do.	Do.	20s.	32	6	1 8 0
124 Do.	Rajapalayam	Shirtings	20s.	45	1	0 3 2
125 Do.	Do.	Coating	2 x 20s.	45	1	0 3 2
126 Do.	Do.	Dhoties	10s.	50	80	45 0 0
127 Do.	Do.	Shirtings	20s.	32	1	0 3 6
128 Do.	Do.	Sarees	20s.	45	7	1 8 0
129 Tinnevely	Melapalayam	Lungis	20s.	42	8	5 0 0
130 Do.	Ambasamudram	Do.	25s and 32s colour.		per knot.	1 2 0
131 Do.	Do.	Do.	20s grey.		Do.	1 5 6
132 Do.	Do.	Do.	26s grey.		Do.	1 4 0

* In those places the weavers are given only raw yarn. The preparatory processes of warping and sizing have got to be done by them.

† These represent the wages paid in A.R.P. Sarathy Handloom Factory at Madura.

(c) Extra for weight Rs. 2-8-0.

(d) Extra for weight Rs. 4.

Serial number and name of the district.	Name of the place.	Name of the fabric.	Counts.	Width.	Length.	Wages for weaving.
				INS.	YDS.	RS. A. P.
133	Tinnevely	Ambasamudram	32 to 40s.	42	51	52 0 0 to
134	Do.	Viravanallur	20s.	20	20	0 6 0 to
135	Do.	Do.	32s.	24	24	0 8 0 to
136	Do.	Do.	40s.	20	50	1 0 0 to
137	Do.	Do.	60s.	28	72	1 8 0 to
138	Do.	Sankarancoil	20s to 40s.	42	51	52 0 0 to
139	Coimbatore	Coimbatore*	100s.	45	50	40 0 0 to
140	Do.	Bhavani	Carpets	20	20	0 6 0 to
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	24	24	0 8 0 to
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	20	50	1 0 0 to
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	28	72	1 8 0 to
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	34	72	1 12 0 to
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	40	78	2 4 0 to
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	46	84	2 12 0 to
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	52	90	3 4 0 to
148	Salem	Salem*	Sarees	40s.	45	1 1 0 to
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	45	1 1 0 to
150	Do.	Trichengode*	20s.	43	7	6 8 0 to
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	30s.	43	7 8 0 to
152	Do.	Rasipuram*	Do.	40s.	46	8 12 0 to
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	60s.	46	8 12 0 to
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	80s.	46	3 11 0 to
155	South Kanara.	J. Muguru	Do.	40s.	44	3 12 9 to
156	Do.	Do.	Guidam	40s.	44	4 8 0 to
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	60 x 40s.	44	2 4 0 to
158	Do.	Do.	Mirani	32 x 40s.	43	0 7 0 to
159	Do.	Kadiri	Sarees	40 x 40s.	45	0 4 6 to
160	Do.	Do.	Shirtings	40s.	27	0 4 0 to
161	Do.	Do.	Coating	20s.	27	0 6 0 to
162	Do.	Kankamady	Cheek materials.	40s.	38	3 0 0 to
163	Do.	Do.	Guidam	30s.	45	8 0 0 to
164	Malabar†	Do.	Do.	40s.	45	34 0 0 to
165	Madura	Palni*	Sarees	25s.	45	34 0 0 to
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	40s.	45	18 0 0 to
167	Do.	Chinnalapatty	Do.	60s.	45	18 0 0 to
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	All counts	..	14 0 0 to
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	6 0 0 to

* In these places the weavers are given only raw yarn. The preparatory processes of warping and sizing have got to be done by them.

† Details of rates of wages for Malabar district are given separately.

‡ Wages for two knots of weft yarn.

APPENDIX XVIII.

BHABAT LAXMI WEAVING CO., KARKAT, CANNANORE.

Wages.

Popular fabrics warp counts weft.	Width.	Wages for weaving only per yard.
	INS.	RS. A. P.
Shirtings 2/69, 40/s	30	0 4 2 Yarn of lower counts also used.
Coating 20/s, 2/20	28	0 4 1
Furnishing fabrics 2/20	48	0 7 3
	54	0 7 10
	60	0 8 3
Bobbin winding, small		0 1 6
Do. big		0 0 9
Sizing		(Not paid separately.)
Warping	30" x 25 yards.	0 5 8
	60" x 25 yards.	0 11 6

APPENDIX XIX.

IMPERIAL TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Rate of wages.

Q. 12.

		RS. A. P.
Pirn winding	..	0 0 10 per hank.
Bobbin winding	..	0 0 6 do.
Warping	(1) 100 yards of 4" width of 1840 ends	0 12 0
	(2) 100 yards of 48" width of 2500 ends (2/42)	0 14 0
	(3) 100 yards of 48" width of 3150 ends (2/60)	1 4 0
	(4) 100 yards of 36" width of 1860 ends	0 11 0
Weaving	(1) Curtain material 48" width 2/20 weft 44 picks	0 2 9 per yard.
	(2) Utility cloth 48" width 2/40 weft, 48 picks	0 2 9 do.
	(3) Utility cloth 48", 2/40 weft, 60 picks	0 3 3 do.
	(4) 36" width 2/40 weft, 60 picks	0 2 0 do.

APPENDIX XX.

KALLAI TEXTILES.

Rate of wages.

Q. 12.

		RS. A. P.
Pirn winding	..	0 0 10 per hank.
Bobbin winding	..	0 0 7 do.
Warping—	2/20 up to 40", width 2 20 above 40".	2/42 up to 40" 2 42 above 40" width.
Up to 50 yards	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Up to 75 yards	0 3 6	0 6 6
Up to 100 yards	0 5 0	0 8 6
	0 6 6	0 10 6
Weaving—	(1) 30" width shirting 72 picks of 72 ends, more than two shuttles	0 2 7 per yard.
	(2) 30" width shirting with two shuttle, pick 72 x ends 72	0 2 6 do.
	(3) 30" width shirting with one shuttle, pick 72 x ends 72	0 2 3 do.
	(4) 52" width, 44 picks and 56 ends, one shuttle	0 3 0 do.
	(5) 28" drill 60 picks and 108 ends, one shuttle	0 2 3 do.

APPENDIX XXI.

KERALA TEXTILES, KALLAI, CALICUT.

Rate of wages.

Q. 12.

Running length—		RS. A. P.
C.C. plain	60" width	0 2 10 per yard.
C.C. plain patterns	36"	0 2 2 do.
C.C. and H.J. patterns (like 389 & 370)	48"	0 2 6 do.
H.J. p. tiers 411 to 415	48"	0 2 8 do.
H.J. 320 to 324	48"	0 2 11 do.
H.J. like 383, 385, 420, 384	48"	0 2 9 do.
H.J. like 395 to 400	48"	0 3 0 do.
C.T. patterns 151 and 156	48"	0 3 6 do.
C.T. & M.T. patterns like 152	48"	0 3 3 do.
W.C. 501 to 505, 521	48"	0 2 0 do.
W.C.	36"	0 1 9 do.
W.C. 506, 508, 510, 511, 520	48"	0 2 1 do.
W.C.	36"	0 1 10 do.
W.C. 515, 516	48"	0 2 2 do.
W.C.	36"	0 1 11 do.
S.D. 1, 2, 3 patterns	48"	0 2 9 do.
S.D. 19, 13, 24	48"	0 2 3 do.
S.D. patterns like 21	48"	0 2 5 do.
B.F. patterns like 21	60"	0 4 3 do.
B.F. do.	65"	0 4 5 do.
B.F. do.	72"	0 5 3 do.
Crepe, Codorey qualities	36"	0 2 6 do.
Dhoties (30s)	54"	0 4 3 do.
Twill and plain shirting	30"	0 2 9 do.

		Size.	Each.	Size.	Each.
			RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Table clothes and bedspreads—					
T.C. patterns like 220, 243	..	36" × 36"	0 2 6	48" × 90"	0 7 3
T.C. patterns 230, 232	..	48" × 48"	0 4 3	54" × 90"	0 7 9
J.J. 370, 389, 401, 385, 386	..	54" × 54"	0 4 9	60" × 90"	0 8 3
		60" × 60"	0 5 7	72" × 100"	0 13 0
		<i>N.B.—72" × 100"</i>		<i>As. 12-6 only.</i>	
T.C. patterns like 252, 253, 254	..	36" × 36"	0 2 9	48" × 90"	0 8 3
		48" × 48"	0 4 9	54" × 90"	0 8 9
		54" × 54"	0 5 3	60" × 90"	0 9 3
		60" × 60"	0 6 0	72" × 100"	0 14 6
H.J. patterns like 411, 415, 320, 324.		36" × 36"	0 2 9	48" × 90"	0 7 9
		48" × 48"	0 4 8	54" × 90"	0 8 3
		54" × 54"	0 5 3	60" × 90"	0 8 9
		60" × 60"	0 5 11	72" × 100"	0 13 0
		<i>N.B.—T.C. 72" × 100" for patterns like 256, 258 304, 308—As. 13-6.</i>			
H.J. patterns like 395 to 400	..	36" × 36"	0 3 0	48" × 90"	0 8 9
T.C. patterns 281 to 289	..	48" × 48"	0 5 0	54" × 90"	0 9 3
		54" × 54"	0 5 8	60" × 90"	0 9 9
		60" × 60"	0 6 7	72" × 100"	0 15 0
		<i>N.B.—H.J. 72" × 100"</i>		<i>As. 13-6 only.</i>	
K.C. patterns	..	36" × 36"	0 3 3	48" × 90"	0 10 0
		48" × 48"	0 5 6	54" × 90"	0 10 6
		54" × 54"	0 6 6	60" × 90"	0 11 0
		60" × 60"	0 7 4	72" × 100"	0 16 6
C.T. & M.T. patterns like 152 to 155, 160 to 162, 165, 168 to 176.		36" × 36"	0 3 0	48" × 90"	0 8 6
		48" × 48"	0 4 9	54" × 90"	0 9 6
		54" × 54"	0 5 6	60" × 90"	0 10 6
M.T. 188 to 190	..	60" × 60"	0 7 0	72" × 100"	0 14 0
C.T. 142 to 151, 156 to 159, 134, 216, 163, 164, 166, 167.		36" × 26"	0 3 3	48" × 90"	0 9 0
		48" × 48"	0 5 0	54" × 90"	0 10 0
M.T. 194 to 200	..	54" × 54"	0 5 9	60" × 90"	0 11 0
		60" × 60"	0 7 3	72" × 100"	0 15 0
M.T. 180 to 187 plain patterns	..	36" × 36"	0 2 9	48" × 90"	0 8 0
		48" × 48"	0 4 6	54" × 90"	0 9 0
		54" × 54"	0 5 3	60" × 90"	0 10 0
		60" × 60"	0 6 9	72" × 100"	0 13 6

Honey-comb towels.				C.T. towels.				Turkish towels.				Plain, checked.	
Size.		Each.		Size.		Each.		Size.		Each.		Each.	
		RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
18" × 28"	..	0	1 3	14" × 24"	..	0	1 0	24" × 36"	..	0	3 6	0	3 6
18" × 36"	..	0	1 6	24" × 36"	..	0	2 0	24" × 42"	..	0	3 9	0	4 2
27" × 36"	..	0	1 9	24" × 48"	..	0	2 9	24" × 48"	..	0	4 4	0	4 9
36" × 54"	..	0	3 0	36" × 54"	..	0	3 9	30" × 54"	..	0	5 3	..	..
								36" × 54"	..	0	5 6	..	..

	ES. A. P.		ES. A. P.
Bath mats 18" x 28" ..	0 3 3 each.	Face patched 12" x 12" ..	0 0 8
Pillow slips 18" x 30" ..	0 2 6 each.	Napkin 14" x 14" ..	0 2 3 per yard.
		Do. 395 pat. ..	0 2 9 do.
		Do. B.F. 20" x 20" ..	0 1 3 each.

RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.			
Pirwinding—				Bobin winding—			
2/20s ..	0	0	11 per hank.	2/20s ..	0	0	8 per hank.
2/60s ..	0	1	0 do.	2/60s ..	0	0	9 do.
40s ..	0	1	2 do				
20s ..	0	1	0 do.				

Warping—				RS. A. P.		
(1)	36" width (plain)	2/20s warp	1404 ends—			
	60 to 100 yards		..	0	14	0 (Basic wages only).
	100 to 125 yards		..	1	2	6 (do.).
(2)	T.C. pattern	48" width	2/20s warp	2880 ends—		
	60 to 100 yards		..	1	0	0 (Basic wages only).
	100 to 125 yards		..	1	5	0 (do.).

APPENDIX XXII.

K. P. NEELAMBI AND SONS, CALICUT.

Rate of wages.

Schedule of wages in handloom weaving factories approved by The Calicut Handloom Factory Owners' Association, to take effect from 7th April 1948.

		RS. A. P.	
1. Winding for warp big nally		0 0 7	per link.
Do. weft small nally		0 0 10	"
Twisting big bobbins		0 0 8	"
2. Warping 48" breadth H.C. and plain in 2/20's and other yarns ..		0 12 0	per 100 yards.
Do. 54" do. do. ..		0 12 6	"
Do. 60" do. do. ..		0 13 0	"
Do. 72" do. do. ..		0 14 0	"
Do. 90" do. do. ..		0 15 0	"
Do. 32" shirting do. do. ..		0 8 0	"
3. Weaving—			
(a) Running length (honey-comb and plain) 48"		0 2 3	
		to	
For every 12" extra width		0 2 9	per yard.
		0 0 6	extra of part thereof.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
(b) Bedspreads H.C. and plain 48 × 90 ..		0 6 0	to 0 7 6 each piece.
Do. 54 × 90 ..		0 7 0	to 0 8 6 "
Do. 60 × 90 ..		0 8 0	to 0 9 6 "
Do. 72 × 100 ..		0 10 0	to 0 11 6 "
(c) Table cloths V range 48 × 48 ..		0 3 0	to 0 3 9 "
Do. H.C. range 36 × 36 ..		0 2 3	to 0 2 9 "
(d) Breakfast cloths 36 × 36 ..		0 2 0	to 0 3 3 "
Do. 51 × 51 ..		0 4 6	to 0 5 6 "
Do. 54 × 54 ..		0 5 0	"
Do. 60 × 60 ..		0 6 0	"
(e) Teapoy covers 48 × 48 ..		0 3 0	to 0 3 9 "
Do. 36 × 54 ..		0 2 3	to 0 3 0 "
Do. 36 × 60 ..		0 2 6	to 0 3 3 "
(f) Napkins B.F. quality 18 × 18 ..		0 0 8	to 0 0 11 "
Do. 14 × 14 ..		0 0 10	to 0 1 1 "
Do. 16 × 16 ..		0 0 9	to 0 1 3 "
(g) Tray cloth 14 × 18 ..		0 1 0	to 0 1 2 "
Do. 16 × 22 ..		0 1 3	to 0 1 5 "
(h) Runners 14 × 36 ..		0 1 3	to 0 1 5 "
(i) Huck-a-buck towels 18 × 28 ..		0 1 0	"
Do. 18 × 36 ..		0 1 4	"
Do. 24 × 36 ..		0 1 8	"
Do. 27 × 45 ..		0 1 10	"
Do. 36 × 54 ..		0 2 3	"
Do. 36 × 72 ..		0 3 0	"
(j) Honey-comb towels 18 × 28 ..		0 1 0	to 0 1 2 each piece.
Do. 24 × 36 ..		0 1 4	to 0 1 8 "
Do. 18 × 36 ..		0 1 2	to 0 1 4 "
Do. 24 × 45 ..		0 1 9	to 0 1 10 "
Do. 36 × 54 ..		0 2 7	to 0 3 0 "
Do. 36 × 72 ..		0 3 6	to 0 4 0 "
Do. 27 × 36 ..		0 1 4	to 0 1 8 "
(k) H.C. running length 27" width ..		0 1 3	to 0 1 7 per yard.
(l) H.C. face cloths 12 × 12 ..		0 0 9	to 0 1 0 per pair.
(m) Kitchen towels 22 × 22 ..		0 0 9	Each.
Do. 24 × 24 ..		0 0 10	"
Do. 27 × 27 ..		0 0 11	"
Running length 22" width		0 1 6	per yard each.
(n) Turkish towels 18 × 30		0 1 4	"
Do. 24 × 36		0 2 7	"
Do. 36 × 54		0 5 3	"
Do. 36 × 72		0 7 0	"
Do. 24 × 42		0 3 0	"
Do. 24 × 45		0 3 3	"
Do. 36 × 60		0 5 9	"
Bath mats 18 × 28		0 2 10	"
Do. 26 × 36		0 3 0	"
Running length 27" width		0 4 6	"
Do. 36" width		0 6 0	"
Turkish towel warping 24"		0 3 6	per 100 yards.
Do. 36"		0 4 0	"

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

[illegible]

TREND OF WAGES IN THE PLACES INVESTIGATED.

Details of the fabric

Terms of the lease

Serial number and name of the district.

APPENDIX XXV.
TREND OF WAGES IN THE PROVINCE.
(As supplied by the Co-operative Department.)

Serial number and name of the district.	Name of the place.	Details of the fabric.	Wage rate in					Percentage of rise since 1940.
			1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(12)
1 Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	Dhoties 30s.	0 9 0	0 13 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	855.5
2 Do.	Narasannapetta	Do. 20s. 45"	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1,111.1
3 Do.	Do.	Do. 30s.	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1,120.0
4 Do.	Do.	Do. 60s. 50"	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	692.3
5 East Godavari	Dulla	Do.	3 14 0	6 2 0	7 6 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	1,058.1
6 Do.	Do.	Sarees	3 14 0	5 2 0	6 2 0	13 4 0	17 0 0	1,230.8
7 Do.	Mandapeta	Dhoties 40s.	3 14 0	3 14 0	6 4 0	7 8 0	14 0 0	1,083.8
8 Do.	Do.	Sarees 40s.	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	13 4 0	1,330.8
9 West Godavari	Velpur	Ten hanks 40s.	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 7 0	733.3
10 Do.	Ellore	Dhoties 40s.	3 9 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	8 8 0	15 8 0	1,150.0
11 Do.	Bhimavaram	Shirtings 40s. 50"	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 8	0 6 7	0 8 0	1,150.0
12 Do.	Do.	Sarees 60s. 45"	0 1 11	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 5 9	0 7 6	921.7
13 Do.	Daggavuru	Sarees 6s. 50"	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	666.6
14 Guntur	Phirangipuram	Dhoties 20s. 45"	2 3 0	2 10 0	3 8 0	8 8 0	5 4 0	320.0
15 Do.	Tenali	Do. 20s. 45"	1 10 0	1 13 3	2 10 0	3 13 0	9 10 0	1,473.9
16 Do.	Do.	Do. 40s. 48"	2 6 0	2 19 0	5 4 6	8 4 0	21 1 0	926.3
17 Do.	Ilavaram	Do. 20s. 60"	3 9 3	5 4 0	6 3 0	8 12 0	21 0 0	593.9
18 Do.	Vetapalem	Do. 60s. 50"	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	733.3
19 Do.	Chennur	Sarees 40s.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 8 0	375.0
20 Nellore	Do.	Langis	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 15 0	340.0
21 Do.	Aligampad	Sarees	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	543.6
22 Do.	Zarugumilli	Dhoties 20s. 45"	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	225.0
23 Do.	Konda-i	Sarees 20s. 45"	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	225.0
24 Do.	Do.	Dhoties 20s. 50"	4 5 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	14 8 0	366.6
25 Kurnool	Best varapupet	Do. 50"	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 4 0	800.0
26 Do.	Kothakota	Sarees	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 13	818.2
27 Anantapur	Urvakonda	Dhoties	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	1,000.0
28 Do.	Tadpetri	Sarees 20s. 14"	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	400.0
29 Do.	Do.	Do. 40s.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	533.3
30 Bellary	Moka	Per knot	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	280.0
31 Do.	Yenniganur	Sarees 60s.	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	436.4
32 Do.	Rayadug	Dhoties 40s. 52"	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6	400.0
33 Chingleput	Elapakem	Towels 16s. 36"	0 1 8	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 6	366.6
34 Do.	Do.	K. rchiff 60 x 40s. 36"	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	312.5
35 Do.	Arni	Sarees 60 x 40s. 45"	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	280.0
36 Do.	Do.	Langis 60 x 40s. 51"	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 18 0	666.6
37 Do.	Do.	Madras Handkerchiefs 60 x 40s. 36"	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 4 0
38 Do.	Kalamanaidupet	Do.	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 4 0

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

39 Do.	Do.	Sarees 60 x 40s. 44"	0 4 8	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	564.7
40 Do.	Do.	Do. do. 51"	0 5 3	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 9 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	496.2
41 Chittoor	Padipet	Dhoties 20s. 50"	0 1 3	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 2 1	0 4 2	0 7 8	0 10 5	833.3
42 Do.	Do.	Do. 20s. 45"	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 11	0 3 8	0 6 0	0 11 4	900.0
43 Do.	Do.	Do. 36s. 50"	0 1 3	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 2 1	0 4 2	0 8 8	0 15 10	1,013.5
44 Do.	Chinna'spettada	Do. 20s.	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	266.6
45 Do.	Poddaturpet	Do.	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	266.6
46 Do.	Do.	Sarees	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 9	0 2 6	0 2 6	280.0
47 North Arcot	Kilkodungalur	Dhoties 20s. 45"	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	360.0
48 Do.	Do.	Gordapies 30s. 45"	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	1,150.0
49 Do.	Do.	Do. 40s.	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 5 6	0 6 6	1,250.0
50 Do.	Ponnur	Do.	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 5 6	0 6 6	1,250.0
51 Do.	Kunna ampundipudur	Dhoties 40s. 54"	0 1 0	0 1 9	0 2 5	0 4 2	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 6	1,050.0
52 South Arcot	Tindivanam	Do. 60s. 50"	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	266.6
53 Do.	Do.	Sarees 60s. 44"	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	250.0
54 Do.	Do.	Kallia 60 x 40s. 44"	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	700.0
55 Do.	Avalurpet	Dhoties 60s. 45"	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	300.0
56 Do.	Do.	Sarees 60s.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	300.0
57 Tanjore	Manargudi	Dhoties 20s.	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	500.0
58 Do.	Do.	Do. 40s.	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 8 0	23 0 0	25 0 0	545.5
59 Do.	Do.	Do. 60s.	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	12 8 0	25 0 0	35 0 0	789.2
60 Do.	Do.	Do. 100s.	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13 0 0	26 0 0	40 0 0	800.0
61 Do.	Su. darsapuramalkoil	Ten hanks, of weft yarn 20s.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	433.3
62 Do.	Do.	Do. 60s.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	433.3
63 Trichinopoly	Thathiangapet	Angavastram 80s. 38"	3 0 0	4 2 0	5 5 0	7 4 0	18 7 0	18 4 0	25 12 0	855.3
64 Do.	Thuraiyur	Dhoties	6 8 0	8 0 0	13 0 0	19 0 0	25 8 0	26 8 0	26 12 0	411.5
65 Madras	Thimmanakur	Sarees 40s.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	375.0
66 Do.	Do.	Do. 60s.	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	1 2 0	1 1 6	360.0
67 Tinnevely	Erwadi	Dhoties	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 7 6	0 8 5	1,141.6
68 Do.	Do.	Langis	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 9	0 2 3	0 8 0	0 9 0	900.0
69 Do.	Kallidukurichi	Dhoties 20s. 52"	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	8 8 0	15 0 0	21 4 0	1,000.0
70 Do.	Pesamankurichi	Do. do.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 6 0	0 12 9	1,141.6
71 Do.	Tinnevely	Sarees 40s. 44"	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 9 0	0 15 0	880.0
72 Coimbatore	Aygondepalayam	Dhoties	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 15 8	186.3
73 Do.	Peelamedu	Sarees	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6	400.0
74 Do.	Thingalur	Dhoties 20s. 60"	1 4 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	30 0 0	1,243.0
75 Do.	Chennimalai	Do. 20s.	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	233.3
76 Do.	Do.	Dhoties 20s.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	800.0
77 South Kanara	Mangalore	Sarees 20s.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	100.0
78 Do.	Do.	Do. 40s.	0 2 0	0 1 9	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 6 3	0 10 4	688.8
79 Do.	Udipi	Do. 40s. 43"	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 4 3	0 5 3	0 7 2	0 11 4	617.6
80 Do.	Do.	Do. 60s. 44"	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	900.0
81 Do.	Kasaragod	Do. 20s. 43"	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 7 0	0 11 0	550.0
82 Do.	Do.	Do. 40s. 43"	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 3	0 4 3	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 15 0	500.0
83 Do.	Do.	Do. 60s. 43"	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 3	0 4 3	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 15 0	500.0
84 Do.	Do.	Do. 40s. 43"	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 3	0 4 3	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 15 0	500.0
85 Do.	Padupananbur	Do. do.	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 3	0 4 3	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 15 0	500.0

REPORT OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO

APPENDIX XXVI.

DAILY EARNINGS OF WEAVERS IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Serial number and name of the district.	Name of the place.	Average earnings per day.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	3 0 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
2 Do.	Paikrapeta	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
3 Bellary	Moka	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
4 Do.	Rayadrug	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
5 East Godavari	Yeditha	2 13 0	3 6 0	3 1 6
6 Do.	Mandapeta	3 0 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
7 West Godavari	Veipur	3 0 0	4 5 0	3 10 6
8 Do.	Ellore	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
9 Do.	Bhumavaram	3 8 0	4 14 0	4 3 6
10 Kistna	Polavaram	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
11 Do.	Ghantasala	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
12 Do.	Pedana	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
13 Do.	Pharangipuram	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
14 Do.	Tenali	5 11 0	8 0 0	6 13 6
15 Do.	Ilavaram	4 0 0	5 8 0	4 9 8
16 Guntur	Vetapalam	2 9 0	5 0 0	3 12 6
17 Nellore	Chennur	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 0
18 Do.	Zarugumalli	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
19 Do.	Allagampand	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
20 Kurnool	Bestavarapet	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 6 0
21 Do.	Padakondla	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
22 Do.	Kothakota	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
23 Anantapur	Uravakondla	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0
24 Do.	Tadpatri	3 12 0	5 4 0	4 8 0
25 Chingleput	Arni	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
26 Do.	Kadamanaidupeta	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
27 Chittoor	Pedupet	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 5 4
28 Do.	Athimanjeripet	4 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0
29 Do.	Chinthalapattalai	4 3 0	5 11 0	4 15 0
30 Do.	Podathupet	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 1 0
31 North Arcot	Kulkorunpalur	4 11 0	5 0 6	4 13 9
32 Do.	Guruvaram	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
33 Do.	Ponnur	6 2 8	6 14 0	6 8 4
34 Do.	Kunnagampundipur	2 11 6	4 7 2	3 9 4
35 South Arcot	Tindivanam	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 5 0
36 Do.	Avalmpet	2 13 0	3 6 0	3 1 6
37 Tanjore	Mannargudi	1 14 0	3 12 0	2 13 0
37-A	Sundaraperumal Koil	2 3 0	3 6 0	2 12 6
38 Trichinopoly	Thattiangarpet	2 10 0	2 14 0	2 12 0
39 Madurai	Thimmara-anakannur village.	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 11 6
40 Do.	Nasikaliapatty	4 7 0	5 10 0	5 0 6
41 Tinnevely	Ervadi	3 6 0	3 9 0	3 7 6
42 Do.	Kallidaikurichi	5 7 6	6 0 0	5 11 6
43 Do.	Paramankurichi	3 3 0	4 3 0	3 11 6
44 Do.	Tinnevely	2 10 0	4 6 0	3 8 0
45 Coimbatore	Peelamedu	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
46 Do.	Thingalur	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
47 Do.	Chinnmalai	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 0
48 South Kanara	South Kanara (Mangalore).	3 0 0	3 7 0	3 3 6
49 Do.	Udipi	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
50 Do.	Kasargod	2 6 0	3 10 0	3 0 0
51 Chingleput	Illapakkam	1 14 0	4 8 0	3 3 0



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X8 (M7H) : 9.211 r N47
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