C H A P T E R - IV

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

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CHAPTER - IV

4.1 REQUIREMENT OF RAW-MATERIAL TO THE POWER-LOOM INDUSTRY IN ICHALKARANJI.

The law of demand and supply is the ruling factor in the textile market. If the textile industry is to flourish in any geographical area, not only must the raw material be available at a fair price during the given year but also its continued availability for a period of years must be assured. Nearness of the mills to the source of supply, tariff on imported material, both raw and manufactured, all influence the production and distribution of textiles.

The raw material required for the powerloom and handloom industry is yarn. Yarn involves 70% of cost of fabrics production. As we have already seen, fabrics made from any fibre vary over a wide range in thickness, texture and weight. We have also seen that the quality of cloth is determined by the fibre, the yarn, the method of coastruction and its finish. The knowledge, thus gained, should guide the manufacturer and the consumer in judging the raw-material i.e. yarn and servicd obtainable from certain types of material.

Ichalkaranji township is humming with powerlooms in every nook and corner. Today, the number of powerlooms in

Ichalkaranji area is roughly estimated to be 50,000. This flourished decentralised sector of powerlooms at Ichalkaranji is working in three shifts of eight hours each.

Ichalkaranji powerlooms industry produces dhoty, cambric, khadi, poplin, voile, malmal and polynosig etc.

For these varieties of cloth the industry uses the yarn as shown in the following table :

Table No.4.1 : Varieties of Cloth produced in Ichalkaranji [1]

Sr.No.	Variety of cotton cloth	Counts of yarn (in single)
1.	Dhoty	34,40,42,44,60,64,72,80,100,120
2.	Cambric	34,40,44,55,55(H.T.),60,60(HT) 80,100
3.	Khadi	34
4.	Poplin	34,35
5.	Polynosig	40,60,80,100
6.	Mulmul/Lawn	80,100,120.
7.	Voile	55 (H.T.)
8.	Polyster	+

1. Variety of cotton cloth and the numbers of count obtained from powerloom Weavers Association and daily local news papers.

Column No.1 indicates variety of cotton cloth.

Column No. 2 indicates counts of yarn (in single)

+ In Ichalkaranji, both the cotton-mixed polyester and pure polyester cloth are produced on quite a small scale i.e. only about a total number of 25 and 75 powerlooms respectively. Compared with the powerlooms on cotton-cloth (i.e. 50,000) the number of those on polyester cloth is negligible.

The table indicates that yarn of variouscounts ranging from 34^s to 120^s can be used for dhoty whereas mulmul and lawn which are superior cloths, require superfine counts of yarn ranging from 80^s to 120^s and voile needs 55 H.T. count of yarn. Other cloths need medium quality of yarn (i.e. 34^s to 60^s). Cambric and polynosig rarely if at all use 80^s and 100^s counts of yarn, though it has been shown in the table.

The common counts required by the local textile market are 34^s, 40^s, 60^s, 80^s.

The total production of cotton-cloth can also be divided variety-wise as below :

Table No.4.2 : Percentage of various cloths in Total Production[1]

Sr.No.	Variety of cloth	Percentage in total production
	1	2
1.	Dhoty	40%
2.	Cambric, khadi,poplin, polynosig etc.	55%
3.	Mulmul,lawn and voile	5%

Column No.1 indicates variety of cloth.

Column No.2 indicates percentage in total production.

This table amply illustrates that the single variety produced on a large scale basis at Ichalkaranji is dhoty for which the town has been famous. Second in place, comes cambric followed by khadi, poplin, polynosig etc. though produced in 55%. The varieties cannot be split-up, as the same can be used for sarees, blouse-pieces, long cloth shirting and other furnishing and dress-material etc. The production of voile and mulmul is limited.It can also be used for sarees.

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1. Percentage of various cloth is total production is obtained from Powerloom Weavers' Association and experts in textile industry.

The yarn which is used for the production of fabrics can also be broken-up countwise as follows :

Table No.4.3 : Countwise Percentage in Total Production[1]

S.No.	Quality of yarn	Counts used (single)	Percentage in total Production
	1	2	3
1.	Coarse	Upto 19	-
2.	Medium	20 to 39	40%
3.	Higher-medium	40 to 59	40%
4.	Fine	60 to 79	
5.	Super-fine	80 to 120	20%

Columns of the table indicate as follows :

1) Quality of yarn.

2) Counts used (single).

3) Percentage in total production.

The powerloom industry uses only 20% of super-fine quality yarns in the total production of cloth and the remaining 80% of yarn used in the production is fine, higher-medium and medium quality of yarn of various ranges. Coarse cloth is not produced at Ichalkaranji.

The table No.4.4 gives a clear picture of the textile industry at Ichalkaranji.

1. Count-wise percentage in total production is obtained from Powerloom Weavers' Association and experts in textile industry.

The columns of the table No.4.4 indicate as follows :

Column No.1 - Name and address of the Textile Industry.

Column No.2 - Number of looms owned.

Column No.3 - Type of loom weaver.

Column No.4 - Number of shifts running in 24 hours.

Column No.5 - Holiday in a week (if any).

Column No.6 - Variety of cloth produced in grey.

Column No.7 - Quality of cloth with panna, fann & wahi (i.e. warp and weft ends of yarn used in cloth), Count-numbers of yarn used for warp and weft.

Column No.8 - Minimum and maximum production of cloth related to quality mentioned in column No.7

Column No.9 - Average production of cloth.

Bottom of the table - Total of column No. 9 and average of the total.

We come to the following conclusions after examining the table No. 4.4 :

1) The majority of the owners have a unit of 4 or less power looms[1]

2) The weavers can be classified between two types : a) Satwalla/Beam-walla/Pedhiwalla[2] b) Kharchiwalla[3]

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1. Generally, due to factory act, loom owners in Ichalkaranji have 4 or less looms on record. But actually, mostof them have more than 4 looms running in the same shade on the names of persons belong to their family and relatives.

2.& 3. See glossary - Sr. No. 16,18 and 13.

3) The powerloom industry invariably runs in three shifts.

4) The weekly - holiday is on Friday. Even though, the worker is indisposed, alternative arrangement is nade to run the powerlooms. Standby arrangements are always possible as there are a number of job-seekers readily available in the powerloom town.

5) A variety of cloth, produced in the powerloom town is as stated in Table No.4.1

6) Pick No. is the same number of weft ends of yarn used.

7) There is co-relation between the production and the pick. The out-put is inversaly proportionate to the pick i.e. lesser the pick the more the output and vice-versa. It also depends upon the quality of yarn and panna of cloth but these two factors don't make any considerable effect on the total average output.

The co-relation between pick and out-put can also be illustrated in the following way :

Table No.4.5 : Average production of cloth.

S.No.	Numbers of pick	Minimum and Maximum production (in mtrs.)	Average output (in mtrs.)
1.	48 to 55	32 to 34	33
2.	56 to 63	28 to 30	29
3.	64 to 71	24 to 26	25
4.	72 to 79	20 to 22	21
5.	80 to 84	16 to 18	17
		Total	125
		Average	25

The above table indicates that generally, average production changes when the number of pick changes by 8. 8) Taking into account the holidays, power-cuts, power-shortage, negligence and slackness of workers and break-downs of machinery, the total of working days comes to an average of 25 days in a month, i.e. 300 days in a year. Assuming an average of 25 metres a shift per loom, 75 metres of cloth is produced per day (i.e. in three shifts). That means 1875 metres of cloth is produced every month and 22,500 metres of cloth every year per loom in Ichalkaranji.

On the whole, automatic or shutterless looms used in

the textile industry at Ichalkaranji on 30-6-1984 are about 30 only which are comparatively very small in number with other powerlooms. Some of the automatic looms used in the industry are products of Simco, Laxmi Ruti, Mafatlal etc. Other looms are nearly 50,000 in number and are designed by local and outside companies such as Texas and Dawn of Ichalkaranji; Bhide and Sons, Sangli; Simco, Bawdekar and Co., Belgaum. Though the powerlooms mentioned later are not automatic, they are superior in quality and they have more or less the same speed. Even then, the quantity of cloth production entirely depends upon the pick of cloth to be produced.

Powerloom owners at Ichalkaranji are now thinking of installing automatic powerlooms with a view to accelerating productivity and making the cloth more suitable for the sophisticated market.

At this point, let us turn to the requirement of yarn per metre of cloth, produced in Ichalkaranji textile industry.

The weight of yarn required for the production of one metre of cloth depends upon the panna, pick and the quality of yarn used. Even so, the manufacturers use a ready-made formula for obtaining their own requirement of yarn. The following table has prepared in accordance with the formula

generally followed in the local market with a view to obtain an average requirement of yarn per metre.

Table No.4.6 : Per Metre Requirement of Yarn in Grams

Sr.No.	Variety of cloth	Panna	Pick Number	Count of Yarn	Requirement of yarn (per mtr in gm.)
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Grey poplin	38	64 x 52	34 x 34	94
2.	Polynosig	39	72 x 72	40 x 40	87
3.	Grey Khadi	44	64 x 64	34 x 34	57
4.	Cambric	48	56 x 48	60 x 60	56
5.	Dhoty	7 mt.51	64 x 56	60 x 80	46
6.	Grey cambrics	49	68 x 60	80 x100	44
				Total	384
				Average	64

The table columns indicate as follows respectively :

Variety of cloth, panna, pick number and count of yarn used for cloth as well as the last column shows the requirement of yarn per metre in gm. for the respective quality of cloth. At the bottom of column number 5 is shown total and average requirement of yarn per metre of cloth in gm.

The average requirement of yarn is 64 grams per metre. (This fact has been ensured at Powerloom Weavers' Association)

As we have seen that the daily product of cloth is 75 metres, the daily requirement of yarn is about 4.800 kgs. per day and 120 kgs per month. That comes to 1440 kgs per year a loom.

To get a clear picture of the textile industry, in respect of the requirement of yarn at Ichalkaranji, it is imperative to study the figures of the last five years.

Table No.4.7 : Total Requirement of yarn (countwise)

Sr.No.	Year (co-op.)	No.of power-looms	Requirement of yarn (in lakh kg.)	Break-up of total Requirement		
				upto 39s 40% in lakh kg.	upto 39s 40% in lakh kg.	80s to 120s 20% in lakh kg.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1979-80	30,000	432.0	172.8	172.8	86.4
2.	1980-81	33,000	474.2	189.68	189.68	94.84
3.	1981-82	43,000	619.2	247.68	247.68	123.84
4.	1982-83	45,000	648.0	259.2	259.2	129.6
5.	1983-84	50,000	720.0	288.0	288.0	144.0

The columns in the above table indicate year, number of powerlooms, total requirement of yarn in lakh-kgs. and split-up of total requirement of yarn into counts for the respective year.

Increase in the requirement of yarn has been in correspondence with continuous imcrease in the number of powerlooms.

4.2 PROCUREMENT OF YARN :

A) As there has been continuous increase in the number of powerlooms, the requirement of yarn, too, has been increasing. For their requirement of yarn, the weavers were to depend largely on the mills in Bombay and Southern India and the needy weavers were to depend upon the mercy of middlemen in the yarn market. To do away with the exploitation of weavers by middlemen and to provide sufficient supply of yarn for their looms, co-operative movement came forward to accept this challange. Pioneers of a co-operative spinning mill in Ichalkaranji took initiative in sponsoring the move and The Deccan Co-operative Spinning mills Ltd. came into being in the year 1960 which went into production in 1962. Afterwards two more spinning mill namely Nav-Maharashtra co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. will start in the first quarter of 1986. There are three more Spinning mills that have been already registered but due to lack of adequate capital and Government's commencement certificate these spinning mills have not yet came into existance.

At present, yarn is procured from local spinning mills and outside yarn supplying centres. However, to what extent yarn is procured from these local spinning mills is anybody's guess. For the further studies in the local conditions prevailing at the textile industry in Ichalkaranji, it is imperative to assess inception, production capacity of

spinning mills, and total production of yarn, before we embark on the studies of the quality and quantity of yarn supplied by the local mills in the Ichalkaranji market.

Table No.4.8 : Various Details About Local Spinning Mills

Sr. No.	Name of Spinning Mill	Date of Registration	Date of commencement in production	No.of spindles as on 30.6.84	Total production in lakh Kg. (1983-84	Average Count spun (83-84)	Average Production a spindle per shift in gm. (83.84)	Total Working days.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	The Deccan Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd., Ichalkaranji	3-12-60	18-11-62	79,552	37.20	51.37	50.55	360
2.	Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni, Ichalkaranji	27-1-64	26-1-68	75,240	42.36	44.27	63.20	363
3.	Ichalkaranji Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd., Ichalkaranji.	18-6-74	28-8-77	50,669	40.38	38.54	87.28	361
			Total	2,05,461	119.94	134.18	201.03	1084
			Percentage			44.73	67.01	361.3

The table tabularizes date of registration, date of commencement of production, number of spindles, total production, in lakh kg. for the co-operative year 1983-84, average count spun in 1983-84, average production a spindle per shift and total working days.

The survey pinpoints the following facts :-

1) The production of yarn in a mill commences roughly after three years of its registration, provided, of course, that the mill gets Government permit and adequate capital.

2) Before 1962 the weavers at Ichalkaranji had solely to rely on the yarn obtained from outside.

3) The first spinning mill at Ichalkaranji was set up in 1962. The installation of other mills, however, took a longer time i.e. after the gap of 6 years and 5 years respectively, and this, in spite of the increased number and accelerated speed ofpowerlooms. The existing spinning mills, only three in number, cannot hope to cope up with the requirements of weavers at Ichalkaranji.

4) The Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. is the largest spinning mills which has 79,552 spindles. The second largest spinning mill is Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. with 75,240 spindles. Last comes the Ichalkaranji co-operative spinning mills Ltd. with 50,669 spindles. The total production on 30-6-84 of The Deccan Co-op. Spinning Mills,

Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni and The Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. is 37.20, 42.36x and 40.38 (in lakh kg.) respectively. It must, however, be borne in mind that we should take into consideration 'average count spun' and 'average production per spindle shift', as production depends upon the quality of yarn.

5) The quality of yarn depends upon the count-number. The total productivity of quality yarn is bound to suffer due to the time consuming quality control over the ginning,combing of cotton and twisting. In other words, average production a spindle shift is inversely proportional to the count number. The Deccan Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd. produces superior quality yarn with the average count of 51.37^{s}, Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. is slightly inferior in the quality of yarn which has the average count of 44.27^{s}, and The Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. produces inferior quality yarn with the average count of 38.54^{s}. In inverse proportion to the average count, is the average production a spindle per shift with the corresponding figures of 50.55, 63.20 and 87.28 grams respectively. The Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. has the largest output, as it spins yarn of low counts. Next in rank comes Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. and the last in the total output is the Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills as it produces the high counts yarn. Though the Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills houses 79,552 spindles, it has the total production of 37.20 lakh

kgs., whereas The Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. has produced 40.38 lakh kgs. of yarn even though it houses 50,669 spindles - a number considerably smaller than that of the Deccan. These figures point to the fact that the better the quality of the yarn, the less its production.

6) The three spinning mills under survey have an average count of 44.73^{s} and average production per shift 67.01 grams.

7) As we know that the weaving of 1 metre of cloth requires 0.64 of gram of yarn on an average. One powerloom unit produces an average of 25 metres of cloth per shift, so it produces 75 metre of cloth in three shifts per day. That means a powerloom unit requires an average of 4.800 grams of yarn per day; which totals up to 2,40,000 kgs for 50,000 powerlooms per day. (50,000 x 4.800 = 2,40,000 kgs.)

In the light of seventh column we have calculated the average production per shift to the tune of 67.01 grams. It means 201 grams per day. Taking into consideration, the daily requirement of 2,40,000 kgs. of yarn at Ichalkaranji, the total number of spindles required to meet the demand and acquire self-sufficiency in the procurement of yarn is 11,94,030 spindles, which falls far too short of the number of existing spindles - 2,05,461 as shown at the end of the fourth column ofthe table. It means that the existing number of spindles at Ichalkaranji are only 17.21% of the total

requirement of spindles at Ichalkaranji - provided that the supply of all its production to the local market alone - which is not the case.

Table No. 4·9 — Countwise Total Production of Yarn of Local Spinning Mills for the Last Five Co-operative Years (1979-84)

Sr. No	Name of the Spinning Mills	Particulars	1979-80				1980-81				1981-82				1982-83				1983-84			
			Medium 20s to 39s	Higher Medium & fine 40s to 79s	Super fine 80s to 120s	Total Production	Medium 20s to 39s	Higher Medium & fine 40s to 79s	Super fine 80s to 120s	Total Production	Medium 20s to 39s	Higher Medium & fine 40s to 79s	Super fine 80s to 120s	Total Production	Medium 20s to 39s	Higher Medium & fine 40s to 79s	Super fine 80s to 120s	Total Production	Medium 20s to 39s	Higher Medium & fine 40s to 79s	Super fine 80s to 120s	Total Production
1	The Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. Ichalkaranji	Count Nos.	30,34	40,44,48 50,60	80,100	—	30,36	40,60	80,100	—	24,34, 36	40,50, 60	80,100	—	24,30, 34,36	40,50, 60	80,84 100	—	24,30 36	40,48,50, 55 H.T. 60,64	80,100	—
		Production (in lakh Kg)	1·19	24·48	6·04	31·71	3·10	23·54	4·86	31·50	4·49	22·08	6·59	33·16	6·71	22·21	6·37	35·29	12·11	16·12	8·97	37·20
2	Kolhapur Zillha Shetkari-Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. Ichl.	Count Numbers	34	40,60	80	—	34	40,60	—	—	34	40,60	80	—	30,34	40,60	80	—	34,36	40,60, 62	80	—
		Production (in lakh Kg)	14·03	10·84	0·20	25·07	21 85	8·55	—	30·40	23·43	11·99	1·33	36·75	20·16	15·61	2·28	38·05	20·18	18·90	3·28	42·36
3	The Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. Ichalkaranji.	Count Numbers	34	40,60	—	—	34	40,60	—	—	34	40,60, 55 H.T.	—	—	34	40,55HT 60	—	—	34	40,55 HT. 60	80,100	—
		Production (in lakh Kg)	9·71	12·16	—	21·87	9·59	14·08	—	23·67	14·25	14·88	—	29·13	26·89	13·84	—	40·73	22·54	17·18	0·66	40·38
—	—	Total count Production	30,34	40,44,48 50,60	80,100	—	30,34 36	40,60	80,100	—	24,34, 36	40,50, 55HT.,60	80,100	—	24,30, 34 36	40,50, 55H.T,60	80,84, 100	—	24,30, 34,36	40,48,50 55 H T 60 62,64	80,100	—
		Total Production.	24·93	47·48	6·24	78·65	34·54	46·17	4·86	85·57	42·17	48·95	7·92	99·04	53·76	51·66	8·65	114·07	54·83	52·20	12·91	119·94

B) With a view to studying the extent of the procurement of yarn by the local weavers from the local spinning mills, we should take into account, the total production and the total sale of the yarn. Then we can proceed further with the biforcation into local and outside market sale of total sale.

The table No.4.9 indicates total production of each local spinning mills for the last five years, alongwith the quality-wise Bifercation in medium, Higher-medium and fine, and super-fine. As well as total production and various counts produced at three spinning mills.

Taking into account the table No.49 we can state that :

1) The Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. produces yarn of all classes. However, the major production is of higher medium and fine quality yarn. It also produces super fine quality and medium quality yarn, though in a lesser quantity, The average rough proportion of higher medium and Fine to super fine and medium quality is 60:40 respectively.

2) The Kolhapur Zilla Setkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. on the whole, mainly produces medium quality yarn of 34^s count, and that the production of the higher medium and fine yarn mainly of 40^s and 60^s count is small in comparision. The production of superfine quality yarn comes roughly to 6 percent of the other qualities.

3) The Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. mainly produces, medium, higher medium and fine quality of the count of 34^s, 40^s and 60^s. It produces yarn of other counts as per demand in the local and outside market.

4) The total production of yarn for year has been indicated in the table. The table indicates that there is a constant production of yarn count numbers 34^s, 40^s, 60^s, 80^s, and 100^s, Other counts production is however fluctuating.

5) The production of superfine quality yarn is small in comparison with that of medium and higher medium- Fine quality yarn. There is no production of yarn below 24^s and above 100^s count.

6) The figures tabularised above may prove to be useful for further studies in the textile industry.

C) We are, however, not concerned only with the total production of yarn by the local Spinning Mills. Our main interest lies in the procurement of yarn by the local weavers at Ichalkaranji from the local spinning mills. It is, therefore, imperative to break-up the total sale of yarn into local and outside sale. As well as we must take into consideration the count numbers of yarn which is sold in local and outside market.

Table No. 4.10 — Break-up of Total Sale of Yarn of Local Spinning Mills at Local and Outside Market (countwise), for the Last Five Co-operative Years i.e. 1979-84.

Sr. No.	Name of the Spinning Mills	Particulars	1979-80 Local Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total Local Sale	1979-80 Outside Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total outside Sale	Total Sale
1	The Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. Ichalkaranji.	Count Numbers	30,32,34	40,46,50,54,55,60,64.	80,100	—	30,36	40	—	—	—
		Sale in lakh Kg	0.66	21.96	6.07	28.69	0.65	2.00	—	2.65	31.34
2.	Kolhapur Zillha Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. Ichalkaranji.	Count Numbers	34	40	—	—	—	40,60	80	—	—
		Sale in lakh Kg	13.96	3.34	—	17.30	—	7.21	0.20	7.41	24.71
3.	The Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. Ichalkaranji.	Count Numbers	34	40,60	—	—	34	40,60	—	—	—
		Sale in lakh Kg	9.32	11.28	—	20.60	1.01	1.00	—	2.01	22.61
—	—	Various Count Production	30,32,34	40,46,50,54,55,60,64.	80,100	—	30,34,36	40,60	80	—	—
		Total Sale in lakh Kg	23.94	36.58	6.07	66.59	1.66	10.21	0.20	12.07	78.66

Sr. No.	1980-81 Local Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total Local Sale	1980-81 Outside Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total outside Sale	Total Sale
1	34,36	40,46,50,54,55,60.	80,84,100.	—	30,36	40,50	—	—	—
	0.28	19.71	4.52	24.51	2.95	3.51	—	6.46	30.97
2.	34	—	—	—	34	40,60	—	—	—
	17.46	—	—	17.46	0.87	8.73	—	9.60	27.06
3.	34	40,60	—	—	34	40,60	—	—	—
	6.03	12.09	—	18.12	3.32	1.97	—	5.29	23.41
—	34,36	40,46,50,54,55,60	80,84,100	—	30,34,36	40,50,60	—	—	—
	23.77	31.80	4.52	60.09	7.14	14.21	—	21.35	81.44

Sr. No.	1981-82 Local Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total Local Sale	1981-82 Outside Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total Outside Sale	Total Sale
1	24,30,32,34,36.	40,50,55,60,64,	80,84,100	—	24,30,36	40,50,60.	84	—	—
	0.61	15.33	6.60	22.54	3.45	7.07	0.01	10.53	33.07
2.	34	—	—	—	34	40,60	80	—	—
	12.47	—	—	12.47	14.24	11.74	0.73	26.71	39.18
3.	34	40,60	—	—	34	40 55 H.T. 60	—	—	—
	7.01	11.02	—	18.03	7.11	3.41	—	10.52	28.55
—	24,30,32,34,36	40,50,55,60,64.	80,84,100	—	24,30,34,36.	40,50,55,60.	80,84	—	—
	20.09	26.35	6.60	53.04	24.80	22.22	0.74	47.76	100.8

Sr. No.	1982-83 Local Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total Local Sale	1982-83 Outside Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total Outside Sale	Total Sale
1	30,34	40,48,55,57,60,64	80,100	—	24,30,34.	40,46,48,60	84,100	—	—
	2.86	15.17	6.59	24.62	3.85	5.46	0.08	9.39	34.01
2.	34	—	—	—	30,34	40,60	80	—	—
	8.30	—	—	8.30	12.19	15.88	2.80	30.87	39.17
3.	34	40,55,60	—	—	34	40,55,60	—	—	—
	13.66	10.50	—	24.16	13.58	4.03	—	17.61	41.77
—	30,34.	40,48,55,57,60,64.	80,100	—	24,30,34.	40,46,48,55,60.	80,84,100	—	—
	24.82	25.67	6.59	57.08	29.62	25.37	2.88	57.87	114.95

Sr. No.	1983-84 Local Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total Local Sale	1983-84 Outside Market Sale: Medium (s 20-39 c)	Higher Medium & fine (s 40-79 c)	Super fine (s 80-120 c)	Total Outside Sale	Total Sale
1	30,34,36	40,48,50,55,60,64	80,100	—	24,30,34,36	40,48,50,60	100	—	—
	5.33	10.29	6.44	22.06	5.56	5.98	0.07	11.61	33.67
2.	34,36	—	—	—	34,36	40,60,62	80	—	—
	8.23	—	—	8.23	11.28	11.60	2.56	25.44	33.67
3.	34	40,60	80,100	—	30,34	40,55,60	80	—	—
	5.83	10.00	0.09	15.92	15.20	5.16	0.01	20.37	36.29
—	30,34,36	40,48,50,55,60,64	80,100	—	24,30,34,36	40,48,50,55,60,62.	80,100	—	—
	19.39	20.29	6.53	46.21	32.04	22.74	2.64	57.42	103.63

The table No. 4.10 tabularises break-up of total sale of yarn as per count in local market and outside market of spinning mills at Ichalkaranji.

The table indicates that there is a constant sale of count No3 34^s, 40^s, 60^s, and 80^s, Other count products, however, have a fluctuating demand both at local and outside market.

We must take into consideration requirement of the local weavers and the procurement of yarn from the local spinning mills in order to investigate the proportion of supply of yarn made gy local mills to the requirement of local weavers. We have to findout whether the supply can meet the requirement of local weavers and to what extent. So, that we can infer the extent of supply of yarn from the outside market.

The table No.411 indicates the total requirement of yarn, the market from which it is procured and the extent to which it is procured.

The columns in the table No.4.11 indicates as follows :

Column No. 1 - Co-operative year.

Column No. 2 - The number of powerlooms.

Column No. 3 - Details ofthe requirement and their bifercation.

Column No. 4 to 7 - The details of the fulfilment of requirements of medium quality, Higher medium - Fine quality and super fine quality yarn.

Column No. 8 to 10 - Total requirement of yarn with its classification according to various count - numbers as well as percentage of local and outside procurement of yarn to the requirement of yarn.

At the end of the corresponding columns the average percentage of requirement and procurement of yarn from the local market and outside yarn supplying centres has been given.

In the light of the information given above in the tabularised form, the following conclusions can be drawn :

1) Out of the total requirement of yarn by the Ichalkaranji textile industry, only an average of 10.4% is procured from the local spinning mills, whereas the remaining 89.6% of yarn is procured from outside yarn supplying centres.

2) This leads to the conclusion thatthe local spinning mills are not in a position to fulfil the requirement of yarn of the textile industry at Ichalkaranji.

3) This means that the textile industry at Ichalkaranji has to rely mostly on the supply of yarn from the outside yarn supplying centres.

4) So far the supply of yarn to various counts is considered, the local spinning mills can supply the yarns of medium quality, higher medium - fine and super-fine quality to the extent of 10.1%, 13% and 5.8% respectively. The local spinning mills are not, at present, in a position to supply more than an average of 13% yarn to meet the need of the local textile industry.

5) Ichalkaranji textile industry dfaws little benefit benefit from local spinning mills as their number is too small to cope up with the requirements in the local market.

6) The figures given above clearly point to the gravity of the problem in procurement of yarn from the local spinning mills. The textile industry at Ichalkaranji is fully at the mercy of the outside yarn supplying centres, that have been run by a handful of traders.

The following table detailing octroi collected by Ichalkaranji municipality during the last five financial years high lights the extent of imported yarn.

Table No.4.12 : Octroi collected on yarn by Muncipality of Ichalkaranji (1979-84)

Sr.No	Year	Octroi collected during the year on imported yarn (in Rupees)	Rate of octroi charged per 100 Rs. (in Rs.)
1.	1.4.79 to 31.3.80	88,48,426.09	1.25
2.	1.4.80 to 31.3.81	1,27,92,224.99	1.25
3.	1.4.81 to 31.3.82	2,54,45,240.65	1.50[1] 1.25
4.	1.4.82 to 31.3.83	1,59,97,907.67	1.25[2] 1.50[3]
5.	1.4.83 to 31.3.84	2,11,87,707.10	1.50

1. 1.7.81 to 31.7.81 Rs. 1.50
2. 1.8.81 to 8.8.82 Rs. 1.25
3. 9.8.72 onwards Rs. 1.50

The table has been introduced in the studies only with a view to verifying the extent of imported yarn in the local market.

4.3 SELLING POLICIES OF LOCAL SPINNING MILLS :

In Ichalkaranji, spinning mills were started as Weavers' (members') spinning mills with a view to supplying the yarn produced by them to the weaver-members only. For this practices followed by these mills are as follows :

At present, these spinning mills sell their yarn by open-auction and as per demand booked-earlier. But before 1984-85 they used to sell their production by quota-method to their members only, and by open auction when it needed.

Let us attempt the explanation of the terms - 'quota-sale' and 'Auction-sale'.

Quota-sale means selling the fixed quantity of yarn to the members at specified rates, during the given period. The quota is fixed on the basis of the shares held by each member. The objective of the quota system is to supply yarn at reasonable rates to the members. Total monthly production of the 34^{s} yarn is alloted by this system. A member is under the obligation to lift the quantity of yarn so alloted within 15 to 20 days by paying full amount. Thus C.O.D. (Cash on delivery) mode of payment is followed. After deciding the quota of each member, quota slips are prepared which show the quality and quantity of alloted yarn and terms of payment with the period within which the alloted product must be lifted. Then the share holder has to go to

sale depot within the period mentioned in the slip and make the payment by cash or D.D. After the payment, he gets "the gate-pass". Delivery is taken by presenting the gate-pass to the godown-keeper. Sale on quota basis is made once in a month, usually in the first week of the month.

Auction sale : The practice of auction-sale yarn introduced by the co-operative spinning mills is a unique feature. It is, in effect, method of setting price through bids arranged weekly.

Under this method Board of Directors makes the decision regarding quality, quantity and base price of each quality of yarn to be sold. The day, date and time of the auction are also fixed and announced. Generally, auction is held on Tuesday and Saturday of Deccan, Thursday of Kolhapur Zilla and Wednesday of ICO-OP Spinning mills Ltd. When all the members are present as per announcement made before, they are informed about the base price fixed for each quality of yarn for sale. The members are then called upon to make the "Bids". The highest rate shouted at the "Bids" is taken as the "price" at which the given quality of yarn is to be sold. Every member is free to buy at that price the quantity of yarn, of the quality he chooses. Non-members can also purchase the yarn from such auction.

In starting, mills were selling their entire production

to their members on quota basis only. But since October, 1975, due to recessionary condition in the yarn market, the members were reluctant to lift the yarn on quota-basis. Hence, at their request from October, 1975 onwards mills have adopted both quota and open auction systems for selling the yarn in the local market and also in Bombay, Madhavnagar, Vita market. The mills also enter into special contracts with individual parties for special type of yarn not consumed locally. Mills like Deccan and ICO have also received orders from Czechoslovakia, Bangla Desh and accordingly have exported cotton yarn to these country.

4.3-B SELLING POLICIES OF OUTSIDE SPINNING MILLS :

As per requirement and demand of yarn in the market the yarn traders place specific orders with the mills for the required counts. The mills sale-depots are also feeding back the demands of counts in the local market and accordingly the mills in turn plan their production and make sale on the following basis :

1) Sale-depot arrangements.
2) Consignment.
3) Ex-mill basis.

The yarn traders make contracts with outside spinning mills by depositing the huge amount to purchase yarn, by one of the above said methods or all of them according to convenience.

In'sale depot arrangements', spinning mills transfer their production to their sale depots to be sold at this market and then they sell the product to the concerned agent who had made contract before.

In 'consignment', as soon as yarn is received, yarn trander send about 80% of amount by D.D. or Bill of exchange and remaining balance amount with account sale.

In 'Ex-mill basis' the mills inform the yarn traders or yarn-traders enquire at mills about available yarn to sell or purchase respectively. If the yarn trader is satisfied with the quality and price of the yarn, he makes agreement with the mill and asks to invoice the required yarn. After receiving the required yarn, in turn the yarn trader sends all amount of the yarn by D.D. only.

4.3-C SELLING POLICIES OF YARN TRADERS IN ICHALKARANJI.:

Yarn traders in Ichalkaranji purchase yarn from local spinning mills in the open auction as well as from outside ones. Then it is sold by the yarn trader through resellers or agents. In this sale transaction, they accept cash, as well as cheque of the date or post-dated one. Weavers can also go to sale depot to purchase yarn by paying in cash or giving D.D. But such types of transactions hardly take place as prices are not static. Only agents knew the exact market trend of the particular day and particular time and

also know from whom the yarn could be purchased for reasonable price. Hence, the weavers purchase the yarn through the agents only. Of course, after making enquiry and they get rid of being deceived. Then the agent approaches to the trader of yarn to book the order and receive the gate pass, at the same time he gives post dated cheque or the same dated cheque to the trader. This method of purchasing is also known colloquially as 'side-purchasing' in Ichalkaranji. There is a National Textile Corporation (A.P., KTK., Kerala & Mahe) Ltd. which supplies yarn. But the representatives of this corporation also come to soot Bazaar to sell the yarn at the market rate.

From the above discussion we can conclude that -

1) Local spinning-mills have ceased the quota-sale system.
2) In open auction non-members can also purchase yarn.
3) Spinning-mills are unable to supply yarn to their members as per their requirements.
4) Local spinning mills fix the prices at the time of every auction.
5) Spinning mills utilise their production capacity to produce yarn for non-members as well as for export (i.e. Deccan and ICO Spinning mills and Nav Maharashtra co-op. spinning mill)
6) Outside spinning mills sell their yarn to particular

agents only to receive its price instantly.

7) Traders of yarn pay the price, only after receiving the yarn at door.

8) As soon as the yarn is available yarn dealers purchase yarn from outside and local market.

9) Weavers purchase the required yarn through agents only.

10) Weavers get facility of purchasing by issuing post dated cheques. Of course, it depends upon the credit of weaver in the soot Bazaar. However, local spinning mills do not accept post dated cheques.

11) Weavers can get any count, quality of yarn immediately at the trader of yarn. However, it is not the case with local spinning mills.

12) Weavers cannot purchase required yarn directly from outside spinning mills sale depot.

13) Yarn supplying corporations e.g. N.T.C. also don't have their fixed rate policy.

14) Soot Bazaar has given opportunities of employments to many unemployed persons.

4.4 PRICING POLICIES OF YARN OF LOCAL, OUTSIDE SPINNING MILLS AND YARN TRADERS :

Prices of yarn are determined by different factors of costs and prices of yarn charged by other mills in the market. Local spinning mills sell their yarn by auction in which rates are fixed. However, outside spinning mills supply

their yarn to their determined prices to traders in a large quantity. Generally, traders (resellers) determine prices of their yarn, according to daily market trend which is not steady at all, of particular count quality of yarn. While determining the daily price of various counts quality of yarn, traders (resellers) take into consideration daily demand in local market and rates in Bombay market. Even though, the prices determined in such a way in the morning do not remain the same till the evening because there is change in demand.

In the light of the fereging discussion, we can pinpoint the following facts :

1) Local spinning mills sell their yarn at the prices fixed in the auction.
2) Outside spinning mills also determine their prices of yarn taking into consideration the cost of production and the market trend.
3) The yarn traders/ resellers determine their pricing policies as per daily market trend.
4) Weavers have to purchase the yarn at the price which is fixed on the respective day as well as at the respective time.
5) The prices of yarn in soot Bazaar are fluctuating.
6) Soot Bazaar is tremendously uncontrolled in every respect, particularly in respect of prices.

4.5 YARN PURCHASING METHODS OF WEAVERS :

The purchaser should have to determine and accept the sound policies for purchasing the raw-material. The purchaser tends to acquire the best quality yarn at the cheapest rate possible on easy terms.

In Ichalkaranji there are mainly two types of weavers :

1) Kharchiwalla : This type of weaver need not purchase yarn.

2) A) Satwalla : This type of weaver purchases the quota of yarn needed only fortwo or three days in daily soot-bazaar.

B) Master weaver (Pedhiwalla) : This type of weaver purchases the yarn either in daily soot bazaar or directly from outside mills or yarn markets, according to his convenience.

Going through the above information, we can conclude that :

1) Kharchiwallas are not concerned with the procurement of yarn.

2) Satwallas procure the required yarn from local soot bazaar and auction sale of local spinning mills.

3) Master weavers procure the required yarn from local as well as outside yarn supplying centres.

4.6 PROBLEMS IN YARN PROCUREMENT :

I) Hindrances in yarn supply :

One of the most troublesome hindrances faced by the industry is the shortage in supply of yarn.

As we have seen,local spinning mills supply the yarn only 10.4% of total requirements. Therefore, weavers have to depend solely on yarn coming from outside yarn supplying centres. The yarn from outside market is purchased by only a handful of yarn traders. There is instantly a great effect on supply of yarn. When there are strikes and lock outs, hindrances in transport as well as natural calamities affecting the production of yarn in the outside spinning mills and change in state government policies regarding yarn supply.Whereby weavers have to face the problem of yarn shortage. Inspite of adequate supply from outside yarn supplying centres, sometimes, the local handful traders create purposefully the problem of yarn shortage.

It seems from the above discussion that :

1) In future, due to some obstructions, outside yarn supply may decrease or cease completely for some period or permanently.

2) Only limited traders of yarn have the capacity of purchasing the yarn on a gigantic scale which shows the monopoly in supply of yarn. Such monopoly

encourages them to make economic exploitation of powerloom weavers by ceating pseudo-shortage of yarn.

II) Iremendous fluctuations in rates ofyarn and high prices :

A) The shortage of yarn supply leads to high prices and wide fluctuations in rates of yarn. The prices of yarn are dominantly controlled by the yarn dealers.

B) It is observed that the yarn goes through four to five hands and is finally sold to weavers. At every stage of distribution chain, profit is added and thus prices of yarn get inflated unnecessarily.

We learn from the above discussion that to earn unreasonable profit :

1) Sometimes yarn traders create pseudo-shortage which causes fluctuations in prices of yarn.
2) They lengthen the chain of distribution of yarn whereby there is a steep rise in prices.

III) Inadequate qualityof cotton yarn and count :

Ichalkaranji soot-Bazaar has become seller-oriented because of shortage of yarn and monopoly of yarn traders.

From the grievance of consumers it is learnt that many times there is descrepancy between said (printed) count number and actual one which lessens the output of cloth. If the yarn is two counts short the two-loom owner

has to bear the minimum loss to the tune of Rs. 90/- per month. Notwithstanding this, there is always a buyer for yarn.

These factors lead to the following findings :

1) Yarn traders resort to malpractices in thesupply of yarn by providing an inadequate quality of yarn.

2) Due to the lack of alternative arrnagements of yarn supply, weavers have to buy the yarn in spite of its improper counts.

3) These malpractices on the part of the dishonest traders point out to the absolute lack of control over the transactions in the yarn market.

4) A great number of yarn traders are motivated by profit making, lacking the sense of social obligations and even business ethics.

IV. DIFFICULTIES IN KNOWING THE STANDARD RATES OF YARN :

The main grievance of yarn purchasers is that the rates of yarn are tremendously fluctuating and unpredictable. Secondly, information about the market rates of the standard yarn is not available, inspite of the fact that there are four local newspapers, out of which the daily 'Manchester' and the daily 'Kisan' are morning papers; and the daily 'Soot-Bazaar' and the daily 'Satpganga' are evening papers. They publish in their dailies the yarn rates of various spinning mills. But the fact is that the rates published in the local dailies do not serve any purpose, as the yarn

rates are obtained at the close of the yarn market, invariably subject to fluctuations on the morrow. Morever, the rates being gathered from various private traders and not from one common source, do not correspond with each other. The yarn purchaser, therefore, is not informed of the standard market rate. The only purpose these rates published in the news papers serve is just to give a general idea about the recent yarn market trend to local as well as outside yarn suppliers and traders.

In the light of the facts given above, we may conclude that :

1) There is absence of source to know the standard rates of yarn;

2) The yarn procurer cannot rely on the yarn rates published in the local papers;

3) The yarn rates published in the daily papers do not correspond with one another, and hence are not dependable.

The statistical data of the unsteadiness of yarn supply, fluctuations in the yarn rates, and improper quality of the yarn are too complicated to be tabularised in the dissertation. I have, however, included the relevant page from the 'daily Manchester' in the 'Appendix', to give a rough idea of the intricacies of the problem.

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