

CHAPTER - I.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

- HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
- GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA
- SIGNIFICANCE OF TEXTILE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY
- INDUSTRIAL POLICY REGARDING TEXTILES
- FIVE YEAR PLANS AND TEXTILES.
- TEXTILE AN AGRO BASED INDUSTRY.
- TEXTILES IN MAHARASHTRA.

CHAPTER- I.

T E X T I L E I N D U S T R Y

The present chapter deals with the background of the growth of Textile Industry in India.

1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND :

In the beginning of human civilization man used to eat fruit, leaves of the tree, beetroots and stay in the hallows of the trees. Naturally leaves of the trees were used to cover the body. When man learn't the art of hunting and fishing he started to eat the flesh and use the skin of animals to cover his body to protect from the cold climate because of it the hairs on his body had disappeared. Thus, first of all leaves of the trees and skin of the animals were used as clothing.

Gradually, man learn't the art of tanning of leather from animal skin which seemed to be the first textile process invented by man in the textile history. As days passed on, clothing ceased to be a more matter of necessity and became sign of comfort and the status. Even in those good days a lady wearing a lion's or tiger's skin must have looked down on her sister with

a deer's or goats skin the same way as a lady wearing imported nylon georgette today might look askance at one wearing a cotton sarees. This simple feeling has had a great impact on the fortune of the textile industry through out the ages.¹

From the tanning of leather from animal skins to the art of spinning and weaving it must have taken thousands of years. It is inferred that Wool was spun into yarn before cotton, as spinning of cotton involves a knowledge of purifying the cotton & ginning. But sheeps skin was a natural clothing of nomadic man and spinning from sheep's wool could be next logical step for going for spinning and weaving a cloth thereof.

It is not known with certainty when weaving was first adopted by our ancestors. However, it is established that weaving was known about 8000 years B.C. It was more than 6000 years age that the Egyptians mastered the technique of weaving.

It is believed that in the prehistoric times, lake dwellers in Europe made nets from twisted threads.

The Indian textile artisan was at it's peak during the period of Ramayana & Mahabharat. Even during the Vedic period, it was found a remarkable knowledge of spinning and weaving of wool, silk, and cotton, as it obvious from the ancient books.

Excavation of Mohanjodaro & Harappa revealed that the textile artisan was much developed as unearthened bits of cotton cloth and twine have been found. From those ancient days India has been a manufacturing nation and an exporter of fine cotton fabrics.

Marco polo who visited India in 13th Century the chinese Travellers and Tavernirer in the 17th Century have all praised about the per excellence of Indias cotton fabrics especially. Dacca Muslin fabrics had a great appeal in the European countries because of its quality, it was also said that, the Dacca muslim was very much light and as thin as cobwebs. And a piece of the finest muslin 20 yards long and one yard wide, could be made to pass through a finger ring and required six months to manufacture. During the pre Moghal and Moghal period also the Indian fabrics were in great demand. During this regime the silk industry developed considerably and the art of printing was at its peak. After the discovery of searoutes to India by Vasco-Da-Gama in 1498 countries like Portugal, Holland, Spain France and Britain established trading companies for the purpose of purchasing textile goods and spices from India and selling them in Europe.

HAND LOOMS :

Prior to industrial revolution the organisation of textile industry in India was quite different to that of European countries. Spinners and weavers in India no doubt attained a high excellence in their craft, but they never organised themselves into corporate bodies like guilds in Europe to protect their interest. Nevertheless, the production of textiles was essentially a household enterprise. Production was for use in the villages through barter rather than for commerce. The concept of modern trade union was wholly absent in those times like aside the concept of organising themselves. The result was that the weavers could not safeguard their interest and therefore their earnings out of this trade were very much less. However, in those days too, it was found that the places like Dacca, Varansi, Kanjeevaram and Madurai were famous for producing and exporting fine fabrics. And it is interesting to note that still these centres are very much famous for their traditions.

The advent of industrial Revolution in Britain and their coming to India brought an end to India's industrial prosperity. The Britisher's policy was to take the raw material i.e. cotton to England and

bring back the finished good. That way it's policy farmed like a double edged-axe on Indian economy. This led to the reduction in the Indian exports to Britain and then gradually the process was reversed. It was due to fact that the raw cotton was exported to Britain and the manufactured textile goods were exported to India by British. This made, in the later course, India a market for British goods. As a result our traditional textile industry was totally destroyed. As against British textile industry prospered, but definitely, at the cost of Indian textile industry. This situation made the country and the trade of textile a poor one.

Therefore, it seems that the once glorious textile industry of ours which had grown alongwith the civilization of India itself, came to an end for a number of decades.

2. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN INDIA :

The first organised factory, producing yarn and cotton, was established during the first two decades of the 19th century. The first cotton mill was established in Calcutta in 1818 by an Englishman Bowreach. But it did not turn out to be a success. However, real beginning of the industry was made by establishing first mill in Bombay on 22 Feb. 1854.

This mill was known as "Bombay spinning and weaving company, which was set up by C.N. Davar. In the same year oriental spinning and weaving company, was set up by M.N. Petit in Bombay, and two more mills in Ahmedabad. The establishment of these four mills laid down the strong foundation and gave a great stimulus to the development of textile industry in our country. As a result large number of textile mills were launched in Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Combatore and Madurai.

1) FREEDON MOVEMENT :

The late 20's were of remarkable significance. As under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi the "Swadeshi Movement" started. It was for the first time in the history that the Indians realised the exploitative policy of Government. They realised the importance of homemade cotton textiles fabrics and disregarded the imported wollen fabrics. During and after world wars i.e. Ist and IInd war our textile industry made a remarkable ^{progress.} The industry was given protection in 1927. However, it was withdrawn in 1947 still the industry continued to grow by leaps and bounds.

The following tables show the growth of cotton textile industry in India.

TABLE NO. 1.SHOWING GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA.²

Years	No. of Mills	Spindles (in thousands)	Looms (in thousands)	Labour (in thousands)
1851	1	29	-	5.00
1856	13	309	3.4	7.7
1876	47	1100	9.1	-
1877	51	1244	10.3	-
1880	56	1461	13.5	44.4
1884	63	1610	14.0	51.00

TABLE NO. 1.2SHOWING THE RAPID GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA.³

Years	No. of Mills	No. of Spindles	No. of looms	Average of hand employed daily
1890	137	32,74,196	23412	-
1900	193	49,15,783	40124	161189
1910	203	61,95,671	82725	233624
1915	212	68,48,744	108009	265346
1920	253	67,63,076	119012	311018
1925	331	85,10,633	154292	367877
1930	348	91,24,768	179250	384082
1935	365	96,85,174	198867	414684
1939	388	1,00,59,370	202464	441949
1942	396	1,00,26,425	202388	480447
1945	417	1,02,38,131	202072	509778
1948	422	1,07,03,451	202408	476145

ii) POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD :

After independence Government recognised the Cotton Textile Industry as an industry of great national importance. As such all facilities were made available for its development. The industrial policy resolutions of 1948 and 1956 left the Textile Industry for private enterprise. Moreover during the planning period high priority was given for the development of this industry.

The following table highlight the rapid growth of textile industry after 1951 and onwards.

TABLE NO. 1.3GROWTH OF INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (Mill Sector)⁴

Year	Number of Mills			Installed spindles			Installed looms		
	Spin- ning	Compo- site	Total	Spin- ning (Millions)	Compo- site	Total	Spin- ning	Compo- site	Total
1951	103	275	378	1.84	9.16	11.00	- Not available -		
1956	121	291	412	1.86	10.19	12.05	191	12	203
1961	192	287	479	3.05	10.61	13.66	183	16	199
1966	283	292	575	4.36	11.76	16.12	179	30	209
1971	373	291	664	5.67	12.21	17.88	170	38	208
1976	330	288	618	7.04	12.32	19.36	165	42	207
1977	338	289	627	7.41	12.48	19.89	164	44	208
1978	347	290	637	7.40	12.30	19.70	162	44	206
1979	357	291	648	7.68	12.40	20.08	161	46	207
1980	370	291	661	8.16	12.52	20.68	158	48	208
1981	400	291	691	8.47	12.61	21.08	159	49	208
1982	442	281	723	9.35	12.43	21.78	158	52	210
1983	325	280	805	10.13	12.40	22.53	158	52	211

The size of the no. of composite mills decreased due to reclassification of 10 composite mills into spinning mills.

It is seen from the above table that the number of composite mills had not increased but the number of looms capacity, the powerlooms have increased considerably. Other interesting factors of this growth are about 63% of cotton mills are located in Tamilnadu, Gujraat and Maharashtra. This being the most favourable region as considering the climatic conditions and also availability of raw material. But it must be admitted that the growth of textile industry spread to other parts of the country which had no textile industry in the past.

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF TEXTILE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY :

In 1948, late prime minister Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru said "The history of cotton and Textile is not only the history of the growth of Modern Industry in India, but in a sense it might be considered the history of India during the past one hundred years to the period when India perhaps the only country producing these textiles and exporting them to distant lands. The early beginings of civilization are tried up with the manufacture of textiles and history might be written with this as the leading motif".⁵

These words highlight the importance of textile industry in the economic development of India. It is because the textile industry caters to the second most important need of the mankind i.e. clothing. It must be remembered that clothing is only next to food.

The importance of any industry can be judged on the basis of the following factors.

1. The scope for continued development to fulfil the economic needs of the nation's economy.
2. The capacity to provide employment opportunities.
3. The homebased strength of the industry for the economic use of national resources.
4. The potential for creation of ancilliary industries.

Indian textile industry satisfies all the above factors to a great extent and occupies a top position in our economy. As such it is aptly described as the torch bearer of industrialisation of our country.

Textile industry is one of the oldest and largest industries in India. It is the premier national industry. It has provided employment to about 12 Lakh people. But 1.5 crores people depend upon this industry

for their livelihood. Textile is the fourth important earner of foreign exchange. India is second largest producer of cotton textiles in the world.⁶

The industry has stood at the apex of industrialization in respect of investment Rs. 675 crores capital invested in this industry. The contribution of the output by industry to the total industrial output is 21%.⁶ It is contributed to the Government treasury several hundred crores of rupees annually in the form of various taxes and other benefits.⁷

Thus it can be concluded that the textile industry is still today a back bone of Indian Economy. The progress of this industry is I would like to say is an indicator of India's progress in general, as considering its potential for providing employment, geographical coverage, potential for exports etc. Thus it plays a very predominant place in India's economy.

4. STRUCTURE OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY :

For the sake of convenience Textile Industry in Indian can be divided into two main sectors, viz. well organised i.e. mill sector and unorganised decentralised sector.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Organised Mill sector	Unorganised Decentralised Sector.
A) Purely spinning Mills. (Producing only Yarn)	A) Handlooms.
B) Composite Mills (Both Spinning and weaving i.e. producing Yarn and Cloth)	B) Powerlooms.
	C) Hosiery & Khaadi Industries
	D) Processing Industries.

The mill sector includes (A) Purely Spinning Mill. These mills produce only Yarn by processing the Cotton. (B) Composite Mills: Such mills are engaged in both spinning and weaving and thereafter processing it. These mill produce yarn as well as the cloth.

The decentralised sector includes (A) Handloom (B) Powerloom, (C) Hosiery and Khaadi Industries and (D) Processing Industries.

The mill sector is pre dominant as it comprises 80% cotton mills (525 spinning and 200 composite mills) with a total installed capacity of 22.532 thousand spindles and 210729 thousand looms. There also exist 63 co-operative mills with an installed capacity of 15 54 spindles. The decentralised handloom sector comprises of 38.20 lakh handlooms and that of decentralised power loom sector 5.03 lakh looms.

The decentralised powerloom industry is growing at a rapid rate. The Government made more offers in regularising this sector and providing facilities for its growth. In recent years this sector is seriously affected. The act of the central Government reversing certain products for handlooms and restricting the same for manufacturing on powerlooms.

New textile policy of 1985 is favouring the mill section and discarding the rightful claims of powerlooms industry. It was for these reasons that the powerloom sector passed through the phase of recession.

5. INDUSTRIAL POLICY REGARDING TEXTILE INDUSTRY :

Due to the growing need, the Government of India announced its new textile policy on 6.6.1988, with the main objectives of "Cheap cloth to the poor Millions" and employment to the unemployed millions. The policy also intends to boost up exports. Keeping in view these objectives the Government reclassified the textile industry into three new sectors namely.

- 1) SPINNING
- 2) WEAVING
- 3) PROCESSING

Formerly there existed the classification of old organised mill sector, decentralised handloom sector and decentralised mill sector. There was a growing need to consider processing as a sector as there grew more number of separate processing units entering services to the weaving mills.

The Government provides assistance to the organised mill, for modernisation on liberal terms. Emphasis is also laid on modernisation and improving productivity and quality of handloom sector. It is also proposed to restrict the powerlooms from manufacturing the reserved items set for handlooms. The result was that the policy left the power loom sector to develop on its own. It is worth nothing that Government treat the mill sector and powerloom sector on the same line and asked to compete on their inherent strength and capabilities. Government provides financial assistance to the mill sector at cheaper rates for modernisation and conferred many benefits on it. The IDBI is playing pivotal role in providing finance for modernisation. But no such provision is made for assistance to the handlooms for strengthening the competitive strength of the handlooms. It is also taken care that powerloom will not produce the item of reservation kept for handlooms but the Government has no made such reservation to powerloom.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA:1984-85 *B

Sr. No.	Sectors	Total Number	Employment in lakhs	Percentage in total Production
1.	Composite Mills	280	9	28
2.	Powerloom in the Composite mills	2,11,000		
3.	Spinning Mills	525		
4.	Handlooms	38,00,000	102	32
5.	Powerlooms	10,00,000	32.19	40

It is seen that the mill sector has provided employment to about 9 lakh workers and produced 28% of total cloth production whereas the handloom sector provided employment to 102 lacks workers but contributed to 32% of production on the country decentralised powerlooms sector provides employment to about 32.19 lacks workers and contributed 40% of cloth production in the year 1984-85. It is clear that powerloom sector in terms of production ranks first in textile industry.

To improve the productivity the Government provides financial assistance and other facilities. They have made provisions for producing "Janata Kaapad" i.e. controlled cloth. The policy intends to reduce the prices of polyester from Rs.25 to Rs.15 only. It is

not affordable for poor people living below poverty line to buy these cheaper polyester fabrics.

The Government provided a number of concessions and tax benefits to bring down the prices of man-made fabrics. The excise duty and taxes on the cotton yarn and the processing duties on the cotton fabrics have been retained. The cotton, cloth which can in fact be made still cheaper, therefore remain still costly. Had the Government really to cloth sincere in its efforts to the poor million below the poverty line, it should have abolished excise duty and taxes on the cotton yarn as well as 13% excise duty on the cloth produced in the powerloom sector. This was in fact the way to make cotton cloth cheaper, by 20% to 5% bringing down the prices from Rs. 4 per meter to Rs.3 per meter and from Rs.8 per meter to Rs.6 per meter and from Rs.8 per meter to Rs.6 per meter. But perhaps, this was not intend to be.⁹

6. FIVE YEAR PLAN AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY :

The first plan included a modest expansion programme for cotton textile industry. Emphasis was given for expansion of the spinning section, through the establishment of new units and expansion of existing uneconomic units. The programme envisaged further utilisation of existing capacity both in the mill and handloom sector of the industry.

FIRST PLAN :

1179 million lbs. (Sign of Pound used for measurement of weight) of yards and 3718 million yards of mill cloth were produced in 1950-51. The plan was aimed at a target production of 1640 million lbs. (Sign of Pound used for measurement of weight) yarn and 4700 million yards of mill cloth in 1955-56 against the corresponding production in 1950-51. It was expected that percapita consumption of cloth would increase from 11.8 yards in 1950-51 to 15 yards in 55-56. It was also expected that about 3.7 million bales of domestic cotton would be consumed by mill sector in 1955-56. Imports throughout the period of the plan were expected to be 1.2 million bales per annum.¹⁰

The actual production during the plan period even surpassed the target. The increase in the spindleage and loomage during the plan period was 1108968 and 3490 respectively and was well done the targets. This unexpected increase was partly due to the expansion of some uneconomic units and the conversion of some of the purely spinning mills in to composite mills on the basis of approval given for spindleage and loomage capacity under the past was expansion scheme.

SECOND PLAN :

The actual production of mill cloth during the plan period was 5094 million against the target of 4700 million yards. This was a second production during the period of five years. The output mill yarn in 1955 was 1630 million lbs. (Sign used for measurement of weight) and the target of the plan was achieved.¹¹ In the handloom sector also the production increased the production during 1955-56 was estimated to be about 1500 million yards which fell short of the target of 1700 million yards.

THIRD PLAN :

The total demand for the cloth was put at 4850 million yards on the basis of percapita requirement of 17.5 yards, in 65.66, it was expected that the export would touch to the tune of 850 million yards. Out of the target 9300 mill yards of cotton piece goods, the decentralised sector was allotted 3500 million yards and the mill sector 5800 million yards against the current level of output and the estimated effective capacity of 5000 million yards. The additional production demanded installation of 25000 automatic looms during the 3rd plan. The production of yarn was expected to go up to 2250 million lbs. (sign used for measurement of

weight) by the end of the third plan. As a result of these development it was hoped that the percapita consumption of cloth would go up to 17.2 yards by 65.66.

FOURTH PLAN :

But the actual production with regard to cloth and yarn was much below the expected production figures. The short fall was more pronounced in the lose of mill made cloth. While the total production of cloth during 51-67 increased by one and a half times the production in the decentralised sector almost trebled. On the other hand the mill sector has almost remained stagnant after 1956. The fourth plan envisaged production of cloth in mill sector at 5100 million meter. The production of cotton yarn was expected to go up to 1150 million kilograms. Production of cotton cloth by the decentralised sector was estimated to increase to 4250 million meters in 73-74. Greater efforts wereproposed to enable handloom co-operatives to obtain enhance production; for that, production of specified variety of cloth was exclusively reserved for the handloom section. The handloom products export was expected to increase from about 8.2 crores in 68 to about 15 crores in 73.74.¹²

Due to the occurrence of same disturbing kinds in the working of cotton textile industry. The production target could not be achieved by the end of the planned period. The total cloth production in 69-70 was only 7843 million meters.

The shortfall in the fourth plan target in cotton production and acute power shortage were two major causes for shortfall in the production of both cotton yarn and cloth during 1973.

FIFTH PLAN :

During the fifth plan the total production of cotton cloth was enhanced up to 10000 million metres. With a view to encouraging the decentralised sector a considerable share of additional production during the fifth plan period was allocated to this sector. Estimated break up of overall production of 10000 million metres is given below.¹³

Mills	..	5200 million metres
Hand loom	..	3000 million metres
Power loom	..	1800 million metres.

For meeting the requirements of yarn for the decentralised sector, it was decided to expand the Spinning capacity in the mill sector. This would provide a marketable surplus of 580 million kilograms of yarn by 78-79.

SIXTH PLAN :

The Government introduced the textile policy in March- 1981. The integrated programme for the development of cotton textile industry during the sixth plan was essentially based on this policy. This policy emphasised in the multi fibre approach for the harmonious growth of all industry and accorded priority for the faster growth of handloom sector. The target fixed at 13300 million metre was to be achieved by 84-85 against the actual achievement of 10362 million metres in 79-80. The target of yarn was fixed 1425 million kilograms. The actual production is estimated at 1392 million kilograms of yarn and 11950 million metres of cloth. Thus the percapita consumption of cloth was 13.87 metres in 79-80. The textile industry as a whole did not fare well during the sixth plan. The main causes of this failure can be summarised as under.

Sluggish market demand, high production cost infrastructure differences and labour unrest.

SEVENTH PLAN :

The seventh plan envisages a production target of 14500 million metres of cloth by 89-90. This will raise the percapita consumption from 13.7 to 15.14 metres. The target of span yarn is fixed at 1542 million kilograms.¹⁴

7. TEXTILE AN AGRO BASED INDUSTRY :

An agro industry is one which uses agricultural product as the major in-put like the sugar, jute, textiles and cotton textile industries.

Until the partition, cotton was the important commercial crop in India. The out-put of cotton was only sufficient to meet the demand of raw material of the cotton textile mills in the country but part of its out put was also exported.

After partition the situation changed substantially certain important cotton growing areas went to Pakistan while almost all the cotton mills were left to India. As a result India could not remain self sufficient in raw cotton. Since Independence cotton textile industry has grown where as production of raw cotton has not registered corresponding increase. However, in recent years the country has managed to meet the demand for raw cotton from domestic production. The apparently comfortable situation is because of increased demand for textiles using synthetic regenerated fibres.¹⁵

The soil and the climatic conditions are the two dominant factors in the cultivation of cotton in India. The soils which are most suited

to cultivation of cotton in this country are
 a) rich black loamy soils often known as the "Black Cotton Soils" found in Maharashtra, Gujraat and Karnataka b) mixed red and black stony soils found in Andhra Pradesh, Madhyapradesh and part of Maharashtra, and alluvial Sandy soils found in Punjab and Haryana.

Climate is the important factor in cultivation of cotton. The cotton plant grows in a uniformly hot and humid climate. The temperature varying from 21° to 30° celcies, and humidity around 80 percent is ideal for the cultivation of cotton. In India this climate is found from July to September. From October humidity declines but the day temperature remains high which helps in the Sipening and bursting of the cotton balls.

In India there are three main cotton growing areas. These are as follows.

The first and the most important is the central and western region. This region covers Gujraat, Maharashtra, Western Madyapradesh and some parts of Andhra Pradesh.

Same of the areas in this region produce the finest long stapple cotton used for manufacturing superfine cloth.

The second important region from the point of view of cotton cultivation is the south eastern region

and non-deltatic rain-fed areas of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The farmer is grown on black soil and its sowing season begins in May and lasts upto July. The other crop is grown on red soil when the rainfall is heavy.

The third cotton growing region covers, Punjab, Haryana some parts of Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh. On the north Western region cultivation of cotton does not depend on rains because of the availability of irrigation facilities.

1) COTTON GROWING AREA :

The total area under cotton in India is presently about 7.5 million hectares. In fact it is has been fluctuating around this level over the past two decades. In 1986-87 gross area under cotton stood at 7.1 million hectares as against 7.6 million hectares in 1970-71. About one fifth of this area has irrigation facility. Irrigation facility is generally restricted to some district in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujraat and Tamil Nadu. In other parts of the country cultivation of cotton depends entirely on rains. In terms of area under cotton Maharashtra is at the top. It accounts for a little more than 30% of the total area under

cotton, Gujraat and Karnataka account for about 22 percent and 13 percent of the area under cotton.¹⁶

As far as production of cotton is concern Gujraat occupies the top position. It generally accounts for about 25% of the total production of cotton. It is the biggest producer of long stapple cotton. Maharashtra is the second largest producer of the cotton. Since the cotton growing area in Maharashtra is by and large rainfed, the yield per hectare in this state is even less than half the yield in Gujraat, Punjab accounts for about 8% of the total area under cotton. However in terms of output it is an important producer of cotton. In recent years it has been the third major producer of cotton next only to Gujraat and Maharashtra accounting for about 16% of the total production.

In India, yield of cotton per hectare has always been relatively low. In 1970-71 it was 1.6 Kilograms per hectare in 1987-88.¹⁷

The main difficulties in raising yield of cotton are a) preponderance of rainfed cultivation, b) use of inferior quality of seeds, c) high incidence of pests and diseases and, d) unstable market for cotton and non remunerative prices to cotton growers.¹⁸

In India there is a wide gap between the production and consumption of different varieties of cotton. Presently where as the production of superior long staple cotton is far in excess of requirement, the production of medium staple and long staple fails to meet the domestic demand. Appropriate pricing policy is called for to correct this imbalance.

According to the planning commission, "This should be preferred to the alternative of exporting superior long staple cotton and importing medium staple cotton"¹⁹.

TABLE - 1.

YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR CROPS :

(Kilograms per hectare)					
Crop	1950-51	1960-61	1971-72	1985-86	1986-87
Cotton	88	125	151	197	169

Above table gives increase in yields per hectare. This table shows that over a period of 36 years yield per hectare of cotton is more than double from 88 to 197 kilograms from 1950-51 to 1985-86.

7. TEXTILE IN MAHARASHTRA :

In early 19th century main industries in Maharashtra like all places in the country were confined to Indian Courts, places of pilgrimage and centres of international trade. These industries were essentially in the nature handicrafts producing fine textiles and other luxury products for the aristocracy. Some of those industries had also reached high water marks of excellence and enjoyed an all India reputation. Thus, Nagpur and Umerer were prized all over India for its artistical skill and refined finish. Belgaum, Pune and Ilkal were famous for their silk fabrics and Paithan had become the craze of every aristocratic woman.

The bell metalware of Pune, Nashik and Sangli had a great demand all over Maharashtra. So also Bidriware of Aurangabad.

The main feature of these industries were of catering to local demand and because of limited transport and communication facilities they had a very small local market which affected their growth and expansion.

Apart from such organised industries in few centres, village not only grew most of its food but provided from its own resources satisfaction of wants of local population. Its cloth and often the raw material for it, its sugar, its dyes, its oil for cooking or lighting, its household vessels and agricultural implements were manufactured or produced either by the cultivator himself or by the villager craftsman who were member of the village community.²⁰

However, with the destruction of our native principalities and introduction of machine made goods, a rapid decline both in artistic excellence and the economic importance of these handicrafts were set in this decline began as early as the end of eighteenth century and became very marked about the middle of the nineteenth. Either because of the ignorance of village craftsman about the new machine age or because of the inertia of private enterprises or because of the apathy of the British Rule the destruction of old handicrafts did not succeed by the erection of industries. It took quite some time for this adjustment.

1) COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY :

The idea of utilizing the cotton that was exported for starting a textile mill caught the

imagination of Parsee merchant Mr. C.N. Dawar. After negotiating deal with Messers Plot Bros of Oldham, England for supply of machinery he opened his textile mill at Tardeo with 20,000 spindles on Feb.22, 1854. The name of his mill was the Bombay Spinning Mill. This successful venture was followed up by other enterprising merchants.

Early Eighteen sixties were much favourable to the cotton trade in Bombay. Out break of the American Civil war in April, 1861 stopped cotton exports from South America and textile industries in Europe had to depend on Indian Cotton. During the period between 1861 and 1865 every year about one million bales of cotton were exported from Bombay. During this period a number of textile mills were established in Bombay and else where. At list Bombay was marked out as the most favourite centre but soon it spread to other places as well. Cotton textile mills were erected at Nagpur in 1887 by late Mr. J.N. Tata and at Solapur in 1877 by the late morarji Gokuldas. Nagpur and Solapur were particularly selected as the new centres of cotton mills the commanded the cotton zones of Berar and Karnataka respectively.

Though the industry was started in Bombay with spread of railways this industry spread very soon to mofussil areas. The industry spread to many cotton growing areas such as Solapur, Nagpur, Khandesh, Wardha, Barshi, Amravati etc. The princely states Sangli and Miraj were also able to attract two textiles mills within their jurisdiction.

Apart from the textile mills powerlooms were established in large number in centres like Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi, Malegaon and Sangli. Vidharbha area continued to have a large concentration of handlooms. The location of cotton textile industry in major areas of the state was determined by the available of labour raw material and the existence of a reliable market in the area.

TABLE- 1

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION OF TEXTILES²²

Centre	No. of Mills	Paid up capital Rs. (100,000)	No. of spin- dles (1000)	No. of Looms (1000)	Cotton consu- med (1000)	No. of person's employe (1000)
Nagpur	2	192	153	3	28	09
Solapur	6	67	291	6	54	17
Wardha	3	38	69	1	13	4
Barsi	3	28	29	-	6	1
Jalgaon	2	30	34	1	7	2
Other centres	9	154	249	4	48	14

After formation of Maharashtra in 1960 a real impetus was given to the all round industrial development of Maharashtra. For instance in 1960, there are only 850 large scale units in the state while in 1968 their number increased to 1963. There was a qualitative change in the industries during this period. The place of traditional industries like textile utensils making etc. has been taken over by industries which employ sophisticated technology such as electronics, Petro Chemicals, fertilizers, scientific instruments machine tools all types of machinery etc.

REFERENCES

1. Kasthuri Shreenivasan : "India's Textile Industry
Coimbtore". The South
India Textile Research
Association- 1984, P-27.
2. S.C. Gupta : "Institutional Financing
and Industrial Growth",
Adarsh Prakashan,
Jaipur- 1987, P- 23.
3. Ibid. : P - 27.
4. Ibid. : P - 182.

5. B.D. Mohota : "Textile Industry and Modernization", current Book House Bombay, "First Edition" -1976, P - 7.
6. N.R. Apranji : "Elements of Indian Economics", Vijaya Book Depot, Gadag-1979, P - 139.
7. A.A. Hegade, And : "Indian Economy"
S.N. Kulkarni and A.B. Kalkundikar. Delhi, R. Chand & Co./ 1979, P- 167.
8. Samajwadi Probhodini: "Charchasatra Sankalan"
Bharat Sarkarche Nave Arthik Dhoran, Probhodhan Prakashan, Ichalkaranji - 1986,
Articles on Nave Vastrodhyog Dhoran in Marathi by Prof. V.R. Mane, Ichalkaranji.
9. "The Ichalkarnji Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Association Ltd.", "Article on subject" , New Textile Policy, dated 27-1-1986, P- 2 and 3.
10. Amarjit Singh & A.N. Sadhu. : "Industrial Economics", Himalya Publishing House, Bombay- 88, P.- 273.

11. Ibid. : P.- 274
12. Ibid. : P.- 274
13. Ibid. : P.- 275
14. Ibid. : P.- 276
15. Francis Cherinilam : "Industrial Economics"
Sauharda Book Store, 1984,
P.- 19.
16. Economic Times : November, 6, 1988.
17. Misra & Puri : "Indian Economy"
Himalya Publishing House,
Bombay, 1988, P- 739.
18. Government of India : "Planning Commission"
Seventh Five Year Plan- 1985-90,
Vol.-II (Delhi, 1985), P.-7,8.
19. Ibid. : P.- 8.
20. Opcit. : P.- 471.
21. B.R. Sabade, : "Industrial Development of
Maharashtra"
"Maharashtra Chamber of
Commerce & Industries,
Pune- 14., P:- 1,2,8.
22. SOURCE : "Economic Conditions in Maharashtra
and Karnataka," 1936. (Report).