



An Analysis On The Impact Of Cotton Textile Industry In India (1870-1940)

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Abstract:- The role of textile industry in India's modern industrialization is particularly significant. Textile industry was the most important form of textile industry. With the dominance of European industrialists in the jute, tea, and coal industries, and despite the opposition of the capitalists, Indian cotton was able to establish its own place in the world market. However, since the Mughal era, Indian fine textiles had a world-class reputation. The spinning mill, which was established in 1838 AD at Ghushuri in Howrah district, was soon closed due to debt. Weaving began in India in 1853 AD with the establishment of the first loom under the leadership of Kwamji Nanabhai Davar in Bombay. This Bombay spinning mill emerged as a pioneer of the textile industry and arguably the shining star of modern textile production. Since then communities like Parsis, Gujarati and Bohra Muslims entered the modern factories of Karpus Tattva and textile industry. By 1875 AD, 48 cloth mills were established in places like Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Sholapur etc. and the cotton textile industry expanded tremendously and remained unabated till 1914 AD. These mills had about 10,000 looms and 10 lakh spinning spindles. However, during the American Civil War, the cotton industry experienced a period of difficulty due to a sharp increase in the price of cotton, but after the end of the Civil War, it revived again in the centers of Indian cotton industry, i.e., the industry expanded again. More than 53,000 people were then employed in this industry.

Keywords:- Cotton, Industry , Production, Textile , India, Factory, Economic, Growth

Introduction:- Due to the abundance of cotton in India as the main raw material for textiles, cotton spinning, hand looms and the production of muji textiles have long been a staple of the Indian cotton industry. England's Manchester was the seat of the textile industry and where cotton came from America, but when the American Civil War broke out in 1860, the import of wool slowed down and the import of wool started to maintain the cotton fabric. . But the English machine merchants tried to export their manufactured Indian machinery to India, but the lack of native cloth did not allow them to be accepted by most of the poor Indians, and nationalism was also seen here as the bill of emancipation. So they also did not oppose the Indian textile industry much. But the British government forced them to market the cloth produced in their country indirectly in India for a relatively short period of time. In order to counter this, the Indian traders also waited for an opportunity. Initiatives were taken to develop quality textile industries and many textile industries were developed in subjugated India as sole or joint ventures of domestic and British manufacturers. 879-1865, during this period the number of factories and workers increased from 28 to 144 and from 39567 to 139578 respectively and again from 1895-1116, during this period the statistics were 150 to 264 3146551 to 260857 (14.95).

Impact of cotton textile industry in India (1870-1940):-

From 1872 onwards, Indian cotton became a strong competitor to Manchester and Lancashire cotton in the markets of Central Asia and East Asia. Although the import of cotton manufactured goods was still increasing, the export of coarse yarns from India also started to increase. The fierce competition intensified. Lancashire textile owners then blamed increased import duties on textiles for their plight. According to them such import duty is tantamount to industrial protection policy and the purpose of this duty is to facilitate the Indian textile industry. In 1879, this duty was withdrawn as per their demand. However, the type of cloth India produced was no match for Lancashire cloth. Therefore, despite the removal of import duties, there was no hindrance in the expansion of India's textile industry. Because after 1885 AD, new technology resulted in finer yarns and higher quality fabrics.

Manufacturing becomes possible and the textile industry expands. After 1895 AD, new technology made possible the production of finer yarns and higher quality textiles, and the textile industry expanded further. By 1895, the number of mills stood at 138. Even the sale of British yarns in the Chinese market was seriously hampered by competition from Indian yarns. In 1904, out of a total of 206 cotton mills, 113 were wholly engaged in spinning, 5 were wholly engaged in weaving, and the rest carried on both. About 186,000 people were employed in the textile industry during this period. The Swadeshi movement of Bangladesh in 1905 AD paved the way for the progress of this industry.

But with the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 AD, Germany, an important market for the export of yarn and cotton products, was lost to India. In fact the number of yarn mills declined slightly during the war years. Because in 1919-20 AD the number of textile mills was 263 whereas in 1915-16 AD the number of textile mills was 267. But the number of looms increased steadily even during the war years. At the end of the war more than 400,000 workers were employed in the textile industry. As the export trade in yarn declined during the war years, textile production for the domestic market expanded. Again during this period the price of textiles in the country increased as the import of textiles decreased. As a result, favorable conditions were created for the expansion of the weaving branch of the textile industry. But Indian textile industry could not take full advantage of this situation due to its dependence on foreign machinery and equipment.

Dr. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, however, calls this period 1896-1914 AD as an unfavorable period for Sutikala. Because the rise of Japan was driving Bombay cotton out of the East Asian market, and Indian corpus-yarn exports were headed to China. In 1896 a special duty was levied on the produce of Indian cotton mills - to the advantage of Manchester. Moreover, a plague epidemic in 1896 led to a temporary final labor shortage, and famine in Maharashtra and elsewhere reduced the demand for cloth. However, Dr. Bhattacharya also said that there was still a glimmer of hope in 1905 AD when the Swadeshi Movement called for the boycott of foreign cloth and later, under the leadership of Gandhiji, this style of boycott movement had a great impact on the whole of India.

According to him, Bombay's yarn market was lost to East Asia due to competition from Japan, so Bombay was forced to focus on cloth production. Dr. Bhattacharya showed that in 1901 AD there were 41 thousand looms and 49 lakh spindles, in 1909 AD there were 76 thousand looms and 60 lakh spindles. That is, the spindle increased by 22 percent and the loom increased by 85 percent. From yarn export to cloth making, India continued its efforts to capture the domestic market. Between 1904 and 1905, the mill's cloth more than doubled, while Manchester's cloth increased only slightly. During the First World War, as the import of foreign cloth decreased, the native cloth got an opportunity to capture the market. Moreover, in 1921, the non-cooperation movement called for the boycott of foreign cloth, and the domestic cloth market got a new dimension. Although Mahatma Gandhi's objective was political movement. Revival of handloom industry through Dr. According to Bhattacharya, the real profit was probably made by the native cotton mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

When the First World War broke out, India lost some important textile markets abroad. Difficulties in importing machinery from England arose, and the progress of the industry was for a time halted. After the Great War the industry boomed again, employing 300,000 people. The mills continued to produce more cloth when the export of yarn abroad was stopped during the war. Textile production increased 11357 Mr. Yard to 16141 m. Yards, imports from abroad fell, prices of cloth rose. Indian mills depended on foreign countries for machinery, so the industry did not expand as expected. From 1923 onwards the industry was in a slump, due to Japanese competition, rising prices of raw cotton, difficulty in importing machinery and reduced purchasing power of the Indian farmer. Bombay mills suffer more losses during recessions than mills in other regions. One reason for this was that Bombay's mills were old, not sufficiently equipped to produce fine textiles. The transportation cost of delivering goods to the country's vast markets was high. The government provided partial concession of duty on textile industries.

As a result, sales of raw cotton in the Japanese market decreased. By making a trade agreement with Japan (1934), the Indian government compromised on the import of Japanese textiles. A similar compromise agreement was also made with Lancashire. A fixed rate of duty is levied on imported goods. The textile industry boomed when World War II began, with production soaring grew up In 1947, the textile industry lost the benefit of the tariff. At the time of independence the number of mills in India was 422, these mills required 4.5 million bales of cotton, half of which was domestically produced and the rest imported from abroad. Mills require removal of old machinery and installation of new machinery.

Conclusion:-So it can be seen that from the end of the nineteenth century to the first part of the twentieth century, the textile industry expanded considerably through favorable and unfavorable conditions. Many feel that the textile industry could have developed faster but it was not possible because the industry was controlled by colonial interests and imperialism. Nevertheless, the textile industry played a leading role in India's economic development and was the third largest in the world.

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