



GROWTH OF POWER LOOM INDUSTRY IN MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

Mumbai, Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Dhule, Ichalkaranji and Solapur are the major centers of power loom industries in the state of Maharashtra. All these centers have a specialty in the weaving method and are known for their variety of fabrics. Ichalkaranji Superfine is famous for dhotij and multi colorsarees called 'Patal'. Solapur's Powerloom Jacquard has been involved in the creation of towels that provide good foreign currency for the country. Malegaon and Dhule, on the other hand, are well-known for their colorful sarees with silk and zari border brick, jhar-bail, apsara, mangala, and boutique. Also, gray cloth is another product of the center. Mumbai has got a leading position in the textile industry. All kinds of fabrics such as long fabrics, gray fabrics, suiting, shirting, printing materials, dhoti and silk saris are some of the special products of Bombay textile industry.

KEYWORDS: variety of fabrics. Ichalkaranji Superfine , jhar-bail, apsara, mangala.

INTRODUCTION :

Mumbai an Importance in Power Loom:

It has previously been mentioned that textile industries have been established near the cotton producing area and the port, which had facilities for import and export. After World War I, textile industry was mainly concentrated in Mumbai (Bombay) for the following reasons.

- Humid climate of Bombay is suited for the cotton spinning
- Facility of Transport.
- Easy availability of funds.
- Provision of raw-material.
- Advertising facility.
- Import and Export facility.
- Supply of electricity and water.
- Banking facility.
- Cheap and skilled labour.

Other Power Loom Industry in Maharashtra:

1. **Bhiwandi:** Bhiwandi has gained more importance in textile industry than any other powerloom center near Mumbai (Bombay). Being a campus, Bhiwandi got all the facilities available in Mumbai (Bombay).

Currently there are more than one lakh power plants in operation. With the financial support and support of the mill owners in Mumbai, the energy industry has experienced rapid growth and expansion. Another reason is that after 1980, the mill workers under the leadership of DattaSamant in Bombay went on strike. About 13 mills were locked up due to the lack of sufficient capital and wealth. Millions of workers became unemployed. The mill owners supplied beams and yarns to Bhiwandi and encouraged the installation of powerlooms. The mill owners got ready cloth. It's called "Master Weaver" Approximately 60% of Powerlooms are acting as master weavers. Currently, suits and shirting are common products. A few days ago, the famed Powerloom Centre was in danger of breaking down. Fee Rs. is increased from 120 / - to Rs. 130/- per unit power plant which is not only unbearable for power plant owners but also produces not only Bhiwandi but other centres 50% of power loom units are lock-up due to the crisis.

2. **Solapur:** Solapur is located in the southern part of Maharashtra. Solapur is one of the centres where mill, handloom and power systems have developed in the neighbourhood. Initially, handloom was supplying local needs. The mill was established in 1950-55 after the First World War. So weavers bought and set up their own tents. Currently there are over one lakh power looms. They are busy making jacquard rugs and towels.
3. **Ichalkaranji:** Ichalkaranji is a renowned power center in the southern state of Maharashtra. The power loom industry started in 1904. The speciality of this center is the production of multi-colored 'palate' sarees made from imported yarn. After 1956 the weavers of Ichalkaranji changed their production into fine and fine cotton cloth. The weavers weaving in the current modernization era are now on the path of modernization of power.

Power Loom and Handloom Industry:

Solapur is home to the handloom and powerloom weaving industry which employs a large number of workers. There are about 6000 power supply industries operating in the district. Of these establishments, establishments are registered under Mumbai Shops and Societies under 1948 act and the other 3000 are registered under Factories Act 1948. There are about 25000 powerlooms and there are about 30000 workers. Cheddars, towels and napkins are the main product on the Jacquard Power Loom.

Challenges of Before Textile Industry in India:

Textile industry is one of the leading industries in India. In other sectors, India's industrialization has been mainly behind the resources created by the industry. However, from the beginning of the liberalization of the early seventies until the liberalization of 1992, it can be ignored by the government, with the clear objective of continuously generating profits for the cotton growers, the large labor union and the consumers. The recent liberalization measures have given goldsmithing to the industry the ultimate glory. The process has started but a lot of work is pending. With the active help and encouragement of the government, it will be a long time before India regains the lost land in the region traditionally a supplier of high quality textiles. This chapter deals with the visuals of Indian textile, textile industry in India and Maharashtra. State-wide Powerlooms and Perspectives of Ichalkaranji Decentralized Textile Industry.

Indian Textile Industry Challenges:

The first challenge is the scalability of operations, while the total size of the industry is around Rs.40.40 crore, with exports of Rs.25 crore turnovers is made by companies. The industry is small compared to international standards. For example, the spinning sector has a capacity of 100,000. Spindles are widely regarded in India. But this capacity is below average compared to internationally. For example, the potential for millions of spindles is fairly common in China. There are one million spindles or 3 lakh units as large. In the same way, our capacity is lower than the international capacity in the weaving process and textile sector. The average machines per garment factory in China and Sri Lanka is 500 compared to 50 in India.

The second biggest challenge facing the industry is supply chain management. It is estimated that up

to 25% of the world's textile trade will be controlled by retail giants. In such cases, the emphasis cannot be placed on efficient supply chain management. Retail giants will set export prices and only one efficient supply chain will be able to compete effectively. In fact, this is not a competition between the companies but the supply chain. There are a few companies in India that are in the entire yarn clothing chain. The third challenge facing the industry is the effective integration of different sectors in the textile industry. For more than 5 years, various branches of the industry such as the power industry, handloom, mill area, knitwear, weaving have been competing with each other in terms of financial incentives and duties. Now the role of each level area needs to be clearly defined while the power loom sector can cater to the mass market of the lower and middle class community in the country, but with the exception of some modern units like garment parks etc. Millsector may be allowed to acquire a garment unit and export the area where the market is exported to the domestic market. The fourth challenge facing the industry is related to moving the valuechain forward. When value chain is linked to what China has done, there are two factors. China consciously decided that they would export welded products instead of exporting yarn. China accounts for the highest share of global textile trade in global textile trade with 5.65% and global textile trade 6.6% with US \$ 6.6 billion and US \$ 5.30 billion, respectively. This can cause some areas to suffer in the opposite period in the short term; this will be beneficial to the entire industry. It can also complement the development of weaving and processing sectors that are currently weak in the textile value chain, which is another dimension to lift the value chain in the market. Most of the value of garment exports reaches the end of the chain. The industry needs to move to the middle egg, where value acquisition is high. Improving the production of cotton crop is the fifth challenge facing this industry, but while we are proud of the availability of all cotton varieties; our production is the lowest in the world and consistent in quality. Previously the modernization of the ginning area has not received enough attention. Yet another challenge facing the industry is related to the design of management. Many textile units are family managed. Deletion of ownership and separation from management control are essential to overcoming the grand challenges shown here and as a solution to good corporate governance. We have this tendency in other industries but textile is an industry which has presence in both organized and unorganized sectors. There are good owner managers of the spinning fields, but the economics of value addition and scale professionalism are the need of the hour to accelerate and integrate vertically.

Indian Textile Industry Strength and Weaknesses:

Indian textile industry has a rich heritage of textile production, strong multi-fibre raw material base, large and expanding production capacity, and extremely low import intensity, huge pool of skilled workers, technology and managerial staff, flexible production system, large and expanding power. Domestic market, dynamic and vibrant entrepreneurship etc. However, due to this strength, the industry has suffered significant losses in some other areas affecting product quality, quality and cost competitiveness. Technology obsolescence, structuralism, low productivity of labour and machinery, fiscal policies, multiplication of taxes and charges, high cost of capital, unnecessary and outdate controls / regulations, limited labour and industrial laws, lack of aggressive marketing, poor understanding of Indian products abroad, export constraints, transport. , Poor infrastructure related to communication and banking, high energy rates and so on. The obsolescence of technology due to textile industry has left major competitors in the world economy. And its existence is in danger. The reasons for the denial of the entrepreneur's fundamental right to make decisions based on technology are due to the fact that there are inconsistencies created by factory abundance, reasons, high interest rates, excessive controls and regulations and restrictive policies in the Industrial Disputes Act.,social norms applicable to organized sector such as financial norms and Hank yarn bonds. All these factors have created a negative environment for upgrading investment in technology. The result is a massive closure of sickness and mills. The Indian textile industry has failed to exploit its unique advantages due to such adverse factors, Multi-fibre raw material to the optimum level of the base.

Considering the importance of raw materials in the manufacture of finished textiles, it is necessary to increase the availability of various varieties (standard to specific) of internationally recognized quality

textile fibres / yarns, whether cotton, fabric, textile or make-up. Reasonable prices for providing a platform for value added textile products to achieve 'world class' status. To improve the quality of fibres and to develop the textile fabrics, it is necessary to increase the required capacity of 'fibres' / yarns, especially for the development of fibres / yarns, including research and development facilities.

Textile Industry Facing Challenges and Problems:

In addition to labour laws, domestic problems are related to inadequate infrastructure, obsolete technology, and lack of trained manpower, decentralized and fragmented forms of industry expansion. Although the government has taken a number of strategic measures in terms of providing easy and subsidized credit for modernization of technology, assisting in cluster development and establishment of integrated textile gardens of industries, lack of duty on exports, etc., these advantages in Indian T&C exports do not seem to be converted to their advantage. In the Indian case, some basic policy changes are needed besides short-term relief measures and inspiring ones. For merchandise traders, this includes continuing to reduce customs and excise tariffs, make our exports and industries competitive, facilitate existing export promotion schemes, pay special attention to export infrastructure, and pay special attention to port service charges based on the services provided by the ports, developing clear cut policies for competing countries, eliminating unnecessary custom duty exemptions, assessing taxation rates, considering specific levels of duty within our trading partner countries, expanding SEZs, developing comprehensive financial cooperation agreements. (CECA), however, rather than just the Free Trade Agreement / Priority Trade Agreement (FTA / PTA) with some developed countries, which should be well integrated with Blue Print for our economic and trade policy reforms and possible changes caused by WTO negotiation.

The biggest challenge facing the industry is to radically change our mind-set. The industry can no longer stand behind high tariff barriers and / or non-tariff walls like import licenses, etc. and the government cannot rely on subsidies and donations to make a profit. The previous system of import substitution at any cost is gone. The domestic industry does not have a viable option for increasing its competitiveness and competitiveness in international markets. In the domestic market, the industry must be prepared to meet the increasing competition from three sources of import commodities coming into the domestic market at low and low import tariffs; From products manufactured for the domestic market by foreign-controlled entrepreneurs using their trademarks and new technologies; Low prices due to inability to raise prices in the face of low global inflation.

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