

CHAPTER II

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

- 2.1 Geographical Location And Topographical Features Of Solapur District.
- 2.2 Place of Cotton Textile In Solapur District.
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C H A P T E R - II

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT. :

Solapur district situated on the south east fring of Maharashtra state; lies on the ridge in the Bhima and Sina basins and almost the whole of it is drained by either Bhima river or its tributaries. The district has an area of 15,057 sq.kms. The area of Solapur district lies between latitudes 17° to 19° and logitudes 75° to 77° on the southern border of Maharashtra. It lies in the centre of large plain 1,800 feet above mean see level. It is surrounded by Gulbarga and Bijapur districts of the Karnataka State to the south and from Maharashtra State Sangli district to the west, Poona district to the north, Ahmednagar district to the north and Osmanabad district to the east Solapur city. The district headquarters is situated at distance of about 265 kms. from Pune city the Divisional Head Quarters. Solapur district was first formed in the year 1838, abolished in 1864 and was again formed in 1875.

TOPOGRAPHY :

- * HILL RANGES : There is no important hill system in the district only in the north of Barshi Tahsil several sputs of Balghat range pass south for a few miles; of these the chief is the Barshi ghat, about fourteen miles east of Barshi Tahsil.

The low table land and small separate hills in Karmala and Madha Tahsils act as the watershed between Bhima and Sina river.

- * RIVER : The chief rivers are the Bhima with its right bank feeders Nira and Man and left bank feeders the Sina and Bhogawati.
- * SOILS : The Geographical foundation of soil prevailing in Solapur District is mainly of Deccan Trap of volcanic origin. The solum is underlain by partially decomposed basaltic rock, locally known as 'MURUM' except alongwith the banks of the rivers and nallas and few valleys where the soils are deep. District has shallow soils with low water holding capacity crops in this area therefore, suffer the most during the drought conditions.
- * MINERALS : There are no minerals of economic importance in this district. However, minerals like building stone are found in sufficient quantity all over the district.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN :

According to 1971 census, out of the total population of 22.54 lakhs in the district 7.59 lakhs were workers. The distribution pattern of workers in different categories reveals that 35 percent of the workers were cultivators, 33 percent were agricultural labourers and remaining 32 percentage were other workers. The percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers to the total rural working population were 45 and 41 respectively

as against the corresponding percentages 47.5 and 38.1 in the state. Thus, about 86 percent of the working population of the rural areas of the district sustain their livelihood from agriculture.

In the primary sector of the economy comprising of agriculture, agriculture labour, livestock, forestry secondary sector comprising of manufacturing, processing and construction activities, accounted for 14.5 percent workers and in the tertiary sector comprising of trade and commerce. Thus it is evident that employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors have not yet developed. There is therefore much pressure on the primary sector. If higher employment in secondary and tertiary activities is taken as an indicator of economic advancement of region, the Tahsils of Mohol, South Solapur, Sangola and Mangalwedha can be identified as more backward areas of the district having less than 15% of the workers engaged in the sectors other than the primary.

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. INDUSTRIES : Due to Nira Right Bank Cannal a large portion of cultivated land had been brought under irrigation for sugarcane cultivated in Malshiras Tahsil. As such most of the sugar factories are concentrated in Malshiras Tahsil. Out of 5 sugar factories, 4 are situated near Kuntha Village in North Solapur Tahsil. Two new sugar factories have been registered during 1974-1975 in Pandharpur Tahsil and one in Barshi Tahsil during 1975-76 due to availability of molasses from sugar factory., the Brahan Maharashtra Sugar Factory Limited, Shripur, manufactures rectified spirit and liquor.

Solapur city and Barshi are the important textile centres. In Solapur city there are in all five textile mills out of which Narshing Girgi Mill is run by Govt.. At Barshi there are three textile mills. So also two spinning mills in the co-operative sector are established at Solapur proper. Besides there are number of handloom and power loom centres in Solapur city. The handloom industry has provided economic sustenance to large population of weavers community.

2. IMPORTANT CROPS : Both Kharif and Rubbi crops are grown in Solapur district. But area under Rabbi Crops is predominant.

3. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : The Integrated Rural Development Programme launched in 10, out of 11 blocks of this district during 1978-79 for providing additional employment opportunities in the rural areas and to raise the level of income of the weaker sections. i.e. Small and marginal farmers, Agriculture and non agriculture labourers and village artisans. The 10 blocks selected are categorised as under...

<u>D.P.A.P. Blocks</u>		<u>C.A.D.A.Blocks</u>	
(1)	South Solapur	..	North Solapur
(2)	Mangalwedha	..	Mohol
(3)	Sangola	..	Madha
(4)	Karmala	..	Pandharpur
(5)	Barshi	..	Malshiras

During the year 1978-79 each of the blocks was given an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs. Against this, the total expenditure was Rs. 49.60 lakhs.

2.2 PLACE OF COTTON TEXTILE IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT.

Though Solapur is not considered to be an Industrially well developed city. The textile in Solapur started in eighteenth century. At that time textile industry in Solapur occupies an important position in Maharashtra next to Bombay. The first Solapur Spinning And Weaving Mills was established at Solapur as far back as 1872. This mill then employing about 25,000 workers was considered to be biggest in Asia. Its product has very high reputation and were said to be equivalent to the products of the textile mills of Manchester. Due to the unfortunate fire the mills was badly worn down in 1891. It was again revived and put in working condition in 1893 and subsequently compensation were made to it in 1908 and 1921 and 'B' and 'C' mills respectively. The mill made tremendous profits during second world war. There after there were heavy losses due to mismanagement and it had to be finally closed down in 1960 which created heavy unemployment.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY :

The textile industry of Solapur District is mainly sub-grouped into the following sectors.

- i) The composite textile mills doing both the spinning and weaving activities.
- ii) The textile mills spinning only yarn.
- iii) The waste cotton spinning mills.
- iv) The powerloom sector.
- v) The handloom sector.

From the point of view of identification of spare parts and

accessories and building up their demand estimates the same classification of the textile industry was found to be more convenient due to the homogeneity in their requirement of spares and accessories. Identification of spares and accessories demand estimation for each of these sectors so discussed below :

1. The composite textile mills : There are three composite textile mills in Solapur City viz.

1. The Laxmi Vishnu Textile Mills Ltd.
2. The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Mills Ltd.
3. N.G.Mills Ltd.

The three mills together have 3,000 looms and 1,92,000 spindles working with them.

2. Spinning Mills : There are five spinning Mills in Solapur District, three of which are located at Barshi and two in Solapur City both in the Co-operative sector. The five spinning mills are -

1. The Lokamanya Mills Ltd., Barshi.
2. Jay Shankar Mills Ltd., Barshi. (B.T.M.)
3. Rajan Textile Mills Ltd., Barshi.
4. Solapur Sahakari Soot Girni Niymeet, Solapur.
5. Yashawant Sahakari Soot Girni Niymeet, Solapur.

Together have 77,500 spindles out of these five mills visited four spinning mills. M/s. Rajan Textile was not covered in the study as it was reported that this spinning mill had suspended operation for the last few year. Taking the spares and accessories consumption of this mill which was not working for the last few years, would have given a distorted picture of the

actual requirements of the spinning sector of the textile industry of Solapur District. It was therefore considered advisable to delete this mill from the study. Moreover the installed spindlage of this mill being very low omitting this unit from the study would not have made any material difference in getting an assessment of the demand picture of spares and accessories of this sector of the industry.

3. Waste Cotton Spinning Mills : There are six waste cotton spinning mills in Solapur City namely -

1. Mohan Waste Cotton Mills.
2. Katare Waste Cotton Mills.
3. Bhavani Mata Waste Cotton Spinning Mills.
4. Arunodaya Wastes Cotton Spinning Mills.
5. Venkateshwar Mills , and
6. Bali Waste Cotton Spinning Mills.

These six mills together have 20,000 installed spindles with an average of about 3,000 spindles per unit. They have installed old discarded spinning units obtained from the textile mills during their renovation and modernisation process. These waste cotton mills obtain waste cotton from the local mills and surrounding areas and spin low count yarn which principally used for the production of Solapur Chaddars.

Solapur City and Barshi are the important textile centres in Solapur City. There are in all five textile mills out of which Nursing Girgi Mill is run by Govt. At Barshi there are three textile mills. So also two spinning mills in the co-operative

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS IN FACTORIES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Industry sub Group	Year	No. of registered factories	No. of closed factories.	No. of working factories submitting returns	Total workers in (6)		Total No. Female	Total No. of mandays worked (in '00)	No. of working factories not submitted returns.	No. of workers in (II)
						Total	Male				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	230-Cotton ginning cleaning and baling	1977 1978	23 23	9 5	11 13	456 497	219 239	237 258	339 559	3 5	60 90
2	231-Cotton spinning, weaving shrinking sunforizing	1977	10	-	9	12,535	11,711	824	39,811	1	202
	Merccerising & fi-nishing of cotton textile mill	1978	9	-	9	13,322	12,493	829	42,627	-	-
3	232-Printing dyeing & bleaching of cotton textiles	1977 1978	5 5	- -	5 5	335 394	303 365	32 29	1,037 1,223	- -	- -
4	235-Weaving & finishing of cotton textile in hand-loom other than khadi.	1977 1978	21 19	2 2	19 17	223 214	181 175	42 39	660 648	- -	- -
5	236-Weaving & finishing of cotton textile in power looms.	1977 1978	510 651	5 13	453 615	2,933 4,438	2,674 4,068	259 370	8,917 13,447	51 23	216 123
6	239-Cotton textile not elsewhere classified.	1977 1978	121 177	2 3	112 170	1,097 1,464	736 930	361 534	3,189 4,128	7 4	55 16

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	245-Spinning, weaving & finishing of silk textiles.	1977 1978	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
8	264-Manufacture of all types of textiles garments including weaving apparel.	1977 1978	2 4	- -	2 4	56 79	38 71	18 8	174 247	- -	- -

sector are established at Solapur proper. Besides there are number of handloom and powerloom centres in Solapur City. The handloom industry has provided economic subsistence to large population of weavers community.

2.3 ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN BARSHI TALUKA.

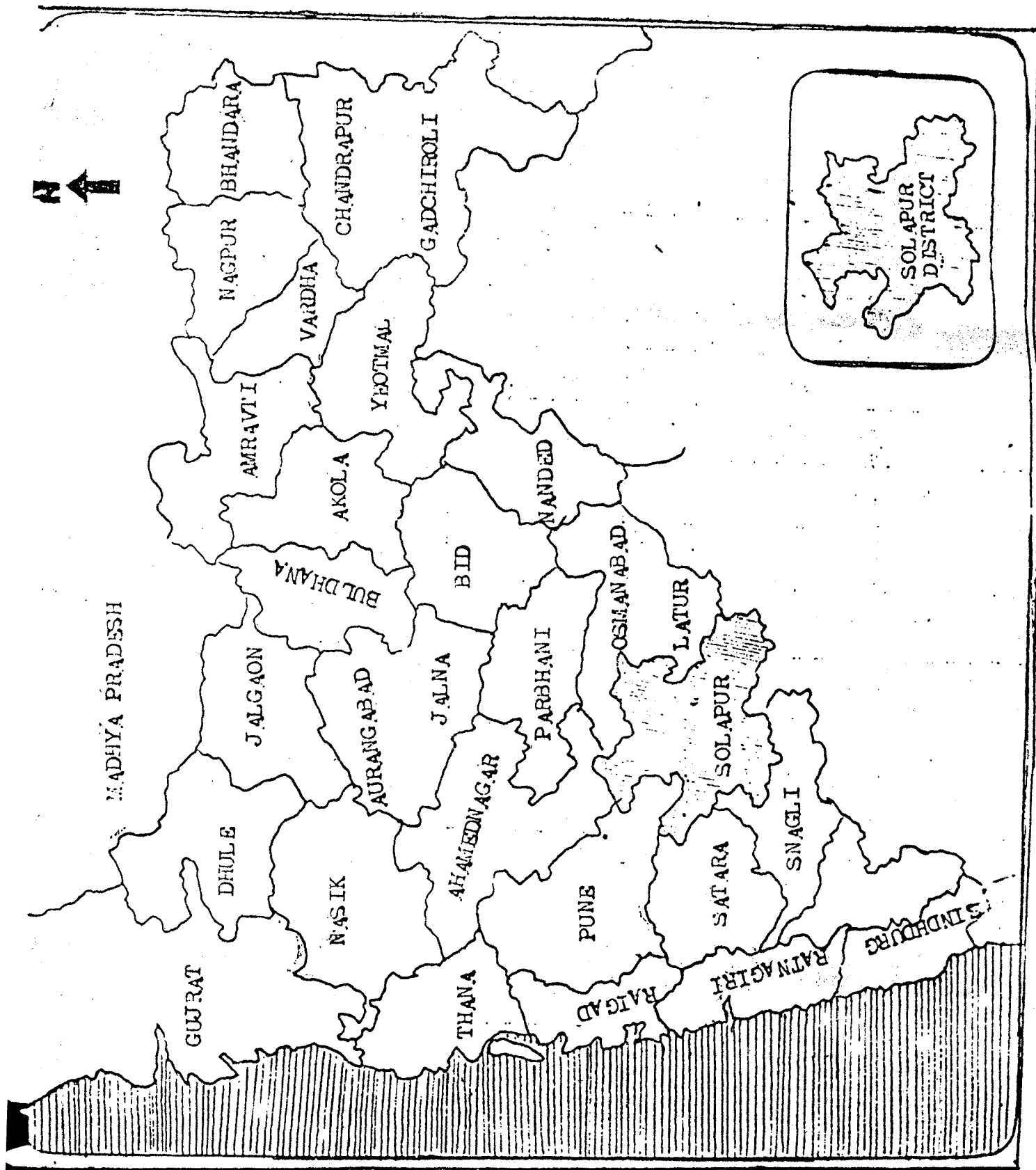
In Solapur District there are ten talukas. But the growth of textile industry is mainly confined to Solapur City and Barshi Taluka. In Barshi there are three spinning mills established. They are -

1. The Lokamanya Mills Ltd., Barshi.
2. Jay Shankar Mills Ltd., Barshi.
3. Rajan Textile Mills Ltd., Barshi.

All these mills are established before independence of India. Jay Shankar Textile Mills was originally in the co-operative sector. But due to its deteriorating financial condition, it was taken over by National Textile Corporation on 16th of December 1972. This take over was under the sick textile undertaking ordinance No.IX. The other two were closed down subsequently on account of sickness. Rajan Textile Mills was almost defunct and was required to be closed down in the year . The third one i.e. The Lokamanya Mills Ltd. was closed down in the last year. i.e. 1987.

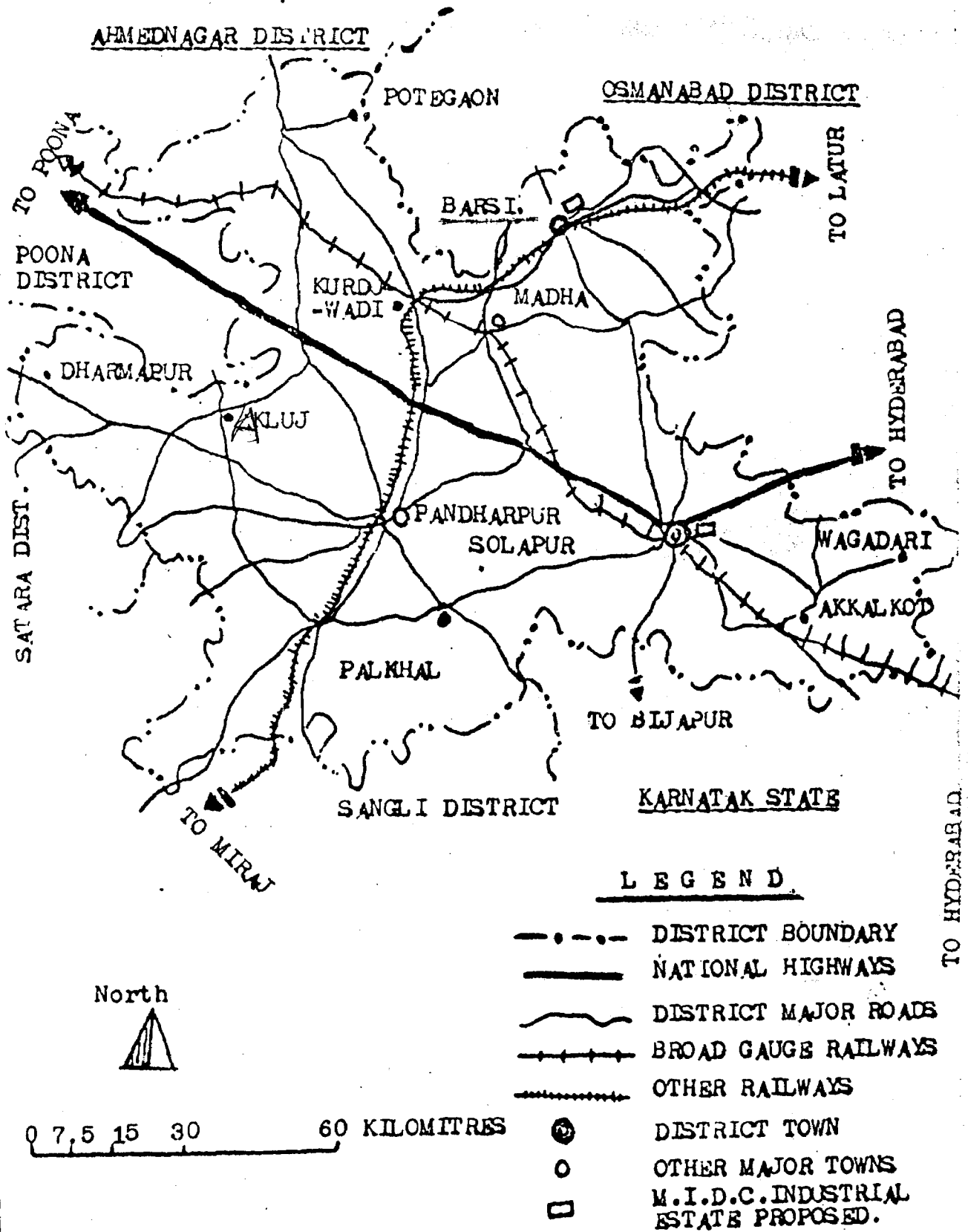
These three mills were forced to close down their operations mainly because of the following reasons.

1. The long drawn strike by labour (Deteriorating Industrial Relations.)
2. Gross mismanagement.
3. Cash lossess for last couple of years.



MAHARASHTRA STATE AND SOLAPUR DISTRICT

DISTRICT : SOLAPUR.



BARSI TALUKA

