

Spinning Mills an Overview

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Abstract

The present chapter discusses the origin of spinning mills, growth of textile mills, growth of spinning mills composite mills in India, textile industries in India, production of yarn by spinning industries, spinning industry in India in general and spinning mills in Tamilnadu in particular. The growth of spinning mills, installed capacity, production of yarn by spinning mills, workers on rolls, closure of mills, consequences of closure of mills in India and the like are also discussed.

Key Words : closure of mills, growth of spinning mills and consequences of closure of mills

INTRODUCTION

India is one of the chief producers and purchaser of cotton in the world. With the preamble of cotton and enhanced crop management practices, the average cotton succumb has increased from 300 kg/hectare to 550 kg/hectare About 90% of cotton mounting area is now occupied with cotton. Cottons show advanced micro naire and lower level of trash than their non-counterparts. The lowest amount support price set by the administration was often found inadequate by the farmers as their cost of cultivation has gone high due to increase in input costs.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

India is a traditional textile -producing country with textiles in universal, and cotton in fastidious, being chief industries for the country. India is surrounded by the world's top producers of yarns and fabrics, and the export superiority of its products is ever escalating. Textile Industry is one of the biggest and oldest industries in India. Textile Industry in India is a self-reliant and independent industry and has enormous diversification and adaptability. The textile industry can be roughly classified into two categories, the organized mill sector and the unorganized decentralized sector. The organized sector of the textile industry represents the mills. It could be a spinning mill or a composite mill. Composite mill is one where the spinning, weaving and processing facilities are carried out less than one covering. The decentralized sector is occupied chiefly in the weaving activity, which makes it heavily dependent on the organized sector for

their yarn requirements. This decentralized sector is comprised of the three major segments viz., power loom, handloom and hosiery. In addition to the above, there are ready-to-wear garments, khadi as well as carpet manufacturing units in the decentralized sector. The Indian Textile Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country.

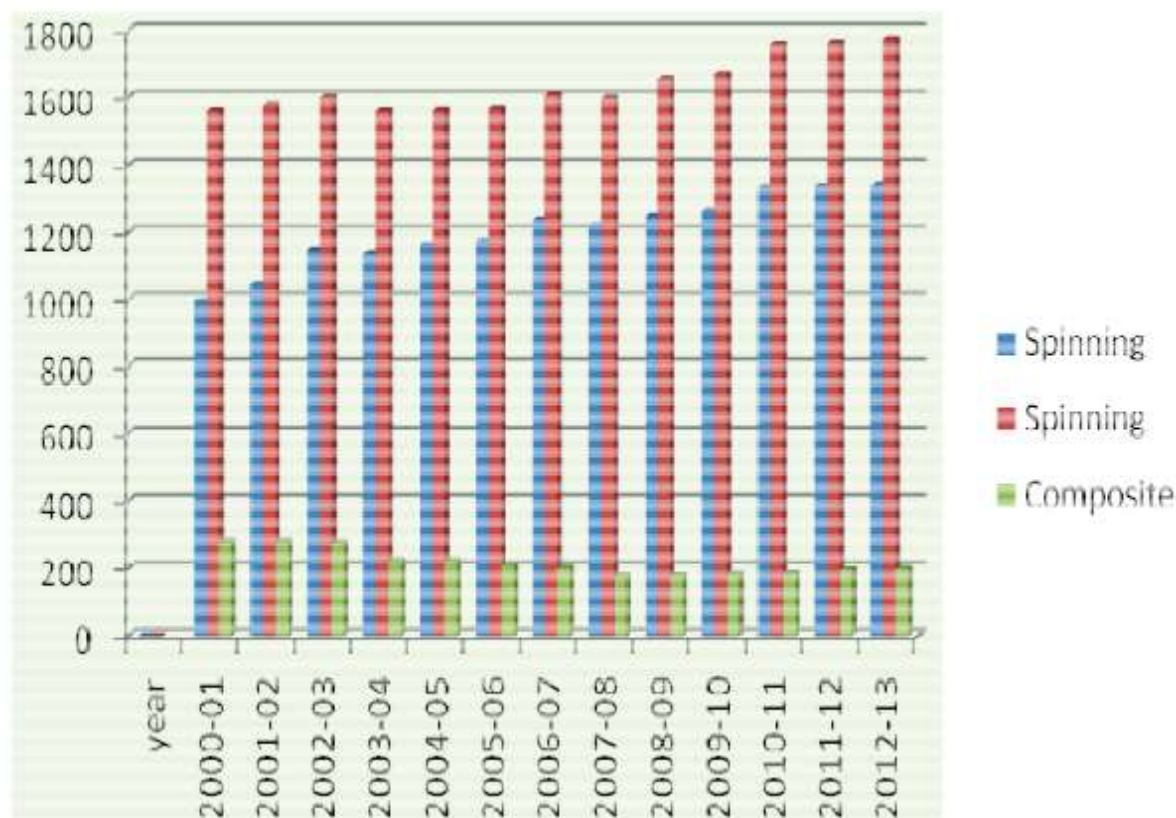
COMPOSITE MILLS IN INDIA

The composite mill sector has been stagnating approximately since independence. The total number of composite mills which 276 in 1950-51. Rise slightly to 291 by the year 1970-71. After which it started declining to 266 in 1993-94 since then it has again marginally to 276 in 2002-03. After which it ongoing again dilapidated to 198 in 2012-13. The weaving capacity of the organized mills sector stagnated for a number of years, largely because the government policy acceptable only a marginal expansion in the weaving capacity of the organized mill sector. Even with the taking away of the restrictions on the manufacture of capacities, as mentioned in the textile policy of June 1985, the weaving capacity has been constantly declining since 1987-88. Thus between 1980-81 and 1999-2000, the weaving facility has declined nearly by 41 per cent. But after 1999-2000, the weaving capacity has been erratically declining to 184 in 2009-10 from the year 1999-00 it started slowly mounting up to 209 in 2002-03.

SPINNING MILLS IN INDIA

Indian spinning industry is one of the biggest in the world with around 50 million spindles. Installed ability of rotors in the country is around 8 lakh. India has the second highest spindleage after China and contributes to about 25 per cent divide in globe trade of cotton yarn. Cotton continues to be the leading fiber addicted by the textile industry. Cotton textiles contribute to over 60 per cent of Indian textile exports. India is biggest yarn exporter in world and mainly exports to China, Korea Republic, Bangladesh, Egypt, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Turkey, Japan, Israel, European Union and Mauritius. India produces yarn of wide range of counts, which varies from two to 120s Ne and mainly dominated by cotton yarn. Other than 100per cent cotton yarn, cotton is spun with other fibres to manufacture blended yarns. Some of the major blended yarns exported from this country are polyester/cotton, cotton/viscose and acrylic/cotton Small Scale Spinning Mills an addition to the spinning and amalgamated mills in the organized sector, of late, great number of tiny scale spinning mills(the spinning mills having 6000 or less spindles are termed as small scale spinning mills) have come up, predominantly in Tamil Nadu in and around Coimbatore. There were 1035 SSI with an installed capacity of 4286451 spindles and 130480 rotors in 2012-13. It has provided employment to 41122 persons.

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE MILLS IN INDIA



Source: Official Indian Textiles Statistics.

SPINNING MILLS IN VARIOUS STATES OF INDIA

The spinning mills are broadened out in 16 states in India. They contrast from state to state. The highest of spinning mills is positioned in Tamil Nadu where as the lowest amount is in Assam.

Workers in Spinning Mills and Composite Mills in India

The number of workers on rolls in spinning mills is confidential as those in small scale and non small scale mills. Here employees on roll mean the labors worked in a mixture of categories of spinning mills in India. During the research period workers on rolls was most significant role.

SPINNING MILLS IN TAMILNADU

The textile industry in south India Ltd traditional mills in different centres but a determined expansion took place only in Coimbatore area in Tamil Nadu, because of the availability of amenities like moderate climate growing of cotton, abundant labour, good transport facility both by road and rail and adequate power from pykara hydel station. The first mill in Coimbatore namely the Coimbatore spinning and weaving mills ltd

was customary in 1888. This was followed by the Kaleeswaran mills ltd in 1907 and by the Sri Ranga vilas spinning, spinning and weaving mills ltd, in 1922 and the Radha Krishnan mills ltd in 1923. These mills depended on power from steam. In about 1933 pykara hydro electric power was made existing at cheap rate and this gave an momentum to the 63 starting of more mills. The south India mill owners Association was founded in 1933. The organization can take real pride for the steps in had taken for establishing a textile research institute in the south (SITRA) at Coimbatore. The association has been on behalf of the mills in general matters, individually and cooperatively. For any important matters, mills typically lookup to the parent body for help. It has been co. operating with the state and central Govt. and has responded to the invitations from them for nominate representative to the various committees and bodies selected from time to time.

CONCLUSION

There are so many cotton mills are available in India. But recently many small scale and medium scale spinning mills are winding up especially in Tamil Nadu . Many industrialist struggle with technological up gradation and also the cotton price hike one of the reason for slow down of business. Occupational hazards are more in spinning mills , hence the people were hesitate to work . Government should take any initiation towards the price of cotton candy , the opportunity of growth is possible.

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