

## C H A P T E R - I

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## CHAPTER - I

### INTRODUCTION :

The Cotton Textile Industry represents the single largest enterprise in organised sector in India. It is, however, very surprising that very few people know or care to know about the technical know-how and marketing management of the textile industry. It is true that in early days the consumers knew everything about spinning and weaving, as they had to produce the cloth they wore. In modern times, however, due to the industrial revolution and its aftermath, the processes of production and marketing have become too complicated for a layman to grasp easily, with the result that he generally lacks the necessary knowledge of the quality of fabrics, count of yarn and durability of cloth. He does not know how prices of fabrics are determined in the market, nor does he know whether the quoted price is reasonable or not.

But for more surprising than this is the fact that the numberless weavers actually engaged in the powerloom textile industries lack the basic knowledge of the organisation of commerce. This is so, because most of the weavers look upon the industry solely as a means of earning their livelihood. In the monopolistic yarn market dominated solely by a handful of yarn market traders, the weavers

especially the yarn purchasing powerloom owners, have no choice left but to purchase their yarn requirements from the traders - any quality of yarn at any rate determined by them. Such monopolistic yarn markets, indeed, offer little scope for scientific purchasing of yarn. The intricacies of the problem of the procurement of yarn is due to a number of factors both obvious and disguised; and require multi-pronged attack for their solution. This demands an in-depth study of facts and figures made available from the investigations in the related field. This study takes into consideration the conditions of the textile industry prevailing at the powerloom town at Ichalkaranji with special reference to local spinning mills; and offers a frame of reference for analysis and interpretation with a view to arriving at the solution of the problem of yarn procurement.

In this respect, it is worth taking into consideration the historical and industrial background of the Textile Industry.

#### 1.1 HISTORICAL AND INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND :

The origin and development of textile is a subject on which authorities do not agree. However, two explanations have been given regarding the origin of Textile. One is

scientific and the other is romantic.

As the original cave-dwelling man began to live in open, he gradually lost body hairs that had protected him from cold. To face the biological changes he had to invent clothing for protection of the body. At first, he used animal skins as covering for his naked body. So, leather was the original textile material and not cotton or wool as we imagine.

But according to Christian mythology, when Eve bit into the proverbial apple, she became conscious of her nudity and even more that of Adam. They must have covered themselves with fig leaves or some other handy material until Adam was able to find a more suitable substitute. So, we may take it that when Eve bit into the apple, the Textile Industry was born. Cotton cloth has been used in India from times immemorial. Cotton was probably grown, spun and woven into cloth in our country before anywhere else done in the world. According to Manu, the Sacred thread of Brahmins in the Vedic age was made of cotton. Excavation at Mohenja-Daro have unearthed bits of cotton cloth and twine which seem to be 5,000 years old. In ancient times, Indian cotton textiles were famous throughout the world for their beauty and fineness. The Calicos of Culicut and the muslin of Dacca had earned world wide

reputation. From those early days, throughout her long history India was an exporter of cotton textiles until the dawn of the industrial evolution in Europe. Mummies in Egyptian tomb have been found wrapped in muslins of the finest quality in even 2000 B.C.<sup>1</sup>

#### EARLY GROWTH :

The growth of industrial revolution in Europe and the application of power to what were once handicrafts and cottage industries brought about a complete transformation in the economic and social spheres. India was not only unable to export her textiles, but cheap machine made goods from the factories in England almost completely destroyed the spinning and the handloom industry of India. Towards the middle of the 19th century, railways were introduced in India. When once this was done, it was inevitable for the industrial revolution to come to India also. The first cotton mill in India was started in 1818 but the attempt was not successful. The first successful attempt was made by a Parsee entrepreneur "Davar" and so, the first mill in India was set up in Bombay by C.N. Davar in 1854 with an Englishman as his partner.<sup>2</sup> Since

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1. N.S.Gupta & Amarjit Singh, Industrial Economy of India. Delhi : Light & Life Publishers, 1978. p.373.
  2. Kasthuri Sreenivasan, India's Textile Industry. Coimbatore : The South India Textile Research Association, 1984. p.9.

then the Textile Industry grew slowly but steadily. It had to face heavy odds such as lack of capital resources, complete lack of technical knowledge, an unsympathetic attitude of Government and severe foreign competition. But inspite of these handicaps the industry grew.

Table No.1.1 gives the gradual growth of the cotton Textile Industry from 1854 to 1947.

Table No.1.1 : Growth of the Textile Industry<sup>1</sup>

Year	Mills	Spindles	Looms
1854	1	30,000	Nil
1855	2	47,000	Nil
1856	3	64,000	Nil
1858	4	1,08,000	300
1869	17	3,93,000	4,600
1880	58	14,71,000	13,000
1889	108	26,67,000	22,000
1901	190	49,33,000	41,000
1913	259	65,97,000	94,000
1923	292	77,32,000	1,43,000
1933	344	95,80,000	1,89,000
1943	398	1,02,00,000	1,98,000
1947	423	1,03,53,973	2,02,662

1. Kasturi Sreenivasan, India's Textile Industry. Coimbatore : The South India Textile Research Association, 1984. p. 233.

In early stages, the industry was concentrated in Bombay. But soon it spread to Ahmedabad and then to other centres such as Kanpur, Calcutta and Coimbatore. However, up to the time of independence the industry was largely concentrated in these centres.

With the partition of India in 1947, the major portion of rich cotton growing area in Sind and West Punjab went to Pakistan. As against this, 409 out of the 423 textile mills remained with India.<sup>1</sup>

#### POST INDEPENDENCE :

Table No.1.2 : Installed Number of Spindles and  
looms ( Mill sector)<sup>2</sup>

Year	Installed spindles (Millions)	Installed looms ( '000')
1948	10.07	193
1949	10.37	192
1950	10.55	191
1955	11.96	207
1960	13.55	200
1965	15.43	206
1970	17.67	208
1975	18.50	207
1980	20.68	208
1981	21.08	208
1982	21.78	210
1983	22.53	211

1. N.S.Gupta & Amarjit Singh, Industrial Economy of India. Delhi : Light & Life Publishers, 1978. p.375.
2. Kasturi Sreenivasan, India's Textile Industry. Coimbatore; The South India Textile Research Association, 1984. p.235.

From this table it will be seen that the spindles are more than double but there has been hardly any expansion of the weaving capacity in the mill sector. Other interesting factors with regard to this growth are the spread of the textile industry to many areas which had no textile industry in the past. States such as Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have all established spinning mills - many of them in the co-operative sector.

When mills in Tamil Nadu wanted to install looms in the fifties, they were told by the Central Government, that they should expand their spinning, that the Government would always support the decentralised sector and it did not matter so much whether they invested in spinning or weaving. Since then, the Southern States in general and Tamil Nadu in particular have been exporters of yarn to the other states. But in the last decade or so, every state in the country wants to be self sufficient in yarn and is setting up spinning mills. Instead of inter-dependence, we seem to be moving towards independence in the economic sphere !

Finally, we might conclude this brief history of textile industry by posing the question - " Has the industry fulfilled the objective of clothing the population of India adequately and at reasonable prices? "



Table No.1.3 : Per Capita Availability of Woven Cloth<sup>1</sup>

Year	Per Capita availability (meters)			Total
	Cotton cloth	Blended/mixed fabrics	Man-made	
1951	10.99	-	-	10.99
1960	13.80	-	1.20	15.00
1964	15.21	-	1.62	16.83
1965	14.71	-	1.73	16.44
1970	13.55	0.28	1.71	15.54
1975	12.47	0.61	1.36	14.44
1980	11.07	1.82	1.95	14.84
1981	10.44	2.26	2.06	14.76
1982	9.83	1.78	1.89	13.50

If we look at the per capita availability of cloth it was only about 11 meters in the immediate post-war period. It gradually went upto a maximum of about 16.83 meters per head, in 1964 and since then, has shown a slight, though significant decreasing tendency. Considering that even in 1939, the cloth availability was of the order of 15.97 meters<sup>2</sup>, The improvement seems to be somewhat

1. Kasturi Sreenivasan, India's Textile Industry. Coimbatore : The South India Textile Research Association, 1984.p.237.
2. Kasturi Sreenivasan, India's Textile Industry. Coimbatore : The South India Textile Research Association, 1984. p. 37.

negative. And yet, the planning commission fixed a target of 16.92 meters even in the second five year plan. All that one can say is that the Commission's estimate seems to be rather unrealistic !

But the anomaly in the situation is that the people today are certainly much better dressed than they were in 1939. Even in rural areas, wearing of blouses by women and shirts by men has become common, use of garments like underwear has increased considerably, almost all school children have uniforms. The use of towels, bedsheets and furnishings have also increased in recent years. And yet, the per capita consumption is said to be lower today than what it was in 1939. How is one to explain this?

In the first place, the quality of cloth made in India today is far better than it was in 1939. It is certainly more durable, nearly 20% of the cloth is made out of synthetics or blends. Whose wear-life is at least three times that of cotton. There is also reason to believe that the production of the decentralised sector is a gross under-estimate. Since there are no statistics of looms in the decentralised sector.

Moreover, a number of small scale spinning units

have come into existence in the recent past and the yarn production from these mills has not been taken into the account in the yarn supplied by the spinning mills to the decentralised sector. And finally, there is the problem of smuggling, the extent of which it is difficult to estimate. But most of the smuggled cloth is high priced, high durability fabrics whose life span is much longer than fabrics made out of natural fibres. There is also a strong feeling in some quarters that a large quantity of filament yarn is illegally brought into the country and consumed by the decentralised sector, mainly powerloom. Not only is such cloth unaccounted in Government Statistics but it also escapes the high import duties that are normally levied on such yarns. Checking of such operations is obviously and extremely difficult. The cloth price has not increased to the same extent as food and other raw material.

It is true that the textile industry has been only partly successful in fulfilling the national objectives, but considering the multi-dimensional problems the industry is facing, it has done a great service to the Indian population. In the light of the discussion and analysis given above, it is imperative to assess the importance of textile industry in Indian Economy.

## 1.2 IMPORTANCE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIAN ECONOMY :

The textile industry of India is one of the greatest and the oldest industries. It contributes in a small measure to National Economy. Therefore, it is described as the torch bearer of industrialisation of our country. It is the premier, national industry in India. Premier rank, in the sense that of all her industries it employs the largest number of workers about 1.5 millions; and if we include the number of peoples engaged in the cultivation and distribution of cotton as well as those who deal in cloth, 1.5 crore, persons depends up on this industry.

It has remained at the apex of industrialisation in the context of investment also. The total investment in textile business rounds to Rs. 150 crores. The contribution of the output by the industry to the total industrial output is 21%<sup>1</sup>. Besides, it falls third in the rank of gaining foreign currency. The record for the year 1974, shows that it was Rs. 327 crores, which was leapt to Rs. 1,000 crores in 1984. It is nearly 11% of the foreign exchange earnings. The industry is a major source of revenue by way of sales tax, excise, income-tax and foreign exchange. Central and State government earns Rs. 2,000 crores by the way of various taxes a year.<sup>2</sup>

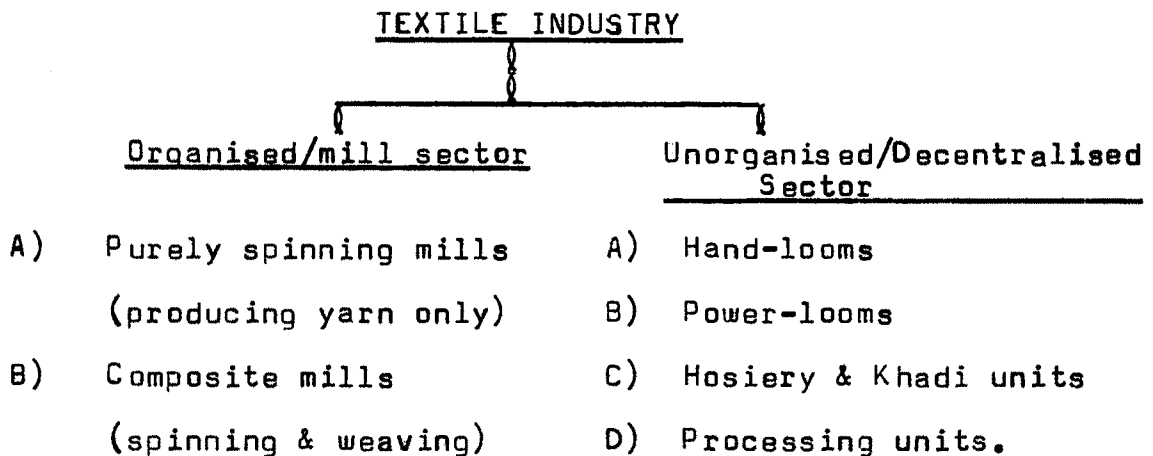
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1. D.A.Hegade, ABN Kulkarni & A.B.Kalkundrikar, Indian Economy. Delhi : R. Chand & Co., 1979. p. 167.

2. Vasundhara Pendase-Naik, Lokprabha (weekly), Bombay: 4<sup>th</sup> Aug. 85, P. 11.

STRUCTURE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY :

The industry is made-up of two sectors, namely well-organised mill sector ( i.e. Textile mills) and un-organised or decentralised sector.



The mill sector consists of (A) Purely Spinning mills - producing yarn only, and (B) Composite mills engaged in both spinning & weaving activities.

The decentralised sector made up of (A) Hand-loom (B) Powerloom (C) Hosiery and Khadi units, depends upon the mill sector for its requirement of yarn. (D) There are also certain processing units, processing the cloth manufactured by the decentralised sector.

The present dissertation deals with the problems related with the procurement of yarns to the powerloom

industry at Ichalkaranji. It will not be, therefore, out of place to have a bird's view of the background history of the powerloom industry.

1.3 A) ORIGIN AND EXPANSION OF POWERLOOMS :

There are no authentic records to show when powerlooms were first introduced into India. The fact finding committee reported that it was extremely difficult to get any records or accurate statistics of powerlooms and estimated that there might be about 15,000 powerlooms in the whole of India in 1942.

Powerlooms seem to have been first established in Ichalkaranji as early as 1904 when the Jagirdhar of palace gave encouragement to weavers to install powerlooms and improve their standards of living.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, in Sholapur, Bhivandi and Malegaon district also powerlooms were set up fairly early. Since the Textile Industry originated in Bombay, it was perhaps natural that powerlooms should also spring up there earlier and faster than any other place.

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1. Kasturi Sreenivasan, India's Textile Industry.  
Coimbatore : The South India Textile Research  
Association, 1984, p. 128.

In 1951, just before the Kanugo Committee was appointed, there were only 23,800 powerlooms in the whole country. But by the time the powerlooms Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1963, the number had increased tremendously to 1.45 lakhs as it is shown in table No.1.4.

Table No. 1.4 : Classification of Total looms<sup>1</sup>

	Cotton	Non-Cotton	Total
Authorised	70,702	60,552	1,31,254
Unauthorised	11,750	2,799	14,549
Grand total	82,452	63,351	1,45,803

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1. Kasturi Sreenivasan, India's Textile Industry. Coimbatore : The South India Textile Research Association, 1984, p. 250.

Table No.1.5 : Statewise Distribution of Authorised Powerlooms<sup>1</sup> ( in lakhs - 1981 )

State	No.of Powerlooms (on cotton)	No.of Powerlooms (on non-cotton)	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0.09	0.06	0.15
Assam	0.02	-	0.02
Bihar	0.06	0.04	0.10
Gujrat	0.21	0.59	0.80
Kerala	0.05	0.01	0.06
Madhya Pradesh	0.13	0.02	0.15
Tamil Nadu	0.65	0.23	0.88
Maharashtra	1.46	0.35	1.81
Karnataka	0.11	0.17	0.28
Orissa	0.04	-	0.04
Panjab	0.05	0.17	0.22
Rajasthan	0.06	0.01	0.07
Uttar Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.23
West Bengal	0.13	0.02	0.15
Haryana	0.01	0.01	0.02
Other states and Union Territories	0.03	0.02	0.05
Total	3.28	1.75	5.03

1. Kasturi Sreenivasan, India's Textile Industry. Coimbatore : The South India Textile Research Association 1984, p. 129.



Comparing this table with figures given by the power-loom Enquiry Committee, it is found that the number of looms had more than trebled during the course of fifteen years. The increase has been slightly more in cotton looms.

What are the reasons for this phenomenal growth of the powerloom sector from a mere 23,800 looms to nearly five lakhs in a period of less than three decades. In the first place, powerlooms have the advantages of productivity over handlooms and the benefit of excise and cost over the mills.

It will also be noticed from this table, there are nearly two lakhs of powerlooms on non-cotton, mostly synthetic yarn. The largest concentration of these looms is in Maharashtra and Gujarat. While a majority of these looms ( about 65%) work on filament yarn, the rest work on spun yarn. There is a growing demand for these fabrics in the country. Since a lot of the filament yarn has to be imported, there are also very high profits for those who have import entitlements. Generally speaking, the profits are much better than cotton looms. Their major problems are : shortage of R.M. the need of change patterns according to demand and the need for finishing facilities, since all these fabrics have to be necessarily

processed. While the smaller units are dependent on outside processing. Some of the larger units are establishing their own processing houses.

1.3 8) ROLE OF THE POWERLOOM SECTOR :

Powerloom industry is basically a small or cottage scale industry, mostly situated in the rural areas of the country. It consists of units having four/ fewer number of looms. The most of the loom owners in past used to run looms, as a way of their life rather than a commercial proposition, in the strict sense of the term. The power-loom sector has taken rapid strides of expansion during the past two or three decades. The loom population rose from a paltry number of 15,000 in 1945 has now touched 5 lakhs. The total cloth production of the sector in 1978-79, was 2,000 million meters, which was 26% of the total cotton cloth produced in the country in that year.<sup>1</sup> The sixth plan has set a target of 4100 million meters and 2600 million meters of cotton cloth production, for the handloom and the powerloom sector respectively.<sup>2</sup> As a matter of fact; powerloom is the only sector of the textile industry, which is continuously increasing its production year after year.

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1. Arun Pandav, Yantramag (Magazine). Bombay : Udyog Publications, July, 1981.p.7.

2. Ibid. P.19.

The growth of the powerloom sector has predominantly been in the small towns and villages. Therefore, with the growth of the looms, the villages and towns grew in economic strength. New employment was created. These centres started producing cloth where nothing else was produced besides grains and pulses. Traders and skilled workers came from the parts of the country and settled down in the centres where in powerlooms were increasing. Banks opened their offices, municipalities came into being and their income grew over years. The means of communications also multiplied. Powerlooms kept on increasing in number and continued to produce cloth for the masses in an increasing proportion.

The industry offers a ready work to all who are ready to work and hence, it is pertinent to note that, the number of beggars are significantly smaller in the powerloom centres as compared to number of them in the other towns and cities. Power-looms, therefore, have proved to be an effective way of implementing the programme of "Garibi Hatao."

The role of the powerloom sector in particular is very important in the Indian Textile Industry, which will be evident from the fact that about 33% of the total textile production comes from this sector alone.

Moreover, it provides employment to about 2.5 million workers.<sup>1</sup> There has been a phenomenal growth of the powerloom sector in post independence era. With the advent of Five year plans and with particular emphasis on giving preferential treatment to the decentralised sector; powerloom sector in the country has grown rapidly.

The powerloom industry is mainly concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat states. Presently there are about 5 lakhs powerlooms in the country out of which, nearly 75% work on cotton, while the balance 25% work on either art silk, nylon or other fibres.

The chief textile towns in our country are Bombay, Bhivandi, Surat, Malegaon, Gujarat, Ichalkaranji, Sholapur, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Amritsar etc. The powerloom industry in all these places is predominantly in the small scale sector. Almost 80% to 85% of the total looms are installed in small powerloom factories having less than 4 looms each. All members of the weaver's family work on these looms. Most of these small weavers are at the mercy of the master weavers, financiers and who supply

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1. Arun Pandav, Yantramag (magazine) Bombay : Udyog Publications, July 1981. p. 33.

yarn to these weavers and take back the woven goods on payment of wages or so called conversion charges.

It must be admitted that in the past, government didn't give enough encouragement to the powerloom industries as it was felt that it gave unhealthy competition to the handloom sector.

In fact, the capacity of the powerloom sector was pegged and every time the Government was faced with the problem of regularising the unauthorised looms.

It has now been recognised by the planners that the powerloom sector has created an established place for itself in the Textile Industry and steps must be taken for its healthy growth in the next Five Years Plan. The first step already initiated by the Government is to regularise the unauthorised looms. However, apart from this much needed action the development of the powerloom industry needs a number of steps to be taken to solve the various problems of the industry.

The survey revealed that the powerloom industry suffers from the following handicaps.

I. Finance :

- 1) Unavailability.
- 2) Inadequacy.
- 3) High rate of interest.
- 4) Inconvenient repayment schedule.

II. Raw Material :

- 1) Unavailability.
- 2) Improper quality of yarn.
- 3) Improper counts.
- 4) High prices.
- 5) Wide fluctuations in prices of yarn.

III. Technology : (absence of research & development)

- a) Production.
- b) Modernisation.
- c) Marketing and production diversification.

IV. Processing Facilities :

- 1) Inadequate facilities.
- 2) No planned targets set up in five years plan.

V. Power shortage :

- 1) Irregularity.
- 2) Power cut.

Each problem mentioned above would require an elaborate narration for analysis and suggestions of remedies and unless prompt and effective steps are not taken to solve these problems, the industry may not be able to fulfil the target allocated to it.

#### 1.4 SYNOPSIS AND STATEMENT OF RESEARCH SUBJECT :

##### A) Synopsis of the subject :

The present study earnestly attempts to explore the extent of problems of procurement of yarn to powerloom industries in Ichalkaranji and suggests the ways to tide over the same. There are many yarn supplying local units in Ichalkaranji, but they are not in a position to fulfil and comply with the prime need of yarn. There is a widening gap between requirements and the actual supply of yarn. Obviously, the yarn is brought-in from the outside yarn supplying centres particularly from south India. There are a number of instances of swindling of the weavers at Ichalkaranji yarn market.

The pointer moves to the exact reasons of variations in requirement and supply of yarn, swindling of weavers at the yarn market and suggests the remedies on the same.

B) Statement of Research subject :

i) Title of the Dissertation :

"Problems of procurement of yarn to powerloom industries in Ichalkaranji."

ii) Problem :

"A question proposed for discussion and solution."

iii) Procurement :

"The process of obtaining raw-material by way of purchasing."

iv) Yarn :

1) "The formation of the fibre into a continuous strand or length, known as yarn"

2) "Raw material of weaving process of cloth".

v) Power :

"Energy or force that can be used to work, operated by mechanical power, not by hand labour".

vi) Loom :

" A machine for weaving cloth" (Looms are of two kinds, viz - Handloom and powerloom)



vii) Power loom :

" A loom is operated by mechanical power."

viii) Powerloom Industry :

" Powerloom Industry means the Industry that undertakes the weaving of cloth by the help of powerloom. Industry is concerned mainly with the production or manufacturing of goods."

ix) Ichalkaranji :

" A powerloom town situated in the Molhapur district in Western Maharashtra and comprising villages in the vicinity of the town ( i.e. Kabnur, Korochoi, Yadrav, Ganganagar, Shiradwad, A.Lat, Shahapur, Takawade, Mankapur etc.)

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The main objective of the study is to make the procurers of yarn and the people concerned to know, exactly what should be done to make the system of yarn procurement progressive and effective.

Other objectives of the study are as follows :

- 1) To bring into sharp focus the long standing problems of this sector.

- 2) To study the functioning of the industry particularly in relation to yarn procurement, with a view to ascertaining to what extent this industry is successful in meeting with the requirement of yarn.
- 3) To study the yarn supplying sources and the contribution of local spinning mills to the total requirement of yarn.
- 4) To study the working of soot Bazaar and the role of daily news papers in communicating the rates of yarn.
- 5) To discuss problems in yarn procurement and suggest measures for improvement.
- 6) To assess the extent of governmental control over the soot bazaar.
- 7) To study the history and growth of Textile Industry in general.
- 8) To impel the interested readers for further reading on the topic.

The overall information is put together, in order to help people to take special interest in the aspects of

their choice. Fortunately, the industry comes in to contact with wide variety of people. All such persons who come in contact, contribute their mite for the betterment of the industry. If the present study arouses interest of all and sundry, the objective is more than achieved.

#### 1.6 METHODOLOGY, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY :

##### A) METHODOLOGY :

At the time of conducting this study most of the information have been collected through Desk Research, Questionnaire, Interviews alongwith field investigation, discussion and observation method.

The study itself is divided into following phases.

##### PHASE-I :

1) Specific information and data were collected through questionnaire adopting sample method and personal discussion with the experts and persons with the long standing experience in the field.

For the research work questionnaire was prepared with restricted questions as well as opened and free response type questions.

2) General information and statistical data were gathered through the related literature published and other sources such as annual reports, news papers, magazines, library books etc.

PHASE-II :

Tracing the sources of information, field study was made through field visits. Observation method was applied to know the nature and function of units related to the subjects as follows :

1) Field visits :

A) Local spinning mills, Industrial Estate, Powerloom weavers Association, Yarn Sales Depots of various spinning mills (Local and outside), private depots, powerloom industries, sizing, processing, dying, printing units, cloth market etc. were visited.

B) Soot-Bazar was visited occasionally in order to observe the running transactions of buying and selling made by yarn producers and yarn traders respectively.

2) Besides this, interviews also had been arranged with the persons, related with the industry.

PHASE-III ( Reporting )

- 1) The collected data were analysed by preparing various tables on different aspects of supplying, the percentage of procuring yarn from local units and outside units to the total requirement. After locating the proportions through various tables, they were analysed and attempts were made to find out association between two variables wherever possible. Statistical tests were also applied to see whether the relation between two variables was significant. The scoring is done with reference to equipment, Commitment and aspiration level and is explained further at appropriate places.
- 2) Drafting of the final report was carried on after detailed discussion with the guide Principal (Dr.) P. Subba Rao.

8 - Scope of the study :

The title of this dissertation itself explains the scope of the study which is constrained to the following aspects :

- 1) Existing structure of the Ichalkaranji Textile Industry ( i.e. Powerloom Industry, Spinning mills, Soot Bazaar, Sales Depot of yarn, Industrial Estate, cloth market, sizing, Processing units and other units related to

this industry.

- 2) Existing policies and practices in the field of marketing of the product of the local spinning mills and other outside units.
- 3) Existing policies and practices to solve the problems at present.

c-Limitations of the study :

This subject has a vast scope but this dissertation limits itself to the study of the Problems of procurement of yarn to the powerloom industry in Ichalkaranji only.

One of the major difficulties in making a detailed study of such decentralised sector is the lack of adequate, accurate and up-to-date statistics. Whether it is with regard to the number of looms, the quantum of production and supply the number of hours worked or the number of people employed, most of the available statistical data are all based on estimates of various types and the estimates of different people and associations made at different times and for different purposes. The statistical data may vary and it is often difficult to know which is the more accurate for one's purpose.

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While, this may not affect the general conclusions,  
it should not be considered as a serious limitation to a  
study.

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