

C H A P T E R - I I

PROFILE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY AT ICHALKARANJI.

- 2.1 Historical Background of Ichalkaranji.
- 2.2 Industrial Background of Ichalkaranji.
- 2.3 Location of Ichalkaranji.
- 2.4 Ichalkaranji "Manchester of Maharashtra."
- 2.5 Salient Features of Ichalkaranji Textile Industry.

CHAPTER - II

INTRODUCTION :

It is precariously curious for anyone who feels the development of Ichalkaranji township into an en-famille of textile boost. Despite total lack of rail-road and of port facilities, supply of raw material, availability of expertise labour, marketing readiness for manufactured fabric and favourable climatic conditions, Ichalkaranji has strikingly sprung up. It is amazing new, the textile production innovated and remained at the apex, in the face of unfavourabilities of natural conditions and day by day increased to the full moon. It has now rooted firmly and reached to prosperity. Obviously, it is curious for anyone.

It doesn't mean that it has taken up in a single circuit of sun. "Rome was never built in a day", it dates Aneas' adventurous moving in the unfavourable, fatal experiences.¹ Similar is the case of any city like Ichalkaranji for its industrial mode. Expertise craftsmanship, pragmatic organisor and industrious civilians are the arches of any developed township. Very few spots, which are naturally gifted of its own, do not require much human efforts. Such natural boon has never been in the picture when we glance over the textile rise of Ichalkaranji town. An eminent person, who with his planned efforts and foresight looked to the welfare of his

1. Watwe N.M., Ichl. Naagarpalika Yashomandirakade -1813 to 1963 Souvenir in Marathi. Ichalkaranji: Mukhyadhikari, Ichl. Naagarpalika, 1963. P.7.

subjects, is responsible for the prosperity of Ichalkaranji. It is, therefore, essential to take into account the historical background before we attempt to analyse the causes for innovation and development of the textile town.

2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND :

The textile town of Ichalkaranji is situated on the bank of the river Panchganga. The town was developed on the proper lines by Naro Mahadeo, the Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji, " who had received the town as "inam" from Ghorpade the Senapati of Kapasi, for the unique services, the brahmin had rendered to him. Although his family name was "Joshi", he changed it to "Ghorpade", in honour of his master. Naro Mahadeo was succeeded by Venkatrao and the host of others whose names are only of academic interest and have done very little worth mentioning.

The important figures are Naro Mahadeo and Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade III, who has been acclaimed as the most enlightened ruler. He revealed the happy combination of Western influence with the advance environment of modern India.

The Times of India, Bombay, has given the following, glowing tribute to Babasaheb III :

" A wise and generous ruler, deeply respected throughout Maharashtra for the simplicity and strictness of his private life, and loved by his subjects for his constant and unselfish care for their welfare, Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb has been a pioneer in fostering and developing women's education in Ichalkaranji, and encouraging rural co-operative credit societies and grain-banks in the villages." He has also fostered the weaving industry in the state. He has been careful of the privy purse and has utilised personal as well as private funds in an exemplary manner. Numerous young people, both from Ichalkaranji territory and elsewhere, look with gratitude to him because of the encouragement and scholarship grants he has given." (1.7.42).¹

This survey brings us up to the regime of Narayan Babasaheb III of Ichalkaranji whose administration has been instrumental for the industrial development of the powerloom town which we will review in the next section.

1. Ambike P.R., Maharashtra - Magazine in Marathi. Pune: Ambike P.R., October - November - 1942, p. 254.

SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO BABASAHEB GHORPADE



The Visionary, who foresaw
development of powerlooms, as an industry
in Ichalkaranji, for the first time in India.

2.2 INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND OF POWERLOOM INDUSTRY AT ICHALKARANJI.

Ichalkaranji had got a tradition of weaving industry long before 1845. The records shows that in 1845 A.D. in Hatkanangle Taluka of Kolhapur District there were 636 handlooms, of which 236 handlooms were in Ichalkaranji itself.¹

In 1845, the population of Ichalkaranji was 7152 and in common with other dependencies of parent state (Kolhapur) " the population was agricultural, the manufacturers being restricted to a few "cambleer" and cotton cloth some of which were exported"²

By 1882, there were 3102 total number of weaving looms and "of these 688 were in Alte, 654 in Gadhinglaj, 422 in Karvir, 397 in Shirol, 350 in Ichalkaranji, 236 in Panhala, 179 in Kagal, 86 in Bhudargad, 58 in Bavada and 32 in Vishalgad. Besides these, 17 looms in Kolhapur, Jail factory weaved all sort of cloths including towels and table cloths."³

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1. Deshpande D.N. & Kulkarni S.W., Industrial Development of Kolhapur in Kolhapur Darshan, in Marathi. Kolhapur: 1971. p. 366.
 2. Graham D.C., Statistical Report on the Principality of Kolhapur. Kolhapur 1854. p.553.
 3. Campbell J.M., Bombay Gazetteer, vol.XXIV, Bombay : 1960. pp. 211 & 212 (Revised edition)

Thus, by 1882 A.D. Ichalkaranji with 350 handlooms was ranked fifth out of ten places though it had larger of looms than most of other places in Kolhapur state. After receiving the mandatee of the Ichalkaranji Jahagir in 1892, Late Narayanrao Babasaheb at his twenty two - shook the wheel of industrialisation and it became an important powerloom weaving centre and later came to be known as "Manchester of Maharashtra" what we see now a days.

By this time, there were only 350 handlooms in the town which were producing rough peel like Dhoties, Sarees and pieces ranging in yarn number 6 to 20. Keeping an eye on the industrial progress he invited a mechanic from Bombay to spin carpets. The work was undertaken with the help of an expert weaving master. He communicated with the other textile centres such as Bombay, Nagpur, Rabkavi, Banhatti for the sake of proper training to his own weavers. He invited a number of weaver (Koshti) families from Rabkavi, Budhgaon and other neighbouring villages in Karnataka. He sanctioned lands for their residence-cum-factories and gave them financial backing to produce cloth on hand-looms. This plan was proved to be a grand success.¹ He sent some sharp koshties (weavers) to Bombay for special training in dyeing both-cotton and silk yarn. With initial assistance to them, he laid the stone of textile business. He called upon some exports from Nagpur

1. Tamhankar N.D., Autobiography of Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade (in Marathi). Ichalkaranji : Kulkarni G.D., 1951. p.81.

and continued training the textile community of Ichalkaranji. This was a revolutionary step in his regime. All these factors led the textile community of Ichalkaranji on the march.

In connection with the industrial development of Ichalkaranji " the report of the industrial survey of Kolhapur state" (1895) runs as follows :

"Ichalkaranji has a dry climate, a large population, a weekly bazaar-day, a big trade and the most important thing is that it has an educated and cultured ruler - Shrimant Babasaheb to look after its interests. As a result of these factors, there is no doubt, that Ichalkaranji will become in the near future a centre of flourishing and important trade, and other towns in Kolhapur state will derive considerable benefit by emulating the example of Ichalkaranji.¹ In the same report testified to this fact by stating that "the number of looms working on cotton cloth in Ichalkaranji Jahagir had increased from 350 in 1882 to 447 by 1895."

To rely upon the Koshties for financial prosperity and growing industrialization in textile business was, however, like chasing a car by bullock-cart. The age-old

*. Modak B.P., A Report on the Industrial Survey of Kolhapur state. Kolhapur : 1895. p. 27.

traditional methods of weaving would not have kept pace with the modern methods and ideology of the then ruler. The foresight and vision of the ruler did not fail to electrify the youth of the town. "One of those Late V.K. Datar planned for a mill equipped with power looms and Narayanrao Babasaheb agreed to it all at once. He was sent to complete his study of mechanical technology at Poona and he actually began the production with powerlooms in 1904. He established "Venkatesh Rang Tantu Mill" in 1908¹ and started manufacture of Dhoties and grey cloth and it is still in operation. His other contemporaries in industry were Late Balawantraoji Marathe (started producing sarees), Late Balkrishna Narayan Sangale and Mr. Bugad. By this time, Shriman Rupchand Shethaji opened Nihalchand Jethiram Firm, to supply yarn at local market which helped the manufacturers a lot. It inspired Rupchand Shethaji, Keshav Premchand and Virupakshanna Sultanpure and they started a ginning factory with equity capital. Narayan Babasaheb sanctioned lands to them and encouraged in every respect. It facilitated the textile industry and sprung to its present state. Subsequently, handloom and powerloom industry developed and ultimately powerlooms

1. Tambankar N.D., Autobiography of Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade. Ichalkaranji : Kulkarni G.D., 1951. p. 83 (in marathi)

number surpassed the handlooms. With the result of profitable powerloom business, many handloom owners renovated their handlooms to powerlooms. The weaving business which was looked down upon as a "low" profession of Sali's and Koshties acquired prestige in the eyes of other castes and religious. The result was that the textile industry was open for all castes and communities. For regulating civic affairs a separate Municipal council was established by him in 1893¹. With the support of Babasaheb Ghorpade, the first Bank in Ichalkaranji (i.e. 'The Ichalkaranji Central Co-operative Bank') was started in 1929. (Now it has been converted into Ichalkaranji Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.) Commercial Services like banking and marketing grew up and developed. The Marwari merchants built up a market for powerloom sarees. Labour become familiar with the techniques of industry and in course of time a high standard of workmanship was developed.

The main factor for the development of the textile industry in Ichalkaranji were, however, enterprise and experience of the local people, rather than abundance of capital and commercial ability.

To conclude this, it is bare truth that powerloom industry prospered during the regime of Late Narayanrao Babasaheb the visionary ruler of Ichalkaranji.

1. Tamhankar N.D., Autobiography of Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade (in Marathi). Ichalkaranji : Kulkarni G.D.; 1951. p. 66.

2.3 LOCATION OF ICHALKARANJI :

Geographically, Ichalkaranji is situated on latitude 16°- 40° north and on longitude 74°-32' east. The city lies on the left bank of the river Panchaganga about 1.6 kms to the west of the river. It is about 29 kms. to the south-east of Kolhapur city and 26 kms. to the south-west of Sangli city. Three roads branching from Kolhapur-Sangli road enter the town. One from west and other two from north and the south. Ichalkaranji is approached by the road from Nipani and Chikodi towns of Karnataka state. Hatkanangle is the nearest railway station for Ichalkaranji, situated towards the north at a distance of 9.6 kms.¹

The total area under the jurisdiction of Ichalkaranji municipal is 2,038 hectares. The town being situated in moderate rain region is comparatively dry and has moderate rainfall. The range of temperature between the maximum and minimum is comparatively small. The maximum temperature in cold season rarely falls below 10°C. For establishment of any industry easy means of communication are of prime importance from beginning. The improvised transport is too

1. Campbell J.M., Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. XXIV. Revised Edition. Bombay : 1960. p. 840.

meagre to meet the regular demand. Another factor for an industry is raw material. Ichalkaranji township has neighbouring area partly irrigated to produce sugarcane and other crops but not the cotton. Naturally, cotton and yarn are procured from neighbouring states as well as cotton growing areas in Maharashtra. It is rare phenomenon that a textile industrial complex got very strong roots despite these major two wantings.

2.4 ICHALKARANJI "MANCHESTER OF MAHARASHTRA " :

The powerloom town of Ichalkaranji has been recognised as "Manchester" of Maharashtra, inspite of the unfavourabilities of port, railway, air-port; favourable climatic conditions and facilities of ready market for the produced cloth. Besides these, there have been a lot of differences-historical, industrial and geographical.

Manchester is a commercial metropolis of Britain, situated to north-west of London. It has a fine network of rail-road and airways connecting the textile city to various trade centres in Britain and other parts of the world. Moreover, it is a natural port. The city of Manchester, a Roman settlement well-known for wool and linen during 16th century. Sprung up with the industrial revolution in the later part of the 18th century, and soon it became a major centre producing yarn and cloth. Its phenomenal growth

was mainly due to free-trade policy enacted by the British Government as the outcome of the Parliamentary movement for free-trade in Britain.

Ichalkaranji town may have derived its inspiration from Manchester, the textile town which Late Babasaheb had visited during his tour to Britain. This bright foresight opened on a new vista at Ichalkaranji towards the end of 19th century (1892).

Ichalkaranji, however, is far different from Manchester with which it has been commonly compared. Neither does the town has a railway station, nor a harbour. Even the climatic conditions at the town are not favourable. Even so, Ichalkaranji has a number of points of comparison with Manchester. To begin with, Ichalkaranji saw the Consumer Co-operative movement, the way Manchester master minded it. In Manchester the English Co-operative movement was founded in 1844. A group of business men and members of parliament, advocated the establishment of free-trade. The same is the case of Ichalkaranji, where even before independence co-operative movement was established by the great visionary ruler. Co-operative commercial centres were founded with a view to assisting the weavers, yarn-merchants, cloth merchants, processors, cotton-growers etc.

The growth of the co-operative movement in Ichalkaranji

was largely due to eminent leaders, parliamentarians like Late Dattajirao Kadam, Shri Abasaheb Kulkarni and Shri Ratnappa Kumbhar, who paved the way of the commercial, mechanical and co-operative base of the town. Similarly like Manchester, the city produces coarse cloth and raw polyster.

But the comparison ends here. It is, indeed, ridiculous to call Ichalkaranji 'Manchester' of Maharashtra. Manchester is not only a textile town. The natural factors existing at Manchester helped the town to establish not only textile industry, but other industries as well. The business activities in Manchester include stock exchange, automobile, manufacturing, metal, processing, coal mining, chemicals, processed foods and furniture.¹ Such activities are hardly found at Ichalkaranji. Even so, we can point out that the industrious people of Ichalkaranji would have shaped the town like Manchester, had there been the same natural facilities and resources available.

2.5 SALIENT FEATURES OF ICHALKARANJI :

Ichalkaranji is one of the biggest and the most important centres of Textile Industry in Western Maharashtra. It is an

1. ED, Collier's Encyclopedia. New York : Macmillan
(Vol. 15) Educational Corporation, 1977. pp. 318, 319.

humming centre of powerloom industry. The centre is producing mainly cotton cloth on powerlooms. Dhoti, saree, paplins, cambric mulls, khadi etc. are different varieties manufactured at Ichalkaranji. That is the reason why during and since last fifteen years it has become the country's one of the biggest cloth centres. Today it has become a centre of attraction for national as well as foreign traders. The population of Ichalkaranji has been growing briskly and continuously. This is due to the rapid expansion of the industries at Ichalkaranji. The number of job opportunities have given impetus to the growth of the town. Ichalkaranji has industrial background.

The powerloom town of Ichalkaranji drew up the jobless, landless common workers, and it offered a fair scope for the ambitions, enterprising people who rushed to the town to make their fortune. The main cause for the growth of population in the town is the powerloom industry which attracted people from the neighbouring areas and villages in the vicinity of the town. The immigration must be attributed to the rising industrial and commercial activities that boosted up within a short period of time. One notable feature is that almost $2/3$ of the total population of the city is connected with the powerloom industry. In proportion to the other growth, the capital investment in yarn and cloth production, too, had increased. The local industry was started first of all with weaving activity only. With

the increase in number of powerlooms, preparatory processing such as winding, warping, sizing have also been started locally.

2.5-A SPINNING MILLS :

Price and availability of yarn play significant role in the economy of powerlooms. Weavers from the decentralised sector are often exploited by the middlemen by charging very high prices and providing inferior quality of yarn. Hence, organisation of co-operative spinning mills of weavers is the proper solution to the problem. Accordingly, three different spinning mills have so far been established at Ichalkaranji. The Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. was started in the year 1960. The Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. was established in the year 1965, with the result that quality yarn in requisite form was made available to the powerloom and handloom weavers at comparatively cheaper rate.

Another spinning mill, under the name Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. was established in the year 1975 and has gone in to production in the year 1977. Proposals for four new co-operative spinning mills have been recently submitted. Out of these one known as - Nava Maharashtra Co-operative Soot Girni Ltd. will start in the first quarter of 1986. Remaining three Spinning Mills namely :

- 1) Janata Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni,

- 2) Datta Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni and
- 3) Venkatesh Sahakari Soot Girni.

Due to lack of adequate capital and commencement certificate from Government these spinning mills have not yet started.

2.5-C PROCESSING UNITS :

Textile processing from designing to finishing through, bleaching, dyeing and printing is based on certain fundamental, chemical and physico-chemical principles. Earlier, the dealers used to buy unprocessed cloth for sale, mostly in villages. But a change over to processed cloth was inevitable. Ichalkaranji produced coarse cloth only. Therefore, textile mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad had an edge over it. The need for processing was quite natural. Weavers at Ichalkaranji thought of establishing processing houses, particularly, to avoid getting the processing done at Bombay and other places. This, they thought out with a view to avoiding go-betweens and manage the sale themselves. For direct marketing it was again necessary to get grey cloth finished. This obvious need was felt and steps were taken to establish processing house in Ichalkaranji itself. Maharashtra is pioneer in co-operative movement. Therefore naturally, the processing house in question was proposed in co-operative sector. The Yeshwant co-operative processors Ltd. Ichalkaranji

came into existence as a result of this movement, in the year 1963. Within a short time it started its operation. The share holders could draw good margin of profit by avoiding the processing of their grey cloth outside Ichalkaranji.

At present, there are four power processors and ten small hand processors in Ichalkaranji. It has been roughly estimated that about 11 lakh meters of cloth is processed daily at the Ichalkaranji centre. Even if assuming that the cloth processing charges are Rs. 1/- for meter. The processing house gets Rs. 11 lakhs charges for the processing; and the central Government earns Rs. 30,000 as excise duty; and the State Government earns taxes to the tune of Rs. 20,000 daily. There are 700 coolies (Mathadi Kamgar) engaged in the business of carting to and fro the gray cloth and the processed cloth. Estimatively 5,000 to 7,000 workers are working in these processes houses. Their daily wage amounts Rs. 40,000/-.

2.5-8 SIZING AND WINDING UNITS :

Basically, the object of sizing is to prepare the warp which can stand the stresses and strains during the weaving operation, may be on a handloom, a powerloom or a modern shutterless weaving machine. One high speed sizing machine can control the working of 100 to 150 and the size

add-on. One sized beam on a loom lasts for two or three weeks. One can, therefore, imagine the extent of the effect of a neglected sizing process on the working of a weaving shed.

There are 130 sizing units and the same number of winding units at present in Ichalkaranji. Nearly 3,000 labours have been employed in this unit of textile industry.

2.5-D DYEING AND PRINTING :

The object of textiles is usually understood to mean giving them a colour which is of comparative permanence. This implies that it should not be possible to wash the colour out easily in laundering, nor should it fade rapidly when exposed to light.

In Ichalkaranji, there are a number of dyeing and printing units

2.5-E VEINS OF FINANCE :

Money for a commercial organisation is like blood for the human body. Without which no business can be transacted. There are 11 co-operative Banks, 7 Nationalised Banks and 4 scheduled Banks and a great number of private money lenders

in Ichalkaranji.

A glance at the statistical data of cheques clearance at the State Bank of India, Ichalkaranji branch would give an idea of financial transactions carried in the year 1985 in the month :

January	:	110.73	crores
February	:	97.00	"
March	:	110.00	"
April	:	113.00	"
May	:	120.00	"

Besides this, all banks provide financial aid under priority section of the banks to powerloom industry and all spinning mills, processing houses gets long term loans from :

- 1) IFCI, New Delhi.
- 2) IDBI, Bombay.
- 3) ICICI, Bombay.
- 4) LIC & GIC.
- 5) MS Co-Op. Bank, Bombay (Medium term loan for renovation and replacement scheme)
- 6) Interest free loan also is availed by SICOM for spinning mills in Ichalkaranji.

2.5-F INDUSTRIAL ESTATE :

Industrial Estate was organised to provide accomodation for small powerloom factories with essential amenities. Such as electricity and water supply etc. This has been proved instrumental for the welfare and smooth conduct of the industry in Ichalkaranji.

2.5-G HANDLOOM AND POWERLOOM WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION :

In Ichalkaranji, Handloom Weavers Association was established on 15-7-45 and Powerloom Weavers Association was established in 1948. The object of the associations was to protect Handlooms existance and to solve many other problems of both handloom and powerloom sector, such as smooth supply of yarn, sale of finished product and financial assistance, as well as to run the textile industry smoothly.

On 30-6-85 the number of members of Handloom weavers Association was 1727 plus one-representative from the State Government, and the number of members of Powerloom Weavers Association was 3,500. They have proved to be competent organisations and have helped a great deal in smooth conduct of the textile industry at Ichalkaranji.

2.5-H YARN AND CLOTH MARKET AND MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION :

In Ichalkaranji, there is Soot Bazaar and Cloth Market too. The cloth market has been recently established with a view to facilitating the trading activities of the members of the associations who have been allotted a block each in the complex, comprising 290 blocks. In yarn market there are 3 yarn selling depots of local spinning mills and about 15 of the outside spinning mills. Besides 125 private yarn traders (resellers) and about 200 agents are busy with purchasing and selling of yarn.

In addition to these, there is a yarn and cloth merchants association in the Ichalkaranji. It has been established with a view to safe guarding the interest of yarn and cloth merchants.

2.5-I TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION :

Adequate transport facilities are available at Ichalkaranji for the transportation of the raw material and finished product. Nearly 500-600 Bullock-carts, hand carts and small tempoos are also used for the transport of goods.

Ichalkaranji has an innovated telephone exchange for communication at any place of the country. The S.T. Bus Depot at Ichalkaranji has a large net work reaching out at various

places of commercial importance in the country. The city-buses ply at regular frequency in the heart of the city, connecting it with the villages in the vicinity. Tanga and auto-riksha facilities are also available.

2.5-J DAILY NEWS PAPERS :

A special feature of the powerloom town of Ichalkaranji is that daily news papers are regularly published featuring the yarn market position and exclusively devoted to the reports of textile industry. Prominent among the news papers are :

- 1) Daily Soot-Bazaar
- 2) Daily Manchester
- 3) Daily Kisan
- 4) Daily Evening "Saptaganga"

2.5-K TEXTILE EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS :

Two textile technological institutions have been started in Ichalkaranji namely :

- 1) Kai. Dattajirao Kadam Technical Education Society's Textile College and
- 2) Shahu Chhatrapati Polytechnic College, Ichalkaranji since August, 1982 both.

The objectives of these colleges are to arrange for

imparting instructions and to extend facilities for education in the technical and scientific fields of textile engineering and textile management. Education at the degree, diploma and certificate levels has been made available besides promoting post graduation studies and research in the above levels.

2.5-L DECCAN CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS RESEARCH
FOUNDATION AND CHARITABLE TRUST :

Deccan spin research foundation is established to have research in all the three branches i.e. spinning, weaving and processing of cotton textiles. Foundation will find out avenues for improving the productivity of powerlooms, for diversification of sorts woven on powerlooms for inventing new design and other innovations. It also gives know-how to all new sorts.

Deccan Charitable Trust has prepared a pilot scheme for the development of land allotted to the landless labour under the land ceiling act. Irrigation Project, dairy, supply of improved seeds, fertilizers and protection measures have also been taken up by the trust. Education for poor, village uplift, medical and drinking water facilities etc. are some of the other objectives of the charitable trust.

2.5-M POWER AND WATER ARRANGEMENT :

M.S.E.B. is supplying required electricity. However, to avoid stoppages of machinery due to power failure and power cut, all spinning mills, processing and sizing units and 50% of powerloom industry have installed their own Diesel generating sets, capacity as per requirement.

Spinning mills have their own water supply arrangement through jack-wells scheme from the river Panchaganga. Municipality is supplying water to powerloom industry.

Table No.2.1 : Powerloom Industry at Ichalkaranji in figures
as on 30-6-85 (approximately)

Population	1,50,000
No.of power looms	50,000
Investment in the above looms	Rs. 75 crores

NO.OF WAGE EARNERS

1) Weavers	5,000
2) Badali Weavers and apprentices	5,000
3) Prin. winders	5,000
4) Jobbers	5,000
5) Filling in workers	5,000
6) Cone and mere. yarn winders	2,000
7) Folders and clerks	5,000
8) Coolies	1,000

OTHER LABOUR

1) Sizing units	3,000
2) Processing units	6,000
3) Spinning plants	3,000

YARN INTAKE

1) Monthly @ 120 kgs/loom) 25 days	60,00,000 Kgs.
2) Year (i.e. for 300 days)	7,20,00,000 Kgs.

CLOTH PRODUCTION

1) 50,000 x 75 mtr/ Loom a day	37,50,000 mtrs.
2) Production for 300 days	1,12,50,00,000 mtrs.

RUPEES VALUE OF PRODUCTION (Rs.6/- a mtrs)

1) For year	675 crores.
2) Yarn cost in the above total value	70%

The table is obtained from 'Powerloom Weavers' Association, Ichalkaranji.