



ISSUES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. Rupesh .D. Dubey¹ and Dr. B.V. Dakore²

¹Assistant Professor , Dept – Commerce ,
K .M. Agrawal College, Kalyan, Thane.

²Assistant Professor , Dept – Commerce ,
A.C.S. College, Shankarnagar , Nanded.



ABSTRACT

India is a fast developing country. The new industrial state developed in India as a result of the industrial development of the Western Countries. Industrial revolution in the West brought large scale industries and use of high grade technology for production; whereas in India the production was carried out with the help of human and animal labour and that too on a very tiny scale. Small units of textiles, oil, metal works, pottery, wood work, jewelry, ornaments, etc. were established on a very small scale.

KEYWORDS: fast developing country , high grade technology , help of human and animal labour.

INTRODUCTION

The new technology which resulted in large scale industrial units threw over the small scale tiny units spread over the rural India. After obtaining freedom in 1947 India had to decide its industrial policy. This resulted in Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948, 1956 and Licensing Policy of 1971. During the Five Year Plans various schemes were launched for protection of small scale industrial units, tiny industries and *Khadi* and village industry. This continued till the New Economic Policy under the new era of liberalization, privatization and globalization was adopted in 1991 in India. This brought new challenges for small scale industries.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the historical background of textile industry
2. To study the Issues in Textile Industry

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The oldest books extant, the Riga Veda, written somewhere between 4000 and 1200 B.C., and Sanskrit records of about 800 B.C., make reference to cotton growing in India, and though the Riga Veda's passage seems to be somewhat uncertain, the evidence in the Asvalayajaa Srauta Sutra is fully established, as there silk, hemp and cotton are contrasted. In the "Laws of Manu" the sacrificial thread of the Brahmins which is worn to this very day is mentioned as having been made of cotton. The evolution of the Indian Textile Industry can be traced back to even as early as Rigveda. In India, cotton is called '*Kapas*' in the vernacular Indian languages. It is derived from the Sanskrit *Kashyapi*. It denotes that the cultivation of cotton in India was introduced by the sage Kashyap and hence the name *Kashyapi* and *Kapas*. The Muslins of Dhaka were famous all over the world even the robes of the Queen of England were made of cloth imported from India when metal handicrafts existed in the society. This would bring the point home that handicrafts Textile Industry in India was as old as the human civilization itself, and was nurtured by the craftsmen as a part of their duty towards the society. Before India came into contact with the West, people were organized in a

particular type of economic and social system of the village community. Then the village community features the economic scene in India. The Indian towns were mostly religious and aloof from the general life of the country. The elaborated caste based division of workers consisted of farmers, artisans and religious priests. The majority of the artisans were treated as village servants. Such compact system of village community effectively protecting village artisans from the onslaughts of external competition was one of the important contributing factors to the absence of localization of industry in ancient India

ISSUES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

1. The Problem of Wrong Policies

The mistaken priorities as between food and clothing led to adoption by Government of lopsided policies as between agriculture and textile industry for well over four decades from the Forties. Agriculture, particularly food production, which after all is an item of secondary importance, was the recipient of Governments' munificence in the shape of all sorts of incentives, price support — or rather price boosting operations, liberal concessions in direct and indirect taxes and so on to push up its production and development. Contrarily the textile industry turning out the top priority item was subjected to crippling handicaps like heavy tax burdens, unbearable increases in wages and bonuses, freezing of productive capacities etc. But what proved to be a near-fatal blow to the industry was the irrational price control clamped on it from 1949 for almost 30 years, inflicting on it annual losses in the region of Rs. 70/- to Rs. 100/- crores. This led to closure of hundreds of mills, sapped the finances of those that survived and demoralized and enervated the managements.

2. The Problem of International Restraints on Textile Trade

To blunt India's onslaught on their markets, Western countries manoeuvred to place, through the medium of an International Organisation called "General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs" (GATT), severe curbs on the flow of textile exports from India and other developing countries, on the specious plea of giving some temporary respite to these rich Western countries to adjust their textile economies to a transformation from being textile exporting countries to their new role as textile importing countries. That trade was facing the threat of getting choked through a spate of unilateral and indiscriminate protectionist measures increasingly resorted to by a number of rich countries by raising around themselves protectionist walls in the shape of higher and higher import tariffs and import quotas.

3. Problem of Fads & Fashions

the textile fraternity is concerned, be they manufacturers, technicians, workers, merchants or tailors, their interest lies not only in supporting, but advocating and even initiating those fashions which entail use of greater "milage". They fervently wish that ladies should wear maxis rather than minis, nine yard saris rather than five yard saris, and long sleeved blouses rather than the sleeveless variety. Turning to the male of the species, they would like them to wear ankle long sherwanis rather than short coats or bush shirts. They frown upon bare heads or even caps. Turbans particularly the bigger and the longer ones like the Porbandar variety, they feel, give more dignity to the appearance of a man and help him to hold his head high.

4. The Problem of Sector War

There are four distinct sectors engaged in the production of fabrics, namely, khadi, handlooms, cottage powerlooms and mills. Khadi certainly has a great sentimental value because of its association with the Father of the Nation. But productionwise it is negligible and can be ignored. However, purely from a dry statistical angle, only three sectors come into reckoning, viz. handlooms, power-looms and mills.

5. Problem of an Accursed Industry

The Ashok Mehta Committee, for instance, wanted hand-looms to be converted into powerlooms, while the Karve Committee recommended freeze on the number of power-looms and the greatest encouragement to handlooms, which, they thought should be entrusted with the task of supplying all the growing needs of the country, arising from increasing population and larger incomes expected to be generated by the country's planned progress.

6. Problem of A Thaw in the Freeze

This position remained unchanged till June 1985, when the New Textile Policy came along which brought a thaw in the freeze, permitting mills to expand (or contract) their loomage. Unfortunately the thaw came at a time when no mill either desired or was in a position to increase its loomage, as the whole mill sector was enveloped in an all-"pervasive gloom. The New Textile Policy of June 1985, which was by far the most or rather the only rational one was unfortunate to have been born under an ill star. It laid down that for all policy matters, including taxation, the industry should no longer be viewed in terms of sectors, namely, handlooms, powerlooms and organised mills, but in terms of processes namely spinning, weaving and processing. In other words no distinction should be made as between cottage power-looms and mill looms in all matters including taxation, both of them being treated on par.

7. Man Made Fibres & Their Blends

The advent and the rapid growth in the use of man-made fibres, filament yarns and their blends have had a very profound impact on the whole structure of the textile industry. The cellulosic man-mades like rayon staple fibre, rayon filament yarn, polynosics etc. are akin to cotton and their appearance on the textile scene did not make much of an impact. But it is the non-cellulosics viz. polyester, nylon, acrylic etc. particularly polyester, with its wash-and wear properties and extremely long wear life which revolutionised the clothing habits of the public. To the consumer, polyester of course has proved a great boon and convenience. His wardrobe has shrunk to a third or a fourth .of what it used to be. While such is the plight of the existing plants, many new plants and expansion of the existing plants for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre (PSF) and polyester filament yarn (PFY) have been sanctioned and are in various stages, of erection/completion. One can well imagine the kind of chaotic situation that will prevail when such enormous capacity will chase a static or even shrinking demand for PSF and PFY. One thing is clear.

8. Consumer Preference

It is true that compared to cotton cloth, the price of Indian polyester blends is much higher and even the tailoring charges are heavy. The consumer preference is still for the costlier polyester blend, as he has to buy much less yardage and there is a lot of saving in the upkeep. In any case, what really matters from the point of view of national per capita consumption is the quantity purchased by the people in the upper income brackets. It is these people in the top bracket accounting for around 75% of total textile consumption, who have turned their back on cotton for purposes of wearing apparel and have shifted to polyester blends.

CONCLUSION

Cotton textile industry is one of the most ancient industry in India. It has been the means of livelihood of thousands of workers of weaver caste. A large strata of Indian population was engaged in this industry. In fact, there are two set backs to this industry in India of which modernization and large scale production was one. The second set back during the British period was due to the import export policy of the British Government It is concluded from the above that the textile industry in India is facing lot many issues, since its historical evolution of textile industry.

REFERENCES:

1. Gandhi M.P.(1930)⁴⁰, (1930), Indian Cotton Textile Industry – Its Past, Present and Future, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Mumbai State Bank of India, (2017), District Credit Plan, Lead Bank Report, Thane.
2. Jaimini R. K. (1988), Management of Small Scale Industries, Prateeksha Publication, Jaipur.
3. Basu, S. K. (1957), Place and Problems of Small Industries, A. Mukharje and Co. Calcutta.
4. www.Google.com