

THE MADRAS STATE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY & TRADE ASSOCIATION

Registered under the Societies Act XXI of 1860

(ESTABLISHED 1945)



TWENTY THIRD YEAR

COMMEMORATION VOLUME

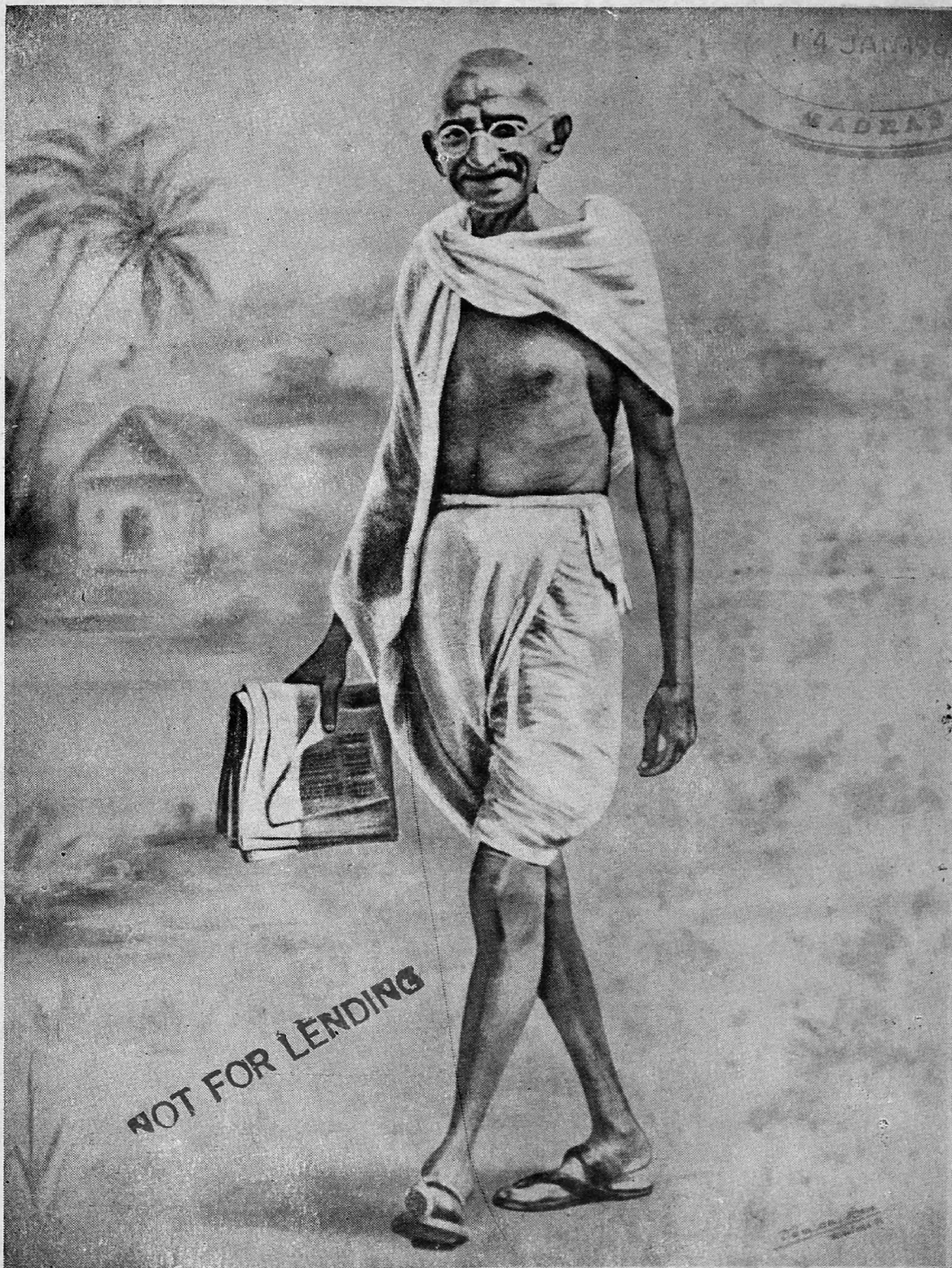
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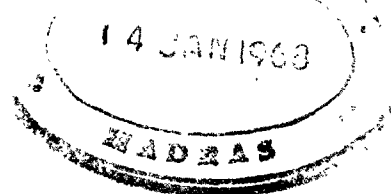
AT NO. 72, THAMBU CHETTY STREET, MADRAS-I.

1 9 6 7

**The views expressed in the articles herein
are those of the contributors; and their
publication does not mean that the
Association subscribes to them.**



FATHER OF THE NATION



INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Our Association has completed 22 years as it was registered on 22 - 8 - 1945. Even prior to this date, it was functioning as "Handloom Export Market Advisory Committee" from 23 - 1 - 1944. It came into existence during the Second World War when there was controlled distribution of all the raw materials required for the handlooms, viz., Cotton Yarn, Art Silk Yarn and Dyes and Chemicals. A scheme for the export of handloom fabrics to Ceylon was also operated under which the exporters could export only notified varieties at notified rates. Handloom cloth could be sent to other States only under a Permit issued by the Textile Control Authorities. In spite of these measures, the prices of handloom cloth were continually rising which necessitated the promulgation of the Madras Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order in 1946, to bring down the prices of handloom cloth to a reasonable level. This Order was later replaced by a new comprehensive order known as the Madras Handloom Cloth (Control) Order 1947. There was provision in this order to notify the maximum weaving wages, the maximum retail price and to stamp the prices on handloom cloth. The Handloom Export Market Price Advisory Committee and later, the Association, acted as the liaison body between the Textile Control Department of the Government and Handloom Industry and rendered valuable help to the Department in the working of the several control orders relating to the Industry in its best interests. Sri. S. Venkateswaran, I. C. S., the then Provincial Textile Commissioner, invariably consulted the Association in all important matters affecting the handloom industry for which we are grateful.

After the lifting of Controls, the Association acts as the representative body of the manufacturers and exporters of handloom cloth who are its members. Distribution of imported dyes and chemicals, and Art Silk Yarn is at present the main work of the Association, apart from making representations to the authorities about the hardship and delays in the sanction of incentives and import entitlements. Another line in which the Association can be of service to its members, is the issue of Certificates of Origin for handloom goods exported to overseas markets. The representation made to the Government of India in this connection, is receiving their attention.

When the Association was registered in 1945, it was known as the Madras Provincial Handloom Cloth Merchants' Association. This was changed into "MADRAS STATE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY AND TRADE ASSOCIATION" on 16 - 3 - 1963.

On account of the loyalty and support of its members, the Association has been able to put up a building from its own funds at a cost of over Rupees one and a half lakh and we are celebrating this achievement by releasing this SOUVENIR.

The Association had its origin in the Handloom Export Advisory Committee which was formed on the initiative of the late N. P. Muthukrishna Naidu, Thiru S. Hussain, Thiru A. V. Punniyakoti Chettiar and their colleagues



CONTENTS

No.	Subject	Author	Page
1.	வாழ்வளிக்கும் வண்ணத் தொழில்	திரு இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன் தமிழக அமைச்சர்	27
2.	துயர் நீங்கும் காலம் வருகிறது	„ மு. கருணாநிதி தமிழக அமைச்சர்	29
3.	The Private Sector in Handlooms	Thiru S. K. Sambandhan, B. A. M. P.	(i)
4.	They have an Imperishable Appeal The Handloom Fabrics of India	„ M. S. A. Majid, B. A.	31
5.	Expand your existing traditional markets in Handlooms	„ K. J. Somasundaram, I. A. S., Secretary, the Handloom Export Production Council	33
6.	The Powerloom vis-a-vis the Handloom	„ K. V Sivasankaran, M. A., Deputy Registrar of Co-op. Societies (Retired)	37
7.	Textiles Industry in Madras State	„ C. G. Reddy, Secretary, South India Mill Owners' Associ- ation	51
8.	Growth and Present position of the Textile Industry in India	„ N. M. Ponnambalam Pillai. President, The Madras Yarn Merchants' Association	55
9.	Yarn off-take by handlooms - Review of some changing trends	„ Kantilal D. Shah, Hony. Secre- tary, Madras Yarn Merch- ants' Assocn. & South Indian Yarn Trade Fdn.	61
10.	Weavers' Service Centres	„ V. P. Kulkarni, Director, Wea- vers' Service Centre, All India Handloom Board	65
11.	Crisis in Handloom Industry	„ Pragada Kottiah, M.L.A. General Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Handloom Weavers' Cong- ress	69
12.	Free Exports	„ R. Narasimhan	73
13.	Weavers' Co-operatives in Madras State	„ N. P. Nachimuthu, B. A. B. L. President Tamilnad (Madras State) Handloom Weavers' Co-op. Society Ltd.	75
14.	Ancient Handloom Industry	„ H. Motilal	79
15.	Role of Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation in Export Promotion	„ C. M. Ghorpade, Managing Director E. C. G. C.	83

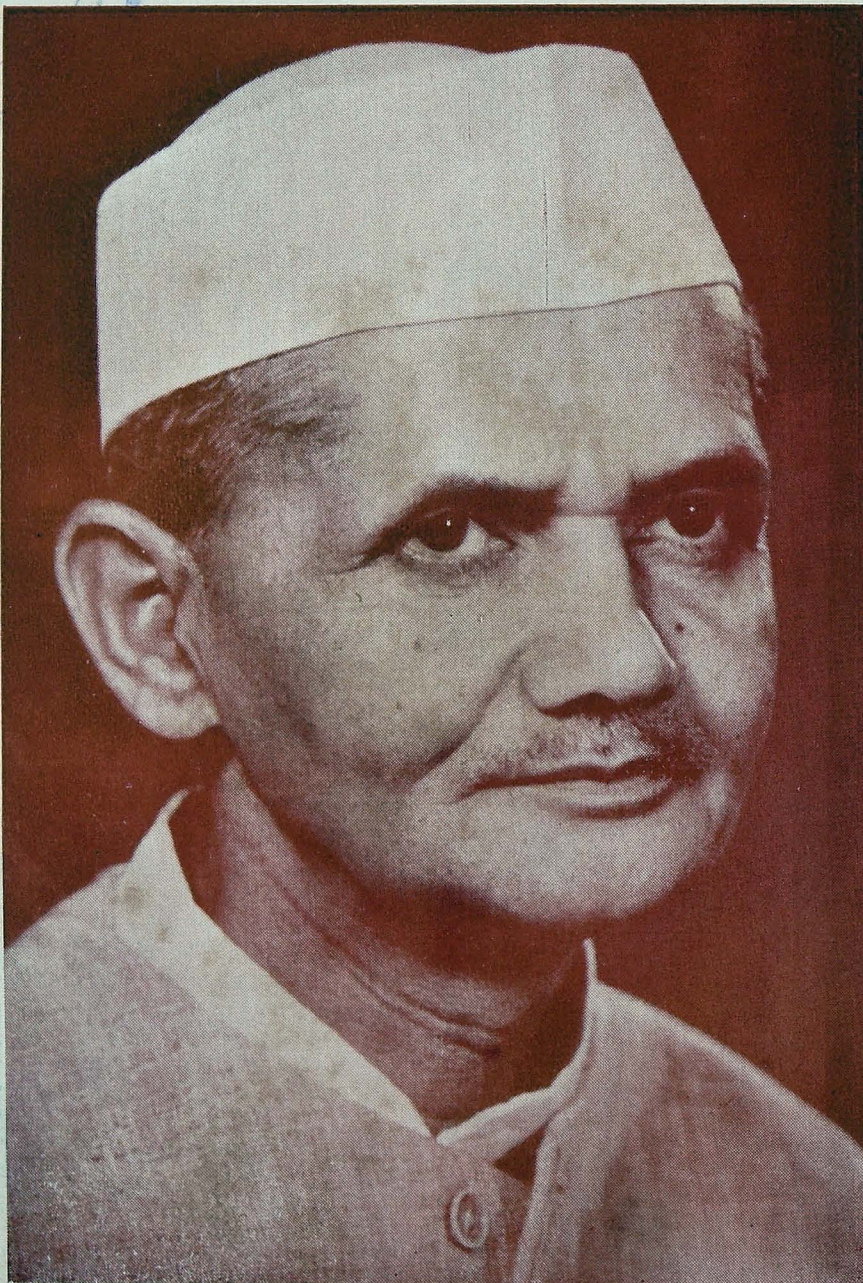


14 JAN 1968

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Rashtrapati Bhavan
New Delhi - 4
October 7, 1967

MESSAGE

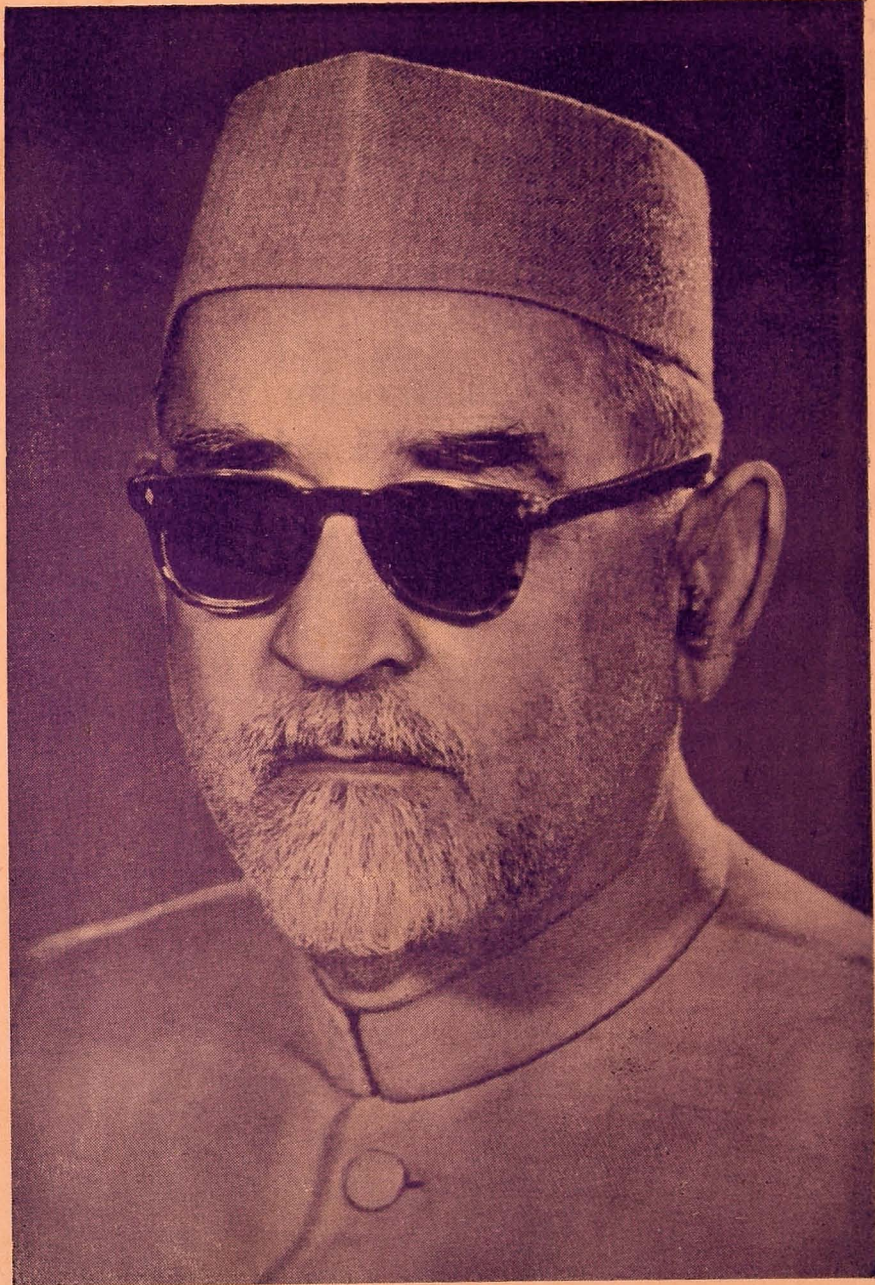
Dear Shri Sumbandhan,

The President sends his best wishes on the occasion of the opening of the New office building of the Madras State Handloom Industry and Trade Association.

Yours sincerely,

Nagendra Singh

Secretary to the President of India



Moulana Dr. ZAKIR HUSSAIN Sahib
President of Indian Union

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VICE-PRESIDENT
INDIA

NEW DELHI

October 6, 1967.

Dear Sir,

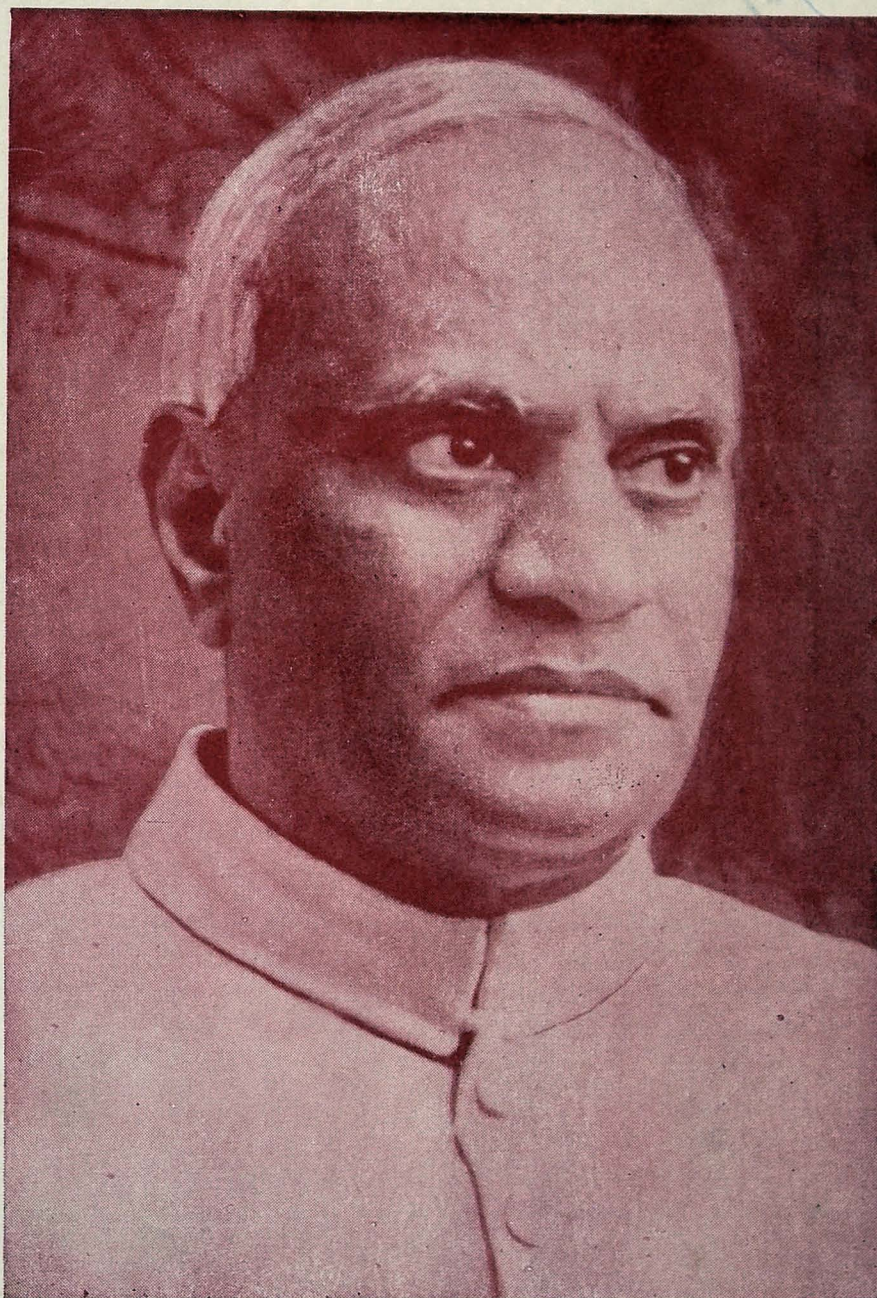
Thank you for your letter
of the 29th September.

I send my best wishes for
the success of the Opening
Ceremony of your New Office
Building.

Yours faithfully,

(V.V. Giri)

The Secretary,
The Madras State Handloom
Industry & Trade Association
P.O. Box No. 1598,
Madras-1.



Shri V. V. GIRI

Vice-President of India [Chairman of Rajya Sabha]

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Prime Minister's Secretariat

New Delhi-11.

October 9-6-1967

MESSAGE

Dear Sir,

The Prime Minister thanks you for your letter and is glad to know that the Madras State Handloom Industry and Trade Association has constructed an office building of its own. She wishes success to the opening ceremony of the building.

Yours faithfully

H. Y. Sharada Prasad

Deputy Information Adviser to the Prime Minister.

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MADEIRA



Mohd. SHAFI QURESHI
Deputy Minister of Commerce, Govt. of India

14 JAN 1968 171

Government of India
Deputy Minister of Commerce
New Delhi,
18th August, 1967.

M E S S A G E

My Dear Shri Sambandhan,

I have received your letter dated the 7th August, 1967. I am happy to note that a New building will be opened soon to house the Madras State Handloom and Industry and Trade Association at Madras

I send my best wishes to the Association for its continued service to the Handloom Industry and Trade.

With regards,

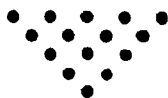
Yours sincerely,

Mohd. Shafi Qureshi

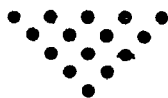
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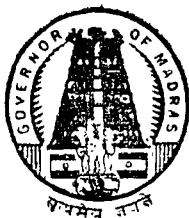
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RAJ BHAVAN

Madras Governor's Camp P.O.

18th October 1967.

MESSAGE

I send my best wishes to the
Madras State Handloom Industry and
Trade Association on the occasion
of the opening of its new office
building in November this year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Ujjal Singh".

(Ujjal Singh)

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS



SARDAR UJJAL SINGH
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

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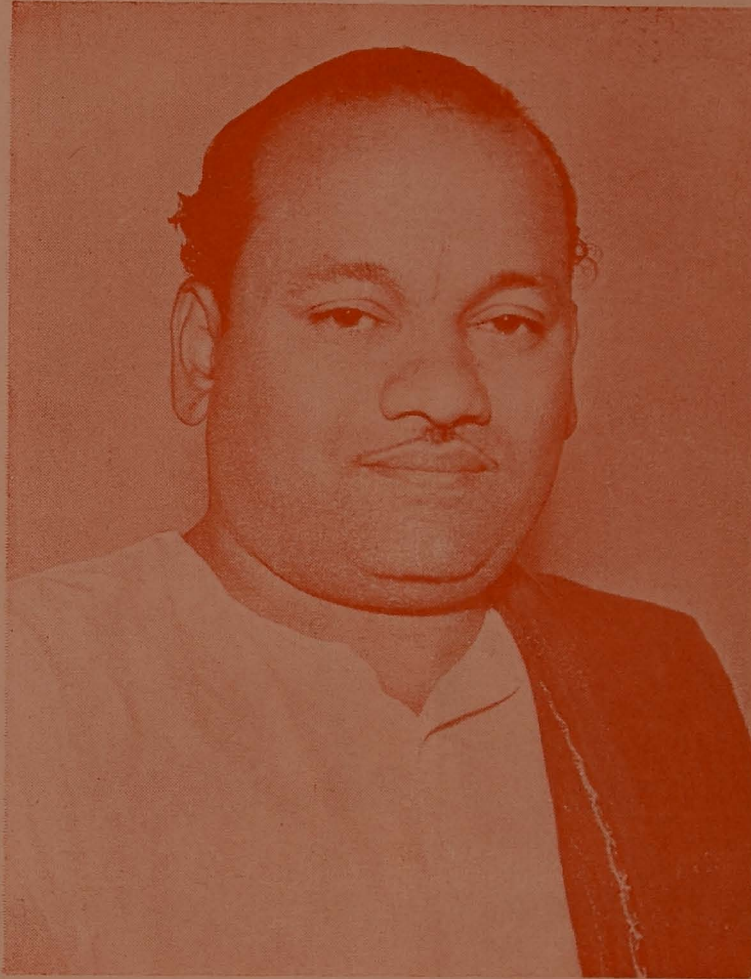
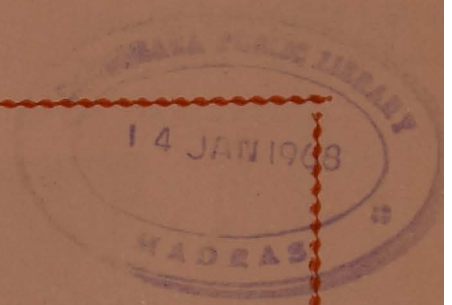


Thiru V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN

Minister for Education, Madras State



Thiru M. KARUNANITHI
Minister for Transport and Public Works, Madras State



Thiru K. A. MATHIAZAGHAN
Minister for Food, Madras State

A. Govindasamy

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Fort St. George
Madras - 9.

9th October '67.



Dear Thiru Sambandhan,

I am in receipt of your letter dated 29th September 1967 and thank you for the same.

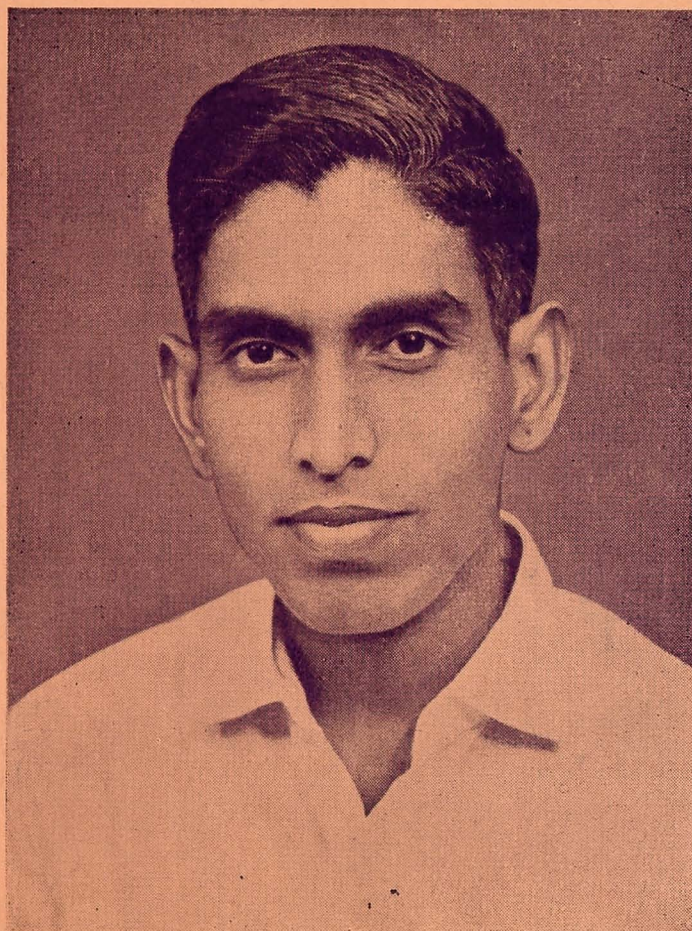
I am happy to know that the new Building of Handloom Industry and Trade Association will be opened by Thiru Dinesh Singh, Union Minister of Commerce and the function is to be presided by the Hon. Chief Minister of Tamilnad. Everyone appreciates the valuable work done by your Association for the development of handloom industry in our State. Owing to my preoccupation with certain items of work, I am not able to contribute any article to the Souvenir.

I wish the function all success.

Yours sincerely,
A. GOVINDASAMY



Dr. (Mrs.) Sathiavani Muthu
Minister for Harijan Welfare, Madras State



Thiru S. MADHAVAN
Minister for Law and Co-operation, Madras State

S. J. Sadiq Badsha

MINISTER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH
GOVT. OF MADRAS



Fort St. George
Madras - 9.

17th October '67.



The Handloom Industry has an important place in the economy of Tamilnad. Next in importance only to agriculture, the Handloom Industry provides employment for lakhs of weavers, who, employing their traditional skill and very often traditional tools and techniques, produce wonderful designs for utility-wear as well as fashion-wear. It is gratifying to note that handloom fabrics are in great demand in a number of western countries. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be an organisation to link the producer and the market abroad, so that the industry could thrive and those whom the Industry employs could be better off. I send my best wishes to the Madras State Handloom Industry & Trade Association on the occasion of the opening of their new building.

S. J. Sadiq Badsha

Deputy Minister for Health
Government of India,
New Delhi.

October 17, 1967

M E S S A G E

Dear Friend,

I am in receipt of your letter dated 6/9th October, 1967. I am glad to learn that the opening ceremony of your new building will take place in the first week of November 1967. I wish the function all success and hope that your Association, in the new premises, will gather strength to promote the interests of the thousands of handloom weavers who are yet to get a fair deal.

Yours sincerely,

B. S. Murthy

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HINDUSTAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

'HINDUSTAN CHAMBER BUILDINGS'

8, Kondi Chetty Street, Madras-1.

P. V. S. MANI
PRESIDENT

Date 20th Oct. 1967

M E S S A G E

I am very happy to learn that the Madras State Handloom Industry & Trade Association's new building 'Kaithari Nilayam' is to be opened in November 1967. On this happy occasion, I have great pleasure in expressing my best wishes and hope the Association will be able to expand its activities to further service not only the cause of the members but also the people engaged in the handloom industry and trade including exports.

P. V. S. Mani

M. MADURAI NAYAGAM,

SENIOR ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER
268, Crosscut Road, Coimbatore-12

Dated: 18th Oct. 1967.

Dear Thiru Sambandhan,

I am extremely happy to know that your export Association has decided to bring out a Souvenir in commemoration of the opening ceremony of your Association's new building "KAITHARI NILAYAM" at Madras. There is no doubt that this building will serve not only to explain your sincere hard work till today to alleviate the economic and social condition of the down-trodden handloom weavers but also serve as a source of inspiration for the weavers to improve their condition by their joint endeavour. I wish the Association prosperity and congratulate the office bearers for their unstinted devotion and co-operation for a common cause.

The export of handloom fabrics which has been fetching crores of rupees worth of dear foreign exchange from all over the world has been declining in the recent past very fast for very many reasons, which require self-examination. [The remedy lies in the hands of the weavers themselves in changing their designs to suit the tastes of the consuming public, not only internally but also in the countries abroad. Secondly, the Government also will continue to give further fillip to revive the ancient culture, trade and tradition that are embedded in the handloom industry. The All India Handloom Board would, no doubt, show grater interest in re-organising the existing handlooms both in the co-operative and the non-co-operative sectors with the co-operation of the State Governments in our country.] The poor weavers should be suitably assisted, helped, guided and nourished, so that they may live like others with atleast a square meal a day.]

I have every hope that your Association would continue to strive hard to help the poor weavers and on this auspicious day, the office-bearers of this big Association will take a vow for it.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

M. Madurai Nayagam

வாழ்வளிக்கும் வண்ணத் தொழில்

இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன்

(கல்வி, தொழில் அமைச்சர், தமிழக அரசு.)

வெயிலிலிருந்தும் மழையிலிருந்தும் மனிதன் தன்னைக் காத்துக் கொள்ள நினைத்த அந்தக் கணம் - காட்டில் விலங்கோடு விலங்காய் அவற்றோடு போரிட்டும், நட்புக்கொண்டாடியும் வாழ்ந்த வாழ்க்கையில், ஒரு திருப்பத்தை - முன்னேற்றப் படையை அவன் எட்டிப் பிடிக்க உதவியது என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் அந்த நேரத்தில்கூட அவன் ஆடையெய்யக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அந்த வளர்ச்சியை அவன் அடைவதற்குப் பல படைகளைக் கடக்கவும், நாகரிக வளர்ச்சியில் பல கட்டங்களைத் தாண்டவும் வேண்டியிருந்தது. தன்னைக்காத்துக்கொள்ள முதலில், உணவிற்காகவோ அல்லது தன் உயிரைப் பாதுகாத்துக் கொள்வதற்காகவோ தான் கொன்ற விலங்குகளின் தோலை ஆடையாக அணிய முற்பட்டான். அவனுடைய அறிவு அந்த நிலையில் உறங்கிவிடவில்லை. விழித்துச் செயல்பட்டது. பின்னர் இலை, புல், நார் ஆகியவற்றைப் பின்னி ஆடையாகப் பயன்படுத்தக் கற்றுன். நெசவுக் கலையில் நீண்ட நேடும் வரலாற்றுக்கு இதுவே தோற்று வாயாக அமைந்தது..

பருத்தியிலிருந்து பஞ்செடுத்து, நூல் நூற்று, அதனை துணியாக நெய்யும் நுண்ணியகலை இந்த நாட்டில் அந்நியர் கொண்டு வந்து நமக்குக் கற்பித்தது அல்ல. இன்று நாம் தொழில் நுட்ப வளர்ச்சிக்காகவும், மாபெரும் விஞ்ஞான மேன்மைகளுக்காகவும் வெளி நாடுகளில் உதவியை எதிர்நோக்கியிருக்கிறோம் என்பது யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாத உண்மை, இது இன்றையத் தினம்

நாம் இருக்கின்ற நிலையைக் காட்டுகின்றதே யொழிய, நாம் ஒரு காலத்தில் இந்த மண்ணில் ஏற்றம் பெற்றிருந்த நிலையை மூடி மறைத்து விடவில்லை. நினைப்புக்கு எட்டா நெடுங்காலத்திற்கு முன்னரே நாம் நாகரிக வளர்ச்சியில் முன்னணியில் நின்றோம் என்பதற்கும், பண்பாட்டு உயர்வின் ஒரு பகுதியாகக் கருதப்படும் ஆடை அணிகலன்களைப் பொறுத்த வரை பிற நாடுகள் கண்டு மயங்கி, விருப்புற்று அவற்றை வாங்கும் அளவிற்கு நாம் உயர்ந்திருந்தோம் என்பதற்கும், அயல் நாடுகளுடன் இத்துறையில் ஏற்பட்ட வாணிபப் பெருக்கால் இந்நாடு பொன் கொழிக்கும் வளநாடாகச் செழித்திருந்தது என்பதற்கும் வரலாற்றின் ஏடுகள் யாரும் மறைக்க முடியாத சான்றுகளாக இன்று நின்று நிலவுகின்றன.

ஒரு தொழில் செழித்தோங்குவதற்கும், அந்தத் தொழிலால் மக்கள் வாழ்வில் வளம் பெருகுவதற்கும் காரணமாகச் சில அடிப்படை உண்மைகள் இருக்கின்றன. மூலப் பொருள் அதனைப் பயன்படுத்தத் தேவையான தொழில் நுட்ப அறிவு, மக்களின் திறன், தொழில், வளர்ச்சிக் கேற்ற சூழ்நிலை போன்ற காரணங்களை இந்த வகையில் குறிப்பிடலாம். நெசவுக் கலை வளர்ச்சிக்கு இன்று நம் நாட்டில் இந்த துறைகளில் போதிய வாய்ப்பிருக்கிறது. அதைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளும் ஆற்றலும், திறனும் மக்களிடையே வளர்ந்தோங்கி நிற்கும் தன்மையைப் பொறுத்தே, இந்தத் தொழிலின் எதிர்கால ஏற்றம் அமையும்.

ஆலைத் துணிகளில் இல்லாத அழகை நாம் கைத்தறித் துணிகளில் காண்பதற்குக் காரணம், இந்தத் துணிகள் கலை வனப்புடன் நம் கண்களைக் கவருவதுதான். தமிழ் மக்கள் வாழ்க்கையே கலை வடிவானது. வாழ்க்கையில் ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும், ஒவ்வொரு துடிப்பிலும் கலையை உணர்ந்து, போற்றி அனுபவிக்கும் பண்பு தமிழர் பண்பாட்டில் ஊறிவிட்டதாகும். கலைப் படைப்புக்களாக இந்தத் துணிகள் திகழ்வதோடு, ஏழை எளிய மக்களுக்கு வாழ்வளிக்கும் சித்திரப் பொருள்களாகவும் துலங்குகின்றன.

உழைப்பையும் வியர்வையையும் கொண்டே வேலைப்பாடமைந்த வண்ணத் துணிகள் உருவாகின்றன. ஒரு வீட்டில் ஒரு தறி இருக்கிறது என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். அதில் பாடுபடுகிறவர் அந்த வீட்டுத் தலைவர் மட்டும் அல்ல. அவருடைய துணைவி, மக்கள் அனைவரும் சேர்ந்து ஒரு முகப்பட்டு பாடுபட்டால்தான் அந்தத் தறி சீராக இயங்கி, நூலும், பாவும் சேலையாகி, அவர்களது வயிற்றை நிரப்பும். இந்த உண்மையை, கைத்தறித் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள சங்கங்கள், கூட்டுறவு அமைப்புகள் போன்றவை பொதுமக்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் விளக்கிச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மக்களின் அன்பும் ஆதரவும் பெருகி, மனித நெஞ்சங்களுக்கே உரிய அருளுணர்வு ஊற்றெடுத்து விற்பனை பன்மடங்காகும்.

அரசு இதனை உணர்ந்து செயலாற்றுகின்ற வகையில்தான் கைத்தறிக்குப் பக்க பலமாக இருப்பதைத் தனது புனித கடமையாக ஏற்றுக்கொண்டுள்ளது. நெசவாளப் பெருங்குடி மக்களுக்கு நியாய விலையில் நூல் கிடைக்கச் செய்வதிலும், அவர்களது தொழில் நுட்ப அறிவும் அனுபவமும் பெருகி வண்ண வண்ண வடிவமைப்புகளில் கண்ணைக் கவரும் கைத்தறித் துணிகள் பெருமளவில் உற்பத்தியாவதிலும் அதிக அக்கறை கொண்டு பணியாற்றி வருகிறது. உழைப்பு பெருகி உற்பத்தி குவிந்து பொருள்

கள் விற்பனையாகாமல் போனால் அதனால் என்ன பயன்? எனவே நெசவாளர்களை ஊக்குவித்து உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கும் அதே நேரத்தில், பொது மக்களிடையே கைத்தறித் துணிகளின் மேன்மையை எடுத்து விளக்கி, அவர்கள் போட்டி போட்டுக் கொண்டு அவற்றை வாங்கி நெசவாளர் துயர் துடைத்திடச் செய்வதில் அரசு கண்ணும் கருத்துமாகப் பணியாற்றி வருகிறது. மக்களுக்குக் கைத்தறித் துணிகள்பால் பற்றும் பரிவும் பிடிப்பும் ஏற்பட வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான், அவற்றின் விற்பனையில் தள்ளுபடிப் பணம் தந்து மக்கள் அந்த வாய்ப்பைச் சிறந்த முறையில் பயன் படுத்திக் கொள்ள அவர்களை வலியுறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம்.

ஆடையின்றி மனிதன் இல்லை. மனித நாகரீகம் இல்லை என்பது எந்த அளவிற்கு உண்மையோ, அந்த அளவிற்கு உண்மை புதுப்புது வடிவமைப்புக்களிலும் கண்ணைக் கவரும் வண்ணங்களிலும் மனித உள்ளம் ஈடுபட்டு நிற்கும். மனித நாகரீகம் ஈடுபட்டு உயரும் என்பதும். இது ஏதோ ஒரு தத்துவம் அல்ல. வாழ்க்கையின் இயக்கத்தில் யாருக்கும் புலப்படக் கூடிய, புலப்படாத வேண்டிய உண்மை. வாழ்க்கை உயிர்த் துடிப்போடு இயங்குகிறது என்பதற்கேகூட இது ஓர் அறிகுறி என்று சொல்லலாம். மனித நாகரீகத்தில் புதுப்புதுத் தேவைகளை ஈடு செய்யக்கூடிய பொலிவும் வலிவும் உள்ளதாகக் கைத்தறித் தொழில் திகழ்கிறது என்பதிலேயும், அப்படி அதைத் திகழச் செய்வதில் ஆர்வம் உள்ளவர்களாக நெசவாளர்களும், அவர்களுக்கு வழிகாட்டிகளாக அமைந்துள்ள சங்க நிர்வாகிகளும் மற்றவர்களும் இருந்து உழைத்துவருகிறார்கள் என்பதிலேயும் பொது மக்களுக்கு ஏற்படுகிற நம்பிக்கைதான் இந்தத் தொழிலின் எதிர்கால வளர்ச்சிக்கு உயிர்மூச்சாக இருக்க முடியும். கைத்தறித் துணிகளுக்கு நம் நாட்டில் மட்டுமன்றி, நாகரிகச் செழிப்பில் மிக உயர்ந்து நிற்கும் அமெரிக்கா போன்ற அயல் நாடுகளிலும் விற்பனை வாய்ப்பு பெருக இது மிகமிக இன்றியமையாததாகும்.

துயர் நீங்கும் காலம் வருகிறது

திரு. மு. கருணாநிதி

அமைச்சர், தமிழக அரசு.

“நான் பட்ட பாடனைத்தும் தாளம் படுமோ? தறி படுமோ” என்று மகாகவி பாரதியார் துடிக்கும் உள்ளத்துக்கு கைத் தறியை உவமையாக்கினார். கைத்தறிக்கு உரியவர்களான நெசவாளர்களின் வாழ்க்கை நிலைக்கும் அதே உவமை பொருந்தும். நூல் விலையேற்றம், மக்கள் விரும்பிக் கேட்கும் இழைகள் கிடைக்காத அவதி, சாயப்பொருள்கள் கிடைப்பதில் சங்கடம், உற்பத்தி செய்த பின்பு சரக்குத் தேக்கம், ஆலைகளின் போட்டி ஆகிய அனைத்தையும் கைத்தறித் தொழில் கடந்து வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படி எல்லாம் கடந்து வந்தாலும் குடும்பம் குடும்பமாக உழைப்பதற்கேற்ப, மிகுதியான வருமானம் வரும் நிலையும் இல்லை.

நெசவாளர் துயர் குறித்து மக்களின் எல்லா பிரிவினரும் பரிவு கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் தலைமையில் இயங்கும் திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரை, நெசவாளர் வாழ்க்கை நிலையை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான பணியை, தனது இயக்கப் பணிகளில் ஒன்றாக இணைத்துக் கொண்டுள்ளது. நெசவாளர் நல்வாழ்வு, தி. மு. க. வின் இலட்சியங்களில் ஒன்று.

தமிழகத்தில் 7 லட்சம் கைத்தறிகள் உள்ளன. சுமார் 30 லட்சம் மக்கள் நெசவுத்

தொழிலை நம்பி வாழ்கிறார்கள். மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 30 முதல் ரூ. 70 வரைதான் இவர்களுக்கு கூலி கிடைக்கிறது. இந்த குறைந்த வருமானமாவது தடைபடாமல் கிடைக்கும் வகையில் இந்தத் தறிகள் தொடர்ந்து இயங்கி வரவேண்டும். இதற்கு வசதி செய்யும் முறையில் விற்பனையை பெருக்குவதற்காக ரிபேட் உதவியளிக்கப் படுகிறது. பொதுமக்கள் கைத்தறித் துணியை வாங்குவதை முக்கிய சமூகக் கடமையாகக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். நெசவாளர் துயர் தீர்ப்பதில் உடனடி உதவி இதுவே யாகும்.

நெசவாளர் நல்வாழ்வில் நீண்டகாலக் கண்ணோட்டமும் மிக முக்கியமானது. இந்தப் பாட்டாளிகளின் வாழ்க்கை முன்னேற்றத் திற்கு, நெசவு ஒன்றேதான் சாதனம் என்று இருக்கக்கூடாது. வாழ்க்கை முன்னேற்றத் துக்கு நெசவையும் ஒரு கருவியாக பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். இளைஞர்கள் மற்ற தொழில்களிலும் ஈடுபடும் வண்ணம் தங்கள் ஆற்றலை வளர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். குழந்தைகளுக்கு நெசவாளர்கள் நல்ல கல்வி அறிவூட்டவேண்டும் வருங்காலத் தமிழகம் எத்தனையோ பொன்னான வாய்ப்புக்களை தர இருக்கிறது என்பதைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, அதற்கு ஆயத்தமாக வேண்டும்.

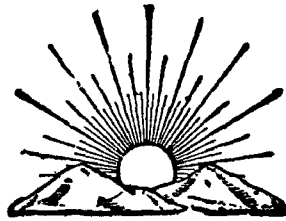
புதிய யந்திரக் கருவிகள் இன்று வாழ்வின் எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஆண்டுகளாக பழைய பாணியில் நடத்தப்பட்டு வந்த வேளாண்மைத் தொழில் இன்று வேகமாக யந்திரமயமாகி வருகிறது. பம்பு செட்டுகள், யந்திரக் கலப்பைகள், பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு முறைகள் பரவி வருகின்றன. இந்தப் புதிய கருவிகள் வந்ததால் வேளாண்மைத் தொழிலில் வேலை இல்லாத் திண்டாட்டம் ஏற்பட்டு விடவில்லை. மேலும் உழைப்புக்கு இடம் அளிக்கும் வகையில் பண்ணைத் தொழில் விரிவடைந்து வருகின்றது. நெசவுத் தொழிலில் இருப்பவர்கள், விசைத் தறிகளையோ வேறு புதிய கருவிகளையோ விலக்க வேண்டி

யதில்லை. அவற்றை யாருக்கும் தீங்குராத படி விவேகமான முறையில்தான் பயன்படுத்துவது மிகுந்த நன்மையைத் தரும்.

எழுச்சி கொண்டு, விவேகத்தோடு செயல்படத் துடிக்கும் மக்கள், எந்தச் சிக்கலுக்கும் தீர்வு காண முடியும். நெசவாளர் துயரை படிப்படியாக வேகமான முறையில் தீர்ப்பதற்கான காலம் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நல்ல பணியில் அனைவரும் முனைந்து ஈடுபடுவோமாக என்று கூறிகைத்தறித் தொழில், வர்த்தக சங்கத்தின் புதிய கட்டிட திறப்பு விழாவுக்கு என் மனமார்ந்த வாழ்த்துக்களை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இடிப்பா நீலா ஏமரு மன்னன்
கெடுப்பா நீலானும் கெடும்

— குறள்



THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN HANDLOOMS

By

Thiru S. K. SAMBANDHAN, B.A., Member of Lok Sabha,

and

President, The Madras State Handloom Industry & Trade Association.

HANDLOOM' or the 'Handloom of India' is a word that fascinates the human mind not only in India but also in almost the entire world and this commands respect from all sections of humanity and particularly so from the sophisticated sections of the population. So, handloom fabrics, both cotton and silk, have contributed and continue to contribute to the dress tastes of the mankind.

2. Even today, in the age of keen competition, from modern mills and synthetic fabrics, Handloom has its own place in the hearts of millions and millions in the country and the world. While this being so, one will wonder to hear or to know that the Handloom weaver of India is the poorest wage earner on the earth, inspite of the fact that the Central and State Governments are supposed to have spent a sizable amount all these years in the name of Handlooms.

3. There is no second opinion that the Handloom Industry of India is the biggest industry, of course next to Agriculture only, that provides directly and indirectly employment to millions. Such an Industry was not handled properly in the last twenty years of our freedom and

on the contrary the name of the Industry has been used to foster some pet themes and schemes and to give some places for pets and favourites, of those in power. Thus lack of sincere efforts on the part of the Governments and all those connected with and engaged in the Industry have placed this fashion making Industry in a pitiable position as it is today.

4. In India, there are 25 lakhs of commercial handlooms leaving alone the handlooms used mostly for domestic uses only and this industry contributes even in such a situation as today to the production of 2,000 million yards of cloth. Of this, 80% is accounted for by the private sector of this Industry. But it is amazing that the Private Sector of this Industry has not so far been given any help, worth mentioning from any of the Governments. Any amount spent so far by the Government in the name of the Handloom Industry has been spent in the name of either the Co-operative sector or the Public Sector.

5. The main cause of such mishandling of matters is faulty administration, which we have inherited from the Britishers. When we were administered by the Foreigner for his own benefits, it was based

on doubts and suspicions. Unfortunately, even today this kind of administration only we have in the country. This has led the administrators to have their own ways. Thus, the Private Sector that contributes to the major portion of employment and production in the Handloom Industry has all along been looked upon with suspicion. So, all help they sponsored and gave were given only to co-operative sector. So, the scope of development has been mostly restricted to the Private.

6. Even in the export field, such kind of discriminating act of the Government has led to fall in the quantum of exports of handloom fabrics and also is causing the loss of already established markets. For example, the two delegations sent abroad by the Government of India in 1964 and 1966, did not contain a single exporter from the Private Sector, which has contributed and still contributes more than 90 per cent of the total exports of Handloom cloth. Naturally, the result was as expected, i. e., NIL. This shows the extreme insincere acts of the Govt. in handling matters vitally concerned with the development in the Industry and the improvement in the exports.

7. If this Industry is to thrive, and if this Industry is to expand its export field, and if the Industry is to continue to employ the millions who do not have alternative employment, it can fulfil all these under any competition, if only the Government come forward with practical solutions unbiassed by any outside considerations.

8. I am one to believe that co-operative Sector and the Private Sector particularly in Handlooms should co-operate and do everything possible to protect and promote the interests of the weaver, and his family. If such co-operation is there, the present situation would not have arisen and in particular, the co-operative sector would have performed better and the weavers would have been benefitted much more.

9. So, it is the duty of the Govt. to come forward with practical measures, that can help the Industry in General.

10. All along, even the help to the co-operative sector consisted of only rebate, subsidy and grant for improved appliances etc. Nothing appreciable has been done to provide continuous work to the weavers in the co-operative field. This has resulted in annual exodus of looms from the co-op. sector. During the seven years from 1956 to 1963, while 1,28,900 looms were admitted, 63,453 looms went out of the co-operatives though these looms have been provided with assistance for contribution towards Share capital and working capital loans. With all the assistance extended to co-operatives, the bulk of the weavers remain outside the co-operative fold and an appreciable number of looms within the co-op. sector work for master-weavers also. Periodical accumulation of cloth in the co-operatives is a recurring feature and the State Governments which have nursed these societies have no option except to come to the rescue by offering increased subsidy towards rebate.

11 While the contribution of the co-op. sector is 21 percent of the total production, it has played very little part in the export performance. Except the negligible quantity sold through the Foreign Sales-depots of the All India Fabric Society, the entire export trade is in the hands of private sector which earns all the Foreign Exchange. The private exporters have considerable experience in export trade and the country will be benefitted on the whole if the Government take the private trade into their confidence in taking policy decisions on export schemes. It is learnt that a Scheme has been drawn up to mobilise about 4,000 handlooms for the production of about 3 million yards of handloom fabrics for export and that is proposed to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum for the purpose. Where is the need to incur this expenditure while there are established exporters who have considerable experience in the line and who are always prepared to adopt any suggestions of the Government? Except setting up the Madras Handloom Finance Corporation for the benefit of the weavers outside the co-op. fold, the Government have left the private trade severely alone. The Madras Handloom Finance Corporation is non-banking concern and it now confines its activities to its members who number about 8000. Of these, only about 25% have taken advantage of the institution.

12. I have set out all these facts to show that while co-operatives have not made any appreciable progress in spite of

the spoon feeding by the Government, the industry which supports about a crore and half of people is controlled by the Private Sector and this has been neglected by the Govt. The Government introduced of their schemes for giving incentives to exporters. All of a sudden the incentive schemes were all with-drawn from the date of devaluation of the Rupee. This has been done without ascertaining the views of the Trade. The American market for Bleeding Madras and the traditional markets like Ceylon, Burma and Pakistan have been lost by us. There is competition from Japan and Honkong in our other markets. Again, while the export target is Rs. 12.25 crores for 1967, the performance in the first 9 months is only Rs. 7.4 crores. There will be a short-fall in our exports and to that extent, the Foreign Exchange earning will be reduced. In consultation with the Trade it is necessary to draw up schemes to increase our exports. Whenever advisory committees are formed undue representation is given to co-operatives which control 20% of the production with nil performance under exports. In all such Committees, adequate representation should be given to the Private Sector which contributes 80% of the production of handloom cloth

13. The Madras State Handloom Industry and Trade Association is the premier Association and has been serving the industry for the last over two decades. In all committees or bodies that may be formed for the handloom sector, the Association should be given due representation.

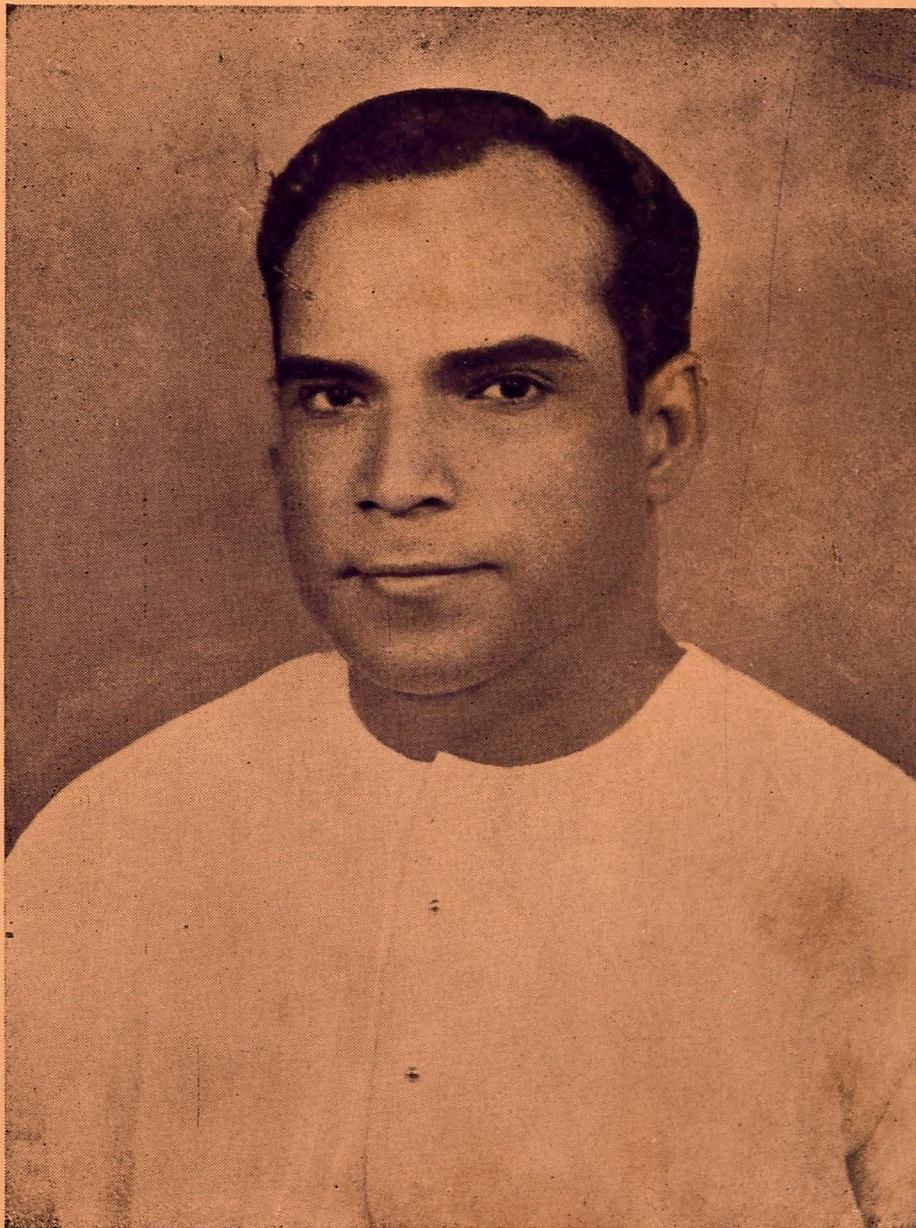


STATISTICS OF ALL INDIA CLOTH PRODUCTION AND AVAILABILITY

Production of Cloth (Figures in Million Units) Per Capita Availability

★				Total			Year	yards	metres
Mills		Decentralised Sector		yards	metres	yards			
yards	metres	yards	metres	yards	metres	yards	metres	yards	metres
5,306	4,852	1,787	1,634	7,093	6,486		1956	16.00	14.71
5,317	4,862	1,946	1,779	7,263	6,641		1957	15.86	14.50
4,927	4,505	2,129	1,947	7,056	6,452		1958	15.62	14.28
4,925	4,504	2,258	2,065	7,183	6,569		1959	15.00	13.72
5,048	4,616	2,195	2,007	7,243	6,623		1960	15.09	13.80
5,141	4,701	2,591	2,369	7,733	7,070		1961	16.13	14.75
4,999	4,560	2,636	2,410	7,635	6,970		1962	15.64	14.30
4,838	4,423	3,144	2,874	7,982	7,297		1963	15.98	14.61
5,091	4,654	3,352	3,065	8,443	7,719		1964	16.51	15.10
5,019	4,587	3,342	3,056	8,361	7,643		1965	15.94	14.58
4,637	4,239	3,387	3,097	8,024	7,336		1966	15.04	13.75
★ Handlooms and Powerlooms									

SPL. Table 'F' and Table 67 — SOURCE INDIAN TEXTILE BULLETIN : — Table 23



Thiru S. K. SAMBANDHAN, B.A., M.P.
(OUR PRESIDENT)



Thiru M. S. A. MAJID, B. A.,
(First President of the Association)

THEY HAVE AN IMPERISHABLE APPEAL

THE HANDLOOM FABRICS OF INDIA

By
M. S. A. MAJID, B. A.

In an age of sophisticated machines and mass production, it is surprising to many how the handloom fabrics of India woven out of ancient looms, still survive. The answer lies in the fact that though man is anxious to be sophisticated, still he desires to cling to things that are hand-fashioned and have an old-world touch about them. To him they are unique and therefore, he yearns to seek for them and possess them. He travels far and wide, spends millions to see and enjoy the great paintings of old, galleries of statues, vases, candelabras and chandeliers, tapestries and carpets of colourful designs. They are made by hands and not of machines. Machine-made has a monotony about them from which man wants to escape and find peace in things wherein there is the seal of creative genius.

The handloom fabrics of India have this seal of creative genius. The artist tries to capture the beauty around him and to transfer them to his canvas, marble or clay - the bars of cloud that divide themselves into pink flakes with tints of unspeakable softness, the live repose of the high mountains and valleys, the trees that become spires of flame in the setting sun, the flowers of thousand colours that dance when the cool breeze play around them, the ever-flowing stream that reflects the moon and the stars. The handloom weaver of India is an artist. Like all other artists he also captures the colours around him and transfers

them on to the fabrics he weaves. Unsophisticated and illiterate he may be but how can he wipe out of his work the traces of the miracle of colour and beauty in which he lives and ekes out his livelihood.

India is a land of glamour and variety - gentle, kind friendly - above all a land of natural sceneries and architectural wonders. It is a land of summer and springs where the song-birds - the bulbul and the mynas - hidden in rich foliage sing the song of ages for the lovers in their bowers of love. These are the inspirations of the humble weaver and these are the effects he carries home to be woven into fabrics on his ancient loom.

His rich and colourful fabrics - cotton, silk some interwoven with silver and gold laces were known throughout the ages. References to them are found in the records of Herodotus and Pliny. We find them famous in the Mohenjo Daro civilisation; we find them in the courts of kings and emperors of India and also of other countries of Asia, Europe and in Egypt.

A peculiar sacredness is attached to his fabrics. Common people wear them. On occasions of festivities and marriages his expensive fabrics are greatly sought after. Every part of India has its mode of dress fashioned out of handloom fabrics and the

costumes of India have a charm and beauty of their own.

Our fabrics had attracted the Phoenician and Arab traders who came to our shores in the centuries past and made them famous in distant lands. History records that at one time the coffers of the Roman Empire were drained due to large purchase of Indian fabrics.

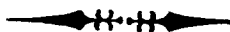
During the Moghul period the handloom weavers were prosperous. During that period they brought out their skill and craftsmanship to bear upon their products. Out of fine-spun cotton yarn they created finest fabrics, which went by the name of 'MORNING DEW' and "EVENING BREEZ". Report has it that when the daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb appeared before her father dressed in this fabric several folds, she was admonished for improper dressing. It was said that when this fabrics were left for drying on the grass, cows ate them away thinking that they were morning dews. Silk and lace-interwoven fabrics like 'GULBADAN' and 'KINKABS' were also equally famous during this period.

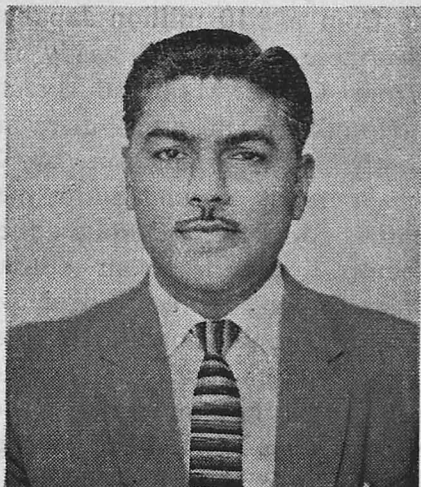
The Industrial Revolution in India was the starting point of the reversal of fortunes for the handloom fabrics. While their internal consumption was affected by this revolution, its overseas markets were hit by competitions from U. K. and Japan. It looked for sometime that the fabrics would fade out from the world of textiles where they dominated for several centuries. But it continued to survive because of their certain intrinsic merit and qualities timeless and deathless.

Even today buying of expensive handloom fabrics - silk, lace - interwoven fabrics like Conjeevaram and Banares sarees and brocades is an event in Indian homes. Foreigners are attracted to the fabrics because of their pleasing combination of colours and India's traditional designs. Famous designers of America created fabulous gowns out of these fabrics patronized by highly sophisticated ladies.

Sizing fine cotton yarn is another art of Indian handlooms weavers. This sizing gives to certain types of cotton fabrics like lungies and Madras Handkerchiefs strength, durability and softness. The more they go for washing finer they became. That is the reason why consumers in the Middle and South East Asia and West Africa still prefer these fabrics. But for national policies of the Governments of Countries in these areas, some of them banning, some of them restricting their imports, their consumption would be even larger. Foreign countries like Japan imitate our fabrics. Imitation in itself is the best compliments paid to our fabrics. They imitate, no doubt, but they cannot give to these check-pattern varieties certain qualities which are exclusive and inherent to handloom products.

Handloom fabrics of India are not a result of superficial talent. They are deeply rooted in the ancient culture of India and have an imperishable appeal. They are not mere winding sheet; their warp and woof represent the highest and the simplest attitudes of the man behind the loom. He is often a forgotten factor but he gives to people something which is unforgettable, lasting and memorable.





“Expand Your Existing Traditional Markets in Handlooms”

By

K. J. SOMASUNDARAM I.A.S.
*Secretary, The Handloom Export Promotion
Council, Madras-6.*

In an age of machine and mass production, it is surprising to many how the handloom fabrics of India woven out of ancient looms still survive. The answer lies in the fact that though life has become more or less completely mechanical, still there is a glamour about things hand-fashioned with an old-world touch about them. Such hand-made articles have an uniqueness and distinction of their own. It is therefore, no wonder that even the most sophisticated seek for them and possess them. Machine-made articles have a monotony about them from which man wants to escape and find peace in things wherein there is the seal of creative genius. The handloom fabrics of India have this seal of creative genius and that is the reason why still handloom fabrics are sought for throughout the world.

The handloom industry, being the largest cottage industry in India, occupies a vital role in the economy of the country. There are over 3 million handlooms in the country. Excepting a very small portion organised in factories, the entire industry is carried on in the houses of weavers. From the angle of employment potential it is the

most important in the Nation's economy, next only to agriculture.

The handloom industry has been playing a very important part in meeting the clothing requirements not only within the country, but also for purposes of export. In spite of the advent of the machine age, the handloom fabrics have been more or less able to maintain their hold, mainly because of the endless variety of designs and colour combinations of the handloom fabrics. Further, the handloom industry is both labour-intensive and talent-oriented in as much as it has the capacity to adjust its production in tune with the shifts in demand and consumer preference.

The market in Far East countries like Malaysia, Singapore, Burma and Ceylon as well as countries in West Africa have for a long time been our traditional market. The markets in Burma and Ceylon have, however, been almost totally lost mainly because of the ban imposed by these countries on the import of Indian handloom textiles. But the handloom industry still continues to play a very vital role in meeting the textile

requirements of countries like Malaysia and countries in the West Africa like Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Middle East countries like Aden and Kuwait. The handloom industry has no doubt been able to make a break-through in markets in Western countries also, but it is our traditional markets which by and large still sustain our handloom industry.

Coming to individual items of handloom fabrics, the pride of place amongst exports of traditional varieties goes to the fabric known as "Real Madras Handkerchiefs." This is mainly exported to Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone. The export of this variety during 1966 was of the value of Rs. 195 lakhs. For the period January to August 1967, the value of exports of this fabric is Rs. 114.7 lakhs.

Apart from Real Madras Handkerchiefs, the other types of handloom fabrics, cotton as well as silk, cannot be stated to have made much headway in the African markets. Artsilk fabrics, which were being exported in substantial quantities in 1962-63 have shown a considerable decline. This has mainly been due to the advent of the cheaper and better looking powerloom fabrics from countries like Japan in these markets. The Japanese have also tried to imitate our Real Madras Handkerchiefs and export them to the Nigerian market. But they have not succeeded in any appreciable manner in their efforts to imitate our Real Madras Handkerchiefs as the Nigerians continue to prefer our traditional handloom varieties. This is in itself a credit to "Real Madras."

Any possible set-back in cotton textiles exports to Nigeria has to be considered in the light of three factors. Firstly import licensing of Japanese textiles is being liberalised in Nigeria in view of the trade

detente arising from a £10 million Japanese loan. Secondly, there has been a steady rise of imports from China Mainland directly and through Hongkong, in utter disregard of prices. Lastly local production by 26 textile mills has greatly expanded to meet half the entire demand. Despite these inhibitory factors, imports from abroad, even though growth will be less repaid, will continue for some time more. If price, quality, packing, and regularity of supplies can be ensured, at the Indian end, attention should be bestowed on a new form of strategy. Further exporters from India should visit regularly all parts of Nigeria, see for themselves the changing fashions, tastes and preferences investigate the wholesale and retail price movement and arrange to fulfil satisfaction of actual internal demand. The reason for laying emphasis on the Nigerian market is two fold. Firstly, a very good quantity of cotton handloom textiles is exported to Nigeria and from there the goods find their way to Central and South African countries. Secondly Nigeria itself accounts for nearly one third of our exports to African countries.

Exports to Nigeria could improve if the unsettled political condition in that country return to normalcy. There is also a feeling that their present rate of import duty is rather high. Members of the Council have, therefore, been urging that the Government of India should persuade the Government of Nigeria to reduce the import duty imposed by them on handloom goods.

Another traditional variety which is having a good market is the traditional handloom lungies. This is exported in considerable quantities to the Far East countries as also to Aden and the surrounding countries. The total value of exports of

lungies during the period January to August 1967 comes to Rs. 114.9 lakhs.

From the present indications, apart from the purely cotton lungies, there seems to be a very good market for lungies from staple fibre and mixture of staple fibre yarn and viscose especially in East African countries. At a recent meeting of the Council, a Sub Committee was appointed to go into the question of the requirements of exporters to export sizeable quantities of staple fibre lungies.

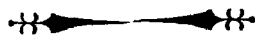
While the exports of lungies have been quite normal the withdrawal of tariff preference, which handloom goods have all along been enjoying, by the Government of Malaysia had created some adverse effects. However, efforts are being made by the Government of India to obtain restoration of the tariff preference. One suggestion made recently was that the Reserve Bank of India should be persuaded to reduce the time limit for realisation of sales proceeds in respect of exports to Malaysia from 6 months to 3 months. It has also been suggested that stricter control should be exercised than hitherto on lungies being taken as personal luggage to Malaysia.

A very good market for lungies could be developed in Indoesia also, provided the present ban on imports of lungies into that country is lifted. The Council has sent a number of samples of handloom fabrics to a Government Departmental Store in Djakarta with a view to see whether they could directly import our handloom fabrics. We are expecting favourable results.

Certain other traditional items like

dhoties, and sarees are also regularly being exported to these countries where they are being used by our Indian settlers. Apart from these traditional varieties, there are quite a number of other fields where handlooms can hold their own in these traditional markets. The handlooms produce very good bed-sheets, towels, furnishings, etc. Excellent ready-made garments made out of handloom fabrics are also manufactured. In the traditional markets, especially in Malaysia, Singapore and West Africa, we have one advantage in that the imports are mostly done by the foreign branches of Indian firms. They can, therefore, very easily introduce new fabrics and new varieties and popularise them. With an efficient importing unit favourably disposed towards us already established in these countries, it should not be difficult for our exporters to introduce and push through new items in those countries. Some of the Indian firms, established in West Africa, appear to be importing textiles from other countries also and trading in them. In the interests of our handloom products, they should not do so. The profits earned by the foreign branches of the Indian firms should also be utilised for giving adequate publicity to our products in those countries.

Our traditional markets have been the strongest prop for the handloom industry. No one should imagine that because of increase in the intake of handloom fabrics by the Western countries, the traditional markets could be neglected or ignored. The traditional markets should continue to be nourished carefully and their requirements met to their entire satisfaction, if the handloom exports industry, particularly from the South are to maintain their own.



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The Powerloom Vis-a-vis The Handloom

By

K. V. SIVASANKARAN, M. A.,

*Deputy Registrar of Co-Op. Societies (Retd.) and Secretary,
The Madras State Handloom Industry and Trade Association, Madras-1.*

The powerlooms which made their appearance about four decades ago were inappreciable in Madras all these years. At the end of the year 1961-62, there were 5520 powerlooms and this has now increased to about 8000, for which the variety-wise distribution is as follows:

Variety	No. of Looms
Cotton fabrics	4000 Powerlooms
Non-cotton fabrics	2500 „
Non-fabrics	1500 „

Of the above, 7000 powerlooms are concentrated in the three districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai. The varieties produced on these looms are cotton sarees and dhoties where the count of warp yarn is 30^s and below; staple fibre sarees and dhoties and Art Silk pieces and sarees. Art silk yarn and staple fibre are also mixed in some centres like Pallipalayam in Salem District. In view

of the inappreciable number of powerlooms in the State, the handloom has not been affected in regard to employment, earnings and other living conditions all these years. In the light of the decision of the Madras Government to introduce Powerlooms in the State, it will be useful to study their impact on the handlooms at this stage.

While other State Governments have readily agreed to the introduction of powerlooms, the Madras Government did not do so all these years. They have however, changed their decision and it is proposed to introduce 12,500 powerlooms in the State, half of which will be allotted to the Co-op. sector. In addition those repatriated from Burma and Ceylon will also be allotted Powerlooms with out any quantitative restriction. This decision has been taken for the following reasons:

(i) The Madras Government has to reckon with the growth of powerlooms in the neighbouring States.

(ii) Madras cannot afford to lag behind others in any sector of industrial development.

(iii) As there is no Inter-State restriction on the movement of cloth in the country, powerloom cloth produced in other States cannot be shut out in the interests of Handloom Industry in the State.

As an experimental measure, 80 powerlooms have been supplied to three Primary Weavers' Co-op. Societies in Coimbatore District. Though the intention is that members themselves should operate the looms, in practice it was found that the members have employed coolies. Gada cloth is produced in these societies. While the members are given a minimum wage of Rs. 4-00 for 40 yards, in most cases they do not themselves operate the powerlooms but employ coolies who are paid Rs. 1 25 as wages for 40 yards. The members make a profit of Rs. 2-75 merely because they own the powerlooms. As the operation of a powerloom requires no traditional skill, the owners of powerlooms employ workers drawn from non-weaving classes for comparatively low wages. The development of powerloom industry has not helped the handloom weaver.

Again, there is a wide gulf between the handloom and powerloom and a great disparity in their prices. While the handloom can be assembled for less than Rs. 100/-, the cost of a powerloom is Rs. 2,500/-. A handloom weaver does not have enough finance even to operate a handloom. It is obviously impossible to expect him to work a powerloom which requires a larger working capital; While the operation of a handloom requires traditional skill, the working of a powerloom does not require any such specialized skill. The introduction of powerlooms will have the following results:

(i) Creation of small entrepreneurs or middlemen who own powerlooms.

(ii) employment of unskilled labour to produce fabrics on powerlooms, resulting in unemployment of skilled handloom weavers.

As a powerloom working two shifts can produce about 80 yards of cloth, it is equivalent to 10 handlooms. The introduction of one powerloom will therefore result in throwing out of employment ten skilled handloom weavers.

In view of the large profits made by powerlooms, the Government of India have enhanced the Excise Duty on sized yarn, as shown below.

Count of yarn (Nf)	Excise duty per kilogram		Per Kilo Increase in Excise Duty
	Before the Budget	After the Budget	
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Above 51	1 - 25	5 - 20	3 - 95
Above 40 to 51	1 - 00	5 - 20	4 - 20
Above 34 to 40	0 - 75	2 - 40	1 - 65
Above 29 to 34	0 - 50	2 - 40	1 - 90
Above 22 to 29	0 - 40	0 - 44	0 - 04
Above 14 to 22	0 - 25	0 - 28	0 - 03
Above 6 to 14	0 - 15	0 - 15	Nil
6 ^s and below	0 - 10	0 - 15	0 - 05

The above figures show that there has been an increase in Excise Duty for counts above 32^s. The powerlooms in this State are now using 28^s and 30^s for warp and as such the increase in excise duty does not affect them adversely.

When 12,500 powerlooms are introduced in the State they will produce cloth equivalent to the production of over 1 Lakh of handlooms. These handlooms which produce varieties similar to the powerlooms will be placed in a disadvantageous position in view of the higher cost of handloom cloth. The wages paid for powerlooms are lower than those

of handloom cloth by 9 to 12 paise per yard and this will be reflected in their selling prices. A silver lining in the cloud is the steep increase in the Excise Duty on sized yarn of finer counts; the increase varies from 0-07 paise to 0-12 paise per yard of 40^s and above. In respect of finer varieties, the powerlooms will not be in such an advantageous position as in the lower counts for which the excise duty is negligible.

On the whole, large scale introduction of powerlooms will affect the interest of the handloom weaver adversely. But as powerlooms have come to stay and are likely to expand,

such expansion should be regulated as not to cause hardship to handloom weavers, the following principles are suggested for adoption:

(i) Only handloom weavers should be employed to work the powerlooms.

(ii) A policy of reservation of production by the three sectors viz., mills, powerlooms and handlooms,

should be instituted to prevent unhealthy competition to the detriment of the handloom weavers, especially in the initial stages. As an instance, cotton powerlooms should be prohibited from the production of bordered dhoties.

(iii) Powerlooms should be subjected to the levy of excise and other duties as Weaving Mills.



Prayer — (Universal)

“ May each who feels himself as one with Thee
know he is therefore one with every other ”

— Dr. ANNIE BESANT

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அன்புடையீர்,

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தமிழ்நாடு கைத்தறி தொழில் வணிகக் கழகத்தின் 23-வது ஆண்டுவிழா நிகழ்ச்சியும், சங்கக் கட்டிடத் திறப்பும் நடைபெறுவது அறிந்து மகிழ்கிறேன்.

கைத்தறி தொழில், இடர்ப்பாடுகள் பலவற்றுக் கிடையே நடைபெறுவது. நெசவாளர்கள் அதில் ஊக்கமுடன் ஈடுபடவும் — கைத்தறி வணிகம் வளரவும், பலப்பலமுயற்சிகள் வேண்டப்படுகின்றது. தமிழ்நாடு அரசாங்கத்தின் ஆதரவுடன், தங்கள் சங்கத்தின் நோக்கமும் — முயற்சியும் பெரு வெற்றி பெற வேண்டும் என்று உளமார வாழ்த்துகின்றேன்.

அன்பன்,

க. அன்பழகன்

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The Association then consisted of 288 members of whom 118 were from the city, 155 from the districts, and the rest affiliated.

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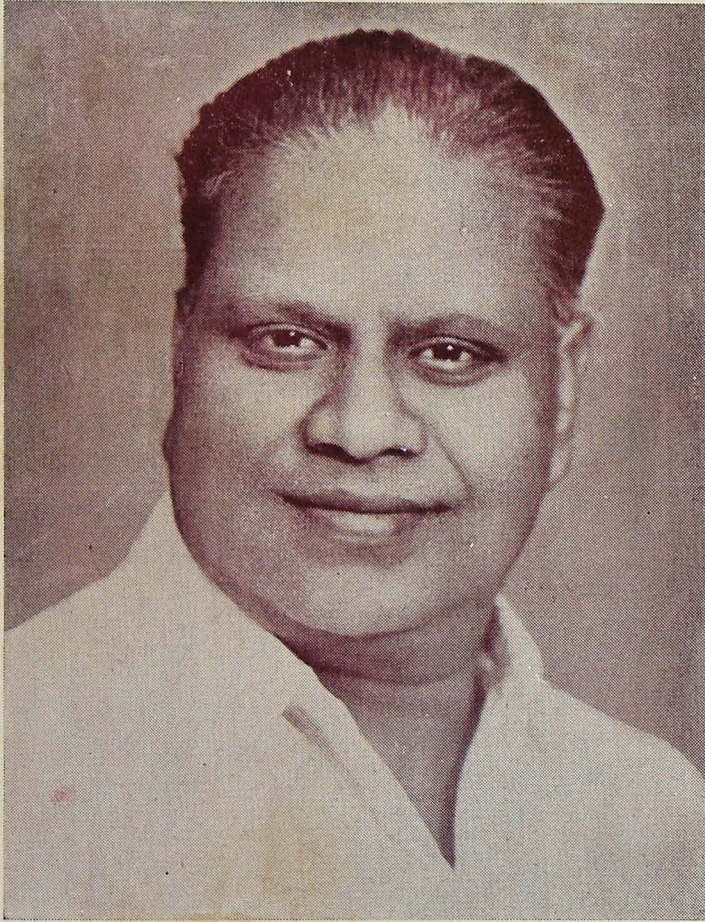
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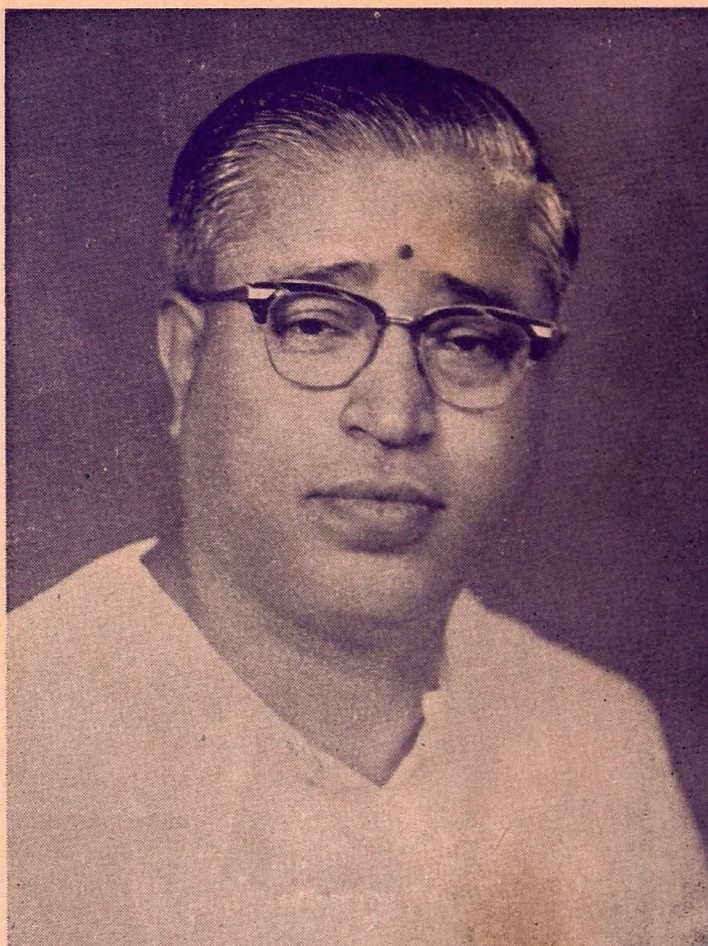
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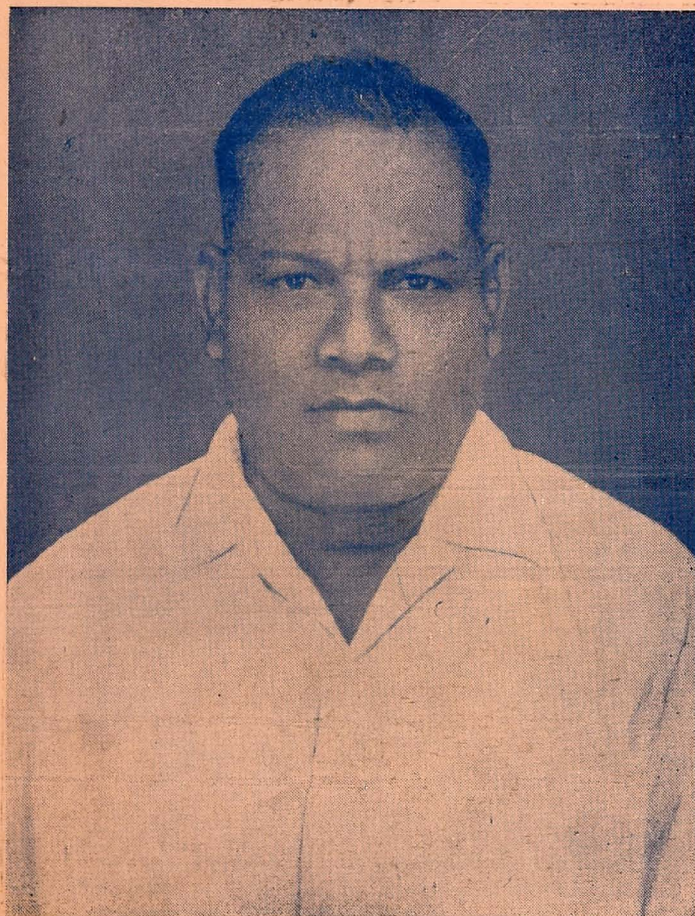
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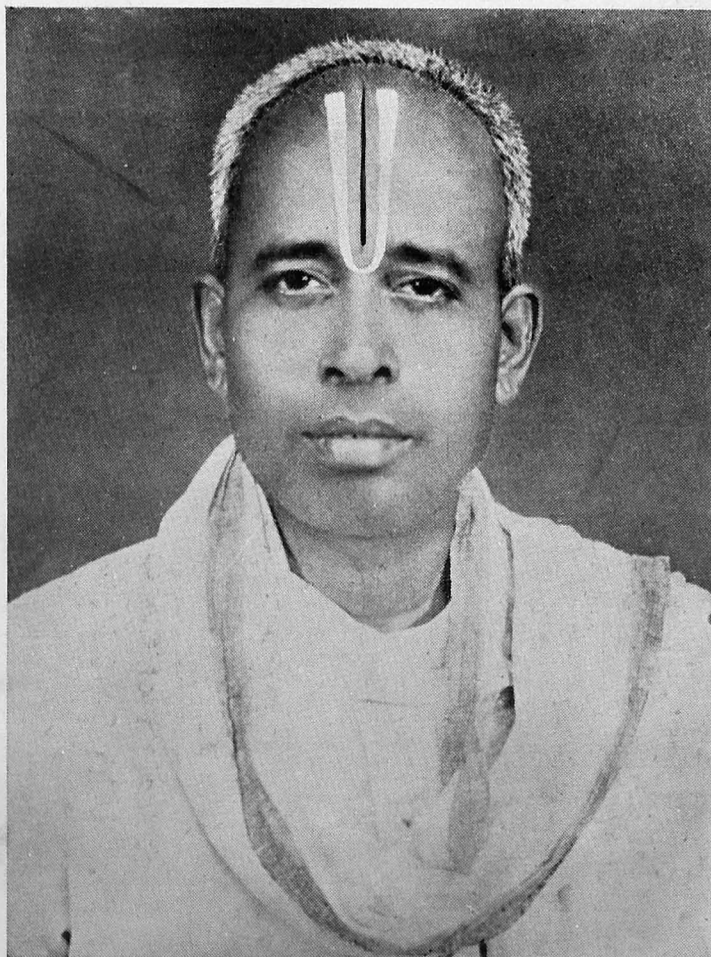
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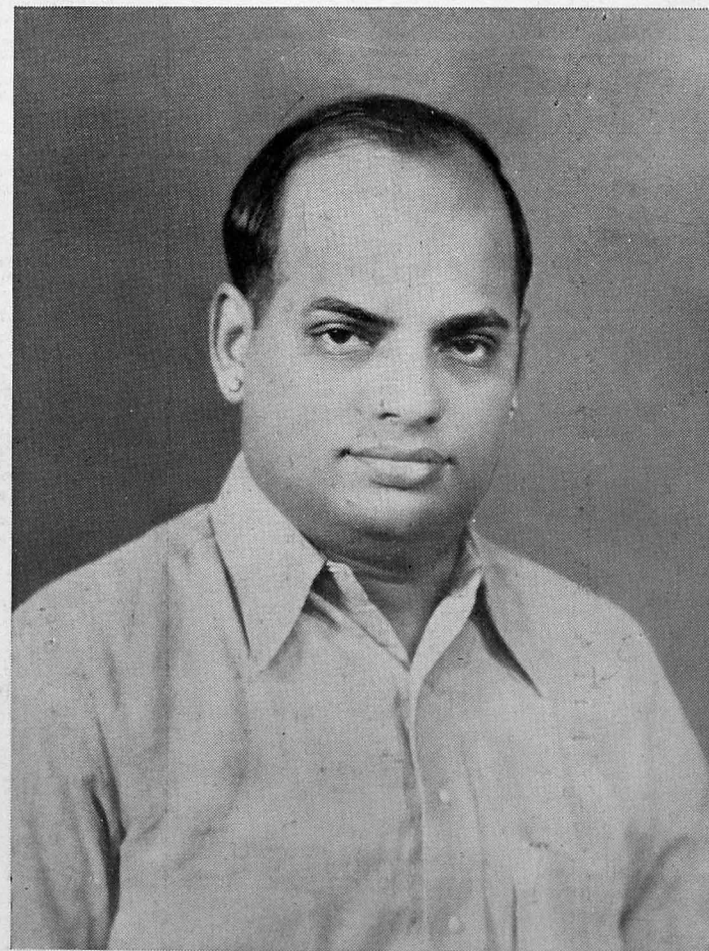
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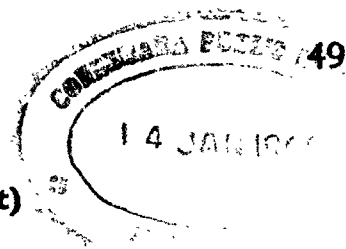
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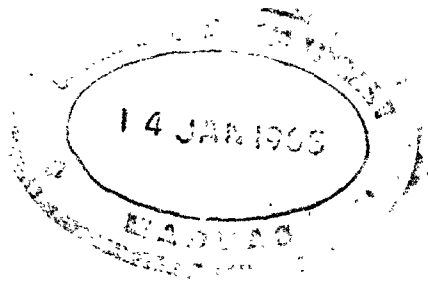
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Textile Industry in Madras State

By

C. G. REDDI

Secretary, Southern India Mill Owners' Association, Coimbatore.

India has had the unique distinction of having developed diverse sectors of textile industry, comprising of the organized and vertically developed mill industry, the decentralised sector and its feeder, the spinning industry. Madras State has made notable contribution to the promotion and development of the latter. The wave of enthusiasm which prevailed since 1930 for the promotion of mill industry was shared by all the districts in the State where cotton was grown and mills had sprung up at various centres such as Tirunelveli, Kovilpatti, Madras, Coimbatore, Salem and Madurai. Ramarkable progress was achieved in the Coimbatore district due to proximity of the cotton belt and the market for cotton yarn in the neighbouring districts, establishment of Pykara Electricity System and the special ability of the local entrepreneurs, who have had previous experience in cotton trade. Expansion of the spinning industry has been rapid from the fifties since the State policy during all the plans has been to encourage the decentralised sectors of handlooms and powerlooms in preference to the organised mill sector.

There are 188 Textile Mills in the Madras State at present comprising of 163

spinning and 25 composite units. These mills have an installed capacity of 38.73 lakh spindles, accounting for more than one-fifth of the total installed capacity in India. On the weaving side, we have only a few fully equipped composite units. The total installed loomage capacity in the State is only 9,450 looms which is hardly 4% of the total installed capacity in the country. The textile industry in the State provides employment to more than 1,20,000 workers and produces annually more than 150 million kgs. of yarn and about 15 million metres of cloth. Out of 341 million kgs. delivered by the mills all over India for civil consumption, about 34%, amounting to 115 million kgs. of yarn is delivered by the mills in the Madras State. Most of the mills in the State are small and medium sized and mainly function as feeding units for handlooms and powerlooms. In Madras State alone there are more than 5 lakh registered handlooms working on cotton yarn. In addition to this about 4,000 powerlooms are also working on cotton yarn in the State. The powerloom industry has not been allowed to grow in our State unlike in other textile centres such as Maharashtra and Gujarat because of the State Government's policy of not allowing the installation

of powerlooms to protect the interest of handloom weavers. Though our State Government's policy is apparently to safeguard the interest of the handloom weavers, there is no restriction whatsoever on powerloom cloth produced outside the State entering into this State and as a result the restrictions placed on the installation of powerlooms in the State are easily vitiated. This obviously neither helps the handloom weavers in the State nor the consumers, nor the spinning industry in the Madras State which has to face keen competition from the newly started mills in the upcountry region.

The mills in our State consume more than 9 lakh bales of indigenous cotton annually and the cotton crop in our State is only of the order of 4 lakh bales. Hence more than 50% of our cotton requirements is obtained from other cotton growing upcountry centres in the country. Again when the cotton is converted into yarn only about 40% of the free yarn available for sale is consumed within the State by handlooms and a small portion of it by the powerlooms. The balance 60% of yarn again goes to the predominant powerloom centres in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Thus the spinning industry in the Madras State is placed in a more unenviable position of incurring heavy transport charges both for obtaining its major portion of its requirements of Indian cotton from the upcountry centres which are situated at 500 to 2,000 miles away from this place and again for transporting a major portion of the yarn produced by them to the powerloom centres outside the State.

With many spinning mills coming into being in the under-developed areas, cotton growing areas and in the powerloom centres and with the starting of a number of co-

operative spinning units, the yarn produced in the spinning mills in the Madras State is steadily losing the upcountry market. The newly started mills in these areas have many advantages over those in our State. Most of them are situated in cotton growing areas which incidentally happen to be major yarn consuming areas with the result the heavy transport charges for movement of cotton as well as yarn are completely avoided by these mills. Wages paid to the workers in these mills are generally lower by Rs. 50/- to Rs. 60/- when compared to the wages paid to the workers in the mills in the Madras State which amount to more than Rs. 2130/- per annum per worker excluding the benefits accruing out of employers' contribution to P.F., E.S.I., Bonus and holiday with wages. Hence there exists ample justification for the State Government to relax its policies in regard to installation of powerlooms. The recent recommendation of the powerloom enquiry committee headed by Sri Asoka Mehta have also been in favour of installation of a sizable number of powerlooms in the co-operative fold in Madras State. In the circumstances a balanced growth of powerlooms and handlooms, in a phased manner, is called for.

Coming to the incidence of indirect taxation on textile industry, it was the State policy in earlier years not to tax the raw materials that went into the manufacture of handloom cloth. But this consideration appears to have been thrown to the winds in recent years if one should look into the rates of excise duty, levied on cotton yarn in the years 1961 onwards, by the Union Finance Ministry. The increase in excise duty for certain counts of yarn ranged from 1200% to 1700% for this period. Imposition of such high levies has stifled the progress of the industry considerably.

Another factor which has hampered the progress of the industry is the regulatory measures imposed on the non-banking companies against acceptance of deposits from individuals as unsecured loans.

The causes for the present malaise in the industry have been studied by a Committee headed by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan and the Government in accepting the recommendations of the Committee has offered to give financial guarantee to some mills if the banks were willing to advance funds. While the Madras State is to be congratulated for the keen interest evinced in reviving the closed units, it has, however, to be pointed out that the problem of the marginal and sick units could be more effectively tackled if long-term loans from financial corporations like the National Industries Development Corporation (which has for sometime now stopped advancing loans for the Cotton Textile Industry) is established to provide adequate finance for the rehabilitation and modernisation requirements of the mills. Neither the Industrial Finance Corporation

nor the Industrial Development Banks are able to meet the credit requirements of the industries adequately at present.

Besides credit assistance, it should also be necessary to classify the Industry as a priority industry eligible for tax concessions if the spinning units are to be enabled to turn the corner and be viable.

The future of the textile industry in the State depends more on the easy availability of credit facilities, sufficient supply of raw cotton, the installation of more power-looms in the State and removal of sizable reduction of the exorbitant rates of excise duties on yarn. It is hoped that with the recent announcement by the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India of liberal credit facilities for select sectors and assurance of re-finance given to the scheduled banks, more medium and long term credit will be made easily available to the textile industry to take effective and speedy steps for modernisation, which is yet another important factor in shaping the future of the industry.



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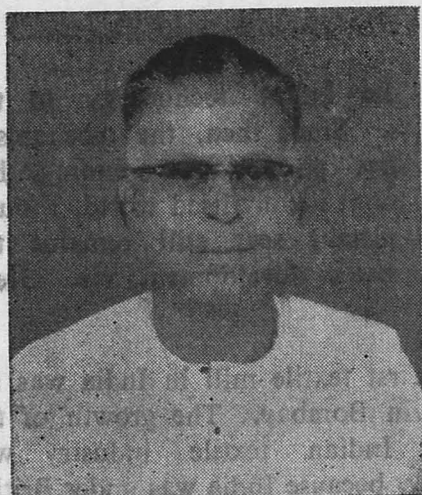
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Growth and Present Position of the Textile Industry in India

By

N. M. PONNAMBALAM PILLAI,

President, The Madras Yarn Merchants' Association.

I propose to give, below, briefly some aspects on the growth and present position of the textile Industry in India. By 'Textiles', I refer to cotton manufacturers generally, though the present-day meaning of the word would include fabrics manufactured from synthetic fibres also. The origin of cotton manufacture is shrouded in the mists of early history, but there is indirect evidence to show that the industry had its earliest home in the East, particularly in Syria, Iraq and India, where cotton fibre was first grown. Till the fifth century B. C. cotton fabrics were evidently unknown and quite uncommon in Europe as Herodotus (484 B. C. — 424 B. C.) mentions the "cotton clothing of the Indian" as something of a novelty. There are references in the Bible to Israelite housewives selling their cotton homespun to Phoenician pedlars, who, in the hey-day of their maritime ascendancy, were probably retailing these fabrics all along the Mediterranean and even in far off Spain, France and Britain. The Phoenicians, who came from Tyre in Syria, were not only great traders, but also excelled in dyeing textile fabrics with the purple dyes

extracted from 'murex', a marine organism derived from the sea. It is obvious that, after the Phoenicians, the Ocean-borne trade of the succeeding centuries did a great deal to spread cloth manufacture in the West, for the 16th Century sea faring nations. Spain and Holland, were the first to import the skills of the industry into Europe and promote a regular trade in its products. The Hollanders (or the Flemish, as they were then called), developed special techniques in the weaving, not only of cotton cloth, but also of carpets and tapestries.

In India, probably the birth-place and earliest home of cotton fabrics, the first mention of the commodity in historical records is strangely enough, late in the Seventeenth Century, when calicoes and muslins from the West Coast of India are said to have been the main articles of trade between India and Europe. The word 'Calico' itself is derived from Calicut, which was even then, a famous port and trading centre on the Malabar Coast. Muslin, the fine, plain-weave, cotton fabric, so famous in the royal courts of Mogul India, is named after

Mosul in Iraq, where it probably originated. The weaving of muslin must have been carefully nurtured by the Mogul rulers of India, for in that period, the product not only became Indianised, but reached a high degree of finish and excellence in the hands of the renowned weavers of Dacca. The popularity of these characteristically Indian hand - woven fabrics was so great in England at one time, that the domestic English cotton cloth had to be protected against them by stringent import regulations. The handloom industry of India, which was responsible for the undeniable quality and prestige of these fabrics, has since come through various vicissitudes of time and change, but still remains a flourishing branch of our weaving industry.

The transition from hand-spinning and weaving to mechanised fabrication of cloth is a story by itself. The first patent for a machine for spinning the vegetable fibre was taken out in England in 1738. The machine employed the principle of rollers and was the invention of two amateur mechanics, Lewis Paul and John Wyatt. It was, however, not till two decades later, that a workable and satisfactory machine was built and put into operation for spinning. The weaving machine followed some years later. England had been, till then, obtaining her cotton cloth from hand spinning and hand weaving, having borrowed the art from refugee Flemish weavers in the second half of the 16th Century. If England derived her cotton manufactures from the Netherlands, she was unwillingly compelled to repay the obligation with interest some two centuries later, when the closely guarded secrets of the newly developed English industrial machines were conveyed to the continent, by underground channels. About the same time, i.e., in the middle of the 18th Century, English colnists

transported the infant technology to the United States. Since then, the mechanised cotton industry, particularly spinning, has spread throughout the civilised world, though its most important seat still remains the land of its greatest development, viz. Great Britain.

The first textile mill in India was set up in 1854 in Bombay. The growth of the mechanised Indian textile industry was perforce slow, because India was under British rule, and as Britain's Crown Colony, was obliged to import the larger part of its textile requirements from Lancashire. Indian textile manufacturers were discouraged and had no incentive to grow. For a number of years, the Indian industry produced only yarns, which went to the country's handloom industry for fabrication into cloth. The qualities and varieties of imported English cloth were so bewildering, and there was such a volume of supplies, that the Indian industry could do little to match their performance. The industry was also handicapped by having to compete against Japanese yarns and textiles in the cheaper price ranges. It was only after the advent of the Gandhian era in 1920, and the spread of the swadeshi movement, that the rot could be stopped, and the attention of the country could be directed to home-made textile products. Though the emphasis of the swadeshi movement was on the consumption of "khadder" a hand-spun and hand-woven product, there was a national drive for banning the use of foreign (and particularly English) textiles, and the Indian textile industry was able to step into the breach. With the growing national demand for home-made cloth, the industry was then on solid ground, and for the first time, had the opportunity of expanding. But weather due to paucity of capital, or lack of enterprise, growth was tardy, and it was left to the

Second World War (1939 - 45) to give the industry a real impetus towards expansion. Prior to the war, India had only 333 textile mills. During and after the war, a great number of new mills came to be commissioned to meet the growing demand for textiles, and in 1957, ten years after Independence, the tally showed 153 spinning mills and 293 composite mills, or a total of 446 mills. Today, in 1966 there are, in active operation in the country, 283 spinning mills and 292 composite mills making a total of 575 mills. These 575 units represent an installed capacity of 15 million spindles and 2.05 lakh looms, a truly phenomenal advance in the size and strength of the industry, which would not have been possible but for the resurgent spirit of Free India and the momentum derived from the country's development plans. The Indian textile industry now holds an unique place in world rankings. It ranks first among the organised industries in India. It runs second in the world trade in cotton textiles. It holds third place in the cotton cloth production in the world, next only to America and China. But with increasing size, the responsibilities and problems of the industry have also grown and the need is felt today that the Government must adopt a special protectional policy towards the industry in order to sustain its role.

The importance of the textile industry to the economy of Free India cannot be exaggerated. The paid up capital of the industry is around Rs. 165 crores, and its assets run to over Rs. 900 crores. It is the largest single industrial employer in the country, with a million men and women on its payroll. Its export earnings total over Rs. 60 crores a year, and its annual contribution to the nation's exchequer in the shape of excise duties alone is Rs. 63 crores.

The role of the organised textile industry, however goes farther than revealed by these figures. The industry, besides contributing about 5,000 million yards of cloth annually for the nation's clothing needs, sustains two important decentralised weaving sectors, namely handlooms and powerlooms, by supplying their yarn requirements. It would be useful to discuss the set-up and working of these sectors in some detail, because their functions are not only important in the context of our national planning, but bear closely on the fortunes of the parent industry.

The handloom sector is a survival from the past, but has inherent vitality and strength, which makes for an assured future. India's 3 million handlooms are a protected industry, and produce an estimated 2,835 million yards of cloth annually, mostly in the common-wear varieties like Dhories and Sarees. The handlooms may be said to be the backbone of India's rural economy, because, next to agriculture, they support the largest number of people, an estimated 10 million. Their usefulness does not stop with this achievement, for of late, the cottage industry has become increasingly export-oriented, and a valuable exchange earner. But despite these broad-based activities, the handloom sector on account of its decentralised character, is very vulnerable to trade depressions and recessions arising from general economic causes, and whenever such disasters overtake the sector there is an immediate repercussion on the organised mill sector. To sustain this important branch of the industry therefore, a comprehensive Governmental aid programme has to be devised to support its production and marketing operations. It has been suggested that product competition between mills and handloom can be avoided by delimiting

and separating production spheres. This has already been done to some extent, but the recommendation that the manufacture of Dhoties and coloured Sarees should be exclusively reserved for the handloom industry, has still to be implemented. In the sphere of financial aid also, the official discrimination between the co-operative and private branches of the industry must go and the benefits must be distributed on a more comprehensive scale for the overall good. These changes are of particular relevance and importance today, because the decentralised sector of handlooms and powerlooms has been entrusted with the task of increasing its cloth production from 3,000 million yards to 5,000 million yards, during the Fourth Plan.

The Powerloom sector of the decentralised weaving industry is of recent growth. Prior to 1944, its strength was so nominal, that the sector was not recognisable as a separate branch of the textile industry, and for official purposes, was bracketed along with the organised mill industry. In 1944, certain restrictions were imposed by Government on loom expansion in the industry, due to the yarn famine, and these restrictions continued even after Independence. During the war, the powerloom sector did useful service to the country by helping to fill in the gap in the cloth production, but in the post-war years, there was a sporadic mushrooming of unauthorised powerlooms, to the great embarrassment of both mills and handlooms. The situation led the Government to constitute an Enquiry Committee under Mr. Ashoka Mehta in 1963, to examine the functioning of the powerloom sectors in relation to the two established sectors and to see in what way their different functions could be harmonised. The Powerloom Committee has since made its report, and has re-

commended that the powerloom sector should be retained, expanded and protected.

There are now 1,45,800 powerlooms in the country, of which 74,000 are in Maharashtra, 25,600 in Gujarat and 8,000 in Madras. With the addition of one lakh looms, now officially contemplated, the sector will have an imposing total strength of 2.5 lakh looms by 1971, having a production potential equal to that of 1.5 million handlooms.

The chief merit of the new powerloom plan will be, however, not in the added support it will give to the organised mill sector in the offtake of yarn, nor in the mere quantitative addition to the cloth production, but in the creation of cheaper cloth manufactures for consumption by the country. Though popular cloth varieties from the organised mill sector are now controlled both as to quantity and price, there is considerable dissatisfaction with the working of the system. Increased cloth production from the powerloom sector is expected to take care of these complaints and cure the consumer's headache with regard to the problem of textile prices. The proliferation of the powerlooms also, strategically planned, will contribute to a general increase in rural prosperity and wealth.

While discussing the development of the organised textile industry, it would not be proper to leave out the part played by textile research in its advancement. Textile research in India is only about two decades old, but during this brief period, it has made a valuable contribution to technological progress in the industry. There are a number of textile research organisations in the country, connected with the main regional mill groups,

of which the SITRA in the south, and SASMIRA and ATIRA in Bombay and Gujarat are the most important. The function of these research groups is to advise the industry on the maintenance of quality standards, and on technical questions like cotton mixing, dyeing and processing of cloth. A number of new techniques and processes have been discovered by the research groups, chiefly relating to the production of crease-resistant and abrasion-resistant fabrics. Many other new processes are being tested, and there can be no doubt that they will, eventually, bring our textile industry in line with the technologically advanced Western countries.

A brief mention is also necessary of the unit recently set up in Madras State for manufacturing textile machinery. This is the first major venture of its kind in India, and when the unit is fully operational, it will provide our textile industry with the latest lines in carding, spinning and weaving machines, and also save the country considerable foreign exchange. In the machinery field also, there will be considerable scope for research and invention directed to the creation of labour-saving textile appliances and high-production equipment. A machine industry with these advanced objectives, will be a valuable partner to the textile industry in its search for fuller development.

With this solid background and performance, it is strange to hear that the textile industry is, today, again in the grip of a crisis. It is said to have become bedevilled by a low level of productivity at one end, and a steep rise in the costs of production at the other. The crisis has deepened with the devaluation of the rupee which has made raw material prices spiral higher. In this

situation the industry is completely helpless to implement its vital plan for modernisation and rehabilitation, which is already past the blue-print stage. Extensive renovation is unavoidable, because the industry has not replaced its machinery for nearly four decades, and what machinery it does have, has become outmoded and inefficient. Only about 12 per cent of its looms are automatic, and automation has become imperative in the interests of cost saving. But the Rs. 1,000 crore capital required for this gigantic projection, is out of reach of the industry, and tragically enough, outside its borrowing power. In these circumstances, the industry can only look to the Government for assistance, and it has to make out a proper case for itself if Government is to be convinced.

Yet it is clear that it is the Government policies that have placed the textile industry in this predicament. It is for the Government to appreciate this, as also to recognise that the industry has to be helped to build a future, if only for the preservation of the national economy. The capital of Rs. 1,000 crores has somehow to be found and rehabilitation achieved in the next five-years. The official policies have to be modified and revised to ensure better productivity and better profitability. The homemarket for textiles has to be stimulated; and with better cost and quality control, and with the benefit of the devalued rupee, the exports of the industry have to be improved and put on a paying basis. The price of Indian cotton has to be brought down and cotton availability has to be increased to stimulate production. All these things have to be done, and with Government interest and co-operation, done in the shortest possible time, so that the crisis in the industry is controlled before it becomes unmanageable.



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YARN OFFTAKE BY HANDLOOMS - REVIEW OF SOME CHANGING TRENDS

By

KANTILAL D. SHAH

*Hony. Secretary, Madras Yarn Merchants Association
South India Yarn Trade Federation*

The impact of the modern age has modified to a large extent the traditional pattern of consumption and offtake of yarn by the handloom industry. The industry has been slow to re-orientate itself and absorb the new techniques of the age, but the change has nevertheless taken place, over-riding conservatism and breaking traditional manufacturing patterns. As may be imagined, this revolution in ideas has been brought about mainly by a major change in consumer tastes.

Handloom manufactures in South India had been confined, for a long time, to traditional items like dhoties, sarees and lungis. The manufacture of these varieties — some for the internal market and some others for export — was concentrated in certain specific areas and the manufactures had achieved a notable reputation by virtue of their excellence — a reputation that was unbreakably associated

with the names of the different weaving centres. This established pattern proved almost inviolable until the fashion trends in men's and women's wear began to change in the 1930's, creating a demand for new varieties and modern designs. Dhoties, became less popular, giving place to suitings and trouser materials. The traditionally designed sarees began to be eclipsed by mill-produced, plain and printed sarees in attractive colours and new designs. The ancient "Angavastrams" disappeared, to be replaced by shirtings and coating cloth. In fact, mill products began to have a greater consumer demand by reason of the novelty of their designs and their excellent finish.

It is not surprising that these changing clothing trends should have spurred the handloom sector to imitate and emulate mill products. Handlooms took to the manufacture of shirtings on a large scale, and

also to adopt new designs and printing techniques for products like sarees, etc. From this, it was only a short step to the manufacture of towels, bed-spreads and furnishing fabrics. Today, some of the better-known varieties of these non-wearables turned out by the handloom sector, rival the best that can be produced by the mill industry, and are important exchange earners.

With the Second World War (1939-45), the attention of the handloom industry was diverted to military requirements, and manufactures like tent-cloth, bandage cloth and gauze began to be turned out. In fact, the diversification of production in the sector during this period was so wide, that odd counts of yarn like 22^s, 24^s, 26^s, 32^s, 34^s, 36^s, 44^s and 52s began to be spun for the first time to satisfy handloom demand. The offtake of yarn by the industry during this transitional period was also considerably larger, and the sector was worked to its full capacity.

The increasing popularity of synthetic fibres and particularly of rayon and staple fibre yarn, had also its inevitable impact on the industry in the post-war years, and these artificial yarns began to be used in greater volume by the handlooms, particularly for dhoties and sarees. Some handloom centres in the Madras

State like Salem, Kumarapalayam, Chinnalapatti, Paramakudi and Aruppukotai have since become renowned for the manufacture of artsilk sarees and fabrics for the internal and export markets.

It must not be supposed that because of the increasing use of synthetic fibres, cotton yarn offtake by the handlooms has suffered. In fact, the manufacture of cotton goods by the industry has increased rather than diminished in the last two decades, though the accent is now on the finer varieties rather than on coarse ones. Consumer demand for finer handloom products has widened considerably with the passing of time, and new export varieties like "Bleeding Madras" have come into the lime-light. Though "Bleeding Madras" enjoyed only a brief popularity in the U. S. market, the handloom industry has become increasingly conscious of the export potentialities of prestige handloom fabrics, and has become more export-minded.

In recent years, the U. S. S. R. has displayed a keen interest in India's handloom products and particularly for ready-made garments, and lucrative trade links have been established. It looks as though the ready-made garment industry is going to take the premier place in the field of Indian textiles in the coming decade. For this developing sector, there will be

growing demand for handloom fabrics in smart, modern colours and designs for being turned into export garments. At present, the garment industry is still in an undeveloped stage, but is steadily expanding and widening consumer contact. We should expect to see a very good demand for yarns in the 30^s — 60^s range for this particular sector of the industry in the near future.

Another noteworthy change in the tenor of demand for yarn by the handlooms, has been a growing consciousness of quality, and increasing preference for good quality yarns. This has grown out of the industry's close contact with the export markets of the West where fabric quality is an inescapable criterion. Handloom weavers of today are becoming increasingly selective in purchasing their yarn requirements, and have developed the conviction that only quality fabrics will sell well and fetch a remunerative price. As a result, certain unwritten standards have been established for yarns going into the manufacture of export fabrics and the yarn dealer has to be more careful in picking and choosing his stocks, because inferior qualities of yarn have lost their appeal.

Until the need for maintaining quality standards for yarn and handloom cloth is more generally felt,

strict quality control measures may be premature. But a time is bound to come when quality control will be demanded by the consumer as well as the handloom weaver. With the change in the general economic conditions, consumer testes are becoming more selective and critical, and the preference is increasingly towards fabrics of better construction, finish and durability. It has therefore to be inferred that a check on quality, with statutory safe - guards, will eventually become necessary for yarn as well as finished fabrics, to ensure consumer satisfaction.

Among future possible developments in the handloom industry, one should take into account the likelihood of the use of the new synthetic fibres like polyester, terene and nylon. Some of these yarns are already finding use on a fairly large scale in the powerloom industry, and if they are found suitable for use by handlooms, attractive new fabrics might result. But it is certain that the popularity of cotton fabrics will not easily yield before these modern pressures, and there will always be preference for well-woven cottons for their cheapness, versatility and durability.

In the Fourth Plan period, the handloom and powerloom sectors have been entrusted with the responsible

task of producing 5,000 million yards of cloth annually as against their current production of about 1,200 million yards. This will mean a great boost to handloom and powerloom expansion, and capacity working by the two sectors during the Plan period. To make this possible, increased reservation has already been made for these sectors in regard to production of dhoties, sarees, mulls, voiles, etc. If the decentralised sector rises to the challenge, one can look forward to a considerable widening

of activity in the sector, and increased offtake of yarn in a wide range of counts. It is possible that the pattern of offtake by the handlooms that may emerge a few years hence, may be quite different from what it is now, just as the present offtake picture differs from that in the pre-war years. And it is almost certain that, whatever the quantitative trend of future demand for yarn may be, quality and quality standards will and should play a pivotal role in trade and manufacture of handloom products.



Think It Over

*The secret of success lies not in doing your own work,
but in recognising the right man to do it.*

— ANDREW CARNEGIE

WEAVERS SERVICE CENTRES

By

Thiru. V. P. KULKARNI,
*Director, Weavers Service Centre,
All India Handloom Board.*

The beauty of Indian handwoven fabrics, their excellence of design and texture, and their durability have been widely acclaimed from times immemorial. In spite of this rich heritage, the industry has been periodically passing through difficult times. One of the major causes of these changing vicissitudes has been the isolation of the weaver, scattered as he is in all parts of country, from all advanced technological research and his inability to orientate his production in conformity with changing tastes of the consuming public. With a view to fill this gap and to provide the weaver with an intermediary link with research work in the Technological Laboratories, a Weavers Service Centre was established in Bombay towards the middle of 1956. This was followed by similar organisation in Madras, Varanasi, Calcutta, Mangalagiri, Indore and Bangalore. A small unit was also set up in Kancheepuram early in 1957 specifically to meet the needs of the silk weaving industry in the South. The Weavers Service Centres are intended primarily as channels through which handloom production units receive technical advice and assistance in the pre-loom, loom and post-loom production processes.

Each Centre consists of four distinctive sections designed to provide specialized services in various aspects of the industry. These specialized sections are :—

- a) A Drawing or Designs Section comprising the best talent available in the Arts Schools and Nakshabandhas or indigenous designers and graph paper designers.
- b) A Dyeing Section having a laboratory technically well equipped and capable of undertaking problems of research relating to all aspects of scouring, bleaching, dyeing of different types of yarn, standardisation of shades as well as finishing and printing of textiles.
- c) A Weaving Section comprising of looms and weavers drawn from important weaving centres with a tradition for specialised techniques.
- d) A Library Section in which are collected literature and photographs dealing with weaving techniques, traditional designs and costumes, photographs of rare textiles from the

various museums and books on contemporary designs, trends and fashions.

- e) A Photographic Section (only in Bombay and Madras Weavers Service Centres) well equipped for taking photographs of rare textiles, monu-

ments, temples and other places of interest from the art and archaeological points of view. It is also equipped for the preparation of textile screens by the photographic method.

The production regions served by these Centres are as under :—

<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Areas served</i>
1. Bombay Centre	Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa
2. Indore Centre	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
3. Varansi Centre	Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
4. Calcutta Centre	Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and Orissa
5. Madras Centre with Sub Centre at Kancheepuram	Madras and Pondicherry
6. Bangalore	Mysore and Kerala
7. Mangalagiri	Andhra Pradesh

The addresses of the various Weavers Service Centres are as follows :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) The Weavers Service Centre,
15/A New Queens Road, BOMBAY-4. | 5) The Weavers Service Centre,
20 Railway Road, KANCAEEPURAM. |
| 2) The Weavers Service Centre,
20, Oliver Road, MADRAS-4. | 6) The Weavers Service Centre,
Industrial Estate, Shed No: F4,
Old Polo Ground, INDORE CITY. |
| 3) The Weavers Service Centre,
21, Chittaranjan Avenue,
CALCUTTA-13. | 7) The Weavers Service Centre
Prithvi Building, Kempagowda Road,
BANGALORE-9. |
| 4) The Weavers Service Centre,
Chowkaghat, VARANASI | 8) The Weavers Service Centre,
MANGALAGIRI (Guntur District)A.P. |

The Weavers Service Centre, Madras caters to the needs of the handloom industry in the States of Madras, and Pondicherry.

The objective of the Centre is not only the revival of the traditional forms but also the creation of new designs with newer colour combinations, adaptation of traditional designs to new tastes with emphasis on function as well as beauty. Weavers from different places producing traditional fabrics have been chosen not only to gather different techniques but to see that designs and textures produced in the Centre are within the technical scope of the tradition, from which the weaver has been selected.

New designs evolved in the Centre are taken to production units by the Artists and technicians of the Centre and they render all possible assistance to the weavers (including 'on-the-spot' demonstration) in weaving the new designs. Assistance is also being provided by the technical staff in proper methods of dyeing and/or finishing of the fabrics.

To enable the craftsman to handle his work in a scientific method, short-term training courses are being given providing specialised training to weavers, dyers and

pattern makers in improved and scientific methods of work.

With the new realisation by producing units of the intrinsic merits of the new designs evolved by this Centre, a number of Weavers Co-operative Societies, private entrepreneurs and master weavers have earmarked a number of their looms for production of these new designs without any specific guarantee of marketing. Also other facilities available at these Centres such as Technical advice regarding problems of dyeing, weaving, etc., are also being availed of by these units.

The Madras and Kancheepuram Centres with their continuous experiments on new designs and technique, are working in close liaison with the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation and the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society in exploring the possibilities of meeting the fast changing fashions of specialised markets in foreign countries.

It is suggested that more and more units of the handloom industry may utilise the services available in this Centre to their best advantage.



Think it over . .

Poverty somewhere is a positive danger
to prosperity elsewhere.

—Karl Marx



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Crisis in Handloom Industry

By

PRAGADA KOTAIAH, M.L.A.,

General Secretary,

Andhra Pradesh Handloom Weavers' Congress.

✓ Handloom Industry is the most ancient industry of India. It is even today the largest industry-barring agriculture-employing largest number of people, larger than all the total people employed in all the other ancient native and modern mechanized industries in India. Handloom Industry is also the industry least dependent on Government for existence.

(3) simultaneously to decrease the disparities in the earnings among the different regions of the country and among the different sections of the people.

But the treatment given to the Handloom industry by State and Central Governments, amply proves how the deeds of Governments are different from their words.

Out of 3 million handlooms working in the entire country, more than 1 million looms are in Andhra Pradesh and Madras States alone. Yarn required for all these handlooms and more is being produced in these two States. State and Central Governments of our country are publicising through all possible means that they are committed

Taking into consideration, the textile industry alone, with which we are mainly concerned, the Government of India went on encouraging, at the cost of the handloom industry, concentration of spinning, weaving and composite mills and powerlooms. The gradual decline of the handloom industry was at every stage deliberately planned. Promotion of new textile mills and powerlooms and their subsequent protection was and is being deliberately planned, by providing capital borrowings, giving tax holidays in their early stages, ensuring concessions for importing machinery and raw materials and granting incentives for exporting their products. In sponsoring, promoting and protecting such mechanized industries, the interests of the handloom

- (1) to increase employment opportunities to the large number of the unemployed in the country, by a rapid promotion and multiplication of industries of all types in public, private and cooperative sectors;
- (2) to increase thereby the percapita production of national wealth and

industry were always ignored. On the other hand, the handlooms became the victims of new taxes, short supply of required raw materials and consequent increase of their costs. In addition the products of Handlooms had to face the keen competition of the products of their mechanized rivals in all the traditional established markets in the country and outside.

The following are some instances to explain and to establish the partiality of the Governments for the rich and powerful industries and industrialists as against the poor handloom weavers :

- (1) Government have been providing facilities for advancing crores of rupees at very liberal and concessional terms for establishing spinning and weaving mills and powerloom establishments in the private sector. Such facilities are not offered to the Handloom industry in the private sector.
- (2) Tax holidays and concessions are being granted to all new textile mills for the first 5 or 6 years of their working. But no such encouragement is given to handloom industry either in the Cooperative sector or in the private sector.
- (3) Organised and mechanized industries and industrialists are always assured of the required raw materials, indigenous or imported, including cotton, dyes, chemicals, art-silk and other man-made yarns, etc.
- (4) About Rs. 15 crores are being collected in the form of premia on imported cotton and the entire amount so collected is enjoyed by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation for promotion of their interests, while handlooms which are using bulk of the finer yarns produced out of such imported and premium-paid cotton are not given any share out of the said premium.
- (5) Mill seconds and fents (cut-pieces) and powerloom cloth are not only free from Excise duties, but State Governments are also prevented from levying sales tax on them.
- (6) While the State Governments of Maharashtra, Mysore, West Bengal and Gujarat are levying heavy sales tax on handloom products imported from Madras and Andhra Pradesh, the Madras and Andhra Pradesh Governments are not free to impose sales tax on powerloom cloth, Mills fents, seconds and other varieties imported in very large quantities from Maharashtra, Mysore, West Bengal and Gujarat States.
- (7) While some State Governments are diverting otherwise funds given and earmarked by the Centre for developing handloom industry, the Centre is not raising any objections to stop such diversions.
- (8) State and Central Governments are spending enormous funds for training technicians required by Textile Mills and Powerlooms but no such steps are taken for developing the Handloom industry.
- (9) While handloom industry provides employment to millions of people in their own village, textile mills are creating new social and many other problems through shifting of population from village to towns and cities, and State and Central Governments are spending large sums of public money to solve the new problems created by these centralised industries.

- (10) While the existing 3 millions of handlooms in the country together with the 2 lakhs of powerlooms and automatic looms in the mills are alone capable of producing over 11,000 million yards of cloth required for internal consumption and anticipated exports even on the basis of the increased population at the end of 1970, the State and Central Governments have not only permitted the unauthorised installation of 1.5 lakhs of powerlooms but are now openly coming forward with schemes to increase their number by another 1.10 lakhs. This necessarily further accentuates the existing shortage of cotton yarn to feed the mills, powerlooms and handlooms because there is already a heavy shortage of cotton in the country.
- (11) Knowing fully well that handlooms must pay higher price for yarn required by them than the composite mills, which produce their required yarn in their own spinning sections, the Central Government is levying excise duties at increased rates from year to year on yarns made available to handlooms in decreasing quantities and at increasing prices from year to year. Thus the very purpose for which excise duties are imposed on mill cloth is being indirectly defeated.
- (12) Having reserved certain varieties of cloth for exclusive production on handlooms as a measure of protection against the competition of the mills and powerlooms, the Central Government is not taking any action against mills and powerlooms which are openly violating the said reservations and are selling such varieties in the market in competition with those produced by handlooms.
- (13) State and Central Governments, which purchase every year crores of rupees worth of textiles, many of which can be conveniently produced on handlooms are not inclined to take any steps to get such varieties produced on handlooms, and to procure them for meeting the needs of their departments.
- (14) While the Andhra Pradesh Government defaulted in reimbursing rebate due to handloom weavers' cooperatives to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs, and while it has also directed the said cooperative societies not to allow rebate on handloom cloth sold by them since 1-6-1967, the Government of India or the All India Handloom Board have not agreed to intervene to ask the State Government why so much rebate was in arrears and why the rebate on future sales was stopped without indicating how the State Government proposes to utilise the funds to be provided hereafter by the Centre for the development of handloom industry.

As a result of the continued indifferent attitude of the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards the requests of the handloom weavers, the latter are now facing a serious crisis involving large scale unemployment or under-employment. It is imperative that the State and Central Governments should immediately intervene to prevent the crisis from getting out of control endangering the peace and law and order in areas where there is heavy concentration of handloom weavers. It is necessary that the following reliefs should be immediately

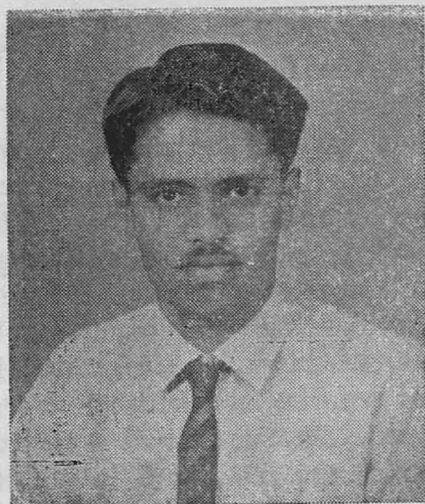
announced before any long range policy is evolved.

Excise duties on all hank yarns released by mills should be suspended forthwith.

The need for levying Excise duty on mill cloth was recognised mainly on account of the higher cost at which yarn is made available to handlooms, than that at which composite mills get their required yarn spun in their own mills.

- (1) As observed already the extension of excise duties on yarn defeats the very purpose for which excise duties are levied on mill cloth. Therefore, the question of levying excise duties on yarns requires re-examination and finally such duties must be dropped. If the Government of India feel that it cannot sacrifice its income it must reasonably increase excise duties on mill cloth. Further there is no justification at all for exempting powerloom cloth from levy of excise duties and for levying excise duties at concessional rates on cut-pieces and fents of mill cloth. The State Governments must be free to levy sales tax on cut-pieces and fents of mill cloth and powerloom cloth.
- (2) Yarn and handloom cloth must be free from sales tax in all States.
- (3) The reservation of certain varieties to handlooms must be made really effective and the reserved field must be expanded to cover the production of coloured sarees and dhoties.
- (4) Separate Apex Cooperative Central Banks for weavers cooperative societies must be formed and likewise separate corporations for Master - weavers and handloom weavers outside the cooperatives be formed immediataly.
- (5) Consuming departments must indicate the varieties and the extent of their requirements to the Apex Weaver's Cooperative Societies so that they may arrange in time for their production every year on a planned basis, to ensure employment at least to a portion of the handlooms in the Cooperative sector.
- (6) Premium collected on imported cotton is being utilised exclusively for the benefit of mills. The handlooms must get their just share.
- (7) Export of handloom cloth cannot be properly handled by a non-producing Government agency. They can at best give information and carry on propoganda bearing production and export activities to Apex Weavers' Cooperative Societies for which purpose Government should make adequate finances available even to send their representatives adroad to organise marketing and to indicate changes in production lines from time to time.
- (8) Better alternative schemes as already proposed by Handloom Weavers' Cooperatives must be introduced in place of rebate without further delay, and till then the usual rebate on sale of handloom cloth by Weavers' Cooperatives should be continued.
- (9) Public funds proposed to be released for introducing more powerlooms should be diverted to avert the crisis in the handloom industry and to stabilise the industry in future.

The decision of the Government of India to instal one lakh more powerlooms outside the mills during the Fouth Plan period at a cost of Rs. 104 to Rs 108 crores, half of which is to be borne by them, is nothing short of a policy intended to kill the well established hondloom industry, which may ultinately create very serious problems.



FREE EXPORTS

By

R. NARASIMHAN, *Adambakkam.*

Indian Handloom cotton fabrics were well known for their quality since many centuries. With the Industrial revolution, Handloom Industry was gradually losing its importance. However, the Handloom fabrics could never be excelled by the Mill Textiles or the Powerlooms; for, the Handloom Textiles could be manufactured to every body's taste and it will always keep its elegance and unique supremacy.

In many countries like East Africa, Middle East, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya, the Handloom Fabrics were the national dress. Now that many of the countries became independent, they began developing their own industries. Besides, some other countries like China, Japan and Siam began to imitate our designs and gradually began to export their goods. In some countries, like Burma and Ceylon, they began starting their own manufacture of Handloom Fabrics. In the above circumstances, we began losing our traditional markets, like, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia. At present, we have only a few countries to whom we can export. They are, East Africa, Aden and Malaysia. Even with these countries, because of the political unrest in some of the East African countries and Aden, the exports are greatly affected.

To boost up Handloom Fabrics' exports once again our Government also adopted many policies. While these policies were brought in with good motives their implementation was not perfect. The Export Promotion Schemes and the grant of export assistance and import entitlement were all of no avail. While they insisted on the monotonous and mechanical procedures for getting the above incentives, they entirely forgot the importance and the purpose for which they were implemented. This policy gave room for people, who were not connected with the Handloom Industry and Trade, to register themselves as Handloom Fabric exporters, mainly to derive the benefit of cash incentives and import entitlements. There was severe competition in the trade, substandard goods were exported, and the foreign markets began to complain. Whatever the quality of the exports were, these exporters were getting their assistance from the Government irrespective of the quality and material they exported. Goods were exported on consignment basis to their foreign branches and these were called exports; and incentives and import entitlements were granted for even such exports. The result was the foreign exchange due for such exports were in many cases was

delayed and in some cases completely lost. Government further delayed the grant of cash incentives and import entitlement for long periods. They also created an atmosphere for the adoption of unethical methods for trade. The various trade circulars and notices they are issuing periodically were vague and they were interpreted in various ways. The Government failed to keep up their assurances in the grant of the cash incentives. A 30% cash incentive was promised for exports made during early part of 1966. Against this, they have so far granted only 20%. Various reasons were given for the delay in the grant for the balance of 10%. Many of the exporters, in their anxiety to continue the export trade and keep up the foreign market, had exported goods much below their cost. Now that the balance of 10% cash incentive has not been granted, exporters have a genuine apprehension whether the Government's assurances would be implemented. Besides, the devaluation announcement of cancelling all export incentives was another blow for the handloom exporters, the consequences of which were the complete stoppage of all exports.

To renew their lost trade after the devaluation and to settle to normal condition, it took a long time. Meanwhile, the prices of raw materials, yarn, dyes and chemicals, shot up. Only imported dyes are used mostly by the manufacturers of exportable handloom fabrics. The cost of imported dyes went up on account of devaluation. Quality

yarns were not also available at fair prices. The importer at the foreign end refused to accept increased rates. The customs authorities at our end insisted on increasing the export prices to the devaluation level. Again we had a set back in the exports. The devaluation had helped only the Foreign buyers as our quotations were in Rupees. We could now continue our exports only with a very little margin. Unfortunately for Handlooms exports, the political unrest in Aden occurred. The Suez Canal is closed. The freight rates are increased, also the marine insurance rates; and added to all these, the export credit guarantee for shipments to Aden was cancelled. Thus handloom exporters are now in a predicament.

If the handloom industry is to be sustained, if more foreign exchange is to be earned, if the millions of poor weavers are to be saved, it is for the Government to give all assistance to manufacturers and established exporters of handloom cloth the procedural difficulties and technical formalities should be simplified to a great extent. Steps should be taken to reduce the freight rates and the rates of insurance premium. Foreign tours for handloom exporters should be encouraged by granting them incentives for such tours. Improved exports should be suitably encouraged by additional incentives. New comers should not be allowed. If all these methods are adopted, we are sure we will be having a very good picture of the handloom exports.

Weavers Cooperatives in Madras State

By

Sri M. P. NACHIMUTHU, B.A., B.L.

President, Tamilnād (Madras State)

Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Madras.



Handloom Industry is the most important Industry in India next to agriculture and it is the foremost among the Cottage Industries. Its importance is two fold: first it supplies the clothing needs of the people and next it provides employment and means of livelihood to a large section of the population. More than one fourth part of the Country's clothing need is met by the Industry.

Madras State produces a very large quantity of Handloom cloth and the number of handlooms in the state is far greater than in any other state except perhaps Assam. There are 6 lakhs of cotton looms in the state. The weavers have always been subject to difficulties. Their problems are many and varied. Extreme poverty, poor credit worthiness, chronic indebtedness, difficulties in obtaining raw materials, and marketing of the finished products are the main problems confronting the weavers. The principles of co-operation applied to solve their problems even as early as 1905 by starting a weavers co-operative union at Kancheepuram hardly helped them and the union, after a chequered career, had to face a crisis during the first World War and went into liquidation in

1919-20. Subsequent experiments to improve the lot of weavers by starting co-op. societies likewise proved a failure and many of these societies had to be liquidated.

By 1930 the Provincial Government as well as the Government of India were deeply concerned about the serious conditions confronting the industry. The World Economic Depression of the Thirties brought down the prices of the cloth to such a low level that the Weavers could not carry on their profession, against competition from the Mills. The problems of the Industry figures prominently before the Industries Conference at Simla in July 1933, through the proposals of the Government of Madras at the conference for levying a Cess on Indian Mill yarn and corresponding duty on Imported cloth and to utilize the proceeds to the setting up of a proper organisation. A grant to the Handloom Industry equal to the proceeds of an import duty of quarter anna per pound on imported yarn upto 50s was included in the budget for 1934-35, by the Government of India. The grant came in handy and steps were taken to organise a provincial society in Madras consisting of all the weavers co-

operative societies in the State. A Government grant of Rs. 59,000 was utilized to start the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society and it began to function on 12—8—1935 with 43 primary societies, 47 Individuals and 8 Firms contributing in all a share capital of Rs. 16,400 to assist the 1000 looms in the Co-op. fold.

With the establishment of the Apex Society, there was a steady expansion in the activities of the primary societies. The number of the primary societies increased gradually. On 14th September, 1953, about 1195 Primary Weavers Societies with a loomage of about 2.17 lakhs were affiliated to the State Society. The Madras State Handloom Weaver's Co-op. Society was reconstituted on 14th September 1953, consequent on the formation of a separate apex society for the primary weavers societies in Andhra State. The assets and liabilities of the composite society were divided between the residuary Madras State Handloom Weaver's Co-op. Society and Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. Though the business and the financial resources of the Madras State Handloom Weaver's Co-op. Society were reduced on account of the partition, the society steadily developed its activities and expanded its business considerably by opening new selling units and starting new primary societies. The State Society had to be reconstituted again on first November 1956 as a result of the reorganisation of Mysore and Kerala States.

From a humble beginning on 12th August 1935 the society has grown to its present strength gradually in the course of 32 years fulfilling its objects of organising the handloom industry on a commercial basis in the State and expanding the market for handloom fabrics within and outside the

State. Today it has 1264 members with a share capital amounting to Rs. 36.38 lakhs.

There are now 1094 primary weavers co-operative societies in the State having in their fold 2.6 lakhs looms out of a total of 6 lakhs looms in the State. They require the assistance of an apex society to procure their requirements of raw materials like, yarn, dyes, etc., and to market their finished products. The state society has been rendering the above services to the primary societies from the beginning. From November 1962 arrangements have been made to procure, about 6,200 bales of yarn from Mills for distribution to primary weavers co-operative societies every month. It also imports other raw materials like art silk yarn, dyes and chemicals to meet the requirements of the Industry and distribute them to the primaries. It arranges for the supply of improved appliances to the primaries with the assistance from the Cess Fund. It buys handloom cloth from the primaries to the extent of about Rs. 3½ crores per year.

The State Societies runs 6 dye factories at Erode, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Kumbakonam, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. Of these, the factories at Erode and Kancheepuram have been equipped with Automatic machine dyeing. It maintains a panel of about 160 dyers to ensure reliable dying of fast colours for the primaries at reasonable cost. The State Society supplies the dyes and chemicals required by the Dye Factories of the State Society and that of the Primary Societies.

With a view to give attractive finishing to handloom cloth, a Yarn and Cloth Processing Centre was set up at Erode during the year 1956 with an installed capacity of 5

lakhs of yards of cloth per month. The total investment was about Rs. 9/- lakhs of which nearly 50% was provided by the Government as subsidy. The average production of the plant is about 3 lakhs metres of cloth, yarn bleaching of 4000 Kgs. and yarn dying of 4000 Kgs. per month.

The State Society of the undivided Madras State organised the Guntakal Coop. Spinning Mills in 1951. It was the first spinning mills started on a Coop. basis in India. This mill had to go to Andhra State consequent on the reorganisation of States in 1953. The Society sponsored in 1958 a second co-operative spinning mill, the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., with 16,000 spindles and with authorised capital of Rs. 60 lakhs. The State Society has invested Rs. 15.90 lakhs in the shares of this mill. It is located at Pettai, Tirunelveli, and has been carrying on production since July 1958. There are now twelve Coop. Spinning Mills, one in each District, functioning.

At the suggestion of the Director of Handlooms, the society has also taken up the distribution of the imported art silk yarn to the various associations which are outside the Co-op. fold in the state. It has also undertaken the distribution of the gold jari to the primaries and others and has also undertaken the distribution of dyes and chemicals to the importers, associations, etc., under the Export Promotion Scheme (Bleeding Madras).

The State Society runs 5 Collective Weaving Centres, 2 in Madras, 1 in Salem, 1 in Sankarankoil in Tinnevely District and 1 in Tirunageswaram in Thanjavur Dist. There are 1458 looms working in these centres producing handloom cloth of improved

designs and texture under the directions of technically qualified personnel. The present average monthly production of these centres is to the value of Rs. 1.88 lakhs.

Along with the improvements in the production and processing of handloom cloth outlined above, the society has been expanding the arrangements for marketing handloom cloth. Today it has 242 selling units outside the State. Besides there are 110 selling units outside the state in important places throughout the country. It is running four selling units for the sale of silk goods, one in Madras one in Tinnevely, one in Salem and the other in Madurai. There are eight Marketing Officers to look after these selling units. They make necessary arrangements to procure the goods required by the selling units. Seven mobile vans are maintained for sales-cum-propaganda purposes. These vans make available handloom cloth of various designs to the rural folk at their doors, in interior villages.

The annual sales in all these units are about Rs. 3½ croers.

The funds required by the State Society to carry on its activities are mostly given by the Reserve Bank of India through the State Co-op. Bank. The Reserve Bank of India has sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 100/- lakhs for the purchase of handloom cloth and Rs. 60/- lakhs for purchase of yarn. Besides this it gets a temporary accommodation both from the State Government and State Co-op. Bank whenever required.

The Managements of the society vests with a Board of Directors consisting of 22 members. Of these 22 Directors, the Registrar of Coop. Societies and the Director

of Handlooms, Madras, are Ex-Officio Directors and 3 are nominated by the Registrar. The President, the Vice President and the Treasurer are elected from among the elected members who are delegates of the Primary Weavers Coop. Societies. There is also an Executive Committee consisting of 10 Directors including the President, the Vice President, the Treasurer and the two Ex-Office Directors. The day-to-day administration of the society is being attended to by a Departmental Officer of the rank of Joint Registrar of Co-op. Societies designated as Business Manager.

With a view to improve the sale of handloom cloth in the internal market, the state society has started the Ready Made Garments Factory with a financial assistance of Rs. 1.87 lakhs from the State Government. The other schemes include (i) installation of an Evaset Plant with a capacity of 10,000 yards per day to pre-shrunk handloom

fabrics mostly required for dress-materials for which Government extended assistance of Rs. 7.45 lakhs and (ii) Setting up a Mercerizing Plant at Erode with a capacity of 14,000 yards per day. Govt. have provided financial assistance for Rs. 7.53 lakhs.

Thus the Apex Society has a record of service to the Weavers and the Weavers Co-operatives in the State. The society aims at serving the affiliated primaries to the full extent of their requirements of yarn and other raw materials and the marketing of their production. It has therefore to expand to cover a wider range of services to the Primaries. With the continued co-operation of the primaries, and with the liberal assistance and guidance available from the State and Central Governments and the All India Handloom Board the Society is confident of growing from strength to strength and develop the Handloom Industry in this State through Co-operative endeavour.



Think it over..

But the man of doubt, without knowledge and without faith, is lost; for him who is given to doubt there is neither this world nor that beyond, nor happiness.

—GITA (IV-40)



Ancient Handloom Industry

By

H. MOTILAL

(Exporters Bleedy Madras:)

Handloom Industry is as old as civilization. Indian handloom textiles such as Brocade, Dacca Muslin, Carpets and Silk fabrics were exported to other countries from time immemorial. The several Rulers, their spouses and families took a pride in using Indian Handloom fabrics. Though the industry has had several ups and downs, and the industrial revolution gave it a big jolt, it has survived and is now a live industry. But in view of the competition from mills and power looms, it requires State assistance for its continued survival.

In Madras there are seven lakhs of hand looms of which 20,000 are Silk looms. At the end of the Third Plan period, the handlooms produced 5,120 lakhs of yards of which the share of the co-operatives was about 1000 lakhs of yards. It is expected that the production will increase to 6,300 lakhs of yards at the end of the Fourth Plan and the co-operatives will be able to produce 2,250 lakhs yards.

While the Government is giving all help and encouragement to co-operatives,

the private sector which contributes over 75% of the looms is left to take care of itself. A common organization to co-ordinate the co-operatives and private sector and for the disposal of the finished products is essential in the interests of the Industry. The Private Sector should not be discriminated against, as is now done.

Market studies: A substantial portion of the handloom cloth produced by the industry, will have to be consumed within the country, but foreign markets also should be retained. In the recent years, cotton and silk handloom fabrics have become increasingly popular in the neighbouring countries of South East Asia and Far Eastern countries, Middle East, Africa, U.K., and U.S.A. Large quantities of lungies and sarongs were exported to Burma, Ceylon and Malaysia and other South East Asian countries. The traditional export markets have been affected due to the high prices, and could not stand competition with the Japanese mill-made textiles which are cheaper. The export markets in Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Hong Kong, have been lost due to the above fact. There may be some possibility of revi-

ving the Indonesia market due to the recent change of leadership. Madras Handkerchiefs have a lucrative market in West Africa. In most of these countries the consumers are largely Indian settlers who have retained the taste of their own costumes inspite of impact of foreign culture. There is considerable demand for lungies and sarongs among the native inhabitants in Far Eastern countries. In the case of West Africa, the Madras Handkerchiefs have been popular with the local inhabitants. United Kingdom takes our handloom cloth but the cloth is mostly re-processed and exported by the firms to West Africa and its other colonies.

Study Teams: The Government of India in consultation with the States and Handloom Trade Organisations must send Study Teams of handloom exporters, manufacturers and dealers, to find out new markets in the various countries of the Globe. The Centre States may, select suitable persons, for inclusion in the Study Teams who have experience and integrity, irrespective of political considerations. Though many teams had been sent for study of handloom potentiality in the Foreign countries, the net result had been negligible, and this might have been due to the selections of the teams on grounds other than experience.

Withdrawal of the incentives on all export of handloom textiles is not in the interests of the handloom industry. After the withdrawal of the incentives, the export trade has fallen considerably as the cost of raw materials and wages have gone up and are still without any sign of being stabilised. This has created a crisis in the export trade of handloom cloth and it is necessary that the incentives are restored failing which the country may lose more traditional handloom

markets all over the Globe resulting in the loss of Foreign Exchange.

The rate of India's industrial growth, which had come down from 7.1 percent in 1964 to 5.8 per cent in 1965 slumped further to 1.7 percent in 1966. This disturbing picture of stagnation is reflected by the latest available index of industrial production. The average annual index (taken at 100 in the base year 1956) rose from 162.8 in 1963 to 174.4 in 1964 and further to 186.9 in 1965. But it crawled up to only 190.1 in 1966.

Month-wise figures, however, show signs of recovery in November and December. Even so, the overall growth rate during the full financial year ending March 1967 is not expected to exceed 4 percent. On the other hand, both the Third and Fourth plans postulated an annual growth of 11 percent in the industrial sector. Advance statistics for January 67 in respect of some industries show that, compared to the previous month, output of coal, petroleum products, cement, tea, rubber products, synthetic resins and plastics, dyestuffs and railway wagons declined.

An increase in output is, however, seen in fertiliser and electrical machinery. Official circles say the recent liberalisation of imports and allocation of 900 million worth of non-project assistance by the Aid India Consortium would start showing results soon. However it appears a number of industries have not been able to take advantage of liberalised imports due to the high cost of imports and the slack demand for finished products at home. Cotton, silk and jute, Handloom industries, which together account for about 60 percent of the total industrial production, are still working much below their rated capacities. So is the engineering industry.

The shortfall in agricultural output has also affected production of sugar, vegetable oils and oil-based industries.

Devaluation fails to boost exports: India's export earnings in seven months after devaluation fell by about 130 million dollars.

The latest foreign trade statistics up to the end of 1966 show that export from June 1st to December 31 totalled only \$ 888.3 million against \$ 1,013.6 million in the corresponding period of 1965.

Thus if boosting India's export earnings was the objective behind devaluation, it would appear that the move has failed.

In January-May 1966, exports totalled \$698 million against \$ 673.7 million in the first five months of 1965. The total for 1966 was \$ 1,581.7 million \$ 105.5 million less than the 1965 total of \$ 1,687.2 million.

Basic Malady: High cost of production and the scarcity of raw materials, are once again coming to the fore. In other words, the basic malady of India's export trade continues despite the fall in the external value of the rupee. But at the same time, devaluation is again a no "natural" condition for curbing imports, as this objective could also be achieved through other means. To the extent devaluation has recoiled on the country's productive activity, the saving in the balance of payments, as a result of lower imports, will be negative.

The following table gives India's Foreign Trade (in million dollars) in the last two years.

If Central and State Governments desire that the Country's one of the vital and traditional industries, namely Handloom Industry should survive and must keep its hold, on its internal and external consumers, they should restore the incentives which have been abolished after De-valuation.

	(In million dollars)			
	1965	1966	1966	1966
	Export	Import	Export	Import
January	133	192.2	138.3	194
February	129.9	215.2	127.9	200.4
March	161.3	305.8	163.5	356.5
April	119.8	190.5	131.7	233.2
May	129.7	225.9	136.6	247
June	143.3	305.1	100.4	157.7
July	130	260.7	102.2	201.1
August	141.8	241	142.9	205.9
September	148.7	259.9	129.9	254.1
October	140.1	201.6	149.1	204.3
November	156.8	281.8	119.8	191.1
December	152.8	243	139.4	215.2
Total	1,687.2	2,992.7	1,581.7	2,657.5

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AHMEDABAD-2

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ROLE OF E C G C IN EXPORT PROMOTION

By

Thiru, C. M. GHORPADE

Managing Director

Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation.

Export promotion has come to be regarded as the key to India's economic development. The task of promoting exports is an arduous one, calling for an enormous amount of effort and activity by a great number of firms, big and small, all over the country. It is imperative that those who already export should try to expand their business; and those who have yet to enter the field should look outwards to the markets of the world.

2. The problems that confront our exporters in the international markets are many. One among them, which is ever growing in importance, springs from the necessity of extending credit to overseas buyers. Competition in the markets of the world is growing more and more intense; and India's exporters will not be able to secure and maintain business overseas unless they can match their powerful foreign rivals in every department of export selling, including the grant of credit facilities currently prevailing.

3. Goods cannot be sold to a foreign buyer seeking credit terms unless his credit is known to be good. And yet, business will be lost if credit is not offered. Again, credit offered will mean blockage of working capital to that extent. It will then be

difficult to maintain normal turnover of business unless credit becomes available to the Indian exporter from banks. These are some of the problems that constantly worry our exporters. The scheme of export credit insurance and guarantee is an instrument which has been devised for overcoming these difficulties in the interest of promoting our exports.

4. When credit is offered to a foreign buyer, the problem is not merely confined to knowing about the creditworthiness of the party. The risk of non-payment due to reasons such as war, insurrection or exchange delay or ban has also to be taken into account. The latter category of risks are assuming significant proportions these days when the political and economic conditions in several countries are fluid. Furthermore, these risks are beyond the control of both the exporter and the foreign buyer.

5. The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (E C G C as it is popularly known) offers to protect the exporter from the many hazards that stem from extension of credit to foreign buyers. It insures a variety of commercial and political risks, like the buyer's insolvency or protracted default, war, civil war and import or exchange restrictions in the buyer's country.

Should the exporter not receive the money due to him within a maximum period of six months from the due date because of any of the risks insured, the exporter can turn to the ECGC for reimbursement of his loss. ECGC pays the exporter 80% of his loss if it is occasioned by any of the 'commercial' risks and 85% if the causes are 'political'.

6. The reason for making the exporter share a small portion of the loss is mainly to sustain his interest in the recovery of the money from the foreign buyer. For, after the ECGC has paid a claim to the exporter, it will require the cooperation of the exporter, who alone has the *locus standi* with the foreign buyer, to take such steps as will secure the payment. The fact that he cannot get his entire loss from the ECGC serves also to restrain the exporter from extending credit to his buyer indiscriminately.

7. ECGC has designed a variety of cover to suit the varying needs of exporters. An exporter can take a policy to insure against 'political' risks alone or against comprehensive risks, that is, both 'commercial' and political risks. In either case he can insure the transactions from the time of shipment, or from the date of contract. The latter form of cover is useful where pre-shipment risks such as ban on export to, or import into, the buyer's country is pronounced as, for instance, where the manufacturing period is long or where the goods are manufactured to the specifications of a foreign party. In short, ECGC is in a position to issue a cover to any form of export sale on credit terms.

8. That there should be a broad spread of risks is a fundamental principle in any

form of insurance. Therefore, ECGC normally requires that exporters insure their *whole turnover* for a period of one year or three years ahead. Shipments against Irrevocable Letters of Credit confirmed by a Bank in India or those to associates are of course excluded. Again, where an exporter deals in more than one category of goods, e.g., engineering goods and textile items, he is free to exclude any of the categories. If, however, an exporter wants to exclude his shipments to a particular market or markets for sound reasons, ECGC may agree to his request provided what is offered for insurance gives a fair spread of risks. But it is always advantageous for exporters to insure their whole turnover as there would be real risks of loss on shipment to any country in the world. Besides, ECGC premium rates will be lower on whole turnover policies than on those where country selection is made.

9. Once a policy has been issued to cover an exporter's shipments for a year or three years as the case may be, ECGC maintains control over the amount and length of credit given to individual buyers. This is done by sanctioning a Credit Limit on each of the parties with whom the exporter is dealing. ECGC's Credit Limits on buyers are based on reports on their status and creditworthiness, obtained through independent agencies specialising in the line and, of course, on the basis of its own experience with them. ECGC has on its files reports on thousands of parties all over the world; and this information is periodically brought up-to-date and constantly reviewed. This is a valuable service to exporters who, by themselves, cannot possibly keep all their current clients on review or know enough about prospective clients in

far off countries. In this, ECGC assists its policy-holders to avoid losses as much as to protect them against the consequences of losses which cannot be foreseen.

10. Insurance with ECGC allows the exporter to plan his business with confidence. He is enabled to enter new markets, take on new buyeers and thus expand his business on a sound footing.

11. An advantage incidental to insuring with ECGC is that the insured exporter will find it easier to obtain credit from his bank to finance the export sales. In view of the protection it affords, the ECGC policy is considered by banks as a good collateral. The status of the export documents are thus raised and the willingness of the bank to lend is influenced. In order to help exporters in this respect, ECGC has arrangements by which the exporter can authorise his bank to receive direct any claims that may become payable under the policy. Such authorisations can be effected in respect of individual bills, exports to a particular market or all exports covered under the policy.

12. For an exporter whose shipments are made on credit terms, availability of credit from his bank is of vital importance. Otherwise, his financial resources may be stretched to embarrassing extents. Knowing that the insurance policy can at best be only a collateral which cannot ensure the availability of credit to the exporter, the ECGC has designed 'financial guarantees' to serve the purpose more effectively. The guarantees are issued to commercial bank to protect them against losses arising from the insolvency or protracted default of the exporters to whom they give credit. This protection is aimed at enabling banks to advance money against all sound export propositions

13. Five guarantees are now in operation: (i) Packing Credit Guarantee; (ii) Post-shipment Export Credit Guarantee; (iii) Export Finance Guarantee; (iv) Export Production Finance Guarantee; (v) Export Performance Guarantee.

14. The Packing Credit Guarantee covers advances given against firm export orders for the purpose of purchase, manufacture or packing of goods for export. The Post-shipment Export Credit Guarantee protects the bank against any loss arising from purchase, discount or negotiation of export bills. As a variant of the Post-shipment Export Credit Guarantee, ECGC has introduced the Export Finance Guarantee which seeks to find for the exporter, on a selective basis, post-shipment finance some what in line with what he can get on the basis of the domestic value of his goods. The Export Production Finance Guarantee, which is designed to help manufacturers/exporters of selected items to obtain export finance to the extent of 50 per cent over and above the f. o. b. value of the goods. The latest in the group is the Export Performance Guarantee which is in the nature of a counter-guarantee to banks who are often called upon to furnish guarantees on behalf of exporters at various points of export business. The export performance guarantee is designed to help exporters to obtain bank guarantees on easier terms. As with the insurance policies, so with the financial guarantees, ECGC requires the insured to share a portion of the loss. ECGC's indemnity is restricted to 66-2/3 % of the loss in the case of Packing Credit, Post-shipment Export Credit, Export Production Finance and Export Performance Guarantees and 75% in the case of Export Finance Guarantee.

15. The business of export credit insurance and guarantees is a tricky one. The risks involved are so great, and their incidence may sometimes be so damaging to the insurer, that no private insurer undertakes this business on his own account. Throughout the world, risks are underwritten either by a department of Government or by an agency having some arrangement with the state. As for India, the ECGC is a Company fully owned by the Government. It is run by a Board of Directors on which are represented Government, Insurance, Banking and Commercial interests. Since it does not work with profit as its objective, it levies as low a rate of premium as will fetch adequate resources to meet administrative costs and claims.

16. ECGC is operating yet another scheme by which foreign exchange credits are granted to manufacturers to import essential raw materials required to produce goods meant for export. The lines of credit in foreign exchange are raised by commercial banks in India from their correspondents or principals abroad. The Indian manufacturer is required to repay

the loan from the export proceeds of the goods manufactured with the help of the imported items. The scheme is intended to help our export oriented manufacturing units to obtain additional raw materials from abroad so that continuity of production and a steady flow of exports can be maintained.

17. Export Credit insurance and guarantees are intended to tackle one aspect of the complex problem of export promotion. The utility of these schemes has been amply demonstrated by the fact that over 1700 exporting firms are today holding one type or other of ECGC policies. The value of shipments covered during the first nine months of the current year amounted to Rs. 39 crores. Besides, the banks and other financing institutions have availed of its various guarantees to cover advances amounting to Rs. 48 crores during the period. As India's export trade develops and penetrates into markets hitherto little known, our exporters will find in ECGC an indispensable friend and guide. For its part, ECGC will stand behind enterprise and help in solving the twin problem of export credit risks and export finance.



HANDLOOM FINANCE

By

R. SUBRAMANIAN, B. SC., B. L.,

Secretary, Madras Handloom Finance Corporation Ltd.

1. BACKGROUND

The handloom industry, despite being the oldest cottage industry in our country, has not had a regular source of commercial finance. All along it has been left to the ingenuity of the individuals concerned to find the resources necessary for running the industry as a source of gainful employment. So long as handloom cloth had the monopoly, there was not much of a difficulty; but with the advent of mill-made cloth produced in bulk, marketing of handloom cloth became difficult. The non-availability of regular source of finance accentuated the difficulty. As manufacturers could not afford to keep idle stocks, the continuity of employment to weavers could not also be assured. The fact that the demand for handloom cloth is also seasonal, imposed, in the absence of a regular financial agency, an additional strain on the manufacturers during the lean periods.

2. PLAN SCHEMES

The Plan Schemes for helping the handloom industry has rightly been emphasising the need to provide cheap and ready credit for the industry. However, such assistance has been restricted to the industry within the cooperative sector.

3. GENESIS

The problem of providing a special

financing agency for the handloom industry outside the cooperative fold has been receiving serious thought and attention at the hands of the State Government. Early in 1963, they decided to set up an institution to cater exclusively to this sector. With patient and sustained efforts, they obtained, in course of time, the approval of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India for setting up a Handloom Finance Corporation as a non-banking public limited company. The company was registered in 1964 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. Master weavers, weavers, handloom cloth merchants, and exporters contributed Rs. 37.34 lakhs as share capital. The State Government have taken shares to the value of Rs. 12.60 lakhs (minority participation only).

4. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE

With the setting up of the Corporation, a long felt need of the industry has been realised. The Corporation is now a purely financing company without any trading activities. The objective of the Corporation is very comprehensive and envisages all forms of assistance not only to the handloom industry directly but also to allied industries. While efforts have to be made to promote, aid, and assist the rehabilitation, growth, and development of the handloom industry generally, particular

attention is to be concentrated on that sector of the industry that is outside the cooperative fold.

5. SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE

Financial assistance would be given for the following purposes :

- a) Establishment, expansion, improvement, or modernisation of industrial or trading units;
- b) Procurement of raw materials;
- c) Production, manufacturing, precessing, or finishing of goods;
- d) Marketing including exports, and
- e) Any other purposes as may be decided by the Board of Directors of the Company.

6. FORMS OF ASSISTANCE

Normally the means of assistance would be in the form of loans - long term, medium, and short term. Advances would also be made where such credit is not normally available from commercial banks. Besides underwriting stocks and shares, guaranteeing of repayment of loans would also be done.

7. ELIGIBLE PERSONS

The following persons and institutions are eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation :

- a) Individuals including artisans like spinners, weavers, or entrepreneurs like master-weavers or traders;
- b) Partnerships or firms;
- c) Enquiries and studies of market trends or consumer preferences;
- d) Publicity and propaganda for increasing the sale of handloom fabrics;

- e) Collection of statistics or dissemination of information;
- f) Coordination of various agencies in the handloom industries; and
- g) Such other ancillary or extension services as are in the opinion of the Board of Directors calculated to lead to the advancement of the industry.

9. LOAN SCHEMES

The Corporation has formulated loan schemes to meet the requirements of eligible borrowers. While provision exist for medium term and long term loans, the Corporation has been currently concentrating on short term loans to meet the working capital needs of the industry, and enabling it to make the utmost utilisation of the installed capacity.

10. SHORT TERM LOANS

Short term loans are available for the following purposes :

- a) Procurement of raw materials;
- b) Preparatory processing such as warping, sizing, bleaching, mercerising, and dyeing of yarn;
- c) Production, manufacturing, processing, finishing, marketing and exports of handloom, powerloom, and hosiery goods and the products of other allied or ancillary industries.

11. LOAN CEILINGS

Special rules have been framed in respect of each scheme of assistance together with the ceiling for each unit. Loans are being granted to members only, upto 10 times of their share holding subject to the ceiling prescribed for each scheme.

12. SECURITY

Like all financial institutions, adequate security is insisted upon. However, to meet the needs of independent weavers, and manufacturers with limited means, where loan amount does not exceed Rs. 1000/- personal security of not less than 2 sureties would be adequate.

13. PROGRESS

* The Corporation has so far sanctioned Rs. 208.33 lakhs as shown in Table 1 :

* Districtwise break-up of the loans would be as in Table 2 :

* The business aspects of the Corporation showing a steady increase are contained in Table 3 :

14. PERFORMANCE

A perusal would show that the handloom industry in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore has been using to the utmost extent the loan facilities of the Corporation but the northern region comprising of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot, have not availed fully of the benefits. Bank assistance has been possible hitherto for the bigger manufacturers in the urban areas. Almost for the first time, a financing agency is now extending assistance for manufacturers in the rural areas in every nook and corner of the State. The Corporation has advanced loans to manufacturers from Thiruchani in the north to Nagercoil in the south, and from Madras in the east to Coimbatore in the west.

15. SPECIAL FEATURE

Almost exclusively, the loans are production oriented and mostly for working capital requirements. Repeat loans are granted on the payment of an earlier loan. Actually when a part payment is made, the member becomes eligible for another loan to the extent of the repayment effected. Thus for the first time, the handloom industry has facilities for revolving credits.

16. ACHIEVEMENTS

A test survey has indicated that even within the short period of its existence, the Corporation has made its presence felt. Production and marketing of active members have been continuous and on the increase. The holding capacity of the manufacturers tend to increase giving them better bargaining power.

17. DEPOSITS

The Corporation receives deposits from members and allows them interest on very favourable terms. The repayment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the State Government of Madras.

18. CONCLUSION

Hitherto only a fourth of the members have availed the financial assistance. More and more members are welcome to enjoy the benefits offered by the Corporation. At the same time the more fortunate amongst the manufacturers can invest their surpluses as deposit with the Corporation to enable the less fortunate members to get the benefits, without incurring any risks themselves.

* Table 1, 2, 3; (overleaf)

TABLE 1
Classification of Loans according to Purpose

Purpose		1965		1966		1967 (upto 16-10-67)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Production	...	606	2216800	1228	5987450	1198	7346425
Processing	...	16	1047750	44	451900	54	714330
Marketing	...	19	211000	106	1368950	115	1487850
Total :		641	3475550	1378	7808300	1367	9548605

TABLE 2
Classification of Loans District-wise

District		1965		1966		1967 (upto 16-10-67)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Madras	...	7	143500	48	649600	41	478000
Chingleput	...	4	904500	19	87750	19	94050
North Arcot	...	17	30100	12	98600	13	71300
South Arcot	...	1	3750	9	116000	6	66400
Thanjavur	...	5	6000	6	9500	1	200000
Tiruchirapalli	...	12	14800	17	34950	16	344450
Salem & Dharmapuri	...	218	551250	434	2015800	542	3074380
Coimbatore	...	108	559350	288	1934600	244	2410050
Madurai	...	108	541700	209	1333800	177	1338625
Ramnad	...	95	343300	189	806800	158	790700
Tirunelveli	...	61	309800	132	597000	136	571050
Kanyakumari	...	5	67500	15	123900	14	109600
Total :		641	3475550	1378	7808300	1367	9548605

TABLE 3
Business Aspects

Sl. No.	Year	No. of loans sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs of rupees)	Loans out-standing (in lakhs of rupees)	Gross Profit
1	1965	641	34.75	30.19	3.53
2	1966	1378	78.08	61.51	5.45
3	1967 (upto 16-10-67)	1367	95.49	106.78	8.50 (estimated)

HANDLOOMS IN THE EXPORT FIELD

By

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI

Union Dy. Minister of Commerce

THERE IS A MAGIC about the word "Handlooms" which conjures up visions of the wonderful craftsmanship of India right from the middle ages. There is a halo and glamour about our handlooms and handicrafts which in spite of the progress made in the technological field in this machine age have not dimmed or lessened. The handlooms have served faithfully to meet the clothing requirements of not only the millions within the country but also the Indian emigrants who have settled in foreign countries like Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Middle East, West Africa, etc. From an industry which was primarily meeting the clothing requirements of Indians at home and abroad, it has developed to such a stature that it is able to satisfy the curiosity of the most sophisticated in Western countries. Though the bulk of our exports might well be of the traditional varieties to our traditional markets in Far East, Middle East and West Africa, we have made a definite impact in the fashion conscious world in the West. In fact the impression made is so intense that most of the developed countries are prepared to show special concession for our handlooms with a view to increasing their imports.

The handloom industry has no doubt certain basic disadvantages but the merit of the handloom products emerges from this basic disadvantages only. The disadvan-

tages might be in the field of competitive price. But the advantage is that each fabric manufactured on handlooms has its own individual characteristic which appeal to the sophisticated. One might say that the cloth is uneven, the surface is not so smooth; it is not susceptible to anti-crease processes, etc. But these are the very defects that constitute the charm of the handloom products. Besides, the handloom industry has this advantage that it could produce any number of new designs with myriad colours with very little fresh outlay of capital. We have to fully utilise this built-in advantages to increase our exports.

The handloom industry has been having vagaries right from 1956 onwards. It has passed through many crisis. But the fact that it still survives and in fact flourishes is proof of the resilient nature of the handloom industry. It has the capacity to adjust itself to changing market conditions abroad as also within the country. Times were when our neighbouring countries like Ceylon and Burma were importing huge quantities of handloom fabrics like dhoties, and sarees. But these markets have now been closed to us, mainly because those countries wanted to develop their own textile industry. The other traditional markets like Malaysia, Singapore where we have all along been exporting quite considerable quantities of

lungies, sarongs, will continue to be our very good markets for our traditional varieties. The middle East countries, particularly Aden have also taken to handloom lungies in considerable measure. The market for Real Madras Handkerchiefs in West African countries continue to be very good. When the Ceylon and Burmese markets were lost to us, thousands of weavers, particularly in the Southern States like Madras and Andhra Pradesh who were manufacturing traditional varieties for export to these countries had to switch over to the production of a new variety which could be exported to new markets. Like a boon from the sky came the advent of Bleeding Madras. This product became so popular in the U. S. A. that the export of this fabric alone in 1965 amounted to Rs. 613 lakhs. But this was too good to last. The exports in 1966 came down to Rs. 10.7 lakhs only. Various reasons have been attributed for the fall in exports of Bleeding Madras. One was that we over-sold the fabric and garments made there from in the year 1965. Another was that the American wanted newer design and newer pattern and the industry could not cope up with it. Anyway these all are lessons which we should learn and adopt new methods for selling our goods abroad.

Right from 1962, the export trend of handloom fabrics showed very favourable results. The value of exports of handloom goods which was Rs. 10.1 crores in 1962 rose to Rs. 15.2 crores in 1965. The increase was, no doubt, due to the phenomenal increase in the exports of Bleeding Madras which alone accounted for Rupees 6.13 crores and the garments made out of this fabric which amounted to Rs. 1.75 crores in that year. The exports in 1966 came down to Rs. 11.2 crores. The difference of Rs. 4.0 crores was mainly due to the fall in exports

of Bleeding Madras. With the exception of Bleeding Madras, the other varieties have shown considerable improvement in 1966. The exports of lungies had risen from Rs. 100 lakhs in 1965 to Rs. 186 lakhs in 1966. Similarly the Real Madras Handkerchief rose from Rs. 111 lakhs in 1965 to 195 lakhs in 1966. Mulberry silks also showed considerable improvement rising from Rupees 173 lakhs in 1965 to 222 lakhs in '66, but exports of Tassar silk fabrics went down to Rs. 46 lakhs in 1966 from Rs. 71 lakhs in 1965. The exports of fabrics made from synthetic fibres are practically nil, but the exports of such items as bed-spreads, carpets, furnishings, etc., in 1966 was better than in 1965, being of the value of Rs. 81 lakhs as against Rs. 77 lakhs in 1965.

The total value of exports during the period January-August 1967, based on the provisional figures available, comes to Rs. 6.69 crores. This is against the target of Rs. 12.25 crores fixed for the year 1967. The trend of exports indicate that we might fall short of the target fixed for this year.

States like Madras have been foremost in the field of exports of handloom fabrics, particularly cotton. The main traditional varieties like Real Madras Handkerchiefs, lungies, dhoties, sarees are manufactured mainly in the States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh. Furnishing fabrics are manufactured in Kerala and U. P., apart from Madras. The exports of silk are from such centres as Banaras, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore and also Madras. There is very great scope for increasing the exports of fast colour handloom cotton fabrics suitable for dress materials particularly from Madras and Andhra Pradesh. The tendency particularly in the Western countries is for

fabrics which are crease-resistant. They go in for drip-dry variety which need little or no ironing. I am sure, the handloom industry with the assistance of the weavers Service Centres can evolve suitable processes by which the handloom fabrics can also be treated with crease-resistant properties and also drip-dry properties. If only we could evolve such suitable processes then there could be nothing which could stop exports of handloom fabrics reaching even Rs. 20 crores, in the next year or two. The Government of India had taken up the case of handlooms at the Kennedy Round Discussions for obtaining tariff concessions. We have achieved, solid results. The U. S. A. have agreed to reduce import duty on handlooms by 50% the reduction being given effect to in 5 stages commencing from 1st January 1968. The countries in the E. C. M. have agreed to admit \$ 2 million worth of handloom fabrics, viz., \$ 1 million worth of cotton fabrics and \$ 1 million worth of silk fabrics free of duty. Australia have also given duty free concession for certain types of handloom fabrics. We are trying to get similar concession for other varieties also. Handloom fabrics can be exported without any quota limit to U. S. A. and U. K. while their mill-counter-parts have quota limit. These are benefits which the handloom industry should seize by the forelock and try to take the maximum advantage.

Many of the foreign countries especially the Western countries might not be fully aware of the range beauty and variety of the handloom fabrics. For this a vigorous and imaginative publicity campaign is necessary.

The Handloom Export Promotion Council set up by the Government of India in view of the persistent demand of the trade for a separate body for the promotion of the exports of handlooms, is actively seized of the problem. They would be undertaking a vigorous publicity and propaganda campaign in the E. C. M. countries with a view to fully avail of the tariff concessions now given. A publicity campaign is already in full swing in U. S. A. Apart from what the Government or the Council might do, individual exporters must visit these markets and make a study of the types of fabrics and garments needed in foreign countries and come back prepared to faithfully undertake to produce goods which are in demand in foreign countries. The Reserve Bank of India have liberalised the issue of foreign exchange for business visits abroad. This is primarily intended to help manufacturer-exporters to study the market conditions abroad and try to meet the tastes of consumers. True, certain new problems have cropped up such as the increase in freight rates, steep increase in price of raw materials at home etc. In the current force of spiralling prices throughout the world, it might be very difficult to keep the prices steady in India alone. Government however, would always be prepared to consider measures for supplying of raw materials at reasonable prices so that exporters can undertake export orders with confidence. In fact such measures are under active consideration.

I am sure the handloom industry would roll up its sleeves and do its utmost to earn the badly needed foreign exchange for the country in the years to come.



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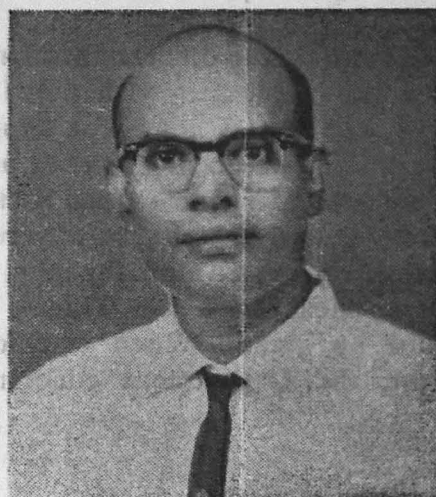
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DELAYS & RED TAPISM

By

SP. L. MANICKAM

Madras



TO ACHIEVE ANY OBJECT, unnecessary delays and formalities should as far as possible, be avoided. This could be done only if proper officers are appointed, who could do their duty with sincerity. Mention may be made of instances of such delays, which could be avoided. We have read "that for want of a shoe-nail a battle was lost." Similarly, because of the short comings and the negligence of some of the officers, great delays are made with the result the exporters and the businessmen are greatly affected.

When applications for import licences are made, they are sometimes returned under the pretext that the dates are not mentioned in the various places of the sheets; they are returned sometimes, stating that the Bank Certificates are not in the usual form. In a particular instance they were returned under the pretext that a certificate from the Reserve Bank should be submitted stating that the licence amount has been credited to the correct account. When applications for draw backs are made, the procedures adopted vary from Port to Port. In some Ports, landing certificates or Bank's realisation certificates are demanded. Some officers do not take the

Bill of lading date as the date of shipment; they feel that the date of the shipping bill is the date of export. Too much delay is caused by such small mistakes. Kailies and Sarongs are interpreted wrongly and not classified with lungies, while Lungies is a broad name given to Kailies and Sarongs. To get the clarification a long time is taken and similar is the case regarding the classification of Bedspreads and Bedsheets. These are matters easily to be understood even by the ordinary public. Also different interpretations are given in respect of the meaning of Trade Circulars. Certain goods imported into Bombay Port are not allowed to be imported at the Madras Port. Why should such disparities occur? Either the Trade Circulars are vague or the interpretations incorrect. Because of such errors the Trade has to suffer. Considerable delay is made in getting the matters clarified; also resulting in big losses to the importers. Again, different classifications are given for the Term 'TEXTILES'. This term should include all kinds of Textiles, mill-made, Handloom fabrics and Power-loom fabrics. But curiously enough, only the mill goods are taken to mean TEXTILES.

If responsible officers are entrusted with the works connected with the Trade, such delays and errors may not happen. It is unfortunate, we do not have at present such officers to render sincere and useful service. It is suggested that henceforward, due care of selecting trained staff for jobs, where they have to deal with the Trade, and Public should be given. When clarifications are sought, the Department concerned should

give immediate replies without ignoring the letters. When appeals are made, they should be heard within a reasonable time. When the Government gives assurances for certain performances, those assurances must be kept up. If the authorities create such a good and conducive atmosphere, then our trade is sure to improve and there will be more exports and more Foreign Exchange earnings



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Handloom Needs Permanent Cure For Survival

By

RASIAH FERNANDO

Hony. Secretary

Madras State Handloom Industry & Trade Association

THIRU. S. MADHAVAN, Minister for Law, Madras Government, was the Chief Guest at a Lunch given by our esteemed President Thiru S. K. Sambandhan, B. A., M. P., and other members of the Executive Committee of the Association, to meet the Members of the Committee on EVALUATION at Hotel Ashoka, Egmore, recently. There were speeches after the Lunch and the Minister impressed during his speech that a permanent cure for the industry is the crying need of the hour and not any temporary relief or aid. Another Gentleman, Thiru V. Subramaniam, Dy. Registrar of Co-op. Societies, Maharashtra, Bombay stressed in his speech that survival of the industry takes precedence over placing it on a sound footing. That frequent crises occur owing to the changes in export policy which are notified all of a sudden without consulting proper trade interests. Though 80 to 85% of the handlooms are controlled by private manufacturers and the export trade is almost controlled by them, they are not consulted regarding policy matters on exports of handloom cloth.

2. As an instance, it may be mentioned that in regard to Bleeding Madras, the American buyers had been warning the trade in Madras, that the export policy regarding this variety would result in a complete stoppage of exports and the country would lose valuable Foreign Exchange. This prophecy was literally fulfilled which caused misery to thousands of weavers and huge losses to exporters who had sunk their funds

in this line. The Minister, therefore, rightly stressed upon a permanent cure for the industry's survival.

3. From time immemorial, our handloom goods have been exported to other countries but such exports have been declining (for the last 15 years) owing to several causes. One of the causes is the failure on the part of the Government to take the private trade into their confidence before announcing their export policy. Unilateral decisions of the Government will ultimately result in permanent unemployment of numerous weavers who will have to be provided with alternative jobs for which large funds will be required. When Government are in need of funds for the Plan Projects, they can ill-afford to take up the responsibility of feeding the unemployed weavers. There is a feeling that handloom weavers are given a step-motherly treatment compared with the organized mill sector and other industries.

4. Regarding the steps to be taken to place the industry on a sound footing, the Government should invite important and experienced persons among producers, dealers and exporters, and representatives of co-operatives and draw up schemes in consultation with them. When cash incentives are given for the export of other commodities, handloom cloth get, almost nothing. Even the 5% import entitlement on the export of handloom fabrics is not given promptly though the exporters have

complied with the direction of the authorities in regard to submission of quaterly statements of exports duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. What is promised should be given quickly. Undue and vexatious delays in the grant of 5% benefit should be avoided in the interest of handloom export trade.

5. As already mentioned 80 to 85% of the trade is controlled by private manufacturers. The prosperity or otherwise of the industry will affect them directly and ultimately lakhs of handloom weavers. It is but fair that whenever trade delegations are sent abroad, private manufacturers must have adequate representation.



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HANDLOOMS EVERYWHERE

By

Keyennar

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY has a tradition older than all other industries in the world. The great Saint Thiruvalluvar who was supposed to have lived about 1800 years ago, was himself a weaver. Because of long tradition, and of the imbedded unstained character of the Industry, it has survived all these years. No amount of Industrialisation or revolutions can erase this industry, built under the great tradition and culture of the Indian civilisation. A visit to the rural areas in the South would reveal its ancestry. In almost every rural area, and also in the suburbs of the Urban areas, one can see the families of weavers setting the yarn for the looms. Even as we pass by, one can hear the rattling sound of the looms, throughout the day. These set of handloom weavers, who has traditionally taken to this trade will never change their profession. It is a hereditary trade with them irrespective of the returns and they are satisfied with the small wages they earn. The only advantage for them in this trade is that the entire family will evince interest and do the work. To our knowledge there is no other industry with such tradition, and cultural background. It is also to be mentioned here that it was in the Handloom Industry that during the Moghul Period and earlier, the finest variety of muslins were manufactured. These fabrics in the past were exported to other continents under Barter System. Thus, this industry even in the earlier days was a Foreign Exchange earner.

2. The most amazing feature of this industry, where millions of labour is employed is that in spite of the industrialisation and the rapid growth of large scale industries, the Handloom Industry as the biggest cottage industry still holds its head high. The Industrialisation has no doubt affected the growth of the Handlooms. Thousands of Mills have sprung up and of late, the Powerlooms have also come as a second rival. But in spite of all these, the Handloom Industry will sustain and continue, because of its fineness, and attractive changing designs. Any kind of required designs could be manufactured in the Handlooms.

3. If the Handloom Industry is given sufficient encouragement and protection, this industry will survive and face any kind of difficulty. The prices of all goods have been increasing at a fast rate. The price index today is 197 (Base 1949 - 100). While in all other industries and other Government Departments, the wages have increased though not in proportion to the index figures the wages of the Handloom weavers have not increased to any extent. However, he is able to sustain, because of the entire family's co-operation in their labour. The casual labourer gets more than Rs. 3/- per day but the weaver gets only about 0-88 paise or a Rupee as wages for his day's work. He is still not complaining, and carries on his work peacefully. In his absence

nobody can take his place, because of the high technique. Because of their economic condition, inspite of their high technique, they are unable to come forward. The master weavers exploit the weavers and make them committed, so that, they can work for them always. In the interest of the Handloom Industry, the handloom weavers' position should be improved. They should be

provided with living quarters, and subsistence wage should be given to them and they should be kept in their spirits. If these are done, in the interests of the millions of our countrymen, in the interests of our traditional and cultural Trade, and in the interest of earning more foreign exchange, Handloom Industry will reach high standard and we will find Handloom everywhere.



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DEVALUATION AND AFTER

By

SRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN

Handloom Cotton fabrics Exports for traditional markets received a great set back after Devaluation. Even before the devaluation, because of the frequent changes in the policy of the Govt., the Handloom Cotton Fabrics export was affected very severely. For some time there were no exports, as the Export Promotion Schemes were frequently changed. The import entitlement granted to them against their export earnings was reduced. Great delays were experienced in the grant of Raw Cotton Cash incentives. Besides, the Raw Cotton cash incentive assured to the exporters was suddenly reduced. Thus a fair amount of the exporters' capital was lost, as all along, expecting the cash incentives and the import licences to keep up the foreign markets against the severe competition of the Japanese, Chinese, and Pakistan Textiles, the exporters were quoting much below their costs. The Handloom Fabric exporters are still to get 10% raw cotton cash incentive on the

exports made during January/June 1966 period. While the Handloom Exporters were under such a predicament, Devaluation announcement on 5th of June 1966, was a bolt from the blue. Again, the exports came to a standstill and there was confusion in the buyers' market. The Foreign Importer began to resist against our increasing the rate. The authorities at this end insisted on our quoting higher rates. Unfortunately most of the Handloom Fabric Exporters were quoting to the Foreign buyers only in Rupees. With the devaluation of the Rupee, the foreign importers began to have a big margin of profits. The cost of Fabrics which was £1-10s. was reduced to £1, after devaluation. On the export side, our authorities in the beginning insisted on our increasing the rates by 57.5%. There was again considerable delay in the exports. When the rates were increased, the foreign buyer refused to accept our rates. The result was the exports were greatly reduced. After further

consideration, we were allowed to quote our usual rates. Such delays and frequent changes in the export policy had an adverse effect on our exportes. When we were regaining our traditional markets, we had the political unrest in Aden and the Middle East. Our exports to these markets in these months came to a standstill.

In the Far East, in Malaysia, the market was slowly improving. But due to the severe competition we are not able to sustain ourselves. The Malaysian buyers are offering low rates. In the present situation, the Handloom Exporters, cannot afford to lose any more of their capital. If the Handloom Exports are to thrive, if the Government desire to keep up the traditional markets and give employment to the several millions of the people, who are engaged in Handloom Trade, they must now give very rational and serious thought and revive the incentives for the exports.

From Indonesia very many enquiries were received and it is learnt that they have a great liking for Handloom Cotton Lungies. Why not our authorities convince the Indonesian Government to lift the ban on the imports of Handloom cotton lungies there? If this is done, there will be no room for Indonesia to buy from Malaysia and our Country will have more Foreign Exchange.

To boost Handloom Fabrics exports, representatives from the Exporters should also be included in the Trade Delegations. Business Tours must be encouraged and suitable incentives should be devised for exports to the new markets. Special facilities for advertisements in the foreign countries should be provided and above all, Government should not discriminate between Private Sector and Public Sector. I am sure if such steps are taken, Handloom Fabrics will find very good markets all over the world.



PEACEFULL CO-EXISTENCE TO SOLVE A GREAT HUMAN PROBLEM

By

C. R. NARSIMHAN, EX - M. P.

When different social systems of life contend against one another it is usual to say that the fittest will survive. There comes a stage when all are equally fit. Then they can live only by observing the law which has now come to be known as "peaceful co-existence". In the politico-economic field Soviet Union has accepted this famous principle with countries differing with it in their political systems. The alternative is co-annihilation.

This policy can very well be extended to the problems created by the textile industry of India. For centuries the handloom industry of India and especially that of South India has been occupying a unique place in the economic life by enabling millions to function as honourable self employed people under a decentralized form of production. When population explosion is taking place there will be a truer and rising demand for cloth. A well thought-out system of quotas is

the only solution. Certain share of cloth demand can be earmarked for handloom weavers. That will be a fairly effective way of solving the question. Organised labour resists successfully rapid modernization of textile plants. The handloom weavers are also entitled to demand a phased programme of expansion of the textile industry and its modernization in different spheres. The consequences of turning out of employment millions of people without enabling them to obtain alternative employment are serious. Since the highly skilled handloom weaver cannot be diverted to any new calling it becomes the state's duty to prevent undue dislocation to the weaver's capacity to earn his livelihood. Millions of unemployed people or underemployed people in the body economy will create great disharmony in society. Such a tragedy ought to and can be avoided by adjustments. It is the responsibility and privilege of state organs to take the initiative.





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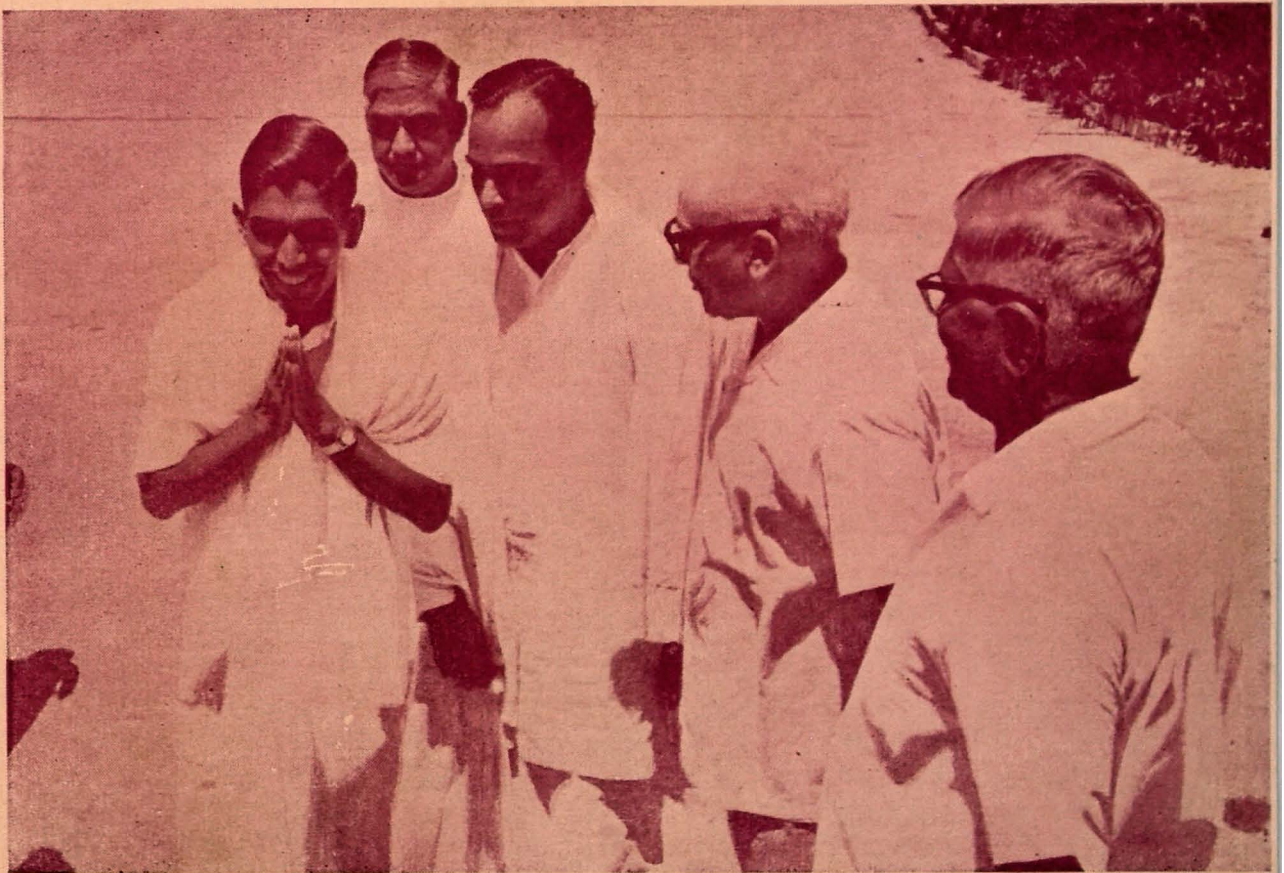
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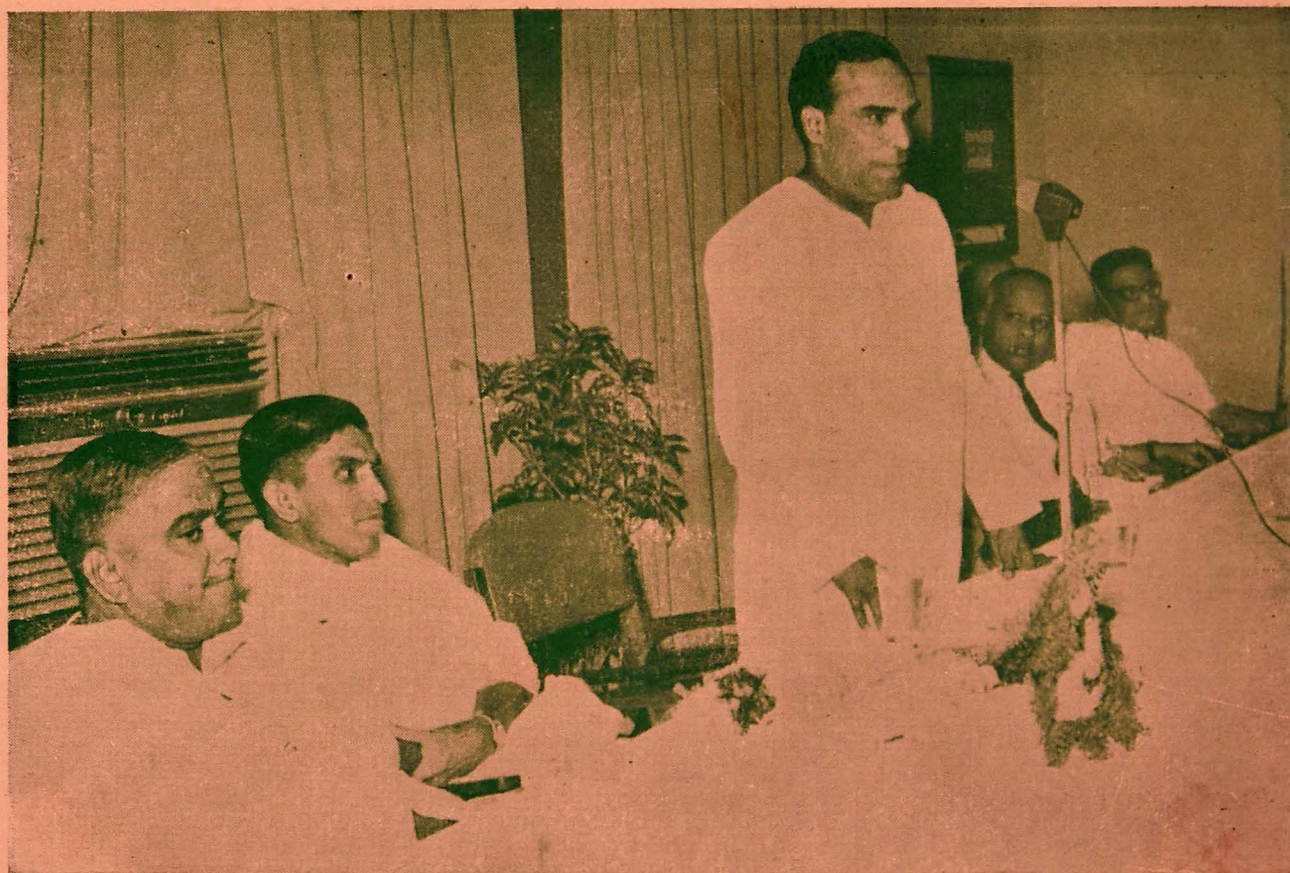
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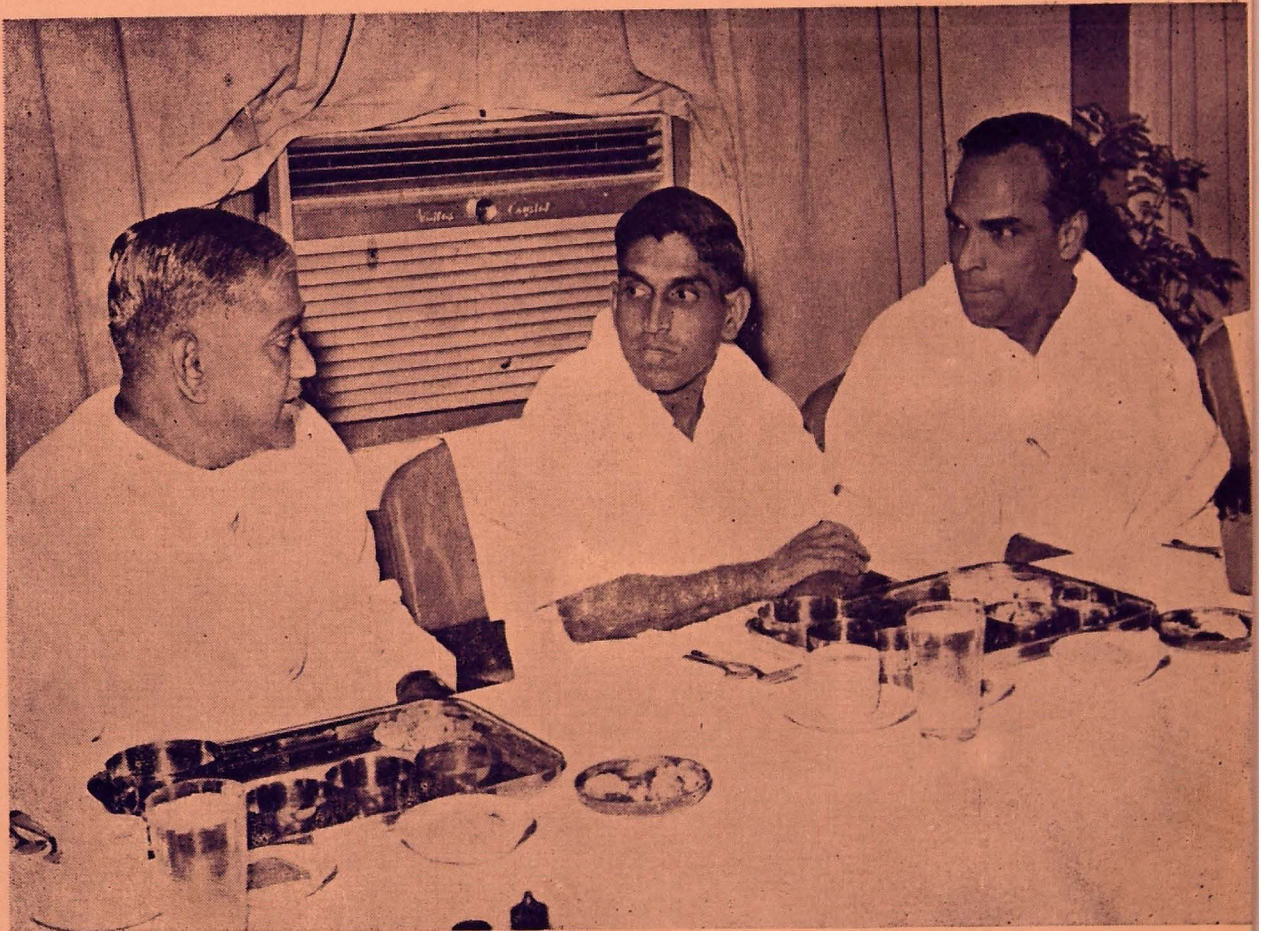


Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law, Govt. of Madras,
bring welcomed by the President S. K. Sambandhan at 'Hotel Ashoka' on 14-9-67

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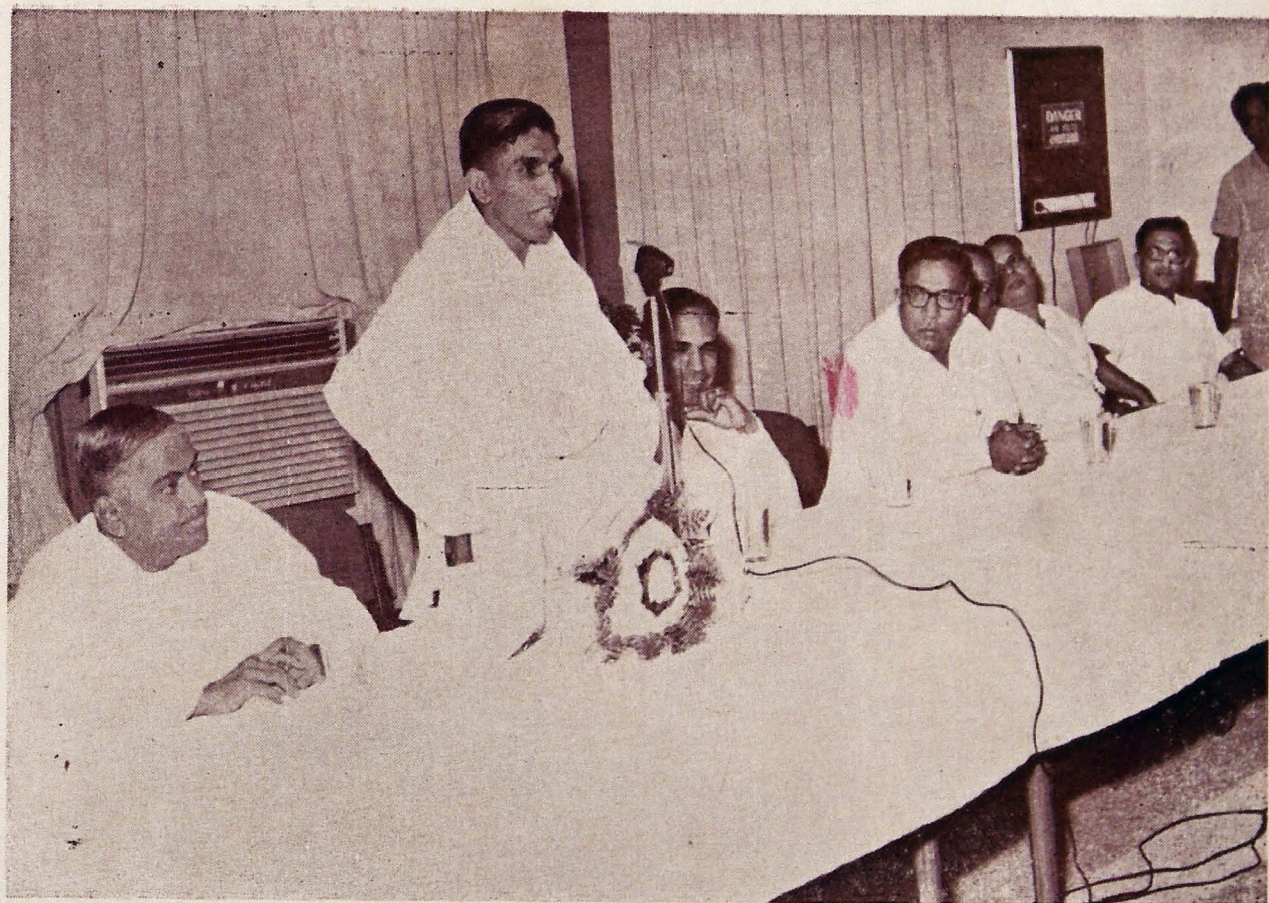


Our President Sri S. K. Sambandham, Welcoming the
Honb'le Minister S. Madhavan and the Members of the Evalvation
Committee at 'Hotel Ashoka' on 14-9-67



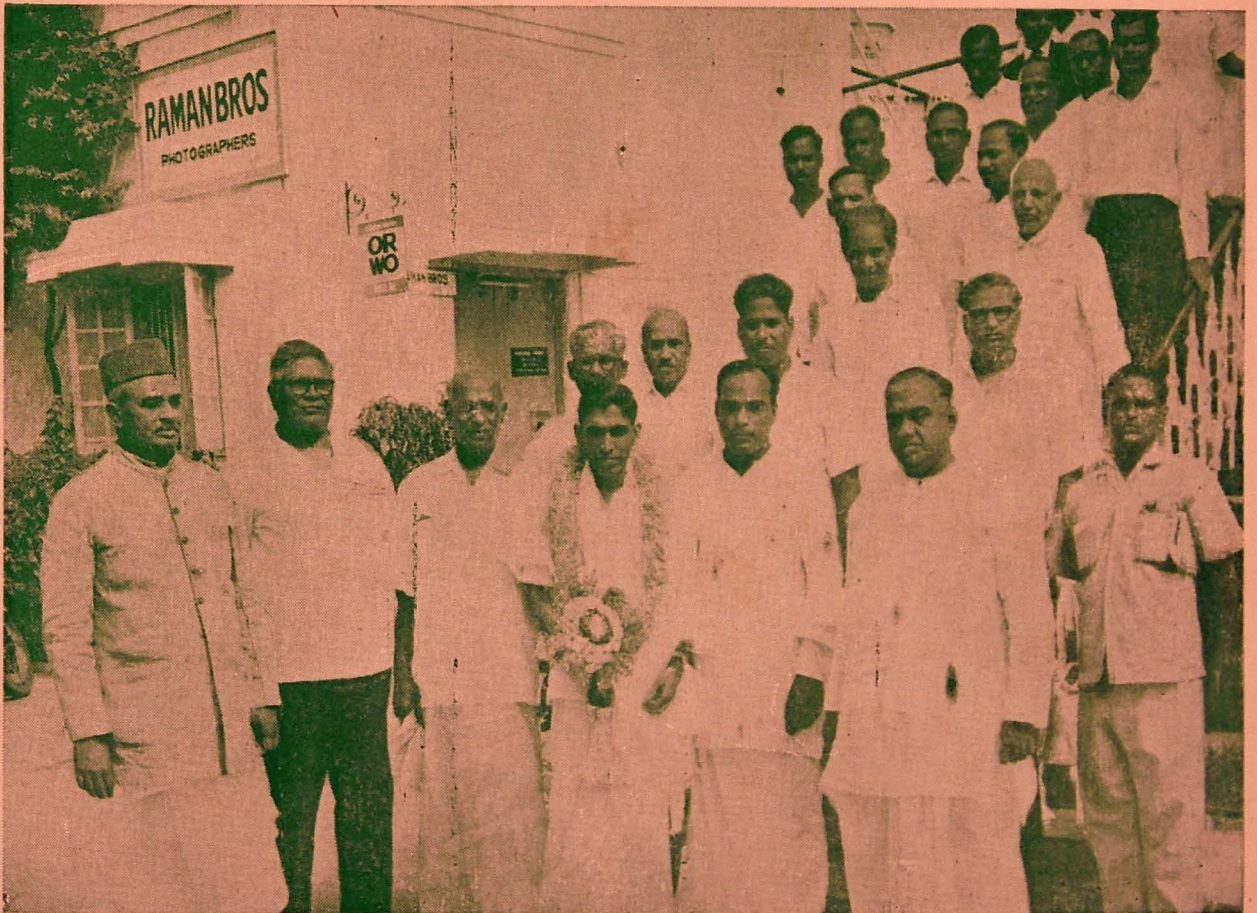
Sri S. MADHAVAN, Minister for Law, seen in discussion with Sri M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar and our President.

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Minister for Law, Govt. of Madras, making his Speech
Suggesting a permanent cure for Handloom Industry,
at 'Hotel Ashoka' on 14-9-'67

HITA SOUVENIR 1967



Madras Minister for Law with the Members of the Evaluation Committee after Lunch at 'Hotel Ashoka' Madras-8, on 14-9-67

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14	ASOKA MARKETING LTD.,	54-A, Pantheon Road, Madras-1	'MARKASHOKA' 8 1 8 4 3

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
15	ASOKA LUNGI Co.,	16, Venkata Maistry St., Madras-1	'ABUTAJ' 2 9 7 0 5
16	AJANTHA TRADING Co.,	102, Saint Rozaria St., Muthialpet, Pondicherry-3	
17	ASOKA TEXTILES Co.,	16, Venkata Maistry St., Madras-1	'ABUTAJ' 2 9 7 0 5
18	ANGAPPA CHETTY, K.	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
19	ARTHANARESWARAN, M.	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
20	AMBUJAM TEXTILES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
21	ADYAR TEXTILES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
22	BALAKRISHNAMMA CHETTY & SONS	18, Shanmugarayan St., Washermanpet, Madras-21	
23	BALAN INDUSTRIAL Co.,	Mariamman Koil St., Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
24	BALASUBRAMANIAM, S.	23/91, Main Road, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
25	BALASUBRAMANIA LUNGI Co.,	20, Sunnambukara Street, Bhuvanagiti, (S. A. Dist.)	
26	BEARDELL & Co., (P) LTD., W. A.	8, Second Line Beach, Madras-1	'BEARDELL' 2 2 5 0 1
27	BHAKER TRADING CORPORATION	35, Acharappan Street, Madras-1	
28	BHARAT APPAREL INDUSTRIES	Unit No. 15, Interlink Industrial Estate, Coves Road, Jogeshwari East, Bombay-60	
29	BHAVANI TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
30	BHUVANAGIRI SHIRTING Co., THE	19-C, Chella Pillaiyar Koil St., Bhuvanagiri Post, S. A. Dist.	2 2 4 6 5
31	BHUVANAGIRI MUTHU- MANICKAM LUNGI Co.,	7, Main Road, Bhuvanagiri Post, S. A. Dist.	
32	BHARAT LUNGI Co.,	114, New Street, Madras-1	2 5 9 1 3
33	BALARAMA TEXTILES	Gandhipuram, Kattur, Komarapalayam Post, Salem Dist.	
34	CALANTHER LEBBAI & BROS. M. N. M. A.	86, Alapillai Street, Melapalayam, Tinnelvelley-5	'CALANBRO'
35	CAUVERI TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via.) Erode, Salem Dist.	
36	CAUVERI TRADING Co.,	5, Saint Rozaria Street, Muthialpet, Pondicherry-3	
37	CHANDRASEKARA CLOTH HOUSE	Palayapet, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
38	CHENNAI KAITHARI CORP. (P) LTD.	32, Armenian Street, Madras-1	2 3 0 4 0
39	CHETTYZONS	28, Mint Subarayalu Naidu St., Madras-21	
40	CHOP KRUSI TRADING Co.,	108, Coral Merchant St., Madras-1	2 3 9 2 6
41	CITY PALAYAKAT Co.,	25, Muthumari Chetty St., Madras-1	'KODEE' 2 2 5 0 6
42	CUDDALORE PALAYAKAT Co., THE	8, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	2 1 1 5 6
43	CHINNAMMAL INDUSTRY	Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
44	DAMODARAN, S.	Pudupet, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
45	DASAPPAN, V.	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
46	DHANALAKSHMI TEXTILES, SRI	90, Easwaran Koil St., Tirupur	
47	DHANAM TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
48	DHINAKARAN TEXTILES	Pudupet, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
49	DORAISAMY MUDALIAR & COMPANY, T.	30, Post Office Street, Madras-1	'SUITALL' 2 2 7 7 1
50	EKAMBARA MUDALIAR P. G. & MURUGESA MUDALIAR P. G.	47, Coral Merchant St., Madras-1	2 4 7 8 4
51	EXPORTERS BLEEDY MADRAS	29, Kunniah Naidu St., Madras-1	'WORLDTRADE' 3 2 2 5 5
52	EVEREST TRADING Co.,	257, Thambu Chetty St., Madras-1	
53	ELAVARASAN TEXTILES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
54	GANAMAGULA CHALMAIAH CHETTY & Co.,	61, G. P. M. Chetty St., Ambapuram, Gudiyatham, N. A. Dist.	
55	GANESA MUDALIAR & Bros., N. K.	72, Armenian Street, Madras-1	2 2 2 8 7
56	GANESAN & COMPANY	6-A, Mint Subarayalu Naidu St., Washermanpet, Madras-21	'EXCOTSILK' 5 1 4 0 5
57	GANESAR PALAYAKAT Co.,	2/92, Thambu Chetty St., Madras-1	2 4 9 9 0
58	GEMINI LUNGI Co.,	1/15, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'THASBI' 2 3 3 7 9
59	GEMINI TEXTILES	Thilakar Street, Gudiyatham, N. A. Dist.	'GEMINI' phone: 4 0

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
60	GENERAL MERCANTILE OVERSEAS CORPORATION	140, Mint Street, Madras-1	3 2 1 3 6
61	GOLDEN PALAYAKAT CO.,	38, Sankara Naidu St., Cuddalore, o. t., (S. A. Dist.)	
62	GOLDEN TRADING Co.,	61, Nainiappan Street, Madras-1	'SPIDERMAS' 2 6 1 7 5
63	GOODLUCK PALAYAKAT Co.,	43, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1	'VISAIKOL'
64	GOPALSAMY, L. A. P.	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
65	GUDIYATHAM LUNGI Co., THE	47, Coral Merchant St., Madras-1	2 4 7 8 4
66	GURUSAMY NAIDU & BROS., K. M.	2, Alaguperumal Mudali St., Pichanoor, Gudiyatham, N. A. Dist.	
67	GURUVAPPA & Co., G. S.	46, Ramanuja Iyer Street, Washermanpet, Madras-21	
68	GOLDEN TEXTILES Co., THE	103, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	
69	GOVINDASAMY, S.	2, Chidambaram St., Pudupet, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
70	GERAIDI G. RANGASAMY	Vedanthapuram, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
71	HAJI ABDUL RAZAK Co.,	44, Angappa Naick St., Madras-1	'GOLGUMBAD' 2 1 9 7 6
72	HANDLOOM CENTRE	216, Angappa Naick St., Madras-1	2 4 8 2 5
73	HANDLOOM WEAVING CENTRE	Thiruvannmiyur, Madras-41	7 5 7 0 5
74	HANEEF LUNGI COMPANY	18, Mohamed Hussain Khan Lane, Royapettah, Madras-1	8 5 1 7 5

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
75	HANSON FABRICS	43, Ayyappa Chetty St., Madras-1	2 5 9 6 7
76	HANDTEX CORPORATION	94, Coral Merchant Street, Madras-1	'PLOD' 2 6 4 3 2
77	INDIA FAMOUS PULICAT Co.,	29, Armenian Street, Madras-1	'KAIN FAMOUS' 2 2 6 8 7
78	INTERNATIONAL TRADING CORPORATION THE	25, Hospital Road, Jangpura, New Delhi 74152 (Ms) 272813 (Delhi)	'WORLDLINK'
79	JAYALAKSHMI Co.,	210, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1	
80	JUPITER TEXTILES	111, New Street, Madras-1	'INVINCIBLE' 21506, 23764
81	JAYARAMAN SILK STORES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
82	JANATHA TEXTILES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
83	KADER ALI MARICAR & Co.,	134, Moor Street, Madras-1	'MARICARCO' 2 9 5 0 2
84	KAYATHRI LUNGI STORES	287, Thambu Chetty St., Madras-1	'KAITHARI'
85	KALAHASTRI CHETTY & SONS, K.	37, Ramanujakutam St., Washermanpet, Madras-21	'GEARHEAD' 5 1 3 3 9
86	KALIYANNA GOUNDER, M. K. PERUMALSAMY & Co.,	2, Dindugul Road, Karur, Trichy Dist.	
87	KANCHEE DYEING HOUSE	42-B, Pandava Perumal Sannathi St., Big Kancheepuram	
88	KANDASAMY, A.	Pudusampalli, Mettur Post, Mettur, R. S. Salem Dist.	
89	KANDASAMY, K. A.	Vedanthapuram, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
90	KANDASAMY MUDALIAR & SON, K. P.	60, Angappa Naick St., Madras-1	'TEXTURE' 2 4 6 3 4
91	KANNAGI TEXTILES	Pudupet, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
92	KARNATAK CHEMICOLOUR Co.,	140, Mint Street, Madras-1	3 2 1 3 6
93	KASIMARI STORES	2/28, Jones Street, Madras-1	2 3 1 0 9
94	KEWALRAM PRIVATE LTD.,	33, Arunachala Naicken St., Madras-2	'KAYGEECHAN' 8 2 7 0 2
95	KHAJA LUNGI Co., V.A.	62/63, Sheik Dawood St., Royapettah, Madras-14	
96	KISHINCHAND ALIMCHAND	34/35, Rattan Bazaar, Madras-3	'SUNKISH' 33309, 84383
97	KISHINCHAND CHELLARAM	11, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, Madras-2	'EVERYTHING' 8 4 6 9 7
98	KRISHNAMOORTHY CHETTIAR, A. R. & RANGANAYAGALU CHETTIAR, N.	Pudupet, Panrutti, S. A. Dist.	
99	KUMARSAMY CHETTY, & SONS, C. S. C.	37, Basavian St., Washermanpet, Madras-21	'STRABERY' 5 1 0 1 7
100	KUPPUSAMY MUDALIAR & Co., K.	12, Thambu Naicken St., Triplicane, Madras-5	83602, 83355
101	KUMAR TRADING Co.,	8, Telegraph Abboy Naidu St., Kondithope, Madras-1	
102	KANDAN TEXTILES	103, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	
103	KALARANI TEXTILES	Vedanthapuram, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
104	KARTHIKEYA TEXTILES	Chinnappa Naickenpalayam, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
105	KUNJAN TEXTILES	Pekkom Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
106	KANAGA TEXTILES	Udayarpet, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
107	KUPPURAJ TEXTILES	Pallipalayam, S. O. Erode-6, Salem Dist.	
108	KAMADENU TEXTILES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
109	KALIANNAN, L.	Vellithirupur Post, (Via) Bhavani, Colmbatore Dist.	
110	LAKSHMI TRADING Co.,	1/36, Venkata Maistry Street, Madras-1	2 6 5 4 7
111	LAKSHMI TRADING Co.,	3, Kondi Chetty Street, Madras-1	'BLEEDY' 2 3 1 9 3
112	LAKSHMANAN & Co.,	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
113	MADRAS FABRICS Co.,	284, Linghi Chetty St., Madras-1	
114	MADRAS HANDLOOM CENTRE	158, Coral Merchant St., Madras-1	'SHIRTINGS' 2 6 5 5 3
115	MADRAS LUNGI CORPORATION	35, Angappa Naicken St., P. B. No. 1764 Madras-1	'ABUTIMSAH' 29589, 442328
116	MADRAS LUNGI HOUSE	28, Ekambaranathar Sannadhi St., Big Kancheepuram, Chingulput Dt.	216
117	MADRAS NATIONALS TRADING CORPORATION, THE	116, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'EMENTEECEE' 2 5 5 5 6
118	MAHESWARI TEXTILES	4/84, Cauvery Street, Bhavani, Caimbatore Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
119	MADRAS TEXTILES PRIVATE LTD.,	12, Basavian Street, Washermanpet, Madras-21	5 1 5 2 9
120	MADHURAM TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
121	MALAYA EXPORT Co.,	108, Coral Merchant St., Madras-1	
122	MANICKAM & Co., A. S.	Anakaputhur, (Via) Pallavaram, Chingleput Dist.	
123	MANICKASAMY MUDALIAR, R.A.	8, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	
124	MANJULADEVI INDUSTRIES	Raja Street, (Via) Erode, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
125	MANJULARANI INDUSTRIES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
126	MANJUPARI INDUSTRIES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
127	MANOHAR TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
128	MANONMANI PALAYAKAT Co.,	66, Armenian Street, Madras-1	
129	MEERASAHIB & Co., S. M.	250, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1	2 2 0 8 0
130	MEHTHA CORPORATION (P) LTD.,	47, New Mariane Lines, Bombay.	
131	MITSUMI & COMPANY, LTD.,	1/155, Mount Road, Madras-2	87787 / 87992
132	MOHANLAL GABALBAI JARIWALA	70, Mint Street, Madras-1	
133	MOHAN TEXTILES PROCESSERS	14, III St., Zackaria Colony, Kodambakkam, Madras-24	443106 / 20213

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
134	MOHAMED & Co., M. M.	125, Angappa Naick St., Madras-1	'THREYEM' 2 5 1 4 3
135	MOHAMED YOUSUFF & SONS, P. A.	333/334, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras-5	8 3 6 8 9
136	MOHAMED ISMAIL, K. A.	16, Sheik Dawood Street. Royapettah, Madras-14	
137	MOORTHY HANDLOOM TEXTILES	Wadayar Medu, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
138	MUNUSAWMY CHETTY, Y.	24, Basavian Street, Washermanpet, Madras-21	'GUNWIPE' 5 1 2 2 8
139	MURALI TEXTILES	39, Sevan Wells Street, Madras-1	
140	MURUGAPPA MUDALIAR & BROS., V. K.	Pudupet, Nagari Post, Chittoor Dist.	
141	MADRAS PALAYAKAT Co. (P) LTD.,	'Sangu Nilayam' 31, Armenian Street, Madras-1	'PALAYAKATCO' 2 3 0 4 0
142	MALLIKA TEXTILES	11, Ellakkal Street, Kurainjipadi Post, S.A. Dist.	
143	MODERN HANDLOOM CORPORATION	10, Nadu Street, Pillayarpalayam, Kancheepuram	
144	MOHAMED ABOOBACKER & Co.,	95, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1	2 1 6 3 7
145	MATHESWARAN INDUSTRIES	Vedanthapuram, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
146	M. D. L. TEXTILES	Vitalapuri, Komarapalayam Post, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
147	MANI, R.	Kaliyammann Koil Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
148	MADESWARA TEXTILES	Main Road, Komarapalayam Post, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
149	MARINA TEXTILES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
150	NAGIAH & SONS, B.	5, Ramanujakutam Street, Washermanpet Madras-21	'QUALITYMAN' 5 1 2 2 5
151	NAGOOR GANI & SONS	34, Mannady Street, Madras-1	2 6 5 3 1
152	NAINA MOHAMED & Co., M. A.	76, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1	'RINGS' 2 4 4 3 4
153	NANICKRAM BROS.	185, Princes Street, Bombay-2	
154	NARAINDAS, M.	16, Arunachala Naicken St., Chindatripet, Madras-2	'DELIGHT' 8 5 8 2 8
155	NARASIMHALU CHETTIAR SONS, V. S. N. C.	648, Jawahar Bazaar, Karur, South India	
156	NARAYANA IYENGAR SON, D.	Thirunageswaram, Kumbakonam, Tanjore Dist.	
157	NATARAJAN & Co.,	66, Armenian Street, Madras-1	
158	NATIONAL PALAYAKAT Co.,	277, Thambu Chetty St., Madras-1	'HORSEBRAND' 2 3 0 8 8
159	NATIONAL PRODUCTS TRADING AGENCY	114, Shanmugharayan St., Madras-1	
160	NATIONAL TRADERS	Palakkal Street, Melapalayam, Tirunelvely, Dist.	
161	NEW INDIA TRADING Co., THE	56, Perumal Naidu Street, Muthialpet, Pondicherry	
162	NISSOR EXPORT CORPORATION, Export Division of the International Import Corporation (P) Ltd.,	3, Ashok Road, Alwarpet, Madras-18	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
163	NEW KING TRADING Co.,	23, Coral Merchant Street, Madras-1	'KINGTRADE' 2 9 3 8 2
164	NAVAMANI TEXTILES	Mudaliar Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
165	NAGU THIYAGU TEXTILES	Kokkarayanpettai, Tiruchengode Tk. Salem Dist.	
166	NAGESWARA HANDLOOM CLOTH STORES	T.R.H. Sreeranga Chettiar Land, Komarapalayam Post, Salem Dist.	
167	ORIGINAL PULICAT Co., THE	29, Armenian Street, Madras-1	2 2 6 8 7
168	OVERSEAS TRADING CORPORATION THE	49, Armenian Street, Madras-1	'CHOPMAS' 2 4 8 0 9
169	PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, K.	190, Kumaran Street, Tirupur	
170	PALANISAMY CHETTIAR, M. K. C.	105, Easwaran Koil Street, Tirupur-4	
171	PALANIVELU MUDALIAR & Co., T. K.	Vanavasi Post, (Via) Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
172	PALANIANDI MUDALIAR, S. K.	22, Puthucherry St., Mappillaikuppam, Nannilam, Post, Tanjore Dist.	
173	PALANIANDI MUDALIAR, V. M.	Vizhappallam, Kurinjipadi Post, S. A. Dist.	
174	PARAMOUNT HANDLOOM EXPORTS	43, Erulappan Street, Sowcarpet, Madras-1	
175	PARRY & COMPANY LTD.,	Post Box No. 12, Dare House, Madras-1	2 9 2 5 1
176	PARTHEESHA & Co.,	1-B, Rathansabapathy Mudaliar Rd., Washermanpet, Madras-21	
177	PATTRA CHETTIAR, N.	Kamarajapuram, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
178	PERUMAL CHETTIAR, S.	Backen Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
179	PILAVA TRADING Co.,	114, New Street, Madras-1	'BILAKIN' 2 5 9 1 3
180	PIONEER LUNGI Co.,	2, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'UNBEATABLE' 2 3 7 0 1
181	PITTY BALA CHENGALVARAYA CHETTY & Co.,	1-A, Arumuga Mudali St., Washermanpet, Madras-21	'FLYSHUTTLE' 5 1 1 3 5
182	POPULAR LUNGI Co.,	2, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'UNBEATABLE' 2 3 7 0 1
183	PRAKASH COTTON MILLS PRIVATE LTD.,	Bombay Off Ferguson Road, Lower Prell, Bombay-13	
184	PREMIR LUNGI Co.,	44, New Street, Madras-1	'MOONTAJ' 2 1 4 0 9
185	PALANIANDI, K. N.	117, New Street, Madras-1	2 5 9 3 3
186	PIONEER DYEING FACTORY	Muthialpet, Ayyampettai Post, Little Kancheepuram	
187	PERUNDHEVI NILAYAM	8, Nadu St., Pillayarpalayam, Big Kancheepuram, Chingleput Dt.	
188	PERUMALSAMY CHETTIAR, N.	Udayarpet, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist	
189	PERUMAL CHETTIAR, N.	Gandhipuram, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
190	PUSHPPA SILK HOUSE	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
191	PARAMESWARI TEXTILES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
192	RADHARAM BROS.	16, First Narayanan Street, Madras-1	'BEAUTY' 3 2 3 0 6

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
193	RADHA SILK EMPORIUM	14, Sannadhi Street, Mylapore, Madras-4	'SILKEMP' 71187, 71188
194	RAJAMANICKAM, K. P.	1/240, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1	
195	RAJAMANNAR CHETTY & Bros., M. M. C.	14, Mulla Sahib Street, Madras-1	3 1 4 1 3
196	RAJARAM PALAYAKAT Co., V.	6, Nainiappan Street, Madras-1	'SPIDERMAS' 2 6 1 7 5
197	RAJA TRADING Co.,	44, New Street, Madras-1	'MOONTAJ' 2 1 4 0 9
198	RAJENDRAN, K	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
199	RAMACHANDRAN, K. B.	2/135, Pettai St., Anakaputhur, (Via) Pallavaram, Madras-43	
200	RAMALINGAM TRADING Co.,	Palayapet, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
201	RAMASAMY IYER SONS, T.	46, Kumbeeswarar North Steert, Kumbakonam, Tanjore Dist.	2 6 4
202	RAMESH M. MEHTHA,	C/o. Hindusthan Apparel Industries Thana, P.B.No.56, Maharashtra	'HINDAPPIND'
203	RAMESH TEXTILES	Palayampet, Komrapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
204	RAMILA TEXTILES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
205	RANGASAMY & Co., S. S.	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
206	RANGASAMY MUDALIAR, P. V.	44, Rathina Mudali Street, Kurinjpadi Post, S. A. Dist.	
207	RANGASAMY TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
208	RANGIAH CHETTIAR, M.	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
209	RATHINA MUDALIAR SON, P. M.	2, Thiruvekamban Street, Pillayarpalayam, Big Kancheepuram	
210	RATILAL SHETH & SONS,	8/10, Tamarind Lane, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay-1	'ADDIS' BOMBAY
211	RAYA S. VENKATACHALAPATHY IYER	Jaganathapillaiyar Koil St., Kombakonam, Tanjore Dist.	
212	RAYON TRADERS PRIVATE LTD.,	61, Sembudoss Street, Madras-1	'CELYARN' 2 1 6 4 1
213	ROYAL TEXTILES	1, Sellamuthu Mudali Lane, Madras-1	'NAMBIKKAI' 2 4 9 8 2
214	ROYAL TEXTILES	Naduveerappatt Post, (Via) Melapattabakkam, S.A. Dist.	
215	RANGASAMY, R. K.	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
216	RAMALINGAM, S. P.	V. K. S. Building, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
217	RUKMANI TEXTILES	Kaliamman Koil Street, Kumarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
218	RAJESH TEXTILES	Gandhipuram, Kattur, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
219	RAMAKRISHNA TEXTILES	Pallipalayam Post, Erode-6. Salem Dist.	
220	RANGASAMY CHETTIAR, P.	Gandhipuram, Komarapalayam Post, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
221	RANI TEXTILES	Kalaimagal St., Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
222	RAJAGOPALAN, R.	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
223	SAKUNTHALA TEXTILES	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist	
224	SAMBANDHA MUDALIAR & Co., P. P. S.	Easwaran Koil Street, Kurinjpadi Post, S. A. Dist.	'PEEPIYESCO' phone : 3 5
225	SAMBANDHAN & SONS, S. K.	9/10, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'LUNGIVEL' 2 5 3 6 3
226	SANTHI PALAYAKAT Co.,	32, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	MARUELUOS 2 6 6 0 3
227	SANTHI PALAYAKAT Co.,	37, Gandhi Road, Muthialpet Pondicherry-3	
228	SARASWATHI & Co.,	148, Coral Merchant St., Madras-1	'PUDURAGAM' 2 1 5 5 1
229	SARATHI COMPANY,	20/21, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'BUDASARONG' 2 5 8 7 2
230	SAREELINES	15/29, Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore-1	
231	SELLAMUTHU SIVANATHAN	224, Angappa Naick Street, Madras-1	'SIVSEL' 2 1 7 2 8
232	SELVARAJA DYEING WORKS	Imperial Road, Cuddalore, O. T. S. A. Dist.	
233	SEVAN HILLS	4, Kanaka Pillai Street, Washermanpet, Madras-21	'SEVENHILLS' 52019/53863
234	SHANMUGA & COMPANY	21, K. P. Koil Street, Saidapet, Madras-15	4 4 2 3 7
235	SHANMUGAM, T. V. C.	Padasalai St., Chinnappanaickenpalayam, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
236	SHANMUGASAMY MUDALIAR, A. P.	Brookspet, Vandipalayam Post, Cuddalore-2	
237	SEKAR HANDLOOM FABRICS	Pudupet, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
238	SIDDAPPA CHETTY, L. A. & SUBBRAMANIA CHETTY	Perumagoundenpatti, Elampillai Post, Salem Dist.	
239	SIVAGAMI TEXTILES	5, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'YARSEE' 2 5 1 7 4
240	SOLAI PONNURANGA MUDALIR	10, Kavarai Street, Saidapet, Madras-15	
241	SOUTH ARCOT SHIRTING EMPORIUM	Naduveerappattu Post, (Via) Melpattambakkam, S. A. Dist.	
242	SOUTHREN PALAYAKAT Co.,	277, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1	2 2 6 2 8
243	SOWDAMBIGAI TEXTILES	Pudupet, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
244	SRINIVASAN, L. V. P. V.	L. V. Perumal Chetty Lane, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
245	SRINIVASAN, S. R. A. R.	Raja Street, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
246	SRI RAJESWARI HALL, C. M. T. PERUMAL CHETTY SONS	186, Gandhi Road, Kancheepuram, Chingleput Dist.	
247	SRI RAMA VILAS WEAVING FACTORY	321 & 323, Jawahar Bazaar, Karur, Trichy District	
248	SRI RAJESWARI PALAYAKAT Co.,	116, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	
249	SRI SAIRAM	1/43, Ramanujakutam Street, Washermanpet, Madras-21	
250	SRI SHANMUHGAM STORES	160, Bazaar Street, Namakkal, Salem Dist.	
251	S. S. S. B. TRADING Co.,	25, Mangammal Street, Madras-1	
252	STAR PALAYAKAT Co.,	Brookspet, Vandipalayam Post, Cuddalore-2	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
253	SUBASH HANDLOOM INDUSTRY	Kaliamman Koil Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
254	SUBBARAYA CHETTY SON, K. V.	96, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1	'KOKAMUSLIN' 2 5 0 2 3
255	SUNDARAM & COMPANY	Pudupet, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
256	SUNDARAM, M. C. M.	23, Raman Street, Madras-1	
257	SUN PULICAT COMPANY	2/92, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1	2 4 9 9 0
258	SUPER TEXTILES	Komarapalapam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
259	SWAMYNATHA MUDALIAR & SONS, C.	111, South Mada Street, Madurai	
260	SWAMY PALAYAKAT Co.,	Brookspet, Vandipalayam Post, Cuddalore-2	
261	SUBRAMANIAM, S. V. S. N.	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
262	SUBRAMANIAM, S. P.	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
263	SRI VENKATESWARA & Co.,	23, Coral Merchant Street, Madras-1	
264	SRI SUBRAMANIAM & Co.,	11, Armuga Mudali Street, Washermanpet Madras-21	
265	SHANMUGAM, T. M. A.	P. B. No.3, Palliapalayam Post, Erode-6, Salem Dist.	
266	SARAVANA INDUSTRY	Chinnppanaickenpalayam, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
267	SOUNTHIRAM TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
268	SHANMUGA TEXTILES	Gandhipuram, Kattur, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
269	SASIKALA TEXTILES	Vedanthapuram, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
270	S. K. S. TEXTILES	Amman Koil Street, Pallipalayam s. o. Erode-6, Salem Dist.	
271	SIDDHI VINAYAGAR TEXTILES	Amman Koil Street, Pallipalayam, s. o. Erode-6, Salem Dist.	
272	SULOCHANA TEXTILES	Amman Koil Street, Pallipalayam, s. o., Erode-6.	
273	SUBRAMANIAM, B.	Amman Koil St., Pallipalayam, s. o. Erode-6, Salem Dist.	
274	SUNDARAM, N.	Amman Koil St., Pallipalayam, s. o. Erode-6, Salem Dist.	
275	SRI SINGARAVELAN TEXTILES	Pakkanadu Post, (Via) Jalagandapuram, Salem Dist.	
276	SRI KRISHNA WEAVING FACTORY	Pallipalayam, Erode-6, Salem Dist.	
277	SIVA SAKTHI TEXTILES	Main Road, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
278	TEXTILE TRADERS, 'PADMA NIVAS'	10/5, Devangapuram Street, P. B. No. 266, Tirupur-2. (S. India)	'PADMANIVAS' 509 & 679
279	TEXTILES INDIA AGENCIES	19, Langs Garden Road, Madras-2	'VENCHALAM' 8 2 2 3 0
280	TEXTILES, A. S.	Perumagoundenpatti Elampillai Post, Salem Dist.	
281	TEXTILES, M. R.	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
282	TEXTILES, R. G.	Perumagoundenpatti, Elampillai Post, Salem Dist.	

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
283	THANGAVELU TEXTILES	Pudupet, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist	
284	THODDAPPA TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
285	THIRUMALAI TRADING CORP.	35, Mukkar Nallamuthu St., P. B. No. 1711, Madras-1	'INDOLANKA' 2 9 4 5 7
286	THIRUMAZHISAI TEXTILES	30, Post Office Street, Madras-1	'SUITALL' 2 2 7 7 1
287	THANGAVELU MUDALIAR, A.	28, Vinayagar Koil Street, New Vandipalayam, Cuddalore-2	
288	THIRUVANNAMALAI LUNGI Co.,	1/40, Ayyappa Chetty Street, Madras-1	2 6 8 1 3
289	TAMIL SELVI TEXTILES	Vedanthapuram, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
290	THIRUVENGADAM, B.	Amman Koil St., Pallipalayam, s. o. Erode-6, Salem Dist.	
291	UNITED TRADING Co.,	5, Nagappa Iyer Steert, P. B. No. 430, Madras-5	8 4 4 1 7
292	VASAVI TEXTILES, SRI	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
293	VAUHINI TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
294	VEENA TEXTILES	110, New Street, Madras-1	'VEENASHOP' 2 6 2 9 4
295	VEERABHADRAM & SONS, M. E.	12, Basavaian Street, Washermanpet, Madras-21	5 1 1 9 5
296	VELAVAR PALAYAKAT Co., PRIVATE LTD., THE	46, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1	'SARBOY' 2 3 4 8 9
297	VELAYUTHA MUDALIAR & BROS., S. K.	94, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1	'LUNGIVEL' 2 3 1 6 5

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
298	VENKATESAM CHETTY, P.	Padirvedu Village, Madarpakkam Post, Ponneri Taluk.	
299	VISWANATHAN TEXTILES	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
300	V. K. S. TEXTILES	V. K. S. Building, Komarapalayam Post, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
301	VENKATESA KRISHNA & Co.,	Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
302	VIJAYALAKSHMI TEXTILES	Kaliamman Koil Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
303	VENKATARAMAN, N. M. P.	Kamarajapuram, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode, Salem Dist.	
304	VENKATARAMA CHETTY, T. P. R.	3, Vitalapuri Street, Komarapalayam, Salem Dist.	
305	WELCOME LUNGI HOUSE	2/147, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1	'WELCOME' 2 5 0 5 9
306	YOUSUFF LUNGI Co.,	13, Sheik Dawood Street, Royapettah, Madras-14	
307	ZACHARIAS MUDALIAR & Co.,	14, New Street, Karur, Trichy District	'VICTORY' 1 3 4

*"The agitation to throwout English
is utter stupidity"*

— JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
(October 1962)

List of Life Members

Serial No.	Name	Address	Cable Phone No.
1	ASOKA PALAYAKAT Co.,	257, Thamu Chetty Street, Madras-1	
2	BALAKRISHNAN & Co., K. S. P.	38, Armenian Street, Madras-1	'KAILISILK' 2 3 0 4 4
3	GOVINDA MUDALIAR SONS, V.	23, Jones Street, Madras-1	2 2 2 6 0
4	INDOLANKA TRADERS, THE	35, Mooker Nallamuthu Street, Madras-1	'INDOLANKA' 2 1 9 8 7
5	KASTHURI PALAYAKAT Co.,	8, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'KAINSAMPAN' 2 1 1 5 6
6	MALLAIAH CHETTIAR SON, A. V.	5, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'YARASEE' 2 5 1 7 4
7	MOULANA Co. (PRIV) LTD.,	52, Angappa Naick Street, Madras-1	'MOULANA' 2 3 1 8 6
8	NATARAJA LUNI Co.,	117/118, Ramasamy Street, Madras-1	'HONESTRY' 2 5 0 9 4
9	S. B. S. TRADING Co.,	8, Ramanuja Iyer Street, Washermanpet, Madras-21	'BONDHU' 51207 & 84038
10	SILK MUSEUM	Chickpet, Bangalore-2	

*" Ask not what your country can do for you
Ask what you can do for your country "*

— JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

List of Visitors to the Association

Sl. No.	Visitor's Name	Rank & Designation	Date of Visit
1.	Mr. K. G. Menon, M.B.E., I.C.S.	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi	28-8-1945
2.	„ F. A. I. Richardson	Export Trade Controller and Collector of Customs, Madras	do
3.	„ Aminuddin, I.C.S.	Chief Controller of Importer and Exports, New Delhi	2-4-1946
4.	„ K. Rangaswami	Assistant Foreign Trade Controller (Exports), Madras	do
5.	„ N. E. S. Raghavachari, O.B.E., I.C.S.	Joint Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras	5-8-1946
6.	Hon'ble Members of the	Handloom Sub-Committee of the Board of Industries, Government of Bengal	do
7.	Sri K. Srinivasan	Deputy Chief Controller of Exports New Delhi	19-9-1946
8.	Hon'ble D. S. Senanayake	Prime Minister, Government of Ceylon	
9.	Sri S. N. Mehta, I.C.S.	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi	do
10.	„ S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S.	Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras	do
11.	„ R. Rajagopalan	Deputy Assistant Textile Commissioner, Government of India	13-12-1946
12.	Dr. C. Rajagopalachari	Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Supplies, Govt. of India	9-5-1947
13.	Sri V. V. Giri	High Commissioner for India in Ceylon	28-6-1946
14.	„ R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar	Finance Minister, Government of India	23-12-1947
15.	„ P. G. Menon	Trade Commissioner for India in Ceylon	9-7-1948
16.	„ L. R. S. Singh	Indian Trade Commissioner in Ceylon	2-6-1949
17.	„ B. K. Massand	Government of India Trade Commissioner in Ceylon	21-1-1950
18.	„ Harekrushna Mehatab	Minister of Commerce, Govt. of India. New Delhi	7-1-1951
19.	Mr. B. F. H. B. Tyabji	Ambassador Designate to Indonesia.	
20.	„ Nawab Aziz Rasool and P. Sabanayagam	Members — Enquiry Committee on Handlooms	10-12-1955

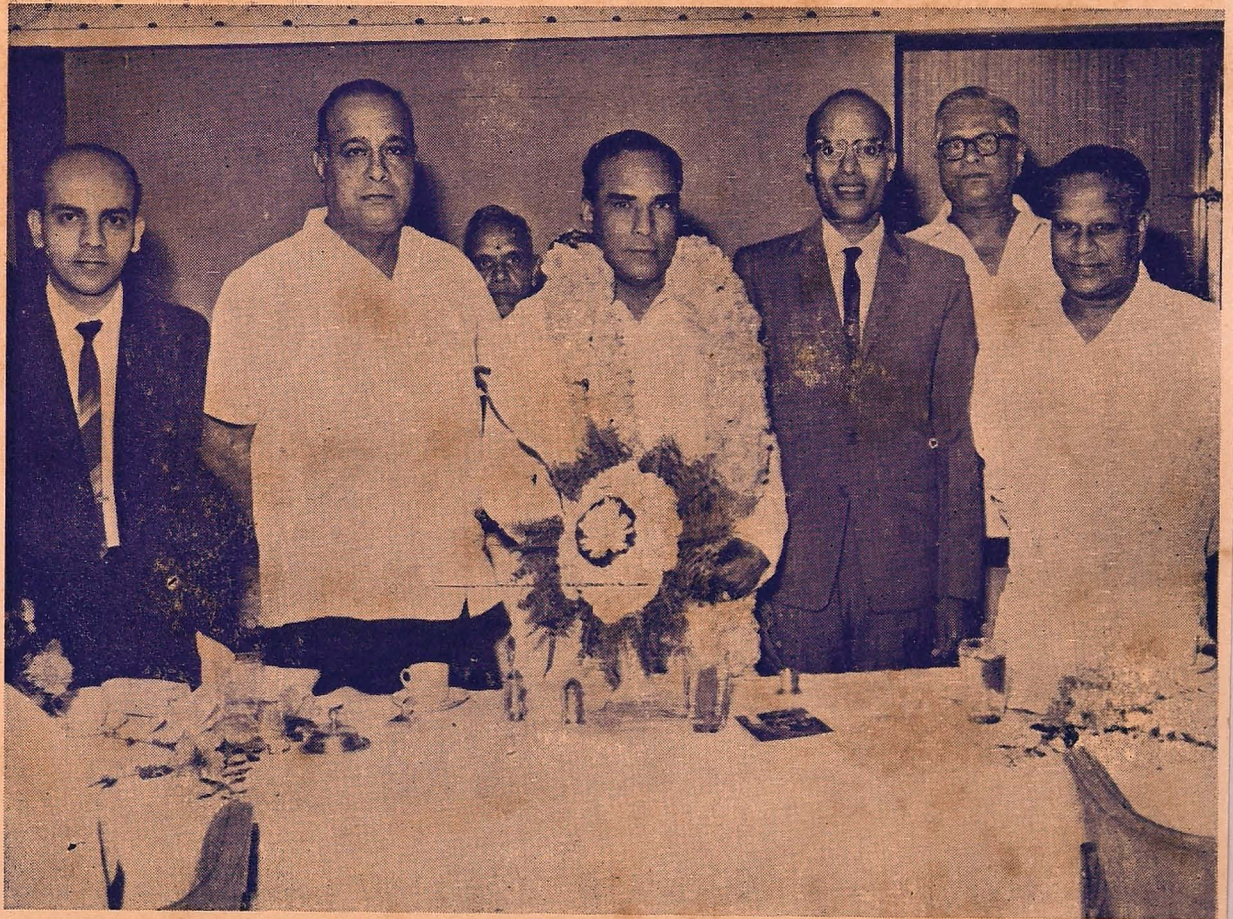
LIST OF VISITORS

(CONTINUATION)

Sl. No.	Visitor's Name	Rank & Designation	Date of Visit
21	Hon'ble Members of the American Trade Delegation to India.		
22	Sri K. Rangaswamy	First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon	
23	Honb'ble Members of the Textile Enquiry Committee		
24	Mr. E. E. Krich	Leader of American Trade Delegation	5-11-1958
25	Sri R. N. Phillips	Director, Export Promotion, Government of India	6-10-1958
26	„ S. N. Bilgrami	Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi	7-8-1958
27	„ E. C. Sankar	First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Burma	8-8-1959
28	Sri Nityananda Kanungo	Minister for Commerce, Government of India	27-8-1959
29	„ N. Swamy, I. A. S.	Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay	
30	„ V. Subramaniam, I. A. S.	Deputy Textile Commissioner, Bombay	do
31	„ K. T. Satarawala	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports New Delhi	7-11-1959
32	„ K. Rangaswamy	Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras	14-9-1959
33	„ R. K. Rangan	Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras	do
34	Director, Export Risk Insurance Corporation Textile Commi-		
35	„ W. R. Natu	ssioner, Bombay	21-8-1959
36	„ K. T. Satarawala	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi	7-8-1961
37	„ K. V. Padmanabhan	Ambassador Designate to Thailand	3-1-1964
38	Mr. Perera, Mr. Fonseka & Mr. Sena Ratna	Members of the Ceylon Trade Delegation	24-1-1964
39	Sri S. Venkateswaran, I. C. S.	Chairman and Members of the Working Group on Handlooms	16-4-1964
40	„ A. S. Mani	First Secretary (Commercial) to High Commissioner in Lagos, Nigeria	



HITA SOUVENIR 1967

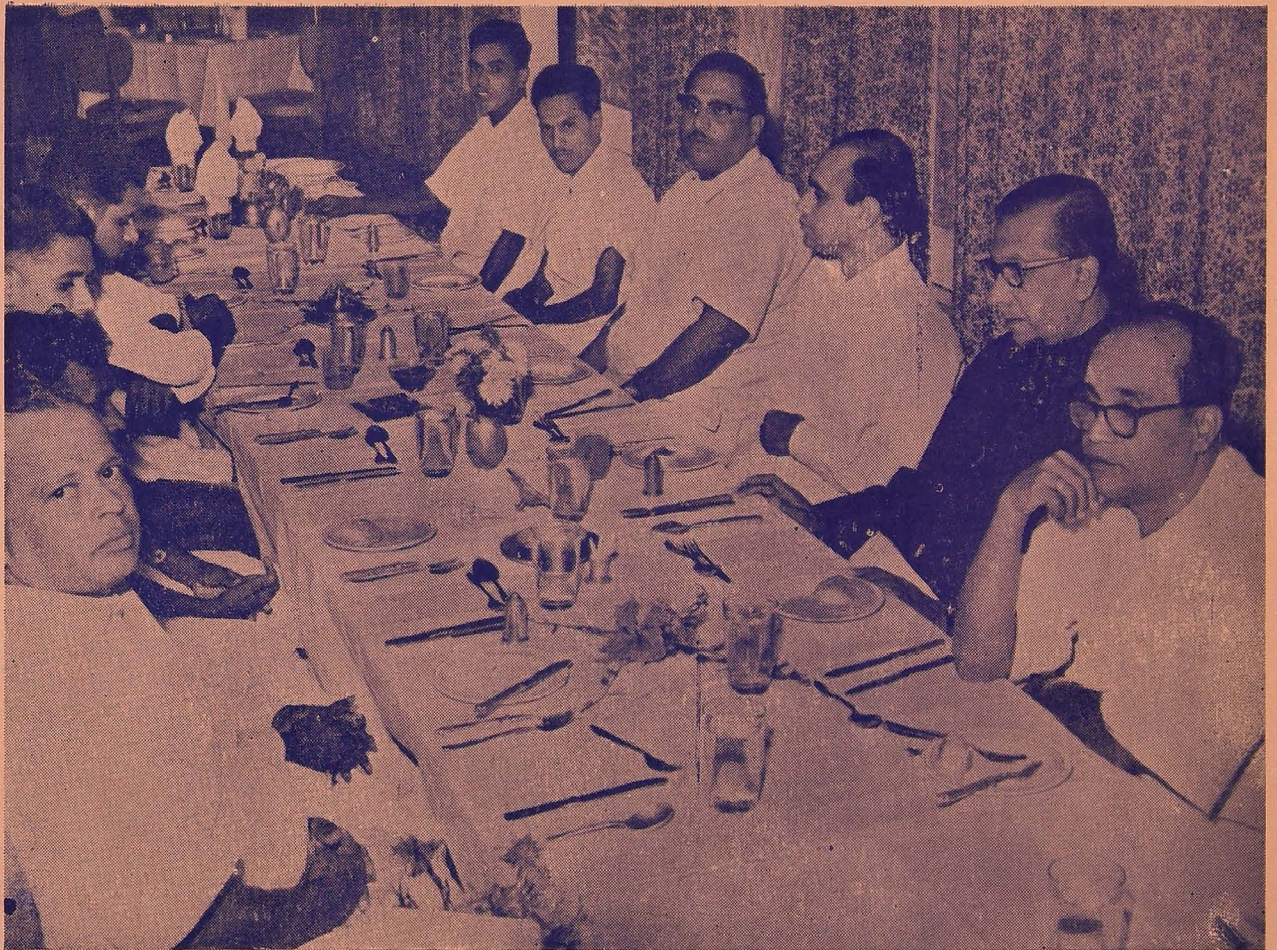
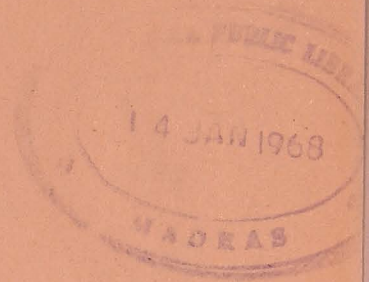


President garlanded, during the Annual Social Gathering, by Sri S. P. Manickam Chettiar, host standing next to President (3rd from the right) at 'Hotel Imperial' on 24-9-'67

H I T A S O U V E N I R 1 9 6 7



Some of the E. C. Members During the Annual Session
at 'Hotel Imperial' on 24-9-67



Some of the E. C. Members at the Lunch Table
at 'Hotel Imperial' Madras-8, on 24-9-67



*Photo taken after Lunch, at 'Hotel Imperial' on 24-9-67,
Mr. S. M. Syed Mohsin (Vice-President) making his Speech*

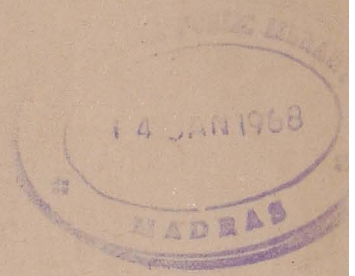
HITA SOUVENIR 1967



Sri T. A. Kannappan, (Vice-President) making a speech
after Lunch at 'Hotel Imperial' on 24-9-67



Sri H. Motilal, E. C. Member, making his Speech, after Lunch
at 'Hotel Imperial' on 24-9-67



Vote of thanks by Hony. Secretary Sri E. Rasiyah Fernando
after Lunch at 'Hotel Imperial' on 24-9-67

H I T A S O U V E N I R 1 9 6 7



President, Office Bearers and Executive Committee Members
of the Association with the Staff
(Photo taken at 'Hotel Imperial' on 24-9-67)

THE TRAVANCORE RAYONS LIMITED

India's Pioneer Manufacturers of
RAYON YARN AND CELLULOSE FILM



Factory :
RAYONPURAM P. O., KERALA



Madras Office :
**INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK BUILDING (THIRD FLOOR)
151, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-2**

Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Constituency	Mofussil Address	City (MADRAS) Address
CHENNAI PATTINAM (MADRAS CITY) (12)				
1	Thiru Arangannal, Rama	Mylapore	...	102, Appasami Koil St., Mylapore, Madras-4.
2	" Asaithambi, A.V.P.	Egmore	V. Vanniyanadar St., Virudhunagar.	5, Village Road, Madras-34.
3	" Govindarajan, V.S.	Purasawalkam	...	26, Perumal Chetty St., Madras-7.
4	Dr. Habibullah Baig	Harbour	...	19/20, Portuguese Church Street, Madras-1.
5	Dr. Hande, H.V.	Park Town	...	8, Nathamuni Naidu St., Madras-30.
6	Thiru Kannan. M.R.	Basin Bridge	...	107, Annapillai Street Madras-1.
7	" Karunanidhi, M.	Saidapet	(Minister)	7-A, IV Street, South Gopalapuram, Mad- ras-6. [Phone : 87384]
8	" Mathialagan, K. A.	Thousandlights	(Minister)	126, Mount Road, Madras 6. "VIJAYA VIHAR", Greenways Road, Adyar, Mds. 28
9	" Nedunchezhiyan, V. R.	Triplicane	(Minister)	"KURAL KUDIL", Govt. Estate, Chepauk, Madras 5. "Cooum House", Madras-2.

10	Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu	Perambur	(Minister)	96/97, Big Street, Kilpauk, Madras-10.
11	Thiru Sivagnanam, M.P.	Thiyagarayanagar	...	1/29, Irusappa Gramani Street, Madras-5.
12	" Vedachalam, M.	Washermanpet	...	44, Ghouse Mohideen Pettah Road, Royap- puram, Madras-13.
CHINGLEPUT (15)				
13	" Annamalai, C.V.M.	Kadambathur	96, Sengaliner Odai Street, Big Kancheepuram, Chingleput district,	Etthiyappa Naicker School, 12, Memorial Hall Street, Park Town, Madras-3.
14	" Arasu, A.P.	Tiruvotriyur	...	102, Swami Naicken St., Chintadripet, Mds. 1.
15	" Dorairaj, S.M.	Tiruvallur	Ellamman Koil Street, Tirupa- chur, Tiruvallur, Chingleput district,	34/35, Periyapalayatham- man Koil Street, West Basin Bridge, Madras 21.
16	" Ellappan, P.S.	Acharapakkam	Tank Road, Chunampet Hari- jan Colony, Chunampet, Maduranthakam Taluk.	Legislator's Hostel, Mount Road, Mds. 2.
17	" Gopal, M.	Kunnathur	...	Trustpuram, Puliur Second St., Vada- palani, Madras-24.
18	" Irajathinam, D.	Sriperumbudur	13, Thangalkarai Mettu Street, Poonamallee (P.O.) Madras 56.	...
19	" Kolathur Kothandam	Maduranthakam	Kolathur, Kottaikadu Post, Maduranthakam taluk, (via)Chingleput district.	L. H. J. Lloyds Estate, Royapettah, Mds. 14.

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Constituency	Mofussil Address	City (Madras) Address
20	Krishnan, N.	Kancheepuram	45, Arapperumchelvi St., Big Kancheepuram, Chingleput District.	Legislator's Hostel, Mount Road, Mds. 2.
21	Munu Adi	Tirupporur	1-B, Barathamatha St., East Tambaram, Madras 59, Chingleput district.	55, Village Road, Nungambakkam, Mds. 6.
22	Nagalingam, P.	Ponneri	42, Vallur Village, Vallur Post, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district.	Legislator's Hostel, Mount Road, Mds. 2.
23	Rajagopal, K.M.	Uttiramerur	Kamarajapuram, Thammanur Post (via) Walajabad.	—do—
24	Ramachandaran, M.G.	St. Thomas Mount	MGR Gardens, Mount, Poonthamallee High Road, Madras 16.	160, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras 14.
25	Vezhavendan, K.	Gummidipundi	Karani village, Avadi Post, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district.	112 Solayappan, Street, Old Washermanpet, Madras 21.
26	Vinayagam, K.	Tirutani	338, M.P. S. Salai, Tirutani.	16, Office Venkatachala Mudali St., Triplicane Madras 5.
27	Viswanathan, C.G.	Chingleput	219, Mettu Street, Chingleput.	55, Village Road, Nungambakkam, Mds. 34.
COIMBATORE (25)				
28	Balasubramanian, S.	Perunthurai	Muthaiyanvalasu, Gnanipalayam Post (Via) Erode, Coimbatore district.	...
29	Bhupathi, M.	Coimbatore East	10/29, Mariappa konar Street, Coimbatore 18.	Legislator's Hostel, Mount Road, Mds. 2.

30	Chinnasamy, M.	Erode	10, Komarasamy Gounder Street, Erode I.	—do—
31	Duraisamy, S.	Tiruppur	17-A, Sadaaiappan Kovil Street, Tiruppur I.	—do—
32	Gavindarajulu, K.	Coimbatore	West 20/76, Edayar St., Coimbatore.	—do—
33	Kannappan, M.	Kinathukadavu	Alampalayam, Erpatti Post, Pollachi taluk.	—do—
34	Karuthiruman, P.G.	Satyamangalam	Nanjai Pulampatti, Thookana- yakanpalayam, Erode, R.M.S.	—do—
35	Krishnasamy Gounder, R.	Avanashi	ULAVAGAM, Ganapathi Post, Coimbatore 6.	—do—
36	Kumarasamy, K.N.	Palladam	Kannampalayam Post, Sulur (via) Palladam Taluk, Coimba- tore district.	—do—
37	Manickavachagam, R.	(R)Thondamuthur	Devarayapuram Post (via) Thonda- muthur, Coimbatore 11.	Tamilnad Co-op. Union Island Grounds, Mds. 2.
38	Marudachalam, N.	Porur	30/27, Selvapuram North Coim- batore.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Road, Mds. 2.
39	Nallasivam, K.R.	Modakkurichi	Karukkampalayam, Unjalur post (via) Erode, Coimbatore.	—do—
40	Natarajan, E.M.	Andhiyur	Ennamangalam Post (via) Andhi- yur, Coimbatore district,	—do—
41	Thirumathi Palaniammal, V.P.	Dharapuram	2/17, New Police Station Road, Dharapuram, Coimbatore dist.	—do—
42	Thiru Paramasiva Gounder, P.N.	Pongalur	Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Sultanpet, Pappam- patti, P.O. (via) Ondiputhur, Coimbatore district,	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Mofussil Address</i>	<i>City (Madras) Address</i>
43	Raja, A.M.	Bhavani	Aiyampalayam (via) Kavandapadi, Coimbatore district,	12, I Main Road. C.I.T. Colony, Madras-4.
44	Ramarasan, V.K.	Bhavanisagar	Ukkaram P.O., Erode R.M.S. Coimbatore district,	Legislator's Hostel Mount Road, Mds. 2.
45	Ramasami, E.	Valparai, S.C.	Akkamalai Estate, Valparai Post Pollachi, Coimbatore district,	—do—
46	Ramaswami Gounder, K.M.	Gobichettipalayam	Karattadipalayam Post, Coimbatore district.	—do—
47	Sadiq Pasha, S.J.	Udumalpet	s/o Syed Thilan Abdul Vadud Sahib, Udumalpet, Coimbatore district, (Minister)	"HOVENGHAM" Greenways Road, Adyar, Madras 28.
48	Saminatha Gounder, K N.	Vellakoil	Kuttapalayam Post, Dharapuram Coimbatore district	Legislator's Hostel Mount Road, Mds-2
49	Senapathi, A.	Kangayam	Pattakar Nilayam, Dharapuram Coimbatore district	13, North Mada Street Mylapore, Madras-4
50	Shunmugasundara Gounder, A.P.	Pollachi	Arthanaripalayam Reddiar Post Pollachi taluk Coimbatore district	Legislators' Hostel Mount Road, Mds-2
51	Thippia, T.T.S.	Mettupalayam	20/22, Dhaliyur P.O., Thondmuthur Coimbatore district	—do—
52	Velusamy, P.	Singanallur	Southern Roadways, Universal Road, Tiruppur	—do—
DHARMAPURI (9)				
53	Kothandaramaiah, K.S.	Uddanapalle	Weavers' Street, Hosur, Dharmapuri district.	c/o, S. S. Marisamy 76, G.N. Chetty Road. T. Nagar, Madras-17.

54	"	Munuswami Gounder, P.M.	Krishnagiri	Chairman, Panchayat Union, Vep- panapalli, Gongojikothu Kris- nagiri, Tk. Dharmapuri Dt.	11, Raja Street, T.Nagar, Madras-17.
55	"	Murugesan, K.	Palacode	President, Town Panchayat, Pau- parapatty (P.O.) Dharmapuri district.	Legislators' Hostel Mount Road, Mds-2.
56	"	Muthuswamy, P.K.C.	Pennagaram	Palayampudur, Palayam Post, Dharmapuri district	—do—
57	"	Pattabi Naidu, E.	Kaveripattinam	Kaveripattinam Post Dharmapuri	—do—
58	"	Subramania Gounder, M.	Dharmapuri	17, Subramania Gounder Street Dharmapuri district.	—do—
59	"	Theerthagiri	Harur	Varna Theertham Extension, Harur Dharmapuri district	—do—
60	"	Theerthagiri Gounder, T.	Uthukarai	Chairman, Harur Panchayat Union, Harur	—do—
61	"	Venkataswamy, B.	Hosur	President, Panchayat Board Onnalvadi, Salem district.	—do—

KANYAKUMARI (7)

62	"	Balan, M.C.	Nagercoil	Advocate, Nagercoil Kanya- kumari district.	—do—
63	"	Chidambaranatha Nadar, A.	Colachel	Melasoorkudi, Nagercoil Kanyakumari district.	—do—
64	"	George, V.	Padmanabapuram	Pandaravilai, Karunkal P.O. Kanyakumari distric	—do—
65	"	James, J.	Tiruvattar	Advocate, Water Tank Road Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Mofussil Address</i>	<i>City (Madras) Address</i>
66	Madavan Pillai, B.	Kauyakumari	Bhagavath Colony, East Nagarcoil	Legislators' Hostel Mount Road, Madras-2.
67	Ponnappa Nadar, R.	Vilavankode	Advocate, Cave Street Nagarcoil	—do—
68	William, M.	Killiyoor	Advocate, Paruthivilai Marthandam.	—do—
MADURAI (22)				
69	Agni Raju, S.	Tuipurankundram	Koothiarkundu (P.O.) Madurai 6.	—do—
70	Balasubramanian, A.	Dindigul	50, Kavadakara Street, Dindigul, Manurai dist.	15, Hensman Road T.Nagar, Madras-17.
71	Govindarajan, M. C.	Madurai Central	56, North Aavani Moola Street Madurai district	7, Arunachala Achari St., Chepauk, Madras-3
72	Thirumathi Janaki Ammal, K. P.	Madurai East	4. Mandaiyan Asari Lane Town Hall Road, Madurai	Legislators' Hostel Mount Road, Madras-2
73	Thiru Krishnamoorthi, K.	Palani	92, Old Dharapuram Road Palani, Madurai District	—do—
74	Malaichamy, P.	Melur	Sanipatty, Saekkipatty (P.O.) (Via) Natham, Madurai dist.	—do—
75	Mani, V. S. S.	Athoor	Sithayankottai Post (Via) Dindigul Madurai district	—do—
76	Manian, P. S.	Sholavandan	Melachinnanampatti Kalvolipatti post, (Via) Alaganallur Madurai dist.	—do—

77	”	Metha, M.	Periakulam	Post Office Road, Kodaikanal-1 Madurai District.	—do—
78	”	Mookiah Thevar, P. K.	Usilampatti	45, Thiruparankundram Road Madurai-11	—do—
79	”	Thiru Muniyandi, A.	Nilakkottai	Muthulapuram, Vilampatti Nilakkottai, Madurai district	—
80	”	Nachimuthu, N.	Ottanchatram	Devathur P.O., (Via) Chatrapatti Palani taluk, Madurai dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Road, Madras-2
81	”	Palanivel Rajan	Theni	Palayam House, Vallabai Road Madurai-2	2, Cosmopolitan club Mount Road, Madras-2
82	”	Paramasivam, S.	Andipatti	Koudamanayackan Patti Andipatti Post, Madurai dist.	Legislators' Hostel Mount Road, Madras-2
83	”	Rajangam, M.	Cumbam	4th Ward, Board High School Cuddalur P.O., Periakulam taluk Madurai district	—do—
84	”	Raman, O.P.	Melur South	Alagar Koil Road, Melur Madurai district	—do—
85	”	Sankariah, N.	Madurai west	1, Mandayan Asari Lane Town Hall Road, Madurai-1	7, 5th Main Road, New Colony, Chromepet, Madras-44
86	”	Srinivasan, S.	Bodinayakanur	Bojaraj House, 46, Periakulam Road, Bodinayakanur, Madurai dist.	10, Sambandam Road Krishnier Colony, T. Nagar, Madras-17
87	”	Thambi Naicker, P.	Vadamadurai	Chairman, Natham Panchayat Union Council, Madurai dist.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Road, Madras-2
88	”	Thavamani Thevar, V.	Sedapatti	M. Kallupatti, Mellapuram Madurai district	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Mofussil Address</i>	<i>City (Madras) Address</i>
89	Thiru Varadharaj, N.	Vedasandur	Pallivasal Street, 9th ward Dindigul Town, Dindigul taluk Madurai district.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
90	Chithan, N.S.V.	Thirumangalam	1, Pasumpon Street, Thirumangalam. Madurai dist.	—do—
NILGIRIS (3)				
91	Bellie Gowder, J.	Coonoor	Thinniyoor, Aravenu Post Nilgiris.	—do—
92	Bojan, K.	Ootacamund	Mullimalai, Kundah Bridge (P.O), The Nilgiri's.	—do—
93	Nanjan, C.	Gudalur	Supervisor, Seaforth Estate Seaforth Post, Gudalur, The Nilgiris	—do—
NORTH ARCOT (22)				
94	Abdul Ghaffoor Sahib, M.	Ranipet	118, Vellore Arcot Road, Melvisharam. Wallajah taluk North Arcot District.	8, V. V. Koil Street, Periamet, Madras-3
95	Annamali, V. D.	Peranamallur	Venkundram, Wandiwash Post North Arcot district.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
96	Aranganathan, R. N.	Sholinghur	102, Post Office Street, Sholingapuram, North Arcot district.	C/o. K. Parthasarathy, Advocate 164, Strahans Road, Madras-12
97	Balaraman, L.	Kaniyambadi	Mottupalayam Village Kannamangalam Post, Vellore taluk, North Arcot dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2

98	Chinnaraje Gounder, C. K.	Tirupattur	Venugopalaswamy Koil Street Tirupattur, North Arcot dist.	—do—
99	Govindan K. Pulavar [Deputy Speaker]	Cheygar	46, Selvavinayagar Koil Street Tiruvattipuram P. O. North Arcot district.	Goshen Block, Govt. Estate, Madras-2
100	Jayaraman, P.	Peranampattu	54, R. S. Nagar, Gudiyatham North Arcot district	Legislators' Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
101	Kothandaraman, V. K.	Gudiyatham	4, Katpadi Road, Gudiyatham North Arcot district	—do—
102	Thirumathi Kuppammal, S.	Polur	39, Chinthadripettai Street Polur, North Arcot district	38, General Muthaiah Mudali Street, Madras-1
103	Thiru Murugian, S.	Kalasapakkam	73, Seda Street, Tiruvanna- malai, North Arcot district	Legislators' Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
104	Muthulingam, S.	Wandiwash	96, Fort Street, Wandiwash Town, North Arcot district.	16, Third Lane, Jayalakshmi puram, Nungambakkam Madras-6
105	Narasimhan, A. C.	Arni	7, Appal chetty Street, Arni North Arcot district	Bethal Lodge, Mount Road, Madras-2
106	Natarajan, G.	Katpadi	14, Mitta Ananda Rao Lane Vellore, North Arcot dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
107	Panneerselvam, M.	Ambur	8, Kasba Main Road, B. Kasba Ambur, North Arcot district.	2, Cosmopolitan club Mount Rd., Madras-2
108	Rajamannar, S. A.	Vaniyambadi	516, Sahadeva Chetty Street, Amburpet, Vaniyambadi North Arcot district.	21, Naoroji Road Kilpauk, Madras-10
109	Ramaswamy, S. J.	Arkonam	38, Big Street, Thakkolam, Arkonam, North Arcot dist,	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd, Madras-2

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Mofussil Address</i>	<i>City (MADRAS) Address</i>
110	Thiru Sahadeva Gounder, K.	Thandarambattu	Edathanur (Via) Thandarambattu Chengam taluk, North Arcot district.	—
111	„ Santhanam, P. S.	Chengam	19, Thiyagi Annamali Nagar Thiruvannamali, North Arcot district.	Bethal Lodge Madras-2
112	„ Sarathi, M. P.	Vellore	27, Pilliar Koil Street, Vellore, North Arcot disairict.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
113	„ Thimmaraya Gounder T. C.	Natrampalli	Pannandakuppam Village Athurkuppam post, (Via) Natram palli, North Arcot district.	—do—
114	„ Veeraswamy, N	Arcot	Kuppidisatham village, penna- gar Post, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot dist.	92, Avadanampappiar Road, Choolai Madras-7
115	„ Vijayaraj, D.	Tiruvannamali	18, Sannathi Street, Thiru- vannamalai, North Arcot district.	Tamil Nad Co-opera- tive Union Buildings, opposite to Island Grounds, Madras-2
RAMANATHAPURAM (17)				
116	„ Alagu Thevar, S	Sivakasi	Kuppampatty (R) Nedungulam Post (Via) Sundarapandian,	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
117	„ Alangaram, M.	Kadaladi	Kakoor (P.O.) Mudukulathur taluk, Ramanathapuram district.	—do—

118	”	Andi, K. (<i>alias</i>) Gurusamy	Srivilliputhur	D. M. K. Secy. Kaliyanipuram Sundarapandian P. O. Srivilliputhur taluk, Ramanathapuram district.	—do—
119	”	Cheemaichamy, K	Manamadurai	Poovandhi P.O. Thiruppuvanam Ramanathapuram district.	—do—
120	”	Kariamamickam	Thiruvadanai	Kappalur, Kannakudy Post, Ramanathapuram district.	—do—
121	”	Madhavan, S. (Minister)	Tirupathur	North Street, Singampunari Post, “MOHANA” Greenways Road, Adyar, Madras-28	—do—
122	”	Malaikannan, V.	Ilayankudi	Vandal P.O., (Via) Salaigramam Ramanathapuram district.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
123	”	Meiyappan, S.	Karaikudi	Advocate, Devakkottai Ramanathapuram district.	Tamil Nad Swatantra Party Office, G. N. Chetty Road, T.Nagar Madras-17
124	”	Perumal, A. R.	Kariapatti	70, Big Street, Ward No. 21, Aruppukottai, Ramanathapuram district.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
125	”	Ramaswamy Naidu, S.	Sattur	Sengamalanachiarapuram (Via) Sivakasi, Ramanathapuram district.	—do—
126	”	Rathina Thevar, R.	Mudukulathur	Kundukulam, Pudukottai Post, Mudukulathur taluk.	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Mofussil Address</i>	<i>City (Madras) Address</i>
127	Thiru Seenivasan, P.	Virudhunagar	D. M. K. Election Office, Than- thimaram Street, Virudhu- nagar.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
128	„ Sethuraman, S.	Sivaganga	12, Chockanathapuram (Via) Kallal, Ramanathapuram district.	—do—
129	„ Siraimectan, T. K.	Paramakudi	Pambur Post, Paramakudi taluk Ramanathapuram district.	—do—
130	„ Subbaraja, A. A.	Rajapalayam	223, Madasami Koil Street, Palayapalayam, Rajapalayam Ramanathapuram district.	C/o. A. A. Dharma Raja 'KARTIK' 2-A, Vaidh- yarama Iyer Street, Madras-17
131	„ Sundarabharathi,	Aruppukotti	2, 4, 14, & 15 M. Uji Chettiar Street, Chockalingapuram Aruppukottai.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
132	„ Thangappan, T.	Ramanathapuram	175, Sikil Raja veethi Ramanathapuram district,	67, Sourimuthu Street, Mannady, Madras-1
SALEM (17)				
133	„ Arumugam, A.	Edapadi	Poolampatty Post, (Via) Edappadi Salem district.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
134	„ Arumugam, S.	Veerapandi	Poolvari Agraharam, Uthama- solapuram Post, Salem Town.	—do—

135	"	Chinnasamy, V.	Yercaud (S. T.)	Poovanur, Achankuttapatty Post Salem taluk, Salem dist.	—
136	"	Govindan, K. R.	Taramangalam	Kullamudayanur, (Via) Mecheri, Salem district	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
137	"	Jeyaraman, K.	Salem	43, Market Street, Gugai Salem-6	—do—
138	"	Krishnan, E. R.	Salem II	36/169, Leigh Bazaar Salem-9	—do—
139	"	Marimuthu, M.	Talavasal	Narasingapuram P.O., Attur taluk, Salem district.	15, East Abiramipuram Madras-4
140	"	Muthuswamy, M. (Minister)	Namakal	50-A, Thillaipuram, Namakal Post, Salem district.	"RIVERSIDE" Greenways Road, Adyar, Madras-28
141	"	Nallamuthu, R.	Sankari	Kailasampalayam Post Tiruchengode, Salem dist.	—
142	"	Palani, C.	Omalur	Pachanampatti Post, Omalur taluk, Salem district.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
143	"	Periasamy, P.	Rasipuram	Thoppapatty Post, Rasipuram Taluk, Coimbatore district.	—do—
144	"	Ponnumalai, T.	Panamarathupatti	Kariapatti Post, Salem dist.	—do—
145	"	Rajavelu, T. A.	Tiruchengode	Thokkavadi, Thokkavadi P.O. Tiruchengode taluk	—do—
146	"	Sella Gownder, A.	Sendamangalam	Naduparappu, Naducombai Post, Namakal, Salem district.	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Mofussil Address</i>	<i>City (Madras) Address</i>
147	Thiru Sivaperumal, K. N.	Attur	Kalpaganur (Post), Attur taluk Salem district.	3, Arunachala Gramani Street, Madras-30
148	" Surendran	Mettur	Salem Camp, Mettur R. S., Mettur Dam, Mettur taluk	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
149	" Velappan, C. V.	Kapilamalai	Velur, Salem district	—do—
SOUTH ARCOT (21)				
150	" Anandan, M.	Rishivandiyam	Olagudayampattu, Mookanoor Post (Via) Sankarapuram, Kallakurichi taluk South Arcot district.	—do—
151	" Balakrishnan, A. G.	Vanur	Perumbakkam Post, (Via) Mailam Tindivanam, South Arcot district.	—do—
152	" Bhuvaraghan, G.	Vridhachalam	Merku Iruppu, Iruppu Post (Via) Neiveli, South Arcot district.	43-A, St. Marys Road, Madras-28
153	" Elamvazhuthi, Era.	Cuddalore	8, Guruppa Naidu Street, Pudu- palayam, Cuddalore, South Arcot district.	Legislator's Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
154	" Govindarajan, C.	Nellikuppam	1, School Street, Nellikuppam South Arcot district.	—do—
155	" Govindarasán, A.	Bhuvanagiri	Panchayat President, Melamoon- giladi, Keerapalayam Post, Chidambaram Taluk, S. A. dist	—do—
156	" Govindasamy, A. (Minister)	Mugaiyur	13, Main Road, Vennarapalayam Cuddalore - 1, South Arcot district.	'GREENWAYS' Greenways Road, Adyar Madras-20

157	"	Kanakasabai, R.	Chidambaram	12, Kanagasabai Nagar Chidambaram South Arcot District	Room No. 18, Tamil Nad Co-op., Union Guest House, Madras-9
158	"	Kandasamy Padayachi, M.	Ulundurpet	Padayatchi St, Ulundurpet (P.O) South Arcot District.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
159	"	Kesavalu, D.	Kallakurichi	Naphal Street, Kallakurichi Town, Kallakurichi taluk South Arcot District.	—do—
160	"	Krishnan, A.	Mangalur	T. Elamangalam, Tittagudi Post, Virudhachalam S. A. Dt.	—do—
161	"	Munuswami, V.	Gingee	29, Perumal Koil Street Tindivanam, South Arcot dist,	—do—
162	"	Munuswamy, R. R.	Melmalayanur	Eyyakunam (P.O.) (Via) Melmalayanur, Gingee taluk South Arcot District	—do—
163	"	Pachaiyappan, S. P.	Sankarapuram	Somandargudi Post (Via) Kallakurichi South Arcot District.	—
164	"	Rajangam, N.	Kurinjipadi	12/5, Thananjery, Thiruppapuliur, Cuddalore N. T.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd , Madras-2
165	"	Ramachandran, S.	Panruti	55, Kumbakonam Road, Panruti, South Arcot district.	126, Mount Road Madras-6
166	"	Ramamoorthy, K.	Tindivanam	18, Chinnaveeraragha Kounder Street, Kavaripakkam Tindivanam, South Arcot dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
167	"	Raman, M.	Kandamangalam	36, Valavanur South Harijan Colony, Valavanur (P.O) Villupuram.	—do—

<i>Sl. No. Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Mofussil Address</i>	<i>City (MADRAS) Address</i>
168 Thiru Shunmugam, M.	Villupuram	Shunmugaperumal Street Kilperumbakkam, Villupuram South Arcot district.	—do—
169 „ Sivasubramanian, S.	Kattumannarkoil	Muthukamatchiamman Thottam, Ammapet Road Chidambaram P.O., S. Arcot dist.	—do—
170 „ Subramaniam, E. M.	Tirukkkoilur	Eruvelipet P. O., (Via) Villupuram RMS South Arcot district,	Co/. Sri Muthumalla Reddiar, 44, Gengu Reddy Road Lane, Egmore, Madras-8
THANJAVUR (22)			
171 „ Bharathi Mohan, G.	Kuttalam	3, Kankodutha Pillaiar Koil Street, Mayuram, Tanjavour district.	—do—
172 „ Dhanushkodi, P. S.	Thiruvavarur	Bangel, Suramangalam P.O. (Via) Vijayapuram, Tiruvavarur, Thanjavur dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
173 „ Dharmalingam, N.	Thiruthuraipundi	Muthupettai (P.O.) Thanjavur district.	1-A/10, Eldams Road, Anantharamakrishna Iyer Colony, Madras-18
174 „ Duraiyarasan, A.	Arantange	“BUDHAR ILLAM” 12, Agraharam Street, Arantangi (P.O)	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
175 „ Ganesan, L.	Orathanad	Kannanthangudi East, Orathanad, Thanjavur district.	57, Nallathambi Mudali Street, Madras-5

176	"	Ganesan, S.	Sembanar Koil	Main Road, Sembanar koil Thanjavur district.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
177	"	Gnanasambandan, K.R.	Nagapattinam	42, Sattayappar North Street, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur district.	—do—
178	"	Jeyaraj, P.	Nannilam	Nedungulam Post, (Via) Kollumankudi, Thanjavur dist.	—do—
179	"	Kasiraman, N.	Kumbakonam	Director, Raman and Raman Private Limited, Pidari- kulam Road, Kumbakonam Thanjavur district.	33, Nadamuni Street, T. Nagar, Madras-17 [Phone: 444277]
180	"	Kittappa, N.	Mayuram	33, Kuyavar Street, Koranad, Mayuram, Thanjavur dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
181	"	Krishnamoorthi, C.	Kodavasa	14-A, East Street, Kodavasal (P.O.) Thanjavur district.	—
182	"	Krishnamoorthi, M.	Peravurani	"THEENDRAL ILLAM" Pookkollai (P.O.), (Via) Peravurani, Pattukottai taluk, Thanjavur district.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
183	"	Mani, K. B. S.	Sirkali	"SADUVAN ILLAM" Coliyakkaran- thoppu, Sirkali Thanjavur dist.	—do—
184	"	Marimuthu, A.	Aduthurai	Kattanagaram, Thiruppanandal Post. Thanjavur district.	—do—
185	"	Marimuthu, A. R.	Pattukottai	Alathur Post, Pattukottai taluk Thanjavur district.	—do—
186	"	Murugaiyan, G. Pulavar	Thiruvaiyaru	Rajagiri, Elangadu Post, Thanjavur district.	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Constituency	Mofussil Address	City (Madras) Address
187	Thiru Parisuthanadar, A. Y. S.	Thanjavur	Pookara Street, Thanjavur dist.	—do—
188	„ Ramachandira Dorai, R.	Gandarovakottai	Kallakottai Palace, Pudukottai Tiruchivappalli district.	—do—
189	„ Somasundaram, N.	Valangiman	Sithamalli. P. O., (Via) Needa- mangalam, Thanjavur dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
190	„ Soundararaja Moopannar R.	Papanasam	Melakabistalam, Kabistalam P. O. Papanasam, Thanjavur dist.	—do—
191	„ Subbiah, A. K.	Kottur	66, East Raja Street, Thanjavur district.	—do—
192	„ Swaminatha Odayar, T. S.	Mannarkudi	Odayar Bungalow, Mannarkudi Thanjavur district.	13/6, Lloyds Road Madras-14
193	„ Venkatachala Thevar, P.	Vedaranyam	Karuppampulam P. O. Thiruthurai poondi, Thanjavur district.	East Kitchen Block, Government Estate, Mount Rd., Madras-2
'TIRUCHIRAPPALLI (22)				
194	„ Alagamuthu, T. P. (Government Whip)	Uppiliapuram	7, Avalpattarai Lane Thuraiyur, Tiruchirappalli district.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
195	„ Kaliyamoorthy, A. K. <i>alias</i> Moorthy	Jayankondan	Jayankondacholapuram Udayarpalayam taluk Tiruchirappalli district.	—do—
196	„ Kandasamy Gounder, S.	Aravakurichi	Moolapatty Velampoondi (P.O) (Via) Aravakurichi Tiruchirappalli district.	—do—

197	„	Kandaswamy, M.	Kulithalai	Advocate 2, South Madavala St, Kulithalai	—do—
198	„	Karuppiyah, R.	Ariyalur	Keelakavattan kurichi (P.O) (Via) Thirumanur Tiruchirappalli district.	—do—
199	„	Mani, M. S.	Tiruchirappalli-I	52, Pandamangalam Puthu- vellala Street, Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli dist.	—do—
200	„	Muthiah, K. K.	Kadavur	Zamindar of Kadavur Kadavur Post, Kulithalai taluk Tiruchirappalli district.	20, Jambulinga Naicker St, Nungambakkam Madras-34
201	„	Muthuselvan, P. S.	Musiri	T. Puthur Post, Musiri taluk Tiruchirappalli dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
202	„	Nagasundaram, R.	Tiruchirappalli-II	68, Mahavidvan Meenakshi- sundaram Pillai Street, Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli-2	—do—
203	„	Nallaswamy, T. M.	Karur	‘ARUL NILAI’, Thottakurichi (P.O) (Via) Pugalur Sugar Factory Karur taluk, Tiruchirappally dist.	—do—
204	„	Narayanan, R.	Varahur	Vasistapuram Post.(Via) Tittagudi, Tiruchirappalli district.	—do—
205	„	Natarajan, M. K. D.	Lalgudi	Pudur Uthamanur, (Via) Varplur, Tiruchi dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
206	Pulavar Ponnambalam P.	Pirumayam	Virachilai Post, Tirumayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.	C/o. Ramakumarappan, 12, Ponniamman Koil Street, Madras-1	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Mofussil Address</i>	<i>City (Madras) Address</i>
207	Thiru Rajakumar Vijaya Ragunatha thondaiman	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai Palace, Conton- ment, Tiruchirappalli district.	'ASOKA' 20, Cenatoph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18
208	" Ramachandran, K. N. Andimadam		Udayars Colony, Jayakondacholapuram, Tiruchi- rappalli dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
209	" Ramalingam, S.	Srirangam	Chittur, Srinivasanallur Post, Musiri, Tiruchirappalli dist.	—do—
210	" Rasu, J. S.	Perambalur	Venkatesapuram, Perambalur Post, Tiruchirappalli district.	—do—
211	" Shanmugam, V. S.	Viralimalai	Veerapatti, Puliur Post, (Via) Keeranur, Tiruchirappalli district.	—do—
212	" Soundarapandian, P.	Krishnarayapuram	Advocate, Kadambar Koil Kulithalai Post, Tiruchirappalli district.	—do—
213	" Subbiah, K. V.	Alangudi	Alangudi P. O. (Via) Pudukkottai Tiruchirappalli district.	—do—
214	" Swaminathan, V.	Thiruvarambur	Keelakalakandar kottai Alathur P. O, Tiruchirappalli-II	—do—
215	" Vadivel, S. K.	Thottiyam	Seelaipilliyarputhur Post (Via) Kattuputhur Tiruchirappalli dist.	—do—

TIRUNELVELI (19)

16	Aditanar, Si. Pa. [Speaker]	Srivaikuntam	68, Arasalwarkoil Street Srivaikuntam	1, Crescent Park Road Adyar, Madras-20
217	Alagarsamy, S.	Koilpatti	Ramanoothu, Ettayapuram Post Tirunelveli district.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
218	Arunachalam, V.	Alangulam	Aladipatti, Nallur Post, Tenkasi taluk	—do—
219	Authimoolam, D.S.	Cheeranmahadevi	'BAKTI VILAS', Mukkudal Tirunelveli district.	—do—
220	Chidambaram Pillai I.A.	Tenkasi	'LOVE'S HEAVEN', Ilanji Tenkasi	Moffusil Quarters, Cosmopolitan Club Mount Rd., Madras-2
221	Duraipandian, N.	Nanguneri	Qari, Naduvor Keela Overi Post. (Via) Idayankudi, Nanguneri, Tirunelveli dist.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
222	Durairaj, P.	Sankarankoil	Kuvalaikanni, Karivalamvanda- nallur Post, Sankaran Koil Taluk, Tirunelveli dist.	—do—
223	Edmund Fernando, G. R.	Tiruchendur	15, Pudupet South Street, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli district.	—do—
224	Gomathisankara Dikshithar, G.	Ambasamudram	Congress Golden Jubilee Hall Ambasamudram Tirunelveli district.	—do—
225	Karuppiyah, A.	Gangaikondan	President, Panchayat Board Gangai kondan, Tirunelveli district.	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Mofussil Address</i>	<i>City (Madras) Address</i>
226	Thiru Martin, T.	Sattangulam	Tisayanvilai, Tirunelveli district.	15, East Abiramapuram Madras-4
227	" Muthiah, M.	Ottapidaram	Paramanapatcheri, Silankulam Post, (Via) Kadambur, Koilpatti taluk, Tirunelveli dist.	76, G. N. Chetty Road T. Nagar, Madras-17
228	Haji Peer Mohammed, M. M.	Melapalayam	17, Sinna Street, Ravanasamudram, Ambasamudram taluk Tirunelveli district	C/o. Muslim League Office 8, Maracair Labbai St, Madras-1
229	Thiru Rathinasabapathy, M.	Vilathikulam	Kulathur Post, Koilpatti taluk Tirunelveli district.	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2
230	" Sivasami, M. S.	Tuticorin	75, Meenachipuram East Tuticorin-2	—do—
231	" Soundarapandian	Radhapuram	Chettikulam Post, Therku Karungulam Nanguneri	—do—
232	" Subbiah Mudaliar, A.R.	Kadayanallur	Idaikkal Post, Tenkasi Tirunelveli dist.	3, Nandanam Extension Chamiers Rd., Mds.-4
233	" Subramaniam, A. L.	Tirunelveli	61, Perumal East Car Street Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli dist.	3, Miran Salib Street Mount Rd., Madras-2
234	" Velladurai, A.	Vasudevanallur	Dalavaipuram, Royagiri Post Sankarankoil Taluk	Legislators Hostel Mount Rd., Madras-2

NOMINATED (1)

235 " Suares, A. Nominated

41, Arathoon Road,
Royapuram, Madras-13

ADVOCATE GENERAL (Entitled to Participate in the Proceeding of the Assembly)

Thiru K. Narayanaswamy
Mudaliar,

72, Harrington Rd; Mds; 31
Office: 24473
Residence: 65670

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Members of the Madras Legislative Council

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Constituency	Mofussil Address	City (Madras) Address
RETIRING on 20th APRIL, 1968				
I Local Authorities Constituencies (7)				
1.	Thiru Annadurai, C. N. (Chief Minister)	Madras	—	9, Avenue Road, Nungambakkam, Madras-6
2.	" Ethiraj, P.	Thanjavur	42, North Car Street, Sirkali.	—
3.	" Jayarama Reddiar, S.	Ramanathapuram	Kandapuram Street, Virudhunagar	New Legislators' Hostel Madras-2
4.	" Muthiah, C.	Thanjavur	Sirkali	Kitchen Black I Legislator's Hostel, Madras-2
5.	" Rajamarthandan, S.	Ramanathapuram	Pagaveri, Sivaganga Taluk Ramanathapuram Dist.	New Woodlands, Madras-4
6.	" Sambasiva Reddy, A.	Salem	Athoor, Salem District	Legislator's Hostel Government Estate, Madras-2
7.	" Venkatachalam, R.	Salem	Merchant, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri District	Legislator's Hostel, Government Estate, Madras-2
II Graduates' Constituencies (2)				
8.	" Balasubramania Ayyar, K. B.A., B.L.	Madras East Central	—	62, Luz Charch Road, Mylapore, Madras-4
9.	Dr. Sivanandam, V. T., M.B.B.S.	Madras West Central	"CHELLEM HOUSE" 95, West Sambandam Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.	Cosmopolitan Club Mount Road, Madras-2

III Teachers Constituencies (2)

10. Vacant

11. Thiru Raja Iyer, M. Madurai Head Master, Rajah's
Ramanathapuram High School Ramanathapuram Legislator's Hostel
Govt. Estate, Madras-2

IV Elected by Members of the State Legislative Assembly (7)

12. „ Abdul Wahab, K. S.	S. L. A.	Thanjavur Road, Tiruchirappalli	Legislators' Hostel, Madras-2
13. „ Krishnaswamy Vandayar, A.	„	Poondi Post, Thanjavur District	Cosmopolitan Club Madras-2
14. „ Palaniswamy Gounder, V. K. (Deputy Chairman)	„	Vettai Karanpudur, Pollochi, CBE district	—do—
15. „ Ponnusamy Chettiar, S.R.P.	„	'RAMPRAKASH' Periasamy Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore	10-B, Casamajor Road, Egmore, Madras-8
16. „ Ponnusamy Villavarayar, J.	„	39, Empress St., Tuticorin	Legislature Congress Party Office Mount Road, Madras-2
17. „ Rajaram Naidu, K.	„	Jawahar Nagar, Tirumangalam Post, Madurai District	13, Bandmen Lines, Govt. Estate, Madras-2
18. „ Ramadass, K.	„	Vazhuvathur Village, Thirukkalukundram, Chingleput District	1, Subbaraya Pillai Street, Kondithope, Madras-1

V Nominated (3)

19. „ Ramalingam, V.	Namakkal, Salem District	198, Lloyds Road, Madras-5
20. „ Sundaram, S. D.	—	1, Sannadhi Street, Lakshmipuram, Madras-14
21. Srimathi Thirupurasundari, T. L.	—	4, Park Road, East Shenoy Nager, Madras-30

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Constituency	Mofussil Address	City (Madras) Address
RETIRING on 20th APRIL, 1970				
I Local Authorities Constituencies (7)				
22.	Thiru Adityan, S. T.	Tirunelveli	141, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7	1, Roundals Road, Madras-7
23.	Chidambara Mudaliar, A.	Madurai	288, West Main Street, Madurai	Legislator's Hostel, Madras-2
24.	Doraiswamy Naidu, K.	Coimbatore Nilgiris	s/o. Kavetti Naidu, Gudalur Post (via) S. R. K. Vidyalyaya, Coimbatore Taluk.	—
25.	Kothandaraman, K. K.	—do—	Kallipatti Post, (via) Tookkanaikaar palayam, Erode (R. M. S.)	Legislator's Hostel, Madras-2
26.	Ramaswami Mudaliar, V. K.	Chingleput	Cheyyar Village and Post, Madurantakam Taluk, Chingleput Dist.	Plot No. 5, South Avenue Srinagar Colony, Saidapet, Madras-15
27.	Sivasubramania Pandian, M.	Tirunelveli	New Palace, Urkad Post, Ambasamudram Taluk	Old Legislator's Hostel, Madras-2
28.	Thiagarajan, N. R.	Madurai	Thiagaraja Nagar, Theni Post, Madurai District	Legislator's Hostel, Madras-2
29.	Vacant			
30.	Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar B.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.	Madras Dist. Graduates	—	' KENSINGTON ' 464, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10

III Teachers Constituencies (2)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 31. Dr. Chidambaranathan, A.
M.A., PH.D., | North Arcot
South Arcot | Principal Thiagaraja College of
Arts and Science, Madurai | Legislator's Hostel,
Madras-2 |
| 32. Thiru Damodaran, G. R.
B.Sc. (Elec.) B.Sc. (Mech.)
(Durham); M.I.E.E. (Lond.)
M I E. | Salem
Coimbatore
Nilgiris | Principal, P S.G. College of
Technology, Peelamedu P.O.,
Coimbatore Dist. | 1/7, Fourth Street,
Abiramapuram, Madras-18 |

IV Elected by Members of the State Legislative Assembly (7)

- | | | | |
|---|----------|--|--|
| 33. " Chitrarasu, C. P. | S. L. A. | | 31, Thaiyappa Mudali Street,
Madras-1 |
| 34. " Ethirajalu, M. | " | 45, Sannathi Steet,
Tirupapuliur, South Arcot Dist. | 25, Muthusami Chetty St,
Madras-1 |
| 35. Thirumathi Lakshmi
Krishnamoorthy | " | — | 14, Thanikachalam Chetty Road,
T. Nagar, Madras-17 |
| 36. Thiru Manickavelu, M. A.,
(Chairman) B.A.,B.L., | " | — | 16, Crescent Park Street,
T. Nagar Madras-17 |
| 37. " Mohanlal Mehta | " | — | 194, Govindappanaiken Street,
Madras-1 |
| 38. " Natarajan, N. V. | " | — | 16, Ibrahim Sait Street,
Peddunaickenpet, Madras-1 |
| 39. " Venkataraman, R., M.A.,B.L. | " | — | 4, First Main Road,
Raja Annamalaipuram,
Madras-28 |

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Constituency	Mofussil Address	City (Madras) Address
V Nominated (3)				
40.	Dr. Muthiah Chettiar, M.A.		—	'CHETTINAD HOUSE', Raja Annamalaipuram, Madras-28
41.	Thiru Ramaswami Reddiar, O.P.		"ARULJOTHI NILAYAM" Vadalur, Vadalur, P. O. (via) Cuddalore Jn. S. Arcot Dist.	Cosmopolitan Club Mount Road, Madras-2
42.	Thirumathi Saraswathi Pandurangam		—	Kanya Gurukulam, Kaladipet Tiruvottiyur, Madras-19
RETIRING on 20th APRIL, 1972				
I Local Authorities Constituencies (7)				
43.	Thiru Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V.	North Arcot	88, Anaikutti Street, Tiruvannamalai, N. A. Dist.	1, Vellala Street, Purasawalkam, Madras-7
44.	Jengal Reddiar, M.	South Arcot	Modaiyur, Modaiyur Post, (via) Vellam, Gingee Taluk, S. A. Dist.	Legislators' Hostel, Madras-2
45.	Ramasami Padayachi, S. S.	-do-	Soorappanaiken Chavadi, Tirupapaliyur, Cuddalore-2	21, Bhimanna Mudali Garden, Abhiramapuram, Madras-28
46.	Srinivasam Pillai, T. S.	Tiruchirappalli	24, East Street, Tharanallur, Tiruchirappalli-8	Legislator's Hostel Madras-2
47.	Subbiah, T. K.	-do-	Tirumanur Post; (via) Ariyalur Udayarpalayam Taluk	—do—
48.	Vijayarangam, G.	North Arcot	56, Thennamara Street, Kosapet, Vellore	159, Lloyds Road, Madras-14
49.	Wilson Apollos, N.	Kanyakumari	Advocate, College Settlement Nagercoil	Block I Flat P Kilpauk Garden Colony Kilpauk, Madras-10

II Graduates' Constituencies (2)

50	„	Damodaran, A. R.	North Madras	10, Beach Road, Cuddalore S. A. Dist.	471, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk Madras-10
51.	„	Santosham, D.		15, Kamala 2nd Street, Madras-2	Legislator's Hostel, Madras-2

III Teachers Constituencies (2)

52.	„	Krishnamoorthy, G.	Thanjavur Tiruchirapalli		Shimogappa Cottage 29-E, Lloyds Road, Madras-14
53.	„	Sankarlingam Pillai, M.	Tirunelveli Kanyakumari	Therakalpudur, Thirupathisaram Post, (via) Aralvaimeozhi Nagarcoil, TF. 358	Legislator's Hostel Madras-2

IV Elected by Members of the State Legislative Assembly (7)

54.	„	Arunachalam, T. S.	S. L. A.	45, Singarathoppu, Tiruchirapalli	Legislator's Hostel, Madras-2
55.	„	Lakshmanan, S. V.	„	Tiruchirapalli Road, Sular Post, Coimbatore, Dist.	—do—
56.	„	Muthu, S.	„	8, Azhagaradi 1st Street, Madurai-10	—do—
57.	„	Ponnappa Naidu, A.	„	Kunnapakkam Village, Tindivanam, S. A. Dist.	—do—
58.	„	Rajagopal, C. V.	„	61, Malayala Street, Little Kancheepuram	c/o. A. Shanmugasundaram Petrol Pump, Kaikalan Savadi G. S. T. Road, Chromepet Madras-47

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Constituency	Mofussil Address	City (Madras) Address
59.	Thiru Ramakrishna Achari, K.	S. L. A.	Aramboly Post, Kanyyakumari Dist.	Legislator's Hostel Madras-2
60.	„ Raman Nair	„	President, Nilgiris District Estate Workers Union, Rokeby, Coonoor, Nilgiris Dist.	—do—
V Nominated (3)				
61.	„ Aiyaswamy, M.	Nom.	190-A, South Veli Street, Madurai-1	20/7, Hospital Road, Saidapet, Madras-15
62.	Thirumathi Manjubashini	„		Temple House 179, Poonamallee High Road, Madras-10
63.	Vacant			

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PATRIOTISM is your conviction that this country is superior to all other countries because you were born in it.—Bernard Shaw.

MEMBERS OF THE LOK SABHA

Elected by the Madras State

[TAMIZHAGAM - 39]

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	Thiru Ajmalkhan, H.	Periakulam	2/26, Chaluppachi odai Street, Bodinayakanur, Madurai district.
2	„ Ananda Nambiar, K.	Tiruchirapalli	Sangathidal, Alathur Town Panchayat, Tiruchi dist.
3	„ Anbazhagan, K.	Tiruchengode	10, Vellala Street, Vepary, Madras-7. (Phone: 61388)
4	„ Anbuchezhian, N.	Dindigul	Chekkapatty, Kunnavarangottai P. O. (Via) Batlagundu, Madurai district.
5	„ Arumugam, R. S.	Tenkasi	Parasakthi Buildings, Madurai Road, Tirunelveli Junction.
6	„ Chittibabu, C.	Chingleput	5, Kuppumuthu Mudali Street, Madras-5.
7	„ Deiveekan, M.	Kallakurichi	Eduthanur, Seerpanandal Post South Arcot district.
8	„ Dhandapani, C. T.	Dharapuram	13/72, Venkatakrishna Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore-2.
9	„ Durai Rasu, A.	Perambalur	Balakrishnapatti, P. O. (Via) Uppiliapuram, Musiri Taluk Tiruchirappalli district.
10	„ Kamalanathan, M.	Krishnagiri	Archoor Post, Krishnagiri taluk, Dharmapuri district.
11	„ Kandappan, S.	Mettur	Chittoor Post, (Via) Edappadi, Salem district.

MADRAS M. PS.

(CONTINUATION)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
12	Thiru Kiruttinan	Sivaganga	Kombakkaranendal village Savariyar pattanam P. O. Ramanathapuram district.
13	„ Krishnamoorthy Gounder, V.	Cuddalore	92, Pudupalayam Main Road, Cuddalore-1 South Arcot district.
14	„ Kuchelar	Vellore	4-5, Reddiappa Mudali Street, Vellore-1 North Arcot dist
15	„ Manoharan, K.	Madras North	30-A, Mukhathal St., Madras-7.
16	„ Maran, S. N.	Madras South	“MURASOLI” 4-128, Mount Road Madras-6. [Phone : 82815]
17	„ Mayavan, V.	Chidambaram	C. Thandeswaranallur Chidambaram Post, South Arcot district.
18	„ Mohammed Sheriff	Ramanathapuram	11, 1st Lane, Karimsa Pallivasal Madurai-1.
19	„ Muthu Gounder, R.	Tirupattur	Oldpet, Harur, Dharmapuri district.
20	„ Muthusamy Gounder, C.	Karur	Nochikattuvalasu, Monjanur, P.O. Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.
21	„ Nanja Gowder, M. K.	Nilgiris	S/o. Kala Gowder, Achanakal, Ketti P. O., The Nilgiris.
22	„ Narayanan	Pollachi	28-A, Srinivasa Naicker Street, Udumalpet, Coimbatore dist.
23	„ Nesamony, A.	Nagercoil	Advocate, College Settlement, Nagarcoil, Kanyakumari dist.
24	„ Rajaram, K.	Salem	10, Vidyalaya Road, Salem-7.
25	„ Ramabadra Naidu, T.D.	Tindivanam	40-A, Ramadoss Naidu Street, Pudupalayam, Cuddalore-1. South Arcot district.

MADRAS M. PS.

(CONTINUATION)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
26	Thiru Ramamoorthy, P.	Sivakasi	Muthusampuram, Mulliseval Post, Sattur taluk, Ramanathapuram dist.
27	„ Ramamurthi, P.	Madurai	98, C. N. Krishnaswamy Rd., Madras-5.
28	„ Ramani, K.	Coimbatore	58, V. K. Krishna Menon Road, Siddhapudur, Coimbatore-18.
29	„ Sambandhan, S. K.	Tiruttani	71, Harrington Road, Madras-31. (Phone: 65941)
30	„ Sambasivam, V.	Nagapattinam	46, Kumarakoil Street, Tiruvarur Post, Tanjavur dist.
31	„ Saminathan, P. A.	Gobichettipalayam	21, Raja Street, Punjaipuliyam-patti Coimbatore district.
32	„ Santhosham, Dr. M.	Tiruchendur	30, Sreenivasanagar, Madras-31. (Phone: 63437, 65673.)
33	„ Sezhiyan, Era.	Kumbakonam	'ANNA ARANMANAI' DMK Buildings, Sarangapani South Street, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur district.
34	„ Sivasankaran, P.	Sriperumbudur	31, Puliyur Trustpuram, Part III C. I. T. Schemes, Vadapalani, Madras-24.
35	„ Somasundaram Gopalar, D.	Thanjavur	Sendangadu Post, Pattukkottai taluk, Thanjavur district.
36	„ Subravelu, K.	Mayuram	Sambanodai, Kathiruppu Nagoor Post, Sirkali Vattam, Thanjavur district.
37	„ Umanath, R.	Pudukkottai	10, Nachiarpalayam, Tiruchirappalli-3.
38	„ Viswanathan, G.	Wandiwash	54, Thennamaram Street, Vellore, North Arcot district.
39	„ Xavier, S.	Tirunelveli	13, Telegraph Office Road, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli dist.

MEMBERS OF THE RAJYA SABHA
Representing Madras State (Tamizhagham)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Address</i>
RETIRING ON 2nd APRIL 1968		
1	Thiru Jamal Moideen, M. J.	"JAMALIA" 10, Perambur High Road, Madras-12.
2	" Thanulinga Nadar, P.	"PARAMARTHAHAM" Ramavarmapuram, Nagercoil-2. Kanyakumari district.
3	" Ramaswamy Gounder, K.S.	Kugalur P. O., Gobichettipalayam, Coimbatore dist.
4	" Ruthnaswamy, M.	125, Santhome Road, Mylapore, Madras-4. (Phone: 71673)
5	" Sivashanmugam Pillai, J.	33, Kutti Street, Nungambakkam, Madras.

RETIRING ON 2nd APRIL, 1970

6	" Abdus Samad, A. K. A.	45, Maracoir Labbai Street, Madras-1. (Phone: 22316)
7	" Anandan, T. V.	17-A, Bisset Road, Agaram, Madras-11.
8	" Chandrasekar, S.	74, II Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Madras-20.
9	" Mariswamy, S. S.	15-D, Shenoy Nagar, Madras-30. (Phone: 61630)
10	" Lalitha Rajagopalan	481, Poonamallee High Road, Vepery, Madras-7.
11	" Vasan, S. S.	23, Edward Elliots Road, Madras-4. (Phone: 86656)

RETIRING ON 20th APRIL 1972

12	" Chengalvarayan, T.	Advocate, 4-A, Halls Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10.
13	" Munisamy, N. R.	Advocate, Railway Station Road, Ranipet, North Arcot district.
14	" Parthasarathy, T. T.	Advocate, "ARAMAM", 57, D. N. Theerthagiri Mudaliar Street, Salem-1.
15	" Ramakrishna Iyer, N.	18, Thatchi Arunachala Mudali Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.
16	" Soniasundaram, G. P.	Belukurichi, (Via) Rasipuram Salem district.
17	" Sundaram, K.	"RASAKONDALU" Ward 6, No. 29 Kamaraj Road, Coimbatore.

NOMINATED

18	" Ramachandaran, G.	C/o. Director, Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Dindigul, Madurai district.
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UNION COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MEMBERS OF THE UNION CABINET

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Portfolio</i>	<i>Address</i>
1.	Thirumathi Indira Gandhi	Prime Minister and Minister for Atomic Energy	1, Sardarjang Road, New Delhi.
2.	Thiru Morarji Desai, R.	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	7, Thiyagaraja Mang, New Delhi.
3.	„ Fakruddin Ali Ahamed	Minister of Industrial Deve- -lopment & Company Affairs	1, Willingdon Crescent New Delhi.
4.	„ Chavan Y. B.	Minister of Home Affairs	1, Race Course Road, New Delhi.
5.	„ Jai Sukhlal Hathi	Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation	11, Asoka Road, New Delhi.
6.	„ Jagjivan Ram	Minister of Food & Agriculture	6, Hastings Road, New Delhi.
7.	„ Asoka Mehta	Minister of Planing, Pertolium Chemicals & Social Welfare	20, Asoka Road, New Delhi.
8.	„ Govinda Menon P.	Minister of Law	2, Hastings Road, New Delhi.
9.	„ Poonacha, C. M.	Minister of Railways	2, ToghlaK Road, New Delhi.
10.	„ Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Minister of Transport and Shipping	9, Raj Narain Road, New Delhi.
11.	„ Channa Reddy, Dr. M.	Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals	1, Asoka Road, New Delhi.
12.	„ Triguna Sen, Dr.	Minister of Education	15, India International Centre, New Delhi.
13.	„ Shah, K. K.	Minister of Information and Broad Casting	8, Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi.
14.	„ Dinesh Singh	Minister of Commerce	1, Thiyagaraja Marg, New Delhi.
15.	„ Karan Singh, Dr.	Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	3, Nyaya Marg, New Delhi.
16.	„ Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs & Communications	12, Janpath, New Delhi.
17.	„ Sardar Swaran Singh	Minister of Defence	7, Hastings Road, New Delhi.
18.	„ Satya Narayan Sinha	Minister of Health Family Planning & Urban Development	19, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

UNION MINISTERS OF STATE

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Portfolio</i>	<i>Address</i>
1.	Thiru Bhagwat Jha Azad	Minister of State in the Ministry of Education	209, North Avenue, New Delhi.
2.	„ Bali Ram Bhagat	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	10, Raisina Road, New Delhi.
3.	„ Chandrasekhar, Dr. S.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Health, Family Planning & Urban Development	71, Western Court, New Delhi.
4.	„ Parimal Ghosh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	22-23, Lodi Hotel, New Delhi.
5.	Thirumathi Phulrenu Guha	Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare	15, Western Court, New Delhi.
6.	Thiru Gwjral, I. K.	Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs & Communications	21, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.
7.	„ Gurupadasamy, M. S.	Minister of State in the Department Atomic Energy	88, South Avenue, New Delhi.
8.	„ Jagannath Rao	Minisier of Works and Supply	17, Akbar Road, New Delhi.
9.	„ Lalit Narayan Misra	Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	10, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.
10.	„ Krishna Chandra Pant.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	C-1/35, Pandara Rd., New Delhi.
11.	„ Raghuramiah, K.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Law	14, Asohka Road, New Delhi.
12.	„ Rao, Dr. K. L.	Minister of Irrigation & Power	9, Janpath, N. Delhi.
13.	„ Raghunatha Reddy, K. V.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs	9, Janpath, N. Delhi.
14.	„ Prakashchand Sethi, B.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals	7, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi.
15.	„ Annasahib Shinde, P.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation	6, Raisina Road, New Delhi.
16.	„ Vidya Charan Shukla	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	4, Sunheri Bhag Rd., New Delhi.
17.	„ Prof. Sher Singh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Education	513, Vithalbhai Patel House, New Dslhi.

UNION DEPTY MINISTERS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Portfolio</i>	<i>Address</i>
1.	Thiru Bhakat Darshan	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping	10, Hastings Road, New Delhi.
2.	„ Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Railways	2, Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi.
3.	„ Chavan, D. R.	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation	21, Asoka Road, New Delhi.
4.	„ Ering, D.	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.	16, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi.
5.	Thirumathi Jahanara Jaipal Singh	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	6, Asoka Road, New Delhi.
6.	Thiru Jamir, S. C.	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Railways	14, Windsor Place, New Delhi.
7.	Thirumathi Sarojini Mahishi, Dr.	Deputy Minister	178, North Avenue, New Delhi.
8.	Thiru Murthy, B. S.	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Health & Family Planing and Urban Development	5, Asoka Road, New Delhi.
9.	„ Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	13, Asoka Road, New Delhi.
10.	„ Ramaswamy, K. S.	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	6, Western Court, New Delhi.
11.	„ Muthyal Rao, J. B.	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals	18, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.
12.	Thirumathi Nandini Satpathi	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Information & Broad Casting	2, Janpath, New Delhi.

DY. MINISTERS

(CONTINUATION)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Portfolio</i>	<i>Address</i>
13.	Thiru Bhanu Prakash Singh	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs	64, Lodi Estate, New Delhi.
14.	„ Sardar Iqbal Singh	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply	15, Asoka Road, New Delhi.
15.	„ Surendra Pal Singh	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs	120, South Avenue, New Delhi.
16.*	„ Jagannath Pahadia	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Finance	
17.*	„ Siddheswar Prasad	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	
18.*	„ Chaudhri Ram Sewak	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals	
19.*	„ Krishna, M. R.	Dy. Minister in the Ministry of Defence	
20.*	„ Mohammed Yunus Saleem	Dy. Minister	



“தமிழினல் சுட்ட புண் உள் ஆறும்—ஆருதே
நாவினாற் சுட்ட வடு”

—வள்ளுவர்

தமிழக அமைச்சர்களும் அவர்கள் பொருப்பு வகிக்கும் துறைகளும்

மாண்புமிகு

திரு. சி. என். அண்ணாத்துரை
முதலமைச்சர்

பொது, பொது நிர்வாகம், இந்திய சிவில் பணியாளர் தொகுதி (ஐ.சி.எஸ்), இந்திய பணியாளர் தொகுதி (ஐ.ஏ.எஸ்.) அதிகாரிகள், மாவட்ட ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகள், துணைக் கலெக்டர்கள் குறித்த அலுவல்கள், நிதி, திட்டமிடுதல், போலீஸ், தேர்தல்கள், மதுவிலக்கு வெளிநாட்டில் வாழும் இந்தியர்கள், அகதிகள், இடம் பெயர்ந்தவர்கள்.

,, வ. இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன்
கல்வி-தொழில் அமைச்சர்

கல்வி (தொழில் கல்வி உட்பட), ஆட்சி மொழி, தொழில்கள், ஆலைத்துணிகள், நூல், கைத்தறி, சுரங்கங்கள், கனிப் பொருள்கள், இரும்பு-உருக்குக் கட்டுப்பாடு, மின்சாரம், கம்பெனிகள், சமூக அறக் கட்டளைகள், சட்ட மன்றம்.

,, மு. கருணாநிதி
பொதுப்பணி அமைச்சர்

பொதுப்பணிகள், சிறப்புச் சிறுபாசன திட்டவேலைகள் உட்பட சிறுபாசனம், நெடுஞ்சாலைகள், போக்குவரத்து, நாட்டுடமையாக்கப்பட்ட போக்குவரத்து, துறைமுகங்கள்.

,, கே. ஏ. மதியழகன்
உணவு, வருவாய்த்துறை அமைச்சர்

உணவு, வரி வருவாய், வருவாய் துறை கழகம், மாவட்ட ரெவின்யூ நிறுவனம், வாணிப வரிகள்.

,, ஏ. கோவிந்தசாமி
வீவசாய அமைச்சர்

வேளாண்மை, கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு, மீன் வளம், காடுகள், சிங்கோடு.

திருமதி சத்தியவாணி முத்து
ஹர்ஜன ரூ, செய்தித்துறை
அமைச்சர்

ஹரிஜன நலன், செய்தி விளம்பரத் துறை, எழுது பொருள் - அச்சத்துறை, அரசாங்க அச்சகம், சினிமாப் படங்கள் சட்டம், மகளிர்-சிறுவர் நலன்.

திரு. செ. மாதவன்
சட்டம், கூட்டுறவு அமைச்சர்

சட்டம், கூட்டுறவு, நீதி மன்றங்கள், சிறைச்சாலைகள், பத்திரப் பதிவு, சீர்திருத்தப்பள்ளிகள், கண்காணிப்பு பணிகள், பயண அனுமதிச் சீட்டுகள், சீட்டு நிதிகள் சட்டம், கடன் கொடுத்தல் குறித்த சட்டம் (கிராலவாபகள் கடன் பட்டிருத்தல்), எடைகள்-அளவைகள் குறித்த சட்டம், தொழிலாளர், வீட்டு வசதி.

,, எஸ். ஜே. சாதிக் பாட்சா
பொதுச்சுகாதார அமைச்சர்

பொதுச்சுகாதாரம், மருந்துகள், இட வசதி கட்டுப்பாடு, அனாதை இல்லங்கள், இரவலர்கள், பத்திரிகைக் காகித கட்டுப்பாடு, முகம்மதியர் அறக்கட்டளைகள், சரக்குகளின் விலைகள், வழங்கல் குறித்த சட்டம்.

,, மா. முத்துசாமி
உள்ளாட்சி அமைச்சர்

நகராட்சி நிர்வாகம், சமுதாய வளர்ச்சிப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள், பூதான, கிராமதான இயக்கம், க்தர், கிராமத் தொழில்கள், கிராமத் தொழில்கள் திட்டம், முன்னாள் இராணுவ வீரர்கள்.

ஆளுங்கட்சி இணைப்பாளர்: திரு. து. ப. அழகமுத்து



THAMIZAHAM

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS & THEIR PORTFOLIOS

Thiru C. N. ANNADURAI
CHIEF MINISTER

Public General Administration; Matter relating to Indian Civil Service and Indian Administrative Officers, District Revenue Officers and Deputy Collectors; Finance, Planning, Police, Elections; Prohibition; Indian Overseas; Refugees and Evacuees.

„ **V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN**
Minister for Education and Industries

Education (including Technical Education); Official Languages; Industries; Textiles; Yarn; Handlooms, Mines and Minerals; Iron and Steel control; Electricity; Companies; Religious Endowment and Legislature.

„ **M. KARUNANITHI**
Minister for Public Works

Public Works; Minor Irrigation (including S. M. I. P. Works) Highwayss Transport; Nationalized Transport and Ports.

„ **K. A. MATHIAZAGHAN**
Minister for Food and Revenue

Food; Revenue; Board of Revenue; District Revenue Establishments and Commercial Taxes.

„ **A. GOVINDASAMY**
Minister for Agriculture

Agriculture; Animal Husbandry;
Fishries; Forests and Cinchna.

Thirumathi SATHIAVANI MUTHU
Minister for Harijan Welfare
and Information

Harijan Welfare; Information and Publi-
city; Stationery and Printing; Govern-
ment Press; Cinematograph Act; Womens'
and Childrens' Welfare.

Thiru S. MADHAVAN
Minister for Law and Co-operation

Law; Co-operation; Courts; Prisons;
Registration; Approved Schools and
Vigilance Service; Passports; Legislation
on Chits; Legislation on Money Lending
(Rural Indebtedness); Legislation on
Weights and Measures; Housing and
Labour.

„ **S. J. SADIQ BADSHA**
Minister for Public Health

Public Health; Medicines; Accommodation
Control; Orphanages; Beggars; News
Print Control; Waqf; Prices and Supplies
of Goods Act.

„ **M. MUTHUSAMY**
Minister for Local Administration

Municipal Administration; Community
Development; Panchayats; Bhoodan and
Gramdan; Khadi and Village Industries;
Rural Industries Project and Ex-
Servicemen.

Government Whip: Thiru T. P. ALAGAMUTHU



LIST OF INDIA GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES AT ABROAD

Sl. No.	Name & Designation with Address	Telegraphic Address	Share of Activities
EUROPE			
1. (i)	Shri K. S. Ragupati, Minister (Economic), High Commission of India in U. K. Aldwych, London, W. C. 2. <i>U. K.</i>	HICOMIND LONDON	U. K. & Eire.
(ii)	Shri L. N. Rangarajan, First Secretary (Commercial), High Commission of India, London. <i>U. K.</i>	do	do
(iii)	Shri R. S. Hussain, First Secy. (Commercial), Commercial High Commission of India London. <i>U. K.</i>	do	do
2.	Shri G. S. Banavalikar, First Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, No. 2, Rue Godot de Manroy, Paris. <i>France</i>	INDATRACOM, PARIS.	France, Monaco, French Somaliland
3.	Shri P. Vaidyanathan, First Secy. (Commercial) Embassy of India, Via Francisco, Denze 36, Rome. <i>Italy</i>	INDEMBASSY ROME.	Italy
4.	Shri M. M. Khurana, Counsellor (Commercial), Embassy of India, 262, Keblenzer, Strasse, Bonn. <i>West Germany</i>	INDEMBASSY BONN.	West Germany
5.	Shri P. Das Gupta, Consul General of India, Frankfurt/Main Kaiserstr 33, West Germany.	CONGENDIA FRANKFURT.	State of Hesse
6.	Shri D. J. Sengupta, Consul General of India, 14, Burchardstrasse, Hamburg.	INDIA HAMBURG.	State of Hamburg, Bremen & Scheizwing, Holstein & Lower Saxony.
7.	Shri J. S. Doddamani, Second Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Brussels. <i>Belgium</i>	INDEMBASSY BRUSSELS.	Belgium

INDIA GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

(CONTINUATION)

Sl. No.	Name & Designation with Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
8.	Shri M. K. Roy, First Secretary (Commercial) Embassy of India, Vastra Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm. <i>Sweeden</i>	INDEMBASSY STOCKHOLM	Finland Sweden
9.	Shri S. K. Das, Third Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, Valdestejnska 6, Mala Strana, Prague. <i>Czechoslovakia</i>	INDEMBASSY PRAGUE	Czechoslovakia
10.	Shri R. Ranganathan, Second Secy. (Commer- cial), Embassy of India, 20, Kalcheggweg, Berne. <i>Switzerland</i>	INDEMBASSY BERNE	Switzerland
11.	Shri P. N. Neville, First Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, Proleterskeh 'Brigode'-9, <i>Belgrade</i>	INDEMBASSY BELGRADE	Yugoslavia & Greece
12.	Shri H. K. Singh, First Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, 6 and 8, Ulitisa- Obukha, Moscow. <i>Soviet Russia</i>	INDOCOM MOSCOW	U. S. S. R.
„	Shri S. Than, Minister (Economic), Embassy of India, Moscow. <i>Soviet Russia</i>		
13.	Shri Ishwar Sahay, First Secy. (Commercial) Embassy of India, 16, Niegobwskings, Warsaw. <i>Poland</i>	INDEMBASSY POLAND	Poland
14.	Shri N. K. Nair, Second Secy. (Commercial) Embassy of India, 41, Aleen Alexandru, Bucharest. <i>Rumania</i>	INDEMBASSY BUCHAREST	Rumania
15.	Shri M. M. K. Anand, Second Secy. (Commer- cial), Embassy of India, 14, Buzuvirag Utea, Budapest. <i>Hungary</i>	INDEMBASSY BUDAPEST	Hungary

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

16.	Shri K. D. Sharma, First Secy. (Commercial) Embassy of India, 2107, Massachussetts Avenue, Washington 8-D. C. N. W., U.S.	INDEMBASSY WASHINGTON	U. S. A.
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INDIA GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES....

(CONTINUATION)

Sl. No.	Name & Designation with Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
17.	Shri B. D. Goswami, Consul, Consulate General of India, San Francisco, 215, Market Street, Calif-95105. San-Francisco U.S.	CONGENDIA SAN FRANCISCO	U. S. A.
18.	Shri D. Hejmadi, Counsellor (Commercial), and Deputy Consul General, Consulate-General of India, 3, East, 64th Street, New York. U.S.	CONGENDIA NEW YORK	U. S. A.
CANADA			
19.	Shri C. S. Ahluwalia, Second Secy. (Commercial), High Commission of India, 200, MacLanen Street, Ottawa-4	HICOMIND OTTAWA	Canada
20.	Shri Y. R. Dhawan, Indian Trade Commissioner, Suite 804, Standard Bldg. 510, W. Hastings Street, Vancouver-E. C.	INDTRACOM VANCOUVER	British Columbia
AUSTRALIA			
21.	Shri R. Axel Khan, Indian Trade Commissioner, Caltex House, 10th Floor, 167-187, Kent Street, Sydney.	INDTRACOM SYDNEY	Australia
NEW ZEALAND			
22.	Shri Balbir Singh, Attache (Commercial), High Commission of India, Wellington.	HICOMIND WELLINGTON	New Zealand
AFIRICA			
23.	Shri A. S. Mani, First Secretary, High Commission of India, 40, Marina, P. O. Box No. 2322, Lagos.	HICOMIND LAGOS	Nigeria, Cameroon Togo, Dahomey & Niger
24.	Shri L. N. Roy, Counsellor (Commercial), Embassy of India, 5, El Shoria El Maahad, P. B. No. 718, Zamalk, Cairo.	INDEMBASSY CAIRO	Egypt, Libya
25.	Shri H. K. Banerjee, First Secy. (Commercial), High Commission for India, Coronation Avenue, 'Jeevan Bharti', P. Box No. 30074, Nairobi (Kenya)	HICOMIND NAIROBI	Kenya

INDIA GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

(CONTINUATION)

Sl. No.	Name & Designation with Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
AFRICA (CONTINUATION)			
26.	Shri M. K. Kukreja, First Secy. (Commercial), High Commission of India, P. O. Box No. 3040 Accra.	HICOMIND ACCRA	Ghana Liberia & Sierra Leone
27.	Shri G. S. Bakshi, Third Secy. (Commercial), High Commission of India, 2, Inglis Street, Noor Manzil, Box No. 2684, Dar-es-Salaam	HICOMIND DAR-ES-SALAAM	Tanzania
28.	Shri R. N. Mulye, Second Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, 119, Ten Rue Ridonche, Manrad, Algiers.	INDEMBASSY ALGIERS	Algeria
29.	Shri R. K. Kappoor, Second Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, P. B. No. 398, Dakar (Senegal).	INDEMBASSY DAKAR	Senegal
30.	Third Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, 10, Palace Mohammad V. Rabat, Morocco.	INDEMBASSY RABAT	Morocco
31.	Shri Kundan Lal, Second Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, 'Kronfil Building' P. B. No. 707, Khartoum.	INDEMBASSY KHARTOUM	Sudan
32.	Shri A. N. D. Haksar First Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, P. B. No. 528, Addis-Ababa.	INDEMBASSY ADDIS-ABABA	Ethiopia
33.	Shri N. Kesavan, First Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, No. 6, Bis Rue Massena, Tunis.	INDEMBASSY TUNIS	Tunisia
34.	Shri R. Srinivasan, Commercial Attache, High Commission of India, Kampala.	HICOMIND KAMPALA	Uganda
ASIA			
35.	Shri K. N. Sharma, First Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, 11-go, No. 2, Chome, Kaudan, Mivami, Chiyeda - Ku, Tokyo, Japan.	INDEMBASSY TOKYO	Japan

INDIA GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

(CONTINUATION)

Sl. No.	Name & Designation with Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
ASIA (CONTINUATION)			
36.	Shri D. S. Khosla, First Secy. (Commercial), Commission for India, Tower Court, 11th Floor, Near: Sunning House, Hysan Avenue, Hong Kong.	COMIND HONG KONG	Hong Kong
37.	Shri S. P. Sethi, Second Secretary (Commercial) Embassy of India, 1856, Nabarska, Malate, Manila.	INDEMBASSY MANILA	Philippines
38.	Shri P. N. Sharma, Second Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, 139, Pan Road, opp. Siom Road, Bangkok.	INDEMBASSY BANGKOK	Thailand
39.	Shri P. P. Iyer, Second Secretary, Embassy of India, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.	INDEMBASSY PHNOM PENH	Combodia
40.	Shri S. Venkataraman, First Secretary, (Commercial) Embassy of India, Oriental Assurance Building, 547-47, Merchant St., P. B. No. 751, Rangoon.	INDEMBASSY RANGOON	Burma
41.	Second Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, P. Box No. 188-44, Kebon Serih, Djakarta.	INDEMBASSY DJAKARTA	Indonesia
42.	Shri P. E. Peachy, First Secretary (Commercial), High Commission of India, Third Floor, State Bank of India Building, Entrance Baillie Street, Colombo.	HICOMIND COLOMBO	Ceylon
43.	Shri G. P. Mathur, First Secretary (Commercial), High Commission of India in Pakistan, 514-F, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad.	HICOMIND ISLAMABAD	West Pakistan
44.	Commercial Secretary, Deputy. Commission of India, 1st Floor, 15, Jinnah Avenue. Dacca-2.	GOODWILL DACCA	East Pakistan

INDIA GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

(CONTINUATION)

Sl. No.	Name & Designation with Address	Telegraphic Address	Sphere of Activities
ASIA (CONTINUATION)			
45.	Shri Ishwar Kumar, Commercial Attache, Commission of India, Steamer Point, Aden.	COMIND ADEN	Aden
46.	Shri Wahajul Haq, Second Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, Sharai-ul-Malik House, Hin Pant Road, Alsarafia, Jeddah.	INDEMBASSY JEDDAH	Saudi Arabia
47.	Shri S. A. Wadhvani, Second Secretary (Commercial) Embassy of India, Yasin Nowellate Building, Malki Avenue, Damascus.	INDEMBASSY DAMASCUS	Syrian Arab Republic
48.	Second Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, Taha St., Najeeb Pasha, Adhamiya.	INDEMBASSY BAGHDAD	Iraq
49.	Shri V. P. Singh, Second Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, 31, Rue Kantary, 'Sahmarani Building', P. O. Box No. 1764 Beirut.	INDEMBASSY BEIRUT	Lebanon Cyprus
50.	Shri R. K. Manucha, First Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, 301, Pahlani Avenue (Opp. Queen Elizabeth 11, Boulevard), Tehran.	INDEMBASSY TEHRAN	Iran
51.	Shri A. B. Gokhale, First Secretary (Commercial), C. D. A., Emba.	INDEMBASSY AMMAN	Jordan
52.	First Secretary (Commercial) High Commission of India, P. O. Box No. 3040, Accra.		

NOTE : In places where there are no Commercial Representatives, the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of India look after Indian Trade interest.

[SOURCE : ' STATISTICS ' - CALCUTTA]



Trade Representatives of Overseas Governments in India

(As in June 1965)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
AFGANISTAN (2)	1	Embassy of Afghanistan, 24, Ratendene Road, New Delhi.
	2	Consul General for Afghanistan, 115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6.
ALBANIA (1)	3	Legation of Albania in India, C/o The Embassy of Albania, Masbah-Karradah At Sharquiyah HV, 3/5/35, Baghdad.
ARGENTINA (1)	4	Embassy of Argentina Room Nos. 657 & 657-A, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
AUSTRIA (4)	5	Embassy of Austria, 37/48, Nyara Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	6	Consul (Honorary) for Austria, Spencer's Building, Mount Road, Madras-2.
	7	Consul (Honorary) for Austria, United Bank of India Building, 2nd floor, Sir Phereze Shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
	8	Consul (Honorary) for Austria, 16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
BELGIUM (4)	9	Embassy of Belgium, 7, Golf Links, New Delhi.
	10	Consul General for Belgium, "Morena" 11, Carcichal Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay-26.
	11	Consul General for Belgium, 6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
	12	Consul (Honorary) for Belgium, 1-E, Spurtank Road, Chetput, Madras-31.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(CONTINATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
BOLIVIA (1)	13	Consul General (Honorary) for Bolivia, Wellesley House 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
BRAZIL (2)	14	Embassy of Brazil, 8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
	15	Consul for Brazil, 8/6, Alipore Park Road, Ground Floor, Calcutta-27.
BULGARIA (1)	16	Embassy of Bulgaria, 198, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
BURMA (3)	17	Embassy of Burma, Plot No. 3, Block No. 50 F, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	18	Consul General of Burma, 12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta-1.
	19	Vice-Consul for Burma, 6, Rutland Gate (First Street) Nungambakkam, Madras-6.
COMBODIA (1)	20	Embassy of Combodia, 25, Golf Links, New Delhi.
CHILE (1)	21	Embassy of Chile, 23, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
CHINA (1)	22	Embassy of China, Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.
COLOMBIA (1)	23	Embassy of Colombia, Suite No. 3, Hotel Ambassador, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi.
COSTA RICA (2)	24	Consul General (Honorary) for Costa Rica, Standard Building, 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bomby-1.
	25	Consul General (Honorary) for Costa Rica, 334, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
CUBA (1)	26	Embassy of Cuba, 40, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
CZECHO - SLOVAKIA (3)	27	Embassy of Czechoslovakia, 22/39, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	28	Consul General for Czechoslovakia, " Morcopia " 5, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay-26.
	29	Consul General for Czechoslovakia, 127, Southern Avenue (Near Goal Park) Calcutta-29.
DENMARK (5)	30	1, Embassy of Denmark, 6, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
	31	Consul General (Honorary) for Denmark, Eros Cinema Building, 124-D, Queens Road, Bombay-1.
	32	Consul (Honorary) for Denmark, 18-G, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
	33	Consul (Honorary) for Denmark, C/o Indo-Norwegian Project, Norway House, 70, Fleet Street, Ernakulam,
	34	Consul (Honorary) for Denmark, Mercantile Bank Buildings, First Line Beach Road, Madras-1.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (2)	35	Consul General (Honorary) for Dominican Republic "Mistry Court" 208, Dubshaw Watcha Road, Opposite C.C.I. Bombay-1.
	36	Consul (Honorary) for Dominican Republic, 104, Gova Bazaar, Calcutta-5.
EQUADOR (1)	37	Consul (Honorary) for Equador, 10/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20.
EL SALVADOR(1)	38	Consul (Honorary) for El Salvador, 12, P. K. Tagore Street,

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
ETHIOPIA (3)	39	Embassy of Ethiopia, 29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-2.
	40	Consul (Honorary) for Ethiopia, Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay-1.
	41	Consul General (Honorary) for Ethiopia, 42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-24.
FINLAND (3)	42	Embassy of Finland, 43/A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
	43	Consul (Honorary) for Finland, Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, P. O. Box No. 73, Bombay-1.
	44	Consul (Honorary) for Finland, C/o. M/s. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Ltd., Post Box No. 209, 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
FRANCE (6) *	45	Embassy of France, 63, Cornwallis Road, New Delhi.
	46	Consul General for France, Park Mansions, 26, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
	47	Consul General for France, 'Vulcan Insurance Building' 5th Floor, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1.
	48	Consul for France, 7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18.
	49	Consul Agent (Honorary) for France, VI/75, Calvethy, Cochin-1.
	50	Consul General for France, 2, Marine Road, Pondicherry.
W. GERMANY (4)	51	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	52	Consul General for the Federal Republic of Germany, 'Dugal House,' 5th Floor, No. 3, Backbay Reclamation Road, Bombay-1.
	53	Consul General for the Federal Republic of Germany, 'Ilaca House' 1/3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

* Also looks after MADAGASCAR's trade interest in India.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA.....

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
W. GERMANY	54	Consul for the Federal Republic of Germany, 'Bombay Mutual Buildings, 378, Netaji Bose Road, P. B. No. 102, Madras-1.
GREECE (3)	55	Embassy of Greece, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
	56	Consul General (Honorary) for Greece, 'Wellesley House', 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
	57	Consul General (Honorary) for Greece, Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
HAITI (2)	58	Consul (Honorary) for Haiti, 2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.
	59	Consul (Honorary) for Haiti, Vellard View, Peddar Road, Bombay-26.
HOLY SEE (1)	60	The Apostolic Internunciature of the Holy See, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
HUNGARY (1)	61	Embassy of Hungary, 10, Pusa Road, Block No. 11, Northern Extension Area, New Delhi.
INDONESIA (2).	62	Embassy of Indonesia, 50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	63	Consul for Indonesia, Lincoln Annexe, 17, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay-26.
IRAN (2)	64	Embassy of Iran, 5, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
	65	Consul General for Iran, 'Pradip' 117, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
IRAN (IRAQ) (2)	66	Embassy of Iraq, 21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
	67	Consul General for Iraq, 203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
ISRAEL (1)	68	Consular General for Israel, 'Kailas', 50, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bomby-26.
ITALY (3)	69	Embassy of Italy, 7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
	70	Consul General for Italy, 3, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
	71	Consul for Italy, Post Box No. 1521, 'Vaswani Mansion' Dinsha Watcha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.
JAPAN (4)	72	Embassy of Japan, Nos. 4 & 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	73	Consul General for Japan, 'Kashmir House' 19, Napean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
	74	Consul General for Japan, 12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-16.
	75	Consul (Honorary) for Japan, 2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.
JORDAN (1)	76	Embassy of Jordan, 149/48, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
N. KOREA (1)	77	Consul General for the Democratic Republic of Korea in India, 3, Golf Links, New Delhi.
S. KOREA (1)	78	Consul General for the Republic of Korea, Consulate General of the Republic of Korea, 28, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
KUWAIT (1)	79	Consul General for Kuwait, 'Vaswani Mansions', Ground Floor, Flat Nos. 1 & 2, 120, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
LAOS (1)	80	Embassy of Laos, No. 4, South Western Extension, Chanakypuri, New Delhi.
LEBANON (1)	81	Embassy of Lebanon, 23/48, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakypuri, New Delhi.
LIBERIA (1)	82	Consul General (Honorary) for Liberia, 7-2P, Jamir Lane, Calcutta-19.
LUXEMBURG(1)	83	Vice-Consul (Honorary) for Luxemburg, Taj Building, 210, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort Bombay-1.
MEXICO (1)	84*	Embassy of Mexico, 136, Golf Links, New Delhi.
MONACO (1)	85	Consul General (Honorary) for Monaco, 14-15F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
MONGOLIA (1)	86	Embassy of Mongolia, 21, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakypuri, New Delhi.
MORCCO (1)	87	Embassy of Morocco, 199, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
NEPAL (2)	88	Embassy of Nepal, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
	89	Consul General for Nepal, 19, 'Woodlands' Sterndal Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.

* Also looks after India's trade interest in Portugal and its colonies.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
NETHERLANDS (4)	90	Embassy of Netherlands, 4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
	91	Consul General for Netherlands, 298, Bazargate Street, Post Box No. 260, Bombay-1.
	92	Consul General (Honorary) for Netherlands, 5 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	93	Consul (Honorary) for Netherlands, C/o. Wilson & Co., (Private) Limited, Post Box No. 2, North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras-13.
NICARAGUA (2)	94	Consul (Honorary) for Nicaragua, 'Alice Buildings' Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	95	In charge for Nicaragua, 6/1, Bright Street, Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.
NORWAY (5)	96	Embassy of Norway, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	97	Consul General for Norway, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, P. O. Box No. 294, Bombay-1.
	98	Consul General (Honorary) for Norway, 14, Netaji Subhas Road, P. O. Box No. 2211, Calcutta-1.
	99	Vice-Consul (Honorary) for Norway, C/o. Indo Norwegian Project, P. O. Box No. 137, Norway House, 70, Fleet Road, Ernakulam.
	100	Consul (Honorary) for Norway, C/o. Messrs Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) (P) Ltd., 1/21, North Beach Road, P. O. Box No. 42, Madras-1.
PANAMA (2)	101	Consul General for Panama, 'Delstar' Building (Bank House Flat 1-7th Floor) Hughes Road, Bombay-26.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
PANAMA (CONTINUATION)	102	Vice-Consul (Honorary) for Panama, Consulate of Panama, 2, Clive Row, Calcutta-1.
PERU (1)	103	Consul General for Peru, 8/6, Alipore Park Road, Ground Floor, Calcutta-27.
PHILIPPINES (3)	104	Embassy of Philippines, 3rd Floor, 'Thapar House', Janpath, New Delhi.
	105	Consul General (Honorary) for Philippines, Central Studios, 74-94, Tardeo Road, Bombay-7.
	106	Consulate General of Philippines, 'Mercantile Building', 2nd Floor, Block E, 10, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta-1.
POLAND (3)	107	Embassy of Poland, 22, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
	108	Consul for Poland, 28, Stephen Court, 18/E, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
	109	Consul (Commercial) for Poland, 'Mewar' Ground Floor, 40-A, Pedder Road, Bombay-26
ROUMANIA (1)	110	Embassy of Roumania, 48, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
SAUDIARABIA(1)	111	Embassy of Saudi Arabia, 6, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
SPAIN (4)	112	Embassy of Spain, 12-A, Prithiviraj Road, New Delhi.
	113	Consul General for Spain, 'Oceana' 153, Marine Drive, Bombay.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA.....

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
SPAIN (CONTINUATION)	114	Vice - Consul (Honorary) for Spain, Top Floor, 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-1.
	115	Vice - Consul (Honorary) for Spain, Lawdale, 5, Nimme Road, Santhome, Mylapore, Madras-4.
SUDAN (2)	116	Embassy of Sudan, 147, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
	117	Consul General for Sudan, 'Mistry Court' 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
SWEDEN (4)	118	Embassy of Sweden, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	119	Consul General (Honorary) for Sweden, Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
	120	Consul (Honorary) for Sweden, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-24.
	121	Consul (Honorary) for Sweden, 38-C, Mount Road, Madras-6.
SWITZER- LAND (4)	122	Embassy of Switzerland, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, P. O. Box No. 392, New Delhi.
	123	Consul General for Switzerland, Manekjee Wadia Building, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
	124	Consul (Honorary) for Switzerland, 4, Wood Street, (8th Floor,) P. O. Box No. 47, Calcutta-16.
	125	Consular Agent (Honorary) for Switzerland, C/o. P. O. Box No. 3, Cochin-1.
SYRIA (2)	126	Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic, 30/48, Panchsheel Marg, New Delhi.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
SYRIA (CONTINUATION)	127	Consul General for Syrian Arab Republic, Balha Court, Strand Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
THAILAND (2)	128	Embassy of Thailand, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	129	Consul General for Thailand, 56, Cariahat Road, Calcutta-1.
TURKEY (4)	130	Embassy of Turkey, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
	131	Consul General (Honorary) for Turkey, 4, Kanai Seal Street, Calcutta-1.
	132	Consul General (Honorary) for Turkey, 'Mistry Court' 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	133	Consul General (Honorary) for Turkey, 'Newshad' 115, Lloyd Road, P. O. Cathedral, Madras-6.
U.A.R. (EGYPT) (3)	134	Embassy of the United Arab Republic, 26, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
	135	Consul General for the United Arab Republic, 5, 'Mistry Court' 1st Floor, 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
	136	Consul General for the United Arab Republic, 8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta-27.
U.S.A. (4)	137	Embassy of the U. S. A., Santh Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	138	Consul General for the U. S. A., 'Lincoln House' 78, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26.
	139	Consul General for the U. S. A., Harrington Street, Calcutta-16.
	140	Consul General for U.S.A., 150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(CONTINUATION)

Name of the Country	Serial No.	Address
URUGUAY (1)	141	Consul General for Uruguay, 28, Prithivi Road, New Delhi.
U.S.S.R. (3)	142	Embassy of U. S. S. R., Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
	143	Consul General for the U. S. S. R., 31, Theatre Road, Calcutta-16.
	144	Consul General for U. S. S. R., 'Palm Beach' 42, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-6.
N. VIETNAM (1)	145	Consul General for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, 62, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
S. VIETNAM (1)	146	Consul General for the Republic of Vietnam, 147, Jor Bagh Nursery, New Delhi.
YUGOSLAVIA (3)	147	Embassy of Yugoslavia, 13, Sundar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
	148	Consul General for Yugoslavia, First Floor, 'Vaswani Mansions', 4/20, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-I.
	149	Consul General for Yugoslavia, 6, Ballygunge Park Road, Calcutta-19.

NOTE :- In cases of countries which have no Commercial Officers, commercial matters are handled by their Diplomate and/or Consular Missions in India.



நவ நாகரீகக் 'கைத்தறி' ஆடை

(ஹாஜி எம். எ. நைனா முகம்மது சாகிப்)

**புராதனப் பேரூடன் புதிய பொலிவை
வளர்க்கும் நம் நாட்டுக் கைத்தறி**

**வளர்ச்சியிலே குன்றாத தொண்மை
மங்காத நம் நாட்டுக் கைத்தறி**

தமிழ் நாட்டு கைத்தறித் தொழில்
களில் பண்டைக் கால பழமையை பல
நூற்றாண்டு பாரம்பரியப் பொலிவுடன் இடை
இடையே சம்பவித்த இடையூறுகளைச்
சமாளித்து நிலைநாட்டிக் கொண்டிருப்பது
நெசவுத் தொழில் ஒன்றே ஆகும் என்று
துணிந்து கூறமுடியும்.

பண்டைக்காலப் பொருள்கள் உடை,
நகை வகைகள் பழக்க வழக்கங்கள், ஏன்
உணவு வகைகள் கூட நவ நாகரீகமெனும்
சுழலிலே சிறுகச் சிறுக மாறியும் மறைந்தும்
வருவது கண்கூடு. எனினும் மணி
ஒன்றுக்கு ஆயிரக்கணக்கான கெஜங்
கள் மில் ஜவுளிகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து
குவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இக்காலத்தில்
கூட கைத்தறி லுங்கி, கைக்குட்டை, சேலை
கள், வேஷ்டிகள் ஆகியவைகள் பொது
மக்கள் மனதில் மட்டும் இன்றி, நவ நாகரீக
மக்கள் மனதிலும் கூட தனது பெருமையை
நிலைநாட்டிக் கொண்டிருப்பது கைத்தறி
ஆடைகளின் மகிமையையே காட்டுகின்றது

நமது இந்திய உபகண்டத்தில் எல்லா
மாகாணங்களிலும் குறிப்பாக வங்காளம்,

பம்பாய், உத்திரப்பிரதேசம், மத்தியப்
பிரதேசம் ஆகியவைகளிலும், வெளிநாடு
களில் மலேசியா, இந்தோனேசியா, இலங்கை,
பர்மா, ஏடன், மத்திய- தூரக்கிழக்கு- ஆசிய
நாடுகளிலும் நம்நாட்டுக் கைத்தறி ஆடை
கள் விரும்பி அணியப்பட்டு வருவது
நெசவுத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு ஓரளவு
ஊக்கம் அளிக்கும் விஷயமாகும். வேலை
யில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் தினம் தினம்
வளர்ந்து கொண்டு வரும் இக்காலத்தில்
லட்சக் கணக்கான மக்கள் இத்தொழிலின்
மூலம் ஏதோ ஒரு வகையில் வாழ்க்கை
நடத்திக் கொண்டு வருவது ஒரு சிறிது
ஆறுதலளிக்கக் கூடிய தென்றலும், தமிழக
அரசு இத்தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும், வியாபாரி
களுக்கும், ஏற்றுமதியாளர்களுக்கும் இத்
தொழில் மீண்டும் வளர்வதற்கான வசதிகளை
செய்து தருவது இன்றியமையாதது ஆகும்.

ஏனெனில் நான் மேலே எடுத்துக்
காட்டியபடி நவீன ரகங்களில் மில் ஜவுளி
களும், டெர்லின் வகைகளும் ஏராளமாக
நடமாடும் இக்காலத்திலும், நம் தமிழ் நாட்டுப்
பண்டைப் பெருமையையும், ஆடைகளின்
பாரம்பரியப் பொலிவையும் மக்கள் மனதில்
உலகமெங்கும் பதிய வைத்துக் கொண்டு
வருவதால் தமிழக அரசு இத்தொழிலுக்கு
ஆக்கமும், ஊக்கமும் அளிக்கக் கடமைப்
பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேலும் வெளிநாடுகளுக்கும்

அமெரிக்காவுக்கும் கூட கைத்தறி ஜவுளிகள் ஏற்றுமதியாகும் சரக்காய் இருப்பதால் டாலர், ஸ்டர்லிங் சேமிப்புக்கு ஓரளவு உதவுகிறது. எனவே மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் இக்கைத்தொழில் உற்பத்திக்கு நல்ல பராமரிப்பு அளித்து உதவுவது அவசியத்திலும் அவசியமாகும்.

அரசாங்க வட்டாரங்களில் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களின் அன்றாட வருமானம் மிகக் குறைவு என்றும், வறுமையில் இம் மக்கள் வாடும் காலம் வரைதான் இத்தொழில் இருக்கும் என்றும், அன்றாட மக்கள் வருவாய் உயரும்போது இத் தொழில் மறைந்து விடும் என்றும் பேசப்படுகிறது. இது துரதிஷ்ட வசமாக உண்மை போலவே காணப்படலாம். ஆனால் நாடு சுதந்திரமடைந்தது முதல் இன்றுவரை (விலை வாசிகளின்

உயர்வின் விகிதாச்சாரத்தையும் கவனத்தில் நிறுத்தி) மக்களது தினசரி வருமானம் எந்த சதவிகிதத்தில் உயர்ந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது என்பதை நம்நாட்டுப் பொருளாதார நிபுணர்கள் இதுவரை நிரூபித்துக் காட்ட முடியவில்லை. மத்தியதர மக்களும், தொழிலாளிகளும், ஏழைகளும் மேலும் மேலும் பொருளாதாரத்தில் கீழே போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது மட்டும் கண்கூடு. இந்த நிலையில் நம் நாட்டு மக்களது அரை வயிற்றுக் கஞ்சிக்கேனும் வழி செய்யும் இத்தொழிலை மாற்றாந்தாய்க் கண் கொண்டு பார்ப்பது கூடாது. நம் நாட்டு மக்களது தினசரி வருமானம் 50 பைசாவுக்குக் கூட நெருங்கவில்லை அப்படியிருக்க, தினம் மூன்று முதல் ஐந்து ரூபாய்வரை சம்பாதிக்க வாய்ப்பளிக்கும் இத்தொழிலை வளர்ப்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும்.



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My association with Handloom Industry and Trade

By

Sri T. A. KANNAPPAN

Vice President, Madras State Handloom Industry and Trade Association

AS MOST OF YOU are aware the Handloom Industry is one of the most important of all cottage industries and is otherwise known also as 'Prince among the cottage Industries'. In our State, it is considered even today as next to agriculture. About forty years ago, this Industry was confined only to production of Dhoties, Sarees, etc., for internal markets. Later, it has developed to a Variety of cloth called LUNGIES. Thanks, to some of our Predecessors, this lungy varieties had spread to Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Aden, Middle East and East African Countries.

2. In those days Saidapet, which is now a part of city of Madras, was famous in manufacturing lungy varieties and after some years spread to adjoining places of Madras. We had been producing a kind of variety called SUSI and this was in great demand in the market of Malabar now called Kerala State.

3. HOW IT ENTERED INTO BURMA MARKETS: The production of SUSI varieties had enabled the producers to produce lungy varieties and some merchants of Madras who had some other business connection in Calcutta spread the lungy trade also and in course of time productions were changed according to the taste of the customers in that part of the country. From Calcutta, it had spread to the whole of Eastern part of Bengal now called East Pakistan, a predominantly Muslim populated area. Before the separation of Burma, these lungy varieties entered into the market of Rangoon and the people of Burma

who were very fond of wearing these Sarongs had adopted it as a national dress also. The history of handloom sarongs entered in a new phase of exports from Madras. So, there was a regular trade between Rangoon and Madras.

4. FINDINGS IN OTHER MARKETS: In 1933, there was a communal riot in Rangoon and large quantities were lying idle in Madras without any exports, with a result number of handloom weavers were thrown out of employment. Some Exporters endeavoured to find other markets and accordingly, Ceylon, Malaysia, Aden and East Africa were explored.

5. CEYLON MARKETS: Some merchants in Malabar were exporting Rice, Dry Fish etc, to Ceylon. They also included some handloom lungy varieties manufactured in Madras. There was a great demand in Ceylon for particular varieties called 'WHITE KAILIES'. Producers in Madras had changed their designs and began their productions according to the wishes of Ceylonese customers. Step by step, people of Ceylon have adopted wearing of Lungies, and even today are very fond of wearing Madras Lungies. We have lost this valuable market since the Government of Ceylon banned completely import of our Sarongs.

6. SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA MARKETS: When Burma was separated from India, troubles arose in the smooth flowing of trade between these two countries. One of the most affected Industries was the Handloom.

The Government of Burma completely banned the import of handloom sarongs. Producers and merchants began to find out new markets. So, Singapore and Malaysia were the countries which compensated for the loss of Burma markets.

7. OUR TRADE IN EAST BENGAL (NOW, EAST PAKISTAN): There was a considerable demand for our lungy varieties and more centres adopted producing of these varieties. The productions spread to North Arcot and South Arcot Districts besides increased productions in Chingleput District. The production had been on the increase year by year. Accordingly, merchants, and exporters tried new markets. Calcutta centre was improved and the whole of Muslims encouraged our Madras Lungies; and Hindus of Bengal, a sort of Lungies called Plain colour THOM sarongs.

8. LOSS OF PAKISTAN MARKET: Even after partition from India, Pakistan encouraged import of our Madras lungies and many merchants from Madras established their branches in Chittagong which was the major consumer of our lungies. Some opened their shops at Dacca, Mymensing, etc. Owing to shortage of yarn at that time, our Government imposed restrictions in exporting our goods to East Pakistan and when our yarn position had eased Pakistan imposed complete ban on our lungy imports.

9. OTHER NEW MARKETS: When we found that we were losing one market after another, producers and exporters were left to decide their own fate. Neither the Government of India nor the Govt. of Madras had come to our rescue. Many delegations sponsored by our Association had become fruitless. Exporters and merchants took the sole responsibility of finding new markets.

The handloom Business in Bombay was found to be encouraging because merchants from Persian Gulf, Aden and East African countries who had other trade connections in Bombay tried lungy trade also. Fortunately our handloom trade found an encouraging response in those countries and there was a regular trade established between Bombay and those countries. As a matter of fact the handloom Industry survived even in spite of loss to many merchant exporters in those days. Some of the exporters withstood all the turmoils and moulded their trade in a good shape for which we are indebted to them to a great extent.

10. OUR LUNGY TRADE IN ADEN & EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES: Some exporters from Madras after so much of hardships found their way in dealing with Arab countries in general and Aden in particular. Situated at the mouth of Red Sea, Aden has become the chief transshipment centre to other places like Jeddha, Saudi Arabia, Djubuti, (French Somaliland), Berbera, Hargeisa, Mogadishu (Somali Republic), Mombasa and Nairobi., East african countries (now Kenya Govt.) Exporters of handloom lungies (Kailies, Sarongs) from Madras were doing regular trade with Aden without any trouble for the last one decade, now put into unfortunate circumstances because of recent Israeli conflict coupled with the announcement of Freedom to Arabs in Aden and South Arabia. Our trade had been affected to such an extent that there was no export during the months of June to August 1967. This was partly due to closure of Suez canal and partly due to political disturbances in Aden. Although exporters had been put to great hardships in not finding direct steamer facilities to Aden, goods have been sent to Aden via Bombay or Cochin. This involved heavy expenses to

exporters and even in spite of incurring these additional expenses, exporters were not at all discouraged but continue in sending their goods to their respective overseas buyers in order that this market should not be lost under any circumstances, Japan and China are the bitterest competitors to our products because Aden is a free port and these countries wanted to take the opportunity of defeating our own trade. In spite of all these competitions the exporters are endeavouring to establish a firm foothold in Aden and other places. We also anticipate that exports would be doubled when Aden gets independence which we hope would be obtained, in the first week of December, 1967.

11. HANDLOOM MARKETS IN WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES: Some of the Sindhi merchants in Madras who had their branches in Lagos (Nigeria), West Africa, introduced new variety called, Madras Hand-Kerchiefs which have become famous for the natives of those places. These fabrics were produced with a certain type of dyed yarn which attracted the natives and the demand was on the increase. Large number of merchant exporters produced goods of this type exclusively for these markets and they were so successful that a regular trade was established. Many European exporters also entered into this business. Thus our Industry acquired international importance. Some of these varieties entered into American markets, with improved counts and colours. Japan also entered in this market and although we have to face a keen competition from them our exporters continue their exports without giving an opportunity to Japanese fabrics.

12. BLEEDING MADRAS IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: The dyed yarn used for manufacture of Madras Handkerchiefs attracted

some of the American importers. The designs were attractive and colours also changed on account of the peculiar type of colour yarn used while manufacturing such varieties. The looms were altered and productions were made to full length piece and called it as 'Bleeding Madras' fabrics. The demand for this fabrics was so great that in the year 1959 and early part of 1960 particularly, all handloom weavers produced only this Bleeding Madras fabrics. Unfortunately, we lost this fine market in the middle of 1960 because of infringement quality. After strenuous effort by Govt. of India, and the then Industries Minister, Government of Madras, Bleeding-Madras re-entered into American Markets. The year 1964 saw its peak level but once again we lost the market on account of some reasons or other. Our non traditional markets have thus been lost & today we have got only two traditional markets namely Malaysia and Aden. So far, internal markets are concerned, some merchants are still maintaining their trade with an improved position to Calcutta, Assam, Bombay and Kerala. These markets are also disturbed often on account of internal strifes etc.

13. INCENTIVES TO BOOST EXPORTS: After having witnessed day to day declining of this industry our Association endeavoured to give encouragement to industry and weavers to continue their work. They sponsored several delegations to Govt. of India at New Delhi. All our efforts having failed to regain the lost markets of Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan, etc., we concentrated our efforts in establishing a Firm Trade at least in the present markets of Nigeria (Lagos), Aden, East Africa, Singapore and Malaysia. We persuaded Govt. of India to give some incentives for increased exports. In 1959, the Govt. of India sanctioned the exporters, IMPORT

ENTITLEMENTS and later on allowed cash incentives on F. O. B. VALUE of exports made. This kind of assistance helped handloom exportes and as a matter of fact the export was also on the increase.

14. AFTERMATH OF DEVALUATION: To our great disappointment devaluation came on 6th June 1966 which resulted in the withdrawal of all incentives given to exporters. Exporters have come to a stand still for about four or five months. The exporters would not sit idle because several laks of rupees were involved either in the way of stocks or under other commitments. Slowly and step by step exporters rebuilt their trade and began their exports to their buyers in order that the connection may not be severed. Besides withdrawing the incentives, the cash incentives were reduced from 30% to 20%, for periods of exports upto 6th June 1967. This sudden reduction affected most of the exporters since they had quoted lesser to their buyers depending entirely upon cash incentives. The loss 10% for two consecutive quarters made many exporters lose heavy amount and their capitals had been reduced. I therefore urge upon Govt. of India to see that this 10% withdrawal of cash incentive should atleast be restored for the periods effected.

15. ASSISTANCE FROM STATE GOVERNMENT: Now, we have got a popular Government headed by our most respected Hon'ble Thiru C. N. Annadurai, familiarly & affectionately called as "ARIGNAR ANNA". He is the Doyan of Handloom Industry. From his younger days, he had a sympathetic outlook towards

handloom industry in general and handloom weavers in particular. He comes from a place where handloom industry is predominant. He knows that this industry employs even a small child of the family. I have great hope that our respected Chief Minister would undoubtedly assist this industry by way of some subsidies. The Chief Minister is requested to set up STATE HANDLOOM BOARD to look after this industry. Through this Board the exporters should get quality yarn, dyes and chemicals, etc., at reasonable prices, in order to reduce the cost of productions. Some kind of Cash Assistance may be given on the basis of their exports. This may be recovered from the Centre from the Foreign Exchange earned by exporters of this State. Producers and Exporters should not look for any assistance from the Center. All approaches should only be made through STATE HANDLOOM BOARD. The State Handloom Board should sponsor delegations to such of these markets where our goods are in good demand. They should see that our present exports are maintained besides trying for increased exports. They should also approach the Central Government and obtain Rebate on the Foreign Exchange earned on export of Handloom fabrics from Madras, and utilise this for import of dyes and chemicals directly by the Handloom Board and distributed to exporters. This would no doubt decrease the cost of production resulting in an increase in wages to weavers. The weavers who depend entirely upon the present Government for their continued work with increased wages, would no doubt stand united and extend their unstinted and loyal co-operation to them in the years ahead.



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CONTENTS

(CONTINUATION)

No.	Subject	Author	Page
16.	Handloom Finance	Thiru R. Subramanian, B. Sc., B. L., Secretary, Madras Handloom Finance Corporation	87
17.	Handlooms in Export Field	„ Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Union Deputy Minister of Commerce	91
18.	Delays and Red-tapism	„ S. P. L. Manickam	95
19.	Handloom needs permanent cure for survival	„ Rasiah Fernando, Hony. Secretary Madras State Handloom Industry and Trade Association	97
20.	Handlooms everywhere	„ Keyennar	99
21.	Devaluation and after	„ K. N. Ramachandran	101
22.	Peaceful co-existence to solve a great human problem	„ C. R. Narasimhan, EX - M. P.	103
23.	நவ நாகரீகக் கைத்தறி ஆடை	ஹாஜி எம். ஏ. நைனா முகம்மது	191
24.	My Association with Handloom Industry and trade	„ T. A. Kannappan, Vice-president Madras State Handloom Industry and Trade Association	197

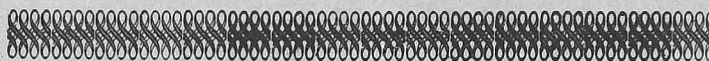


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