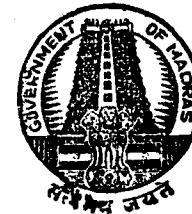


Admin report of the
working of the Dept. of
Handloom Industries

1960

R
X8(M7H)·211YN60
N61

35045

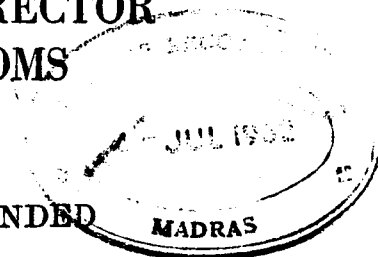


ASO-A
426

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE
WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES
UNDER THE DIRECTOR
OF HANDLOOMS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE
1960



©
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1961

THE CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY AND
PRINTING, MADRAS, ON BEHALF OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1961

PRICE, 95 naye Paise

R
K8 C1
N61.
5.045

69

DEPARTMENT OF HANDLOOMS.

426

Re. No. 16016/60/A.

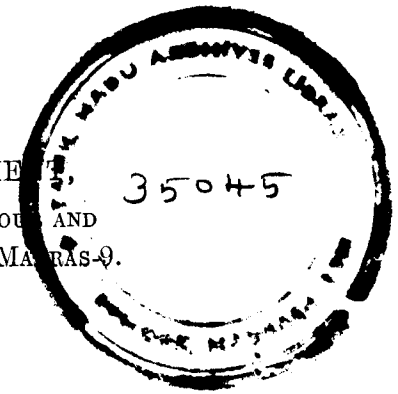
Dated 3rd November 1960.

From

SRI K. J. SOMASUNDARAM, I.A.S.,
DIRECTOR OF HANDLOOMS,
P.B. No. 415, Chepauk, Madras-5.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND
CO-OPERATION, MADRAS-9.



Sir,

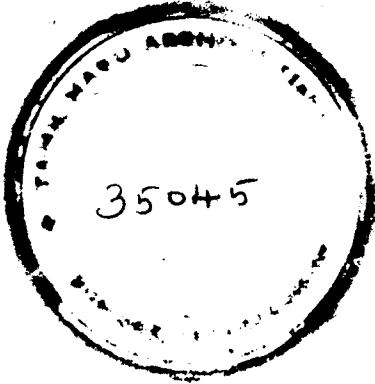
[Handloom Industry—Administration Report on the working of the department under the Director of Handlooms—Report for the year ended 30th June 1960—Submitted.]

I enclose herewith (in duplicate) the Administration Report for the year ended 30th June 1960.

Yours faithfully,

K. J. SOMASUNDARAM,

Director of Handlooms.



**ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES UNDER
THE DIRECTOR OF HANDLOOMS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 1959-60 (1st JULY 1959 TO 30TH JUNE 1960).**

This report relates to the fifth year of the working of this department.

2. This department continued to attend to the work relating to the Handloom Industry outside the co-operative fold, Textile Industry, Cotton, Textile and Yarn control, Registration of Handlooms, Powerlooms, etc. Even though there were no schemes of assistance for the weavers outside the co-operative fold, excepting for the scheme of experimental conversion of handloom into powerlooms, the department continued to render besides general support, direct assistance in arranging for the supply of scarce raw-materials required by the Handloom Industry, viz., Artsilk yarn, dyes, and chemicals, etc. Sri T. S. Sankaran, I.A.S., continued to be the Director of Handlooms till 25th January 1960 when Sri K. J. Somasundaram, I.A.S., assumed charge as Director of Handlooms.

3. The progress achieved during the year in respect of the several subjects dealt with by this department is furnished:

4. *I. Registration of handlooms.*—The Cotton Textiles (Production by Handlooms) Control Order, 1956, issued under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 continued to be in force during the year 1959-60 and Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies continued to be in the registering authorities under the control of the Director of Handlooms. Under clause 4 of the said order, the time-limit for apply for registration of handlooms, was being extended periodically with a view to getting all the handlooms registered and the last extension of time was up to 31st March 1961.

(i) *Handlooms working on cotton yarn.*—The number of looms registered in this State was as under : —

				RS.
Within the co-operative fold	...	...	...	1,80,015
Outside the co-operative fold	...	...	...	2,86,351
			Total	4,66,366

Of these 52,791 looms were reported to be inactive and the percentage of idleness worked out to 11.3 per cent. Out of these, 466,366 looms, 246,071 and 220,295 looms were reported to be working in rural and urban areas respectively.

(ii) *Handlooms working on non-cotton yarn.*—Originally registration was exclusively confined to the looms working on cotton yarn and khadi yarn. As the Government of India desired that all the handlooms should be covered by the registration, so as to have an accurate data regarding the number of handlooms in the union, they extended the provisions of the order to the looms engaged in the manufacture of non-cotton fabrics also. Accordingly, they issued an amendment to the order in their Notification No. S.O. 1338, dated 21st May 1960, making it compulsory for persons in possession of handlooms working on woollen, man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic spun fibre or man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic spun filament yarn or silk yarn also to apply for registration of such looms on or before 31st December 1960 or within such further period as the registering authority may extend. The word "cotton" appearing in the title of the order was deleted and the order now reads as "Textiles (Production on Handlooms) Control Order."

5. Due publicity was given to this amendment and the Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies were requested to register those looms working on non-cotton yarn also. The associations in this State were also apprised of the implications of the amendment.

6. *Handloom industry.*—The All-India Handloom Board, Bombay, continued to adhere to its policy of canalising all assistance for the development of Handloom Industry through co-operative societies and the various schemes for its development were implemented through such co-operatives. Hence, no direct assistance could be rendered to the weavers, outside the co-operative fold. However, they continued to benefit by the schemes for publicity and propaganda and for the stimulation of demand for handloom fabrics. Further, they were given direct assistance in getting their requirements of raw materials, such as Artsilk yarn, dyes and chemicals.

7. *Raw materials, supply position.*—The key raw-materials required by the industry besides cotton yarn are (1) Imported varieties of super-fine cotton yarn, (2) Artsilk yarn, (3) coaltar dyes and chemicals.

8. *Cotton yarn.*—The policy of the Government of India would not permit the import of finer varieties of cotton yarn required by the Actual Users. However, import of combed and either gassed or mercerised yarn was permitted under the Export Promotion Scheme.

9. *Artsilk yarn.*—The Handloom Industry in this State has been using Artsilk yarn for a number of years. Originally Artsilk yarn was used in the border and headings and mostly as embellishments. With the changing fashion of the consuming public and the increasing popularity of artsilk fabrics, Artsilk is being used both for warp and weft and the requirements have therefore increased to a great extent.

10. In this State, over 90,000 handlooms and 450 powerlooms are using artsilk yarn in various degrees and the annual requirements have been estimated at 5 million lb. The bulk of the artsilk yarn requirements is being met from imports, as the indigenous production is below the over all requirements within the country.

11. *Imports by actual users.*—According to the Import Trade Control Policy, announced by the Government of India, actual users of artsilk yarn can apply for import through their co-operative societies or associations. Forty-five associations were functioning at the end of the year which were recognized by me for purposes of import and distribution of artsilk yarn, coaltar dyes and chemicals, etc. During the year, Essentiality Certificate for import of artsilk yarn were issued to 32 associations to the extent of Rs. 1,77.36 lakhs. But licences were actually issued to the face value of Rs. 13.19 lakhs in respect of 23 associations.

12. Established Importers were permitted to import Artsilk yarn to the limit of 7½ per cent of their imports in the basic period subject to the condition that stocks so received were delivered to the associations recommended by the State Handloom authorities. According to this scheme, 16.39 lakhs lb. of Artsilk yarn were allotted by the Textile Commissioner from out of the Established Importers quota which were reallocated to all the associations recognized by me.

13. Certain difficulties were experienced by the associations in respect of taking delivery of the allotments. The Established Importers were importing yarn of their own choice without any reference to the needs of the handloom weavers. Allotments were made by the Textile Commissioner in respect of varieties which were not used by the handloom weavers in this State. The associations were therefore, hesitant in taking deliveries of these unwanted varieties. Besides, yarn of sub-standard and inferior qualities were also allotted. As a result, these allotments could not be accepted and the weavers had to forego their share to the extent of such rejection. Besides, some of the importers were demanding interest, godown charges, etc., even from the date when they took delivery of the consignments and before the issue of release orders by the Textile Commissioner to the various States. These problems had to be resolved. With a view to have a first-hand knowledge of these problems, a meeting of the Established Importers, Actual Users was arranged at Madras by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras, which was attended by the Joint Secretary to Government of India, Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay and the Deputy Textile Commissioner. The various problems relating to the allotment, distribution with reference to the actual requirements of the handloom industry were discussed in detail. The Government of India are considering the various suggestions made at the meeting.

14. *Distribution of Artsilk yarn by the State Trading Corporation.*—With a view to meet the requirements of Artsilk yarn by the Actual Users, as a supplement to the licences issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, the State Trading Corporation made arrangements for import of rayon and synthetic filament yarns for the value of rupee one crore from Italy. It was decided by the State Trading Corporation that the yarn so imported should be distributed to all the categories of Actual Users of Artsilk yarn who were granted basic Import licences for the same by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, during October 1959–March 1960 licensing period, the entitlement for each consumer being equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the value of the import licence granted in the above period on C.I.F. basis.

15. *Export Promotion Scheme.*—With a view to stimulate the export of handloom fabrics and as a part of the drive to earn more foreign exchange, the Government of India had announced the Export Promotion Scheme under which exports of Artsilk fabrics were eligible for import of the material up to 100 per cent of the value of the articles exported.

16. *Indigenous yarn.*—The informal control over distribution of indigenous yarn continued to be in force. Ten per cent of the overall production was made available to the handloom sector. The National Rayon Corporation and Century Rayons were directed to set apart at least 5 per cent and 3 per cent of their productions for direct supply to the handloom weavers.

17. *Coal tar dyes and chemicals.*—The Government of India continued to grant licences on an *ad hoc* basis over Essentiality Certificates issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, for import of coal tar dyes and hydrosulphite of soda from the Handloom Weavers' Associations and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, subject to a ceiling fixed by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. During the year, twenty-six associations applied for import of these raw materials and recommendations were made by me to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, for issue of Essentiality Certificate to the extent of Rs. 33.77 lakhs in respect of coal tar dyes and Rs. 4.96 lakhs in respect of Hydrosulphite of Soda.

18. Under the various Export Promotion Schemes, the manufacturers of handloom goods were eligible for import of coal tar dyes and hydrosulphite of soda to a certain percentage on the value of exports.

19. For purposes of claiming import entitlements, it was necessary on the part of the exporters to file True Copies of Railway Receipts in so far as exports of cotton handloom fabrics to Ceylon, *via* Dhanushkodi by rail-cum-sea route are concerned, provided the goods are sailed for export to Ceylon *via* Dhanushkodi through the

Railways acting as forwarding Agents. In such cases, the Textile Commissioner had notified that True Copies of the Railway Receipts as certified by me would be accepted as valid evidence of the export (via) Dhanushkodi. This was a new item of work undertaken during the year and True Copies of Railway Receipts were being certified during the year with reference to the originals produced by the Exporters.

20. *State Handloom Committee and District Handloom Boards.*—The State Handloom Committee continued to function during the year. During the year, one meeting was convened. The period of the term of the District Handloom Boards in respect of all the Districts expired by 31st March 1960. Proposals have been submitted to Government for reconstitution of the District Handloom Boards.

21. *Prize Award Scheme.*—With a view to popularise the handloom fabrics by giving direct incentive to the weavers, Master weavers, Factory Owners, Co-operative Societies and cloth designers to produce more and more attractive designs, competitions were held in four centres during the year. The award of prizes which was restricted previously to handloom fabrics, produced on cotton alone was liberalised and fabrics produced on artsilk, pure silk, etc., were made eligible for award of prizes. This encouraged manufacturers and designers of pure silk and artsilk fabrics, who evinced great interest in the scheme. A sum of Rs. 16,995 was distributed as prize money for the best designs.

22. *Handloom Cloth.*—Handloom cloth of all varieties was available in plenty and no scarcity was felt. There was, however, some rise in the prices of cloth produced on medium counts of yarn. This rise was due to the rise in the prices of cotton yarn of medium counts. A statement showing the exports of handloom cloth to other countries from the Madras Port is enclosed (Appendix I).

23. During the year, there was an unprecedented demand from the United States of America for a particular variety of cloth called the 'Bleeding Madras'. These fabrics are similar in specifications to the better known variety of Madras Handloom kerchiefs, but with the difference that one or two vegetable dyes are used. As a consequence, when wetted, these dyes bleed and spread over to the other colours in the fabric giving it different, but distinct colours. The bleeding effect caught the fancy of the consuming public in the United States of America and unprecedentedly large orders came to be placed. The export of Handloom cloth to United States of America averaging at 73,000 yards for each month prior to March 1959 shot up to 3,95,000 yards in August 1959 and touched the peak level of 17,48,000 yards in November 1959. The exports of cloth to United States of America during the year under report were 58,71,000 yards. For those weavers, who were languishing due to the falling demand in west Africa for Madras Handkerchiefs this

demand came as a boon. Idle hands found themselves full of work. From a mere 8 to 10 Annas per yard, the wages ranged from Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. While the increase in the wages was a welcome one, it also brought on its wake, some problems. While the weavers producing 'Bleeding Madras' were offered high wages those producing the traditional Madras Handkerchiefs were not getting as much and they, therefore, began to take to producing 'Bleeding Madras' or demanded wages on par with those given for weaving that fabrics. The production of lungis and other varieties of cloth traditionally exported to Ceylon, Malaya and other countries in the Far East went down. There was an unhealthy competition among the exporters. The price of the cloth came down to Rs. 2.25 nI per yard in December 1959 from Rs. 3.20 prevailing in November 1959. There was also a deterioration in the quality of the fabrics sent by the private exports. Inferior cloth of poor construction, etc., was sent and this had created an unfavourable impression about the Madras Handlooms in the United States of America. Consequently, several of the orders came to be cancelled.

24. The possibilities of maintaining the quality of the fabrics and stabilising the market at United States of America were considered by the Government of Madras with the Handloom Export Organisation. A suggestion to route all the exports of these fabrics only through the Handloom Export Organisation or the State Trading Corporation was however dropped as the Government of India did not want to shut out private exporters. Government of India had made pre-inspection and quality marking compulsory pre-requisites to entitle exporters to the benefits under the Export Promotion Scheme. Thus compulsory pre-inspection was extended on and from 1st February 1960 for exports to countries in the European and North and South American continents.

25. As stimulation of foreign markets was the responsibility of the Government of India, the State Government did not have any direct responsibility for regulating foreign trade; but they were, however, initially interested in this problem as it affected a very large number of handloom weavers in this State. The Handloom industry was faced with the problem of disposing of the stocks of Bleeding Madras accumulated on account of the sudden cancellation of Orders by the importers in United States of America early in 1960. There was an estimated stock of 40,000 pieces of 20 yards each lying with manufacturers and exporters in February 1960. The General Manager of the Handloom Export Organisation was engaged in trying out of a processing of the old 'Bleeding Madras' by super-imposing on the fabrics hand-prints of different designs with fast colours, which, if caught the eyes of the American market, would solve the problem of disposing of the old stock after necessary processing.

26. The State Government, at the instance of the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, during the close of the period under report, were considering the question of sending a Delegation to the countries in the Far East to explore markets for the 'Bleeding Madras' and other handloom fabrics. Also a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs is contemplated to be given to the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society to advance against pledge of Bleeding Madras cloth to manufactures of this cloth, outside the Co-operative fold, in order to relax the burden of distress caused by accumulation of this stock with them.

27. *Representation on committees.*—The State Government nominated me to serve on the following committees:—

- (1) Development council for Artsilk Industry.
- (2) Handloom Export Promotion Committee of the All India Handloom Board.
- (3) All India Handloom Board and its Standing Committee.
- (4) Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution.
- (5) Governing Council of the South India Textile Research Association. (S.I.T.R.A.).

Besides, I am a member of the following committees constituted by the State Government and other bodies:—

- (1) State Handloom Committee (Member-Secretary).
- (2) State Industries Development Committee and its Sub-Committee on Chemical Industry.
- (3) Textile Liaison Committee (Chairman).

I am also an ex-officio Director of the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Pettai, Ramnad Co-operative Spinning Mills, Srivilliputhur and Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nazareth.

28. II. *Cotton Control*—(i) *Supply position.*—During the period under review, the supply position of raw cotton had become complicated to a larger extent by the failure of cotton crops in the country. The season's crop was badly damaged by floods in North India and large quantities of cotton had to be imported from foreign countries in order to prevent an undue rise in prices and to keep up an adequate supply of cotton to the Mills. There was a certain amount of scramble for the available quantities of Indian cotton with the result that prices shot up in some cases beyond the ceiling and led to many unhealthy practices.

29. The Government of India adopted the following short term measure to curb any possible increase in the prices of Indian cotton:—

- (i) Spinning Mills were prohibited from procuring or otherwise acquiring kapas.

(ii) The cotton in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh was required to be ginned on or before 15th April 1960 and in Maharashtra on or before 30th April 1960. This measure was intended to ensure that cotton was ginned as early as possible and made available to the Mills.

(iii) Mills were prohibited from buying or possessing stocks of indigeneous cotton, exceeding the quantity equal to their 3 months' consumption and in any event, it should not exceed 3 times the maximum quantity of Indian cotton consumed by them in any one calendar month during the period from 1st September 1958 to 31st August 1959.

In view of the scarcity of Indian cotton and to prevent the more resourceful Mills from cornering the cotton bales, certain stringent measures were taken. The Government of India made it obligatory on the part of the Textile Mills to obtain Quota Certificates from the Textile Commissioner, Bombay and they were also enjoined not to procure cotton, in excess of such quota certificates. This step was taken to discourage the hoarding of scarce Indian cotton and make it available during lean periods. The Textile Commissioner had also issued a Notification, dated 13th May 1960 under the provisions of the Cotton Control Order, 1955, according to which the Traders in cotton were required to sell Indian cotton, only to those Mills nominated by him at the statutory ceiling price with effect from 1st August 1960.

30. The Mills had also been directed to notify the quantities which had not been covered by them out of Indian cotton quota allocated to them for current season (1959-1960). Simultaneously, the cotton traders were also directed to report their unsold stocks. The requirements of the Mills were matched with the stocks reported by the traders and allotment orders were issued by the Textile Commissioner in favour of the Mills at the ceiling rates applicable to the quality of the cotton.

31. The Indian cotton crop for the season (1959-60) had finally been placed at 37.50 lakh bales. After making provision for export and ex-factory consumption, the net availability of that crop to the industry had been of the order of only 35 lakh bales.

32. With a view to maintaining and increasing the production of cloth and yarn during the season, it became necessary to import large quantities of foreign cotton. As against an import of 6 lakhs bales last year, the Government of India announced imports of an increased quantity of 11.85 lakh bales of foreign cotton, almost double the normal imports to meet the shortage of Indian cotton crop. Of this quantity, 3.30 lakh bales were of cotton stapling 1 inch particularly to make up the shortage of indigeneous cotton. The remaining 8.55 lakhs bales were of stapling 1-1/16 inches and above.

33. At the end of the last season 1958-59, the industry had a carry-over of 12.8 lakhs bales and the trade 6 lakhs bales of Indian cotton. While distributing Indian cotton to Mills during the season 1959-60, the carry-over stock thereof with the industry was not touched. But in view of the reduced size of Indian cotton crop the 6 lakh bales available with the trade was also allocated to the Mills. The total allocation of Indian cotton to the Mills during 1959-60 season was thus of the order of 41 lakh bales.

34. The various measures, short term as well as long-term enlisted above were designed to ensure adequate supply of raw materials to the industry to hold the price-line in respect of cotton yarn and cotton textiles and to prevent any mal-practices in cotton trade. In view of the paramount need of holding the price-line, the Government of India had decided to maintain the ceiling price of raw cotton unchanged in the 1960-61 season also.

35. Thus it would be seen that the Government of India spared no efforts to see that the wheels of the cotton textile industry continued moving uninterruptedly and no mill stopped working for want of adequate supply of raw material. It was hoped that the trade and the textile industry would co-operate with the Government to ensure that the cotton moved from the fields to the pressing/ginning factories and ultimately to the industry as quickly as possible so that the industry, on its part, might produce yarn in sufficient quantities to feed the handlooms, powerlooms and increase its production of textiles to meet the increasing needs of the growing population and accelerate the pace of exports of textiles to earn the foreign exchange.

36. (ii) *Licensing*.—The Cotton Control Order, 1955, continued to be in force and the licensing regulations in respect of trading in cotton were also continued during the period under review. The Director of Handlooms continued to be the State licensing authority in respect of B and C class licensees and the Textile Commissioner in respect of A class licensees.

In all, 927 B class cotton licences were issued during the period 1st July 1959 to 30th June 1960 out of which 845 represented renewal of old licences and the remaining 82 were new licences. In respect of B class licence, a fee of Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 was charged for the grant of a fresh licence and for renewal of a licence, respectively, as prescribed in the Control Order.

37. (iii) *Contravention of the provisions of the Cotton Control Order, 1955*.—During the period 1st July 1959 to 30th June 1960 only one case of contravention was detected. Two separate complaints were filed against a dealer, for transaction on two different dates. The dealer was fined in each case to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months. The dealer paid the amount.

10

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

II-B. *Textile Industry*—(i) *Number of units*.—The total number of textile mills in the State as on 1st June 1960 was 134 (25 composite mills and 109 spinning mills) as against 133 mills as on 1st January 1959. The addition of one mill to the number of mills was a spinning one.

(ii) *Licensing*.—During the year, six licences were granted for installation of 42,520 spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn which included a licence granted for establishment of a co-operative spinning mill in Salem with 12,000 spindles. Licences for new spinning mills were not generally granted, but exceptions were made in the cases of co-operative spinning mills and in the cases of uneconomic units, licences were granted to the extent of bringing the units to economic size. Licences were also granted for installation of 116 automatic looms during the period under review.

39. *Cotton yarn*—(i) *Production and supply position*.—The quantity of cotton yarn produced during the year and the last year and the quantity of yarn delivered for civil consumption, etc., were as under :—

	<i>Period July 1958 to June 1959 in lb.</i>	<i>Period under review July 1959 to June 1960 in lb.</i>
1 Production by Composite and Spinning Mills.	296,213,000	313,206,000
2 Deliveries made for civil consumption.	234,211,000	240,838,000
3 Deliveries for Export	20,468,000	25,062,000

It may be seen from the figures that the production as well as export of yarn were higher than in the last year.

A statement showing the count-wise production and deliveries of yarn for civil consumption and for export during the period is appended (Appendix II, III and IV).

(ii) *Price trend*.—The price situation in regard to cotton yarn was getting more and more difficult and in anticipation of a shortage of indigenous cotton, prices of medium and coarse counts of yarn had been put up by both the industry and trade. The prices of medium and coarse counts of yarn have risen steadily from October 1959.

40. The industry had claimed that a good part of the increase in prices was due to the higher prices of cotton and to the increasing production cost. Apart from the higher cost of the raw-materials, the increase in labour costs (in respect of dearness allowances and basic wages consequent on the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board) had led to a rise in working expenses.

41. The increase in prices of yarn was attributed to the following causes :—

(1) Shortage of indigenous cotton due to the failure of cotton crop in north India and a consequent increase in prices of cotton.

(2) Increase in manufacturing costs.

(3) to a certain extent, to the export of yarn to foreign countries under the Export Promotion Incentive Scheme.

(4) Speculation in prices.

(5) The compulsory production of finer counts due to larger allotment of imported cotton on which mills had to incur heavy losses.

42. *Effect on Handloom Industry*.—The increase in prices of yarn had been very steep in the coarse and medium counts and handloom weavers were put to considerable difficulties. The difficulties had been particularly great in centres, where lower medium and coarse counts were exclusively used like Karur and Bhavani. While the prices of mill-made cloth were also on the increase, it was not possible for the handloom weavers to put up their prices. The higher cost had therefore to be adjusted in reducing the wages or even selling the goods on a loss.

43. *Measures taken by the Government*.—The State Government and Government of India took various measures to bring down the prices of yarn. To make up the deficiency of indigenous cotton the Government of India allowed larger imports of foreign cotton. Certain stringent measures were also taken to see that the resourceful mills were not hoarding the scarce Indian cotton. Steps taken by Government of India to meet the demands of cotton by mills are detailed under the headings “cotton”.

44. A conference comprising of mill-owners, handloom weavers, yarn dealers and others was convened on 18th January 1960 at Coimbatore to discuss the *pros and cons* for the increase in prices and the measures to be taken for bringing down the prices to a reasonable level. The Minister (Industries) gave a stern warning to the manufacturers and dealers that, if they speculated in the prices of yarn, Government would not hesitate to reimpose controls over prices and distribution of yarn. The warning had the desired effect and the prices showed a downward trend in the second fortnight of January and first fortnight of February 1960. But in the middle of February the prices started climbing up.

45. A statement showing the prices of popular counts of yarn during the period is appended (Appendix V). The statement would speak itself of the increase in prices of cotton yarn.

46. *Staple fibre yarn*—(i) *Licensing*.—During the year permission was granted to 16 mills for conversion of 1,60,000 cotton spindles to spin staple fibre yarn.

(ii) *Production*.—The total quantity of staple fibre yarn produced by the mills in the State was 9,652,026 lb. as against 6,082,751 lb. produced last year. There has been an overall increase in the manufacture of staple fibre yarn.

(iii) *Raw material—Supply position*.—The raw-material, staple fibre was in short supply. As against an estimated demand of about 60 million lb. per annum, the supply was limited to the production of the only manufacturer in the country, the Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Company, Nagda, with an installed capacity of 40 million lb.

(iv) *Price trend*.—In view of the big gap between the supply and demand the prices of staple fibre yarn had increased considerably during the period. The prices of staple fibre yarn prevailed in the months of April 1959 to May 1960 were as under :—

		Staple fibres yarn.			
		20s.		30s.	
		RS.	NP.	RS.	NP.
April, 1959		25	50	27	00
June, 1959		25	50	27	00
July, 1959		25	75	27	75
August, 1959		26	50	27	50
October, 1959		26	25	27	50
December, 1959		26	50	28	00
January, 1960		27	50	30	00
March, 1960		27	56	30	25
May, 1960		27	50	31	25

Despite the control over price and distribution of the raw-material, the larger increase in the prices of staple fibre yarn could only be attributed to short supply of the raw-material.

47. *Mill cloth*—(i) *Price trend*.—In anticipation of a shortage of Indian cotton, prices of mill-cloth had been put up by both the manufacturers and trade, particularly in the coarse and lower medium varieties. The Government took various measures to bring down the prices of mill-made cloth. The Government of India on their part, had given a categorical assurance that production would not be allowed to suffer for lack of cotton. A meeting of the cotton Advisory Board was held on 18th December 1959 in which the entire position was reviewed. At this meeting, it was decided that the available supplies of Indian cotton should be distributed to mills on a quota basis so as to assure the mills of the supply of a reasonable quota of Indian cotton.

(ii) *Production and supply position*.—The production of mill-made cloth of the mills in the State during the period and last year and the quantity of cloth packed for civil consumption, export, etc., were as under.

		Period— July 1958 to June 1959 (in yards).	Period under review— July 1959 to June 1960 (in yards).
1	Production	130,756,000	132,408,000
2	Packed for civil consumption ..	104,705,000	107,785,000
3	Packed for exports	16,434,000	25,227,000

From the figures it may be seen that the production and the quantity packed for consumption and export were higher than last year.

Statements showing the loomstate production of cloth, the variety-war packing and actual deliveries of cloth for different purposes and closing stocks with the mills in the State are appended (Appendices VI, VII and VIII).

48. III. *Powerlooms*—(i) *Policy*.—During the year under review, the Government continued to adhere to the policy of not allowing further addition to the existing installed capacity of powerlooms in the decentralised sector. In view of this policy no application for acquisition and installation of new or additional powerlooms, either to work on cotton yarn or non-cotton yarn was supported to the Textile Commissioner. However, the policy adopted during the previous years in regard to regularisation of unauthorised powerlooms and conversion of non-cotton powerlooms to work on cotton yarn was followed, subject to the conditions laid down by the Textile Commissioner in this regard.

(ii) *Transfer of authorised powerlooms*.—Transfer of authorised powerlooms from one person to another and shifting from one place to another within the State was allowed. However inter-State transfer of powerlooms, even though they were authorized, was not allowed as such transfer would result in the increase in the number of looms in the State.

(iii) *Registration of powerlooms*.—The Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948, and the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956 continued to be in operation during the year and the Textile Commissioner continued to be the registering authority. According to clause 12 (3) of the Cotton Textiles Control Order, a cotton powerloom which was in existence on 30th November 1956 was required to be registered under the provisions of the said Order. Likewise, a powerloom engaged in the manufacture of non-cotton fabrics and which was in existence on 19th December 1956 was required to be registered under the provisions of the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956. The Textile

Commissioner was empowered to entertain applications and issue registration certificates in *bona fide* cases even after the due dates prescribed in this regard, provided the applicant paid a penal fee of Rs. 10 per loom.

(iv) *Powerlooms working on silk yarn.*—The provisions of the Textile (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956, were originally confined to powerlooms working on woollen yarn, art-silk and staple fibre yarn. The Government of India by their Notification No. S.O. 2115, dated 21st September 1959, brought under the purview of the said Order the powerlooms working on man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic spun fibre or man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic filament yarn or silk yarn also. The effect of this or amendment was that, persons desirous of acquiring and installing powerlooms to work on the silk yarn should also obtain, in writing, prior permission of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. The silk powerlooms which were in existence on 21st September 1959, i.e., the date from which the said notification came into force, were required to be got registered under the provisions of the said order.

(v) *Unauthorised powerlooms.*—The State Government, after careful consideration, had recommended to the Textile Commissioner that all the unauthorised powerlooms engaged in the manufacture of cotton tapes, wicks, etc., and ribbon with Artsilk yarn which were declared in the Census conducted on 29th April 1959 in the State, might be regularised by issue of *ex-post-facto* permits and that all the remaining fabric looms should be immobilised and sealed. The Textile Commissioner could not take a policy decision in the matter as census reports from a number of other States were not received by him.

(vi) *Control on the sale and disposal of powerlooms and spinning frames.*—The Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948, and the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956, laid down that no person can acquire or instal any powerloom and spindle without the perior permission of the Textile Commissioner in writing. The onus of getting the permission had hitherto been with the buyer. The Government of India had decided that the seller of a powerloom or spindle should also obtain the prior permission from the Textile Commissioner for its sale or disposal otherwise. The Government of India by their notification, dated 23rd September 1959 brought under the purview of the Cotton Textiles Control Order and the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order the sale or disposal of spinning frames, powerlooms and side frames of powerlooms. The effect of the notification was that no person with effect from 23rd September 1959 could sell or dispose of a powerloom, the side frames of a powerloom or a spinning frame without the perior permission of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Sale or disposal of any of these items of textile machinery without prior permission of the Textile Commissioner was made liable to penalties laid down in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

49. A statement showing the particulars of yarn consumed, cloth produced, workers employed, etc., by powerloom factories in the State from July 1959 to June 1960 is appended (Appendix IX).

50. *General.*—The Central Control Orders like the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956 and the Cotton Textiles (Production by Handlooms) Control Order, 1956, continued to be in force.

51. *Experimental scheme of conversion of handlooms into powerlooms.*—This was the only plan scheme implemented during the year. The scheme envisaged the supply of 15 powerlooms with necessary accessories to replace the handlooms and to find out the reaction of the handloom weavers. The powerlooms were to be allotted to 10 weavers outside the co-operative fold and 5 weavers within the co-operative fold. Tiruppur Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society within the co-operative fold, Thirumalisai in the Chingleput district and Tiruchengode in the Salem district for weavers outside in co-operative fold were selected. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was disbursed as working capital to the 5 weavers at Tiruchengode during the year. With this, the implementation of the scheme was completed in full. The powerlooms are working well.

52. IV. *Sixteen Spindles Unit Scheme.*—This scheme was continued to be implemented during the year. Up to the end of the year 87 workers were given training. Seven sixteen-spindles units were worked in the houses of the trainees in and around Pollachi who were given training under the scheme. The working of the units by the spinners revealed that the units were capable of yielding the rated quantity of 100 hanks or 5 lb. of 20s when worked by an adult and an assistant (a woman or a boy) for a day of 8 to 10 hours. The cloth woven out of the yarn was also popular and found an easy market. Thus the objective of the scheme, viz., to find out the potentialities of the yarn was considered to have been achieved.

53. The results of the scheme and its future set-up were considered at a meeting held at the Secretariat on 25th August 1959.

The following decisions were taken :—

(1) That the scheme be transferred from Pollachi to Erode and the working of the units linked up to Weavers' Co-operative Societies so that the yarn spun by them could strait-a-way be used by the members of the societies; and

(2) that the number of spindles in the unit be increased to 32 and production of higher counts of yarn tried so as to increase the earnings of the workers.

54. The scheme was accordingly given a re-orientation in December 1959. All the units working in the houses of the spinners in and around Pollachi were withdrawn as the workers were not willing to work the units without any Government assistance. The Erode and Tiruchengode Weavers' Co-operative Societies were selected under the scheme and each of them were given 9 sixteen spindles units for working them on an experimental basis for a period of 6 months. Twenty-five members of each of the societies were given training in working the units for about 6 weeks. The 2 societies began to work the units on their own account from April 1960 on an experimental basis. The workers of the co-operative societies were able to produce the rated quantity of 100 hanks of yarn. The societies used the yarn for weaving cloth in the looms of the members. No difficulty was found in disposing of the finished goods.

55. With a view to reduce the cost of production and to enable the workers to earn a reasonable wage, the number of spindles was raised to 32 in a unit and experiments were conducted on producing 36s yarn on the unit as the margin of profit would be greater in finer counts of yarn. On the tests conducted on the 32 spindles unit, it was found that the unit was capable of producing the rated quantity of 200 hanks or 10 lb. of yarn for a day of 8 to 10 hours. It was, however, subsequently decided to use the unit advantageously for producing 20s yarn with the cheaper K-5 variety of cotton instead of 36s yarn with a costlier variety of Combodia cotton.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the export of handloom cloth from July 1959 to June 1960 (in yards).

Destination.	July 1959.	August 1959.	September 1959.	October 1959.	November 1959.	December 1959.
Ceylon	286,316	145,806	422,889	347,737	425,996	682,226
Singapore	200,995	321,044	228,427	216,290	75,566	148,055
Malibus	13,940	9,515	5,290	7,267	42,416	27,132
Hongkong	3,127	2,457	17,874	14,695	3,130	40,483
United States of America	219,925	395,418	458,423	643,706	1,748,340	1,054,551
Serrolone	55,712	58,544	51,840	35,008	35,760	74,552
Aden	113,008	239,314	129,148	170,283	111,455	140,854
Jamaica	2,240	999	1,600	..	..	..
George Town	1,280	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	570,644	537,660	566,360	478,359	578,976	355,631
United Kingdom	83,891	57,342	55,692	49,248	37,229	73,425
Antigua	800	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	5,760	5,760	7,344	17,810	10,666	14,088
French Somaliland	..	4,590	4,590	..	..	..
New Brunswick	..	9,600	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	..	4,000	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	1,599	..	..	..	..
Malaya	..	..	4,080	3,860	..	..
Federation of Malaya	421,735	629,725	162,256	330,928	6,067	2,040
Italian Somaliland	..	..	331,269	..	..	391,162
Windward Islands	..	..	7,650	..	..	..
British Somaliland	..	..	5,744	..	..	..
British Guiana	..	..	..	7,650	19,125	..
Canada	..	..	..	3,200	..	..
West Germany	..	..	..	15	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	81	..	..
British West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,979,373	2,423,373	2,460,476	2,829,137	3,09,626	3,004,199

APPENDIX I—cont.

Statement showing the export of handloom cloth from July 1959 to June 1960 (in yards)—cont.

Destination.	January 1960.	February 1960.	March 1960.	April 1960.	May 1960.	June 1960
Ceylon	..	..	1,083,325	2,330,826	675,473	305,008
Singapore	..	..	164,122	182,311	283,854	63,950
Maritius	..	..	5,196	..	..	135
Hongkong	..	..	..	3,366	15,767	10
United States of America	..	..	95,090	174,738	58,533	3,055
Seroleone	..	..	93,720	97,040	81,360	101,264
Aden	..	..	205,638	215,610	206,382	277,854
Jamaica	..	..	4,180	2,004	2,780	..
George Town	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	848,223	1,157,276	795,963	718,845
United Kingdom	..	..	4,480	77,712	31,137	46,058
Antigua	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	..	..	25,200	12,480	1,920	18,240
French Somaliland	..	..	4,590	4,590	..	..
New Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	2,040	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	4,080	6,120	806	2,040
Malaya	..	..	436,181	334,914	396,123	48,403
Federation of Malaya	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian Somaliland	..	..	19,890	3,825	4,590	..
Wind ward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Somaliland	..	..	18,105	13,770	7,650	..
British Guiana	..	..	7,408	11,552	9,680	14,800
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
British West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	750
Others	..	..	19,960	1,632	6,493	..
Total	1,699,421	1,699,610	3,045,422	4,629,762	2,578,511	1,600,442

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the prices of yarn prevailed in Madras State during July 1959 to June 1960.

Counts.	Maximum retail price permissible prevailing at the time of control period.					Month			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	September 1959.	October 1959.	November 1959.	December 1959.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
10s Indian	..	14 4 5	14 8 0	14 7 4	14 2 8	..	..	..	..
20s do.	..	19 2 0	15 6 0	16 10 0	13 12 0	18 12 0	18 12 0	18 9 9	19 14 0
25s do.	..	22 1 3	18 13 0	18 13 4	19 12 6	20 9 0	..	..	..
30s do.	..	22 10 3	19 9 6	20 2 0	21 8 0	22 4 0	22 6 0	22 6 0	24 8 0
36s do.	..	25 11 9	22 8 9	22 7 4	23 12 0	25 0 0	25 11 0	25 11 0	27 4 0
40s do.	..	26 14 11	24 2 6	24 10 4	26 0 5	26 8 8	26 6 8	26 6 8	28 4 0
60s Foreign Carded	..	63 5 1	42 6 9	41 11 10	42 2 7	42 2 4	45 0 9	..	..
80s Egv. Karnak Carded	..	77 8 11	66 3 2	67 12 5	66 5 10	66 3 0	64 2 2	63 5 10	63 5 10
80s Combed	..	85 4 1	77 0 0	76 0 0	76 15 0	75 6 8	74 0 0	72 4 0	72 4 0
100s do.	..	105 0 9	94 5 4	91 14 5	96 0 0	95 10 8	88 10 10	87 8 0	87 8 0
2/10s Indian	..	15 11 5	15 9 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 6 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0
2/20s do.	..	21 9 11	19 8 0	20 0 0	22 0 6	21 10 0	21 14 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
2/40s do.	..	30 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0

APPENDIX II—cont.

Statement showing the prices of yarn prevailed in Madras State during July 1959 to June 1960—cont.

Counts.	January 1960.		February 1960.		March 1960.		April 1960.		May 1960.		June 1960.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
10s Indian	..	..	..	..	16 10 8	16 12 0	18 6 0	18 6 0	18 6 0	18 6 0	..	..
20s do	..	..	20 4 0	..	20 4 0	..	22 4 0	22 4 0	22 5 0	22 5 0	23 6 0	..
26s do	..	..	23 12 0	..	22 11 6	23 4 8	24 12 0	24 12 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	26 8 0	..
30s do	..	..	25 0 0	..	24 0 0	25 8 0	..	..	25 5 0	25 5 0	26 0 2	..
36s do	..	..	..	..	26 4 0	26 12 0	27 6 0	27 6 0	26 10 8	26 10 8	27 10 0	..
40s do	..	..	27 0 4	..	27 1 1	27 15 1	28 13 2	28 13 2	28 7 10	28 7 10	27 10 8	..
60s Foreign carded	..	..	45 0 4	..	44 5 8	42 13 7	45 9 9	45 10 3	45 10 3	45 10 3	44 10 10	..
80s Egy. Karnak carded.	..	..	62 14 7	..	60 5 4	56 11 6	54 15 0	58 11 5	58 11 5	58 11 5	55 12 10	..
80s Combed	..	..	73 12 0	..	72 10 8	72 9 4	69 10 0	66 12 0	66 12 0	66 12 0	66 9 8	..
100s Combed	..	..	86 3 5	..	86 10 0	85 4 0	88 5 4	87 5 4	87 5 4	87 5 4	87 2 8	..
2/10s Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 4 0	..
2/20s do.	..	..	22 10 8	..	22 4 0	22 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2/40s do.	..	..	..	..	..	30 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX III.

Production of cotton yarn in Madras State for the year ended 30th June 1960.

Month.	Total yarn produced.	Composite mills—Counts.					Spinning mills—Counts.					Total.	
		1s-10s.	11s-20s.	21s-30s.	31s-40s.	Above 40s.	1s-10s.	11s-20s.	21s-30s.	31s-40s.	Above 40s.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1959—													
July ..	23,907	561	3,844	1,825	2,257	1,031	9,518	661	4,139	3,791	3,180	2,618	14,389
August ..	26,613	919	4,713	1,891	2,256	1,166	10,945	549	5,579	3,748	3,409	2,383	15,668
September ..	27,404	750	4,512	1,881	2,477	1,197	10,317	478	6,472	3,783	3,358	2,496	16,587
October ..	26,275	766	4,404	1,702	2,409	1,009	10,200	436	5,998	3,730	3,488	2,333	15,985
November ..	26,665	758	4,323	1,695	2,685	1,063	10,524	488	5,643	4,097	3,498	2,415	16,141
December ..	27,989	868	4,237	1,929	2,800	1,146	10,980	452	5,735	4,139	4,069	2,614	17,009
1960—													
January ..	25,574	669	3,524	2,061	2,705	1,050	10,009	400	4,905	3,688	4,015	2,557	15,565
February ..	25,459	638	3,542	2,246	2,664	1,106	10,196	342	4,893	3,697	3,618	2,713	15,263
March ..	27,017	735	3,741	2,296	2,870	1,223	10,865	387	4,770	3,946	4,173	2,876	16,152
April ..	24,675	701	3,378	1,877	2,625	1,187	9,768	317	4,601	3,825	3,326	2,838	14,907
May ..	25,530	624	3,615	1,739	2,650	1,323	9,951	310	4,805	3,940	3,528	2,996	15,579
June ..	26,098	627	3,662	1,748	2,686	1,282	10,005	298	4,982	4,111	3,679	3,023	16,093
Total ..	313,206	8,616	47,495	22,890	31,084	13,783	123,868	5,118	62,522	46,495	43,341	31,862	189,338

(THOUSAND POUNDS.)

APPENDIX IV.

Yarn delivered for civil consumption by mills in Madras State from July 1959 to June 1960.

Month.	Total yarn delivered.	Composite mills—Counts.						Total.	Spinning mills—Counts.						Total.
		1s-10s.	11s-20s.	21s-30s.	31s-40s.	Above 40s.	1s-10s.		11s-20s.	21s-30s.	31s-40s.	Above 40s.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
1959—															
July ..	18,424	392	1,406	606	1,758	936	5,098	661	3,629	3,123	3,396	2,517	13,326		
August ..	20,029	428	1,352	834	2,061	933	5,608	553	4,247	3,925	3,328	2,368	14,421		
September ..	20,166	360	1,227	982	2,163	906	5,638	475	4,454	3,526	3,439	2,634	14,528		
October ..	20,124	433	1,375	833	2,053	985	5,679	505	4,649	3,392	3,313	2,586	14,445		
November ..	20,890	506	1,387	822	2,345	952	6,012	539	4,576	3,688	3,596	2,479	14,878		
December ..	23,512	543	1,582	1,100	2,257	999	6,481	454	5,214	4,238	4,154	2,971	17,031		
1960—															
January ..	19,117	327	1,255	1,030	1,636	858	5,106	381	4,238	3,145	3,722	2,525	14,011		
February ..	19,684	317	1,167	1,258	2,090	758	5,590	374	4,442	3,199	3,753	2,326	14,094		
March ..	19,903	281	1,148	1,272	2,118	703	5,522	364	4,374	3,496	3,535	2,612	14,381		
April ..	19,858	359	1,163	919	2,009	1,011	5,461	364	3,991	3,677	3,831	2,534	14,397		
May ..	18,955	348	1,171	790	1,858	880	5,047	291	4,179	3,440	3,433	2,565	13,908		
June ..	20,176	300	1,187	869	2,064	979	5,399	324	4,260	4,072	3,383	2,738	14,777		
Total ..	240,838	4,594	15,420	11,315	24,412	10,900	66,641	5,285	52,253	42,921	42,833	30,855	174,197		

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the yarn delivered for export of mills in Madras State from July 1959 to June 1960.

(THOUSAND POUNDS.)													
Month.	Total yarn delivered.	Composite mills—Counts.					Spinning mills—Counts.						
		1s-10s.	11s-20s.	21s-30s.	31s-40s.	Above 40s.	Total.	1s-10s.	11s-20s.	21s-30s.	31s-40s.	Above 40s.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1959—													
July ..	1,155	2	196	207	14	15	434	3	218	274	222	4	721
August ..	3,103	15	418	259	276	16	984	..	1,357	394	366	2	2,119
September ..	3,296	180	730	167	114	6	1,197	..	1,477	419	140	63	2,099
October ..	3,179	28	1,040	98	21	9	1,196	..	1,476	342	157	8	1,983
November ..	2,050	6	809	55	22	8	900	3	836	261	27	23	1,150
December ..	2,035	25	770	55	34	..	884	3	841	174	80	53	1,151
1960—													
January ..	1,409	132	120	62	20	20	354	..	597	342	74	42	1,055
February ..	1,797	8	523	139	184	8	862	4	521	247	130	33	985
March ..	2,122	27	525	247	38	19	856	7	831	159	186	83	1,266
April ..	1,528	4	312	120	140	10	586	..	518	194	135	95	942
May ..	1,760	133	236	147	171	23	710	10	658	183	116	83	1,060
June ..	1,628	133	257	136	148	6	680	10	643	104	97	94	948
Total ..	25,062	693	5,936	1,692	1,182	140	9,643	40	9,973	3,093	1,730	583	15,419

APPENDIX VI.

Loom—State production of cloth in Madras State from July 1959 to June 1960.

Month.	Yarn consumed.		Total cloth produced.		Coarse.		Medium.		Fine.		Superfine.	
	LB.	YDS.	LB.	YDS.	LB.	YDS.	LB.	YDS.	LB.	YDS.	LB.	YDS.
1959—												
July	..	4,065	3,922	11,689	1,734	3,983	2,023	7,124	164	578	1	4
August	..	4,069	3,684	10,927	1,596	3,667	1,932	6,701	156	558	..	1
September	..	3,865	3,603	10,892	1,464	3,367	1,987	6,990	152	534	..	1
October	..	3,587	3,445	10,426	1,363	3,154	1,936	6,762	146	509	..	1
November	..	3,921	3,710	10,010	1,577	3,641	1,964	6,781	169	588	..	..
December	..	3,990	3,932	11,390	1,674	3,577	2,094	7,236	164	577	..	..
1960—												
January	..	3,527	3,538	10,394	1,430	3,044	1,970	6,862	138	488	..	..
February	..	3,793	3,762	10,902	1,622	3,470	1,979	6,866	161	566	..	..
March	..	4,153	4,041	11,592	1,755	3,703	2,110	7,277	176	612	..	..
April	..	3,825	3,798	10,802	1,701	3,597	1,924	6,605	172	597	1	3
May	..	3,900	3,828	10,968	1,672	3,565	1,979	6,781	176	617	1	5
June	..	4,064	3,975	11,416	1,728	3,669	2,050	7,069	195	667	2	11
Total	..	46,759	45,238	1,32,408	19,316	42,437	23,948	88,064	1,969	6,891	5	26

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Varietywise packing of cloth in Madras State from July 1959 to June 1960.

Month.	Wearables.													(IN THOUSAND YARDS)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
		Shoes.	Sarees, Dupattas and Kheschola Uppavama.	Mulls, voile and Doria.	Poplin crepes, Twills hair cords.	Longcloth sheetings, leopard cloth and marking.	Shirtings and Shuities.	Madapatam cambrics and Prints chintz.	Coating Tussores, corduroy and Bedford corduroy.	Drills, Jeans, satin roy.	Other items.	Total.	Non-wearables.		
1959—															
July	..	257	1	2,298	568	2,901	931	..	919	2,682	1,021	11,578	203		
August	..	258	..	1,930	630	2,796	979	..	776	2,471	935	10,775	292		
September	..	269	..	1,802	584	2,988	823	..	671	2,116	951	10,204	282		
October	..	254	..	1,955	583	2,986	846	..	691	1,779	954	10,048	225		
November	..	271	..	1,775	580	2,898	950	..	776	2,196	894	10,340	266		
December	..	402	..	2,197	624	3,555	841	..	862	2,409	1,059	11,949	266		
1960—															
January	..	202	..	2,505	549	3,467	809	..	705	2,079	802	11,118	250		
February	..	234	..	2,923	565	3,737	823	..	686	2,213	830	12,011	265		
March	..	192	..	1,598	660	3,698	798	..	892	2,463	936	11,237	256		
April	..	163	..	1,633	589	3,477	757	..	900	2,424	647	10,590	277		
May	..	216	..	1,807	652	3,217	1,058	..	846	2,532	725	11,053	277		
June	..	208	..	1,841	691	3,414	1,098	11	851	2,465	951	11,530	230		
Total	..	2,926	1	24,264	7,275	39,134	10,713	11	9,575	27,829	10,705	132,433	3,088		

(MISCELLANEOUS



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND
CO-OPERATION.

(Industries)

G.O. No. 6, 2nd January 1961

Handloom Industry—Administration Report of the Director of
Handlooms for the year ended 30th June 1960.—Recorded.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1785, Industries, Labour and Co-operation,
dated 4th April 1960.

Letter from the Director of Handlooms, dated 3rd November
1960, No. Rc. 16016/60/A.

**Order—No. 6, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Industries),
dated 2nd January 1961.**

Recorded.

2. *Registration of Handlooms.*—The total number of Handlooms registered in this State are 466,366, out of which 180,015 are within the Co-operative fold and 286,351 are outside the Co-operative fold. Fifty-two thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one looms are kept idle, which works out to 11.3 per cent. Of the 466,366 looms, 246,071 are in rural areas and 220,295 looms are in urban areas.

The provisions of the Order for the Registration of Handlooms have been extended to the looms working on materials other than cotton also. This will give an accurate data regarding the number of handlooms in the Union. According to the amendment issued to the Textiles (Production on Handlooms) Control Order, the Government of India have made it compulsory for persons in possession of Handlooms working on Woollen, man-made collulosic or non-collulosic spun fibre or man-made collulosic or non-collulosic spun filament yarn or silk yarn also to apply for registration of such looms on or before 31st December 1960 or within such further period as the registering authority may decide. Necessary action has been taken in this respect.

3. *Weavers outside the co-operative fold.*—Though the weavers outside the co-operative fold are not given any financial assistance, they are indirectly benefited by the scheme of 'Publicity and propaganda' and for the stimulation of demand for handloom fabrics. They are also given direct assistance in getting their requirements of raw materials, such as Artsilk yarn, dyes and Chemicals.

4. *Production of cloth and export.*—During the year under review, handloom cloth of all varieties was available in plenty, but there was, however, some rise in the prices of cloth produced with medium counts of yarn. This rise was due to rise in the prices of cotton yarn of medium counts. There was a crisis in the Handloom Export trade due to the sudden cancellation of orders by the importers in the United States of America early in 1960. The Handloom Export Organization had taken necessary steps to find alternate markets, and had tried out certain processes to make the fabric 'Bleeding Madras' look attractive in the eyes of foreign buyers. This Government approved the proposal of the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, for sending five member delegation to the Eastern countries to find alternate markets for the 'Bleeding Madras' and other varieties of Handloom fabrics. The delegation toured for one month the countries in the east and made useful contacts with those interested in handloom trade. A loan of Rs. 5 lakhs has also been sanctioned by this Government to be utilised by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to disburse advances to the weavers and master weavers to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of the 'Bleeding Madras' variety of handloom cloth pledged by them with the State Society.

5. *Yarn production.*—The production as well as export of yarn during the year were higher than in the last year. The prices of yarn marked a steep increase which was due to the higher prices of cotton and to the increasing production cost. The increase in prices of yarn put the handloom weavers to considerable difficulties.

A conference was convened at Coimbatore in January 1960, at which the Mill Owners, Handloom Weavers, yarn dealers and others participated. The Minister (Industries) warned those interested in the production and marketing of yarn that, if the speculation in the prices of yarn should continue, the Government would not hesitate to reimpose controls over prices and distribution of yarn.

6. *Staple fibre yarn.*—During the year Government of India permitted 16 mills in the State to convert 160,000 cotton spindles to spin staple fibre yarn. The total production of staple fibre yarn was 9,652,026 lb. as against 6,082,751 lb. produced last year.

7. *Power looms.*—This Government continued to adhere to the policy of not allowing further addition to the existing installed capacity of the powerlooms in the decentralised sector.

8. *Sixteen spindles unit scheme.*—The scheme was tried in Pollachi in the first stage, and 87 workers were given training. The Erode and Tiruchengode Weavers Co-operative Societies were selected under the scheme and each of them were given nine units for experimental purposes for a period of six months. After training twenty-five members of each of the societies, the two societies began to work the units on their own account from April 1960, on an experimental basis.

(By order of the Government)

A. S. MURDARAM,
Deputy Secretary to Government

To the Director of Handlooms, Madras-5.

- " Controller of Stationery and Printing, Madras (with Press Slip).
- " Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras-5.
- " Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5.
- " Copy to the Secretary, All-India Handloom Board, Post Box No. 10004, Bombay-1 (6 copies).
- " Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.
- " Deputy Director, Sub-Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, 69/10, Edward Elliotts Road, Madras-4.
- " Public Department.
- " Public (Information and Publicity) Department.

7668/89
LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MADRAS
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN MADRAS CITY.

Messrs. ACCOUNT TEST INSTITUTE, Egmore, Madras-8.
Messrs. CITY BOOK COMPANY, Madras-4.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAMS, LIMITED, Madras-2.
Messrs. NEW CENTURY BOOK HOUSE, Madras-2.
Messrs. P. VARADACHARI & Co., Madras-1.
Messrs. THE SOUTH INDIA SAIVA SIDDHANTHA WORKS PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Madras-1.
Messrs. VENKATRAMA & Co., Madras-1.
Messrs. M. DORAISAWMY MUDALIAR & Co., Madras-1.
Messrs. C. SUBBAIAH CHETTY & SONS, Madras-5.
Sri S. S. SRINIVASARAGHAVAN, Royapetta, Madras-14.
Messrs. THE FREE INDIA CO-OPERATOR'S AGENCY, Madras-4.
Messrs. PALANI & Co., Triplicane, Madras-5.
Messrs. MOORTHY PUBLICATIONS, Alwarpet, Madras-18.

IN MUFASSAL OF MADRAS STATE.

Messrs. AMUTHU BOOK DEPOT, BOOKSELLERS, Dhasarpuram P.O., Chingleput district.
Sri E. M. GOPALAKRISHNA SWAMY, Madurai, Madurai district.
Messrs. THE ORIENTAL BOOK HOUSE, Madurai.
Messrs. VIVEKANANDA PRESS, PRINTER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER, Madurai.
J.J.M. BOOK DEPOT AND STATIONERY EMPORIUM, Madurai.
Sri A. VENKATASUBBAN, Vellore, North Arcot district.
Messrs. MUTHAMIZH MANRAM, Mayuram.
Messrs. BHARATHA MATHA BOOK DEPOT, Thanjavur, Thanjavur district.
Messrs. P. V. NATHAN & Co., Kumbakonam, Thanjavur district.
Messrs. APPAR BOOK STALL, Thanjavur.
Messrs. P. N. SWAMINATHASIVAM & Co., Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli district.
Messrs. PALANI PRACHURAM, BOOKSELLERS, Clock Tower, Pudukkottai.
Messrs. S. KRISHNASWAMI & Co., Tiruchirappalli district.
Messrs. PALANIAPPA BROTHERS, Tiruchirappalli district.
Sri M. DURAIRAJ, CENTRAL STORES, Main Road, Manapparai, Tiruchirappalli district.
Sri S. S. SULTAN MOHAMMED, Alangudi, Tiruchirappalli district.
Sri S. R. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli district.
Messrs. NELLAI PUTHAKA NILAYAM, Book Depot, Thana Muna Buildings, Tirunelveli Town.
Sri B. ARULDOSS, Villupuram town, South Arcot district.
Sri V. B. GANESAN, Villupuram, South Arcot district.
Messrs. C.P.S. BOOK SHOP, Chidambaram.
Messrs. THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES CO., Coimbatore.
Messrs. VARANTHAM STORES, BOOKSELLERS, Coimbatore.
Messrs. MERCURY BOOK COMPANY, 223, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore.
Messrs. SIVALINGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT, Erode, Coimbatore district.
Messrs. ARIVU NOOLAGAM, BOOKSELLERS, Market, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.
Sri S. M. JAGANATHAN, BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district.

IN OTHER STATES.

Messrs. HAJEE K. P. AHMED KUNHI & BROS., Cannanore, North Malabar district.
Messrs. THE S.S. BOOK EMPORIUM, BOOKSELLERS, "Mount-Joy" Road, Basavangudi Bangalore-4.
Messrs. PEOPLE'S BOOK HOUSE, Mysore.
Messrs. H. VENKATARAMIAH & SONS, VIDYANIDHI BOOK DEPOT, Mysore, South India.
Messrs. PANCHAYAT SAMACHAR, Gutala, West Godavari district.
Messrs. BOOK-LOVERS, PRIVATE LIMITED, Guntur and Hyderabad.
Sri D. SREEKRISHNAMURTHY, Ongole, Guntur district.
Messrs. JANATHA AGENCIES, BOOKSELLERS, Gudur.
Messrs. M. SESHACHALAM & Co., Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
Messrs. THE COMMERCIAL LINKS, Governorpet, Vijayavada, Krishna district.
Messrs. TRIVANI PUBLISHERS, Masulipatnam, Krishna district.
Messrs. GUPTA BROTHERS, Visakhapatnam.
Messrs. JAIN BOOK AGENCY, New Delhi.
Messrs. INTERNATIONAL BOOK HOUSE, Trivandrum.
Messrs. C. M. JOSEPH & SONS, Trichur.
Messrs. THE CRYSTAL PRESS, BOOKSELLERS, Marthadan P.O., S. Travancore.
Messrs. THE BOOK AND REVIEW CENTRE, Vijayavada.
Messrs. THE B.H.U. PRESS BOOK DEPOT, Banares.
Messrs. B.S. JAIN & Co., 71, Abupura, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.).
Messrs. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED, Waltair.
Messrs. BALAKRISHNA BOOK, Co., Hazratganj, Lucknow.