REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Abdul Gani (1991) studied the textile industry in Jammu and Kashmir. He studied on working and living conditions of the textile workers. Further he explained the problems of textile industry in Jammu Kashmir.

B.M. Dolle (1992) in his research work revealed the socio – economic problems of powerloom industry in Malegaon. He studied the powerloom industry of Malegaon for the period of 1935 to 1985. The main conclusions of the study are; the powerloom industry in Malegaon has seen many ups and downs in its development and it is one of the important industries of Maharashtra. The powerloom industry in Malegaon has glorious past and bright future. There are many socio economic problems in the powerloom industry of Malegaon like scarcity of the finance, marketing problems, labour problems etc.

D. C. Mathu (1993) in his book “Personnel Problems and Labour Welfare : A study of cotton textile industry (1993)” had explained about personnel management in the cotton textile industry. He explained that for the economic results the management of personnel is very important. In managing personnel the role of welfare activities can not be emphasised. Personnel management and labour welfare are important for smooth running of industrial concern.

B. Sabhoo (1993) in his research work he explained the problems and prospects of textile industry with special reference on the productivity of large and small scale textile industries. He attempted to throw light on the factor productivity of the textile industry.
B. Sabhoo has concluded that the textile industry suffers the problems of (a) infrastructural facilities like availability of electricity, transport, godowns etc. (b) skilled workers and trained personnel (c) efficient management (d) adequate and timely supply of cheap finance (f) proper marketing channels and (g) effective demand for the products.

Y. N. Rao in his book “Financing of Cotton Textile Industry in India (1994)” had studied all the aspects related to the financial position of the India textile industry. He concluded that review should be done on the control of the centralised sector of the textile industry. The excise duty should be fixed on the fabrics for the progress of the decentralised sector of the textile industry. He has clearly mentioned that the government should reduce taxes & duties on the textile industry. He stated that, the crucial problem faced by the textile industry is modernisation of the industry. The government should frame the policy of the incentives for the investment in the textile industry. He mentioned that textile industry in future is required to look for new sources of short and long term finance.

Iranna T. Hatti (1996) in his research work has explained the economic problems and prospects of cotton powerloom industry in Bombay (Mumbai) – Karnataka region. He emphasised on the importance of decentralised powerloom sector in Indian Textile Industry. The growth of powerloom industry the Bombay (Mumbai) – Karnataka region is really escalated. The region occupies the largest concentration of cotton powerlooms and weavers’ community. The whole study focused on the functioning and problems of the powerloom industry in the region.
*Textile Committee*, Mumbai conducted a study on various aspects of the powerloom sector of textile industry in Maharashtra in 1996. The study throws light on the pattern of yarn consumption in the powerloom sector of the decentralised sector of the textile industry in Maharashtra. It contains basic information about the structure and consumption pattern of yarn in the important clusters in Maharashtra.

Unorganised powerloom industry, mainly situated in the state of Maharashtra. Most of the powerlooms are concentrated in Bhiwandi, Ichalkaranji, Malegaon and Sholapur. In Bhiwandi, Ichalkaranji and Malegaon, mostly used type of looms are Plain looms while in Sholapur Jacquard looms are used. A large share of the cotton yarn in the powerloom sector fall, in the count group of 30s and 60s. The demand for yarn is influenced by the fabric variety which is required to be manufactured. The majority of the weavers are doing the work on job basis. The job workers are working under master weavers. The demand for yarn for a particular count is rather inelastic i.e. fluctuations in the price of the yarn do not affect the demand of that yarn. Over 60 percent of the cloth produced is made out of cotton yarn.

In 1997 *P. S. Mohana Kumar* analysed the cotton Textile Industry in the context of productivity of difference sectors. The study analysed the relative performance of textile mills of public, private, co-operative and small & medium firms in a unified framework. He concluded that the productivity of labour, capital, spindle and raw material shows the amount of gross value added per unit of each factor. He explained that the larger the size, the greater is the capital intensity and lower the capital productivity and the higher the labour productivity also do not
hold well in analysis. He attempted to explain that there is considerable evident that private enterprises are more often relatively efficient in terms of most of the partial factor productivity, financial and technical efficiency over the public sector counter parts.

Kumar has recommended the following remedies for the improvement in the productivity.

1) The Government has to take steps to reserve coarser counts for weak units.

2) Technical study cell may be created in each unit.

3) Elimination of political and local interference in the public enterprises.

4) To increase the productivity systematic training on efficient production methods, inculcating work culture, team spirit among lower, middle and top level management are all positive steps.

5) Rationalisation of work loads, work assignments and other conditions of service of workers is the implemented as per standards.

6) Absenteeism is the major problem of textile industry. To avoid this, there should be mutual agreement among workers, entrepreneurs and government.

The Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai has published “Handbook on Powerloom” in 2006. The handbook presents a comprehensive overall detailed
scenario of Powerloom Industry located in the decentralized sector in India. This also covers the history of powerlooms to the latest technology presently available along with the techno-economic analysis of the products. It contains useful information such as status of Indian Powerloom industry, future trends, programme of action for modernization, steps in starting/modernizing Powerloom unit, good weaving practices, modern weaving, different types of weaving technology, quality parameters, export procedures, support services offered by various State Governments and other agencies etc.

**Dr. A. K. Rakshit** (2007) explained the overview of Powerloom Industry in India. He focused on the decentralised sector of powerloom industry. The decentralised sector plays a vital role in meeting the clothing needs of the country. The formation of powerloom industry traced back to the handloom industry. Many handloom weaving clusters, switched over to power driven looms, mainly for achieving higher productivity and profit. The conversion of handloom to powerloom started from Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Surat etc. The powerloom sector produces wide range of cloth, both grey as well as processed. It produces around 19,000 million meters of fabrics annually and employing over 7 million workers. The modernisation process undertaken by the government has widened the scope of the powerloom industry to further their activity and profitability. The sector today not only caters to the home market, it exports to major countries across the world.

**Ansari Abdul Majid(2007)** in his research work studied the management, organisation and marketing problems of powerloom co-operative societies in Malegaon. He has studied the profile of powerloom co-operative societies in
Malegaon, functions of the societies, structure of the societies etc. He has explained the major problems faced by the powerloom co-operative societies in Malegaon & suggested measures for them.

**Aftab A. K. & Mehreen Khan (2010)** stated that The Pakistan textile industry contributes more than 60 percent (US $ 9.6 billion) to the country’s total exports. However, currently this industry is facing great decline in its growth rate. The major reasons for this decline can be the global recession, internal security concerns, the high cost of production due to increase in the energy costs etc. Depreciation of Pakistani rupee that significantly raised the cost of imported inputs, rise in inflation rate and high cost of financing has also effected seriously the growth in the textile industry. As a result neither the buyers are able to visit frequently Pakistan nor are the exporters able to travel abroad for effectively marketing their products. With an in-depth investigation it was found that the Pakistan’s textile industry can once again be brought back on winning track if government takes serious actions in removing or normalizing the above mentioned hurdles. Additionally, the government should provide subsidy to the textile industry minimize the internal dispute among the exporters, withdraw the withholding and sales taxes etc. Purchasing new machinery or enhancing the quality of the existing machinery and introducing new technology can also be very useful in increasing the research & development (R & D) related activities that in the modern era are very important for increasing the industrial growth of a country.

**Chellasamy P. and Sumathi N. (2010)** studied the major problems of textile industry. Sickness is widespread in the cotton textile industry. The plant and machinery and technology employed by a number of units are obsolete.
Government regulations like the obligation to produce controlled cloth are against the interest of the industry. The cotton yield per hectare of land is very low in India. One of the serious challenges facing the cotton textile industry is the competition from the manmade fibres and synthetics. The industry faces a number of other problems like power cuts, infrastructural problems, lack of finance, exorbitant rise in raw material prices and production costs etc.

Thakor D. V. (2010) has done research work on challenges and perspectives of Indian Powerloom industry. Today the decentralized sector is facing numerous problems like obsolete technology, no implementation of business ethics, traditional method of marketing, lack of trained human resource, high cost of production with low quality etc. But the performance of the industry within last few years has proven that the industry is standing against the age of globalization. The industry has transforming itself into a modern industry.

Manikandan S. & Thirunuvakkarsu S. (2010) defined the The powerloom sector in Tamil Nadu has been growing fast due to the comparative advantages that it has enjoyed so far and the competitive advantages developed by the sector is not that much significant. Some of the major issues and basic problems are; the first and foremost problem is the cost of electricity. Many Powerloom weavers and owners are complaining about the exorbitant cost of power rates in the state. According to them, the power rate is too high in Tamil Nadu as compared to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Azhimetova G. N. (2011) revealed that Independent innovation economy is not possible without the balanced development of processing industries that could be able to compete in the market of finished goods promoted by cluster-based approach in the industry. Cluster development as a tool of competitive recovery of
regions, innovation development in the economy are a new approach in the regional development of the country. The main purpose of Kazakhstan cluster initiative is the creation of conditions for the maximum use of competitive advantages of Kazakhstan in the development other than the raw material sector of the economy based on attraction of private business structures to the sphere of industry.

Arif Ajum and Thakor D. V. (2011): They revealed that The main source of finance for the powerloom industry is Self Finance in Malegaon. Majority of the weavers belong to Muslim Community so they keep themselves away from usury. As per Islamic Shari (Laws) lending or borrowing on the basis of Interest is not allowed.

Mangalam S. C. and G. Suresh (2011) has attempted has been made to analyze the utilization of government fund among power loom entrepreneurs in the study area. In course of time, due to lack of attention and innovation towards the power loom industry, the study area will reach the level of under development. Healthy competitions have not yet been made and the concerned power loom entrepreneurs have been suffering without new technologies owing to the lack of financial assistance. The government has to take immediate steps and quench the thirst of the pining power loom entrepreneurs.

K. N. Jagtap (2011) explained that the industry is facing various problems e.g. instability in textile industry, changing government policy, cut-off electricity power, changes in prices etc.

Manivannan L., S. C. Mangalam & G. Suresh (2012) studied about the production and marketing of Powerloom products provides a valuable source of
information about the functioning and performance of the Tamilnadu Powerloom industry. As already mentioned the Powerloom industry occupies an important role in the economy of India because of its contribution to the industrial output as well as the generation of the employment.

Tanaji D. D., Shivaji U. G. And Balaji B. K. (2012) they had conducted a research work on Solapur textile industry i.e. An overview of marketing and financial problems. They concluded that Majority of unit owners have not maintained direct contact with their end users to know their needs, like and dislikes. They have no any knowledge about the needs, like and dislikes of the consumers. Actual market recession in textile sector of Solapur started from 1995 due to protecting workers and lack of demand, unwanted production and overhead expenditure of units has increased and many units have closed down. In order to remain competitive the global market and to withstand increasing competition in domestic market it is necessary to ensure the large investment in modernization and expansion. This will be possible only if the Technology upgradation fund scheme (TUFS) continues in its present form.

Muhammad Asif & Sarah Zafar (2012) concluded that In textile trade, it has become necessary for supplier and buyer to make strategic relationship. Increasing competition and availability of better substitutes have increased the responsibilities of buyers. Now, buyers demand that supplier should be better in convenience, compliance, cost, innovation, speed and flexibility. Pakistan’s firms remain unable to develop strategic relationship with their customers and get information and knowledge- it may help them to adopt changes and develop new high value added products to satisfy customers. But, buyers from international market are not ready to make strategic relationship with the firms of Pakistan. they are becoming increasingly unenthusiastic to place orders due to fear that electricity
shortage will delay fulfilment of orders at on times- that is intolerable risk for many retailers who are working at just in time (JIT) model. But, textile industry is still working on traditional ways to deal with the customers.