4.1 Introduction

In order to conduct an authentic and useful research pertaining to any industry, it is very much imperative to have an insight into the past and yet keeping a vigilant eye on the present trends. This detailed scanning of the environment is going to form a sound footing for the research framework; it provides the right insight, by virtue of which research premises can be formulated enhancing chances of having more pragmatic solutions/suggestions for improvement that is why an in depth analysis of the history of textile mills is made in this chapter. Following three significant areas have been covered viz. namely,

- Growth and Development of spinning mills in India.
- Historical Development of cooperative spinning mills in selected Districts.
- The profile of cooperative spinning mills in Solapur, Kolhapur and Sangli Districts.

4.2 Cooperative spinning mills in India- A brief profile.

Textile Industry in India is the second largest employment generator after agriculture. It holds significant status in India as it provides one of the most fundamental necessities of the people. Textile industry was one of the earliest industries to come into existence in India and it accounts for more than 30% of the total exports. In fact Indian textile industry is the second largest in the world, second only to China. Textile Industry is unique in the terms that it is an independent industry, from the basic requirement of raw materials to the final products, with huge value-addition at every stage of processing. Textile industry in India has vast potential for creation of employment opportunities in the agricultural, industrial, organized and decentralized sectors and rural and urban areas, particularly for women and the disadvantaged. Indian textile industry is constituted of the following segments: Readymade Garments, Cotton Textiles including Handlooms, Man-made Textiles, Silk Textiles, Woolen Textiles, Handicrafts, Coir, and Jute.

Till the year 1985, development of textile sector in India took place in terms of general policies. In 1985, for the first time the importance of textile sector was recognized and a separate policy statement was announced with regard to development of textile sector. In the year 2000, National Textile Policy was announced. Its main objective was: to provide cloth of acceptable quality at
reasonable prices for the vast majority of the population of the country, to increasingly contribute to the provision of sustainable employment and the economic growth of the nation; and to compete with confidence for an increasing share of the global market. The policy also aimed at achieving the target of textile and apparel exports of US $ 50 billion by 2010 of which the share of garments will be US $25 billion.

**Strengths of Indian textile Industry**

- India has rich resources of raw materials of textile industry. It is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world and is also rich in resources of fibers like polyester, silk, viscose etc.
- India is rich in highly trained manpower. The country has a huge advantage due to lower wage rates. Because of low labour rates the manufacturing cost in textile automatically comes down to very reasonable rates.
- India is highly competitive in spinning sector and has presence in almost all processes of the value chain.
- Indian garment industry is very diverse in size, manufacturing facility, type of apparel produced, quantity and quality of output, cost, requirement for fabric etc. It comprises suppliers of ready-made garments for both, domestic or export markets.

**Weaknesses of Indian textile Industry**

- Indian textile industry is highly fragmented in industry structure, and is led by small scale companies. The reservation of production for very small companies that was imposed with the intention to help out small scale companies across the country, led substantial fragmentation that distorted the competitiveness of industry. Smaller companies do not have the fiscal resources to enhance technology or invest in the high-end engineering of processes. Hence they lose in productivity.
- Indian labour laws are relatively unfavorable to the trades and there is an urgent need for labour reforms in India.
- India seriously lacks in trade pact memberships, which leads to restricted access to the other major markets.

**4.3 Cooperative spinning mills: Historical Development of selected Districts.**

Solapur city itself is known as a city of textile industry. The first textile mill in Solapur was started by Seth Morarji Gokuldas of Bombay in 1874\(^1\). As Solapur was often affected by famine, labour was cheap, water facilities so necessary for mills
were available, raw cotton was available in large quantities from the Hyderabad and Solapur as well the weavers were skilled in their profession. For these reasons the textile industry could hold its ground in Solapur. In 1898 Seth Laxmidas Khimji from Bombay started the laxmi cotton mill and in the same year Mallappa Warad stepped into the field and opened the Narsingji Giriji Mills. Besides the three mills started in the 19th century two more mills were added in the first decade of the 20th century and when all the mills in Solapur were working in good conditions the total labour employed was over 31,000. In 1921 Solapur was described as a great milling community superimposed upon an old Indian town. After the First World War the mill in Solapur earned great reputation for their products which had a demand in Africa and they earned big profits too up to 1927-28: but from 1928 they received a setback on account of the Congress Propaganda of chador i.e. hand spun and hand woven yarn. When the Second World War was started, the textile industry again began to make bumper profits. By about 1950 the industry started facing economic crisis. One of the mills was permanently closed in 1964; the Narsing Giriji Mills which were taken over by Government in 1958 and the other mills somehow were facing and fighting the difficulties in their way.

It can be said that there is no other centre than Solapur in western Maharashtra, except Bombay which has earned the reputation of being a center of modern textile industry. Before sixties the Solapur Spinning and Weaving mills, Solapur (Junni Mills), was one of the biggest Textiles Mills not only in India but also in Asia as well as the textile mills like Laxmi Vishu Mills, Shri Ranjit-Singji Mills, Narsing Giriji Mills were also the biggest mills employing more than 5,000 employees in 80’s. In 60’s due to closure of Solapur spinning and weaving mill, the co-operative Spinning mills like Solapur Sahakari soot mills and Yashwant Sahakari soot mills started to produce cotton into yarn. The retrenched skilled labours were engaged in producing handloom and it was developed during 60’s and 70’s due to co-operative spinning mills as the yarn was made available. The growth of power loom industries flourished like anything and the Solapur Chadders, towels, napkins wall-hangings, handloom saries, Kotta and organdi captured not only the Indian market but also the export market and Solapur became the trade centre for the cotton textile and the cottage industries producing the power loom production\(^2\). The employment in non-agriculture sector depends mainly on cottage industries in the district.
Solapur is an important center of cotton textile industry ever since the third quarter of the nineteenth century. There were eight cotton textile mills and a number of factories manufacturing bed covers. The Jacquard Chaddars manufactured in the handloom industry.

There is a weaver’s training school at Wagdari in Akkalkot taluka which is managed by the Zilla Parishad. It conducts a one year course and the successful students are given the certificates.

The industrial policy of the state is based on the basic decision to encourage industries in the developing and underdeveloped areas in the district to disperse industries from the heavily congested areas of Bombay, Pune and Thane. In the district there are industrial estates in Solapur and Barshi Tahsils.

The MIDC of Akkalkot road has more than 1300 various small scale unites where in the handloom, power loom, chemical, mechanical engine works is going on. Recently the new MIDC Solapur at Pune road is developed and the Birla-Group has entered in Solapur by establishing Cimmco Spinning Mills in Solapur as well known industrialists opened their various plants in MIDC area Pune road, Solapur. The main reason behind their opening is the availability of skilled labour in cheap rate, good transport facilities, good water facility (due to Ujani Cannal) and facility of Market.

**Kolhapur District:** Ichalkaranji a town in Kolhapur District popularly known as ‘Manchester of Maharashtra’ is one of the most prominent centers of decentralized textile industry of the country.

Today there are over 70,000 power looms, around 35 power process houses and 70 hand process houses in and around this town. With the advent of about 35 new spinning mills this region has become a major centre for spinning mills. Many of these spinning mills are 100 % Export Oriented Units. Along with textile industry this town is also recognized for its co-operative movement. This is one of the few regions of the country where the co-operative movement has taken deep roots and has entered in almost every walk of the social life.

The development of decentralized textile industry as well as the co-operative movement in this town has a long and interesting history. Ichalkaranji has been a small erstwhile princely state situated on the bank of river Panchaganga and was ruled by the Ghorpade dynasty for last two centuries. The chief of the state His Highness Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade was the main source of inspiration for the
development of both the decentralized textile industry as well as the co-operative movement. He encouraged Mr. Vitthalrao Datar, a young entrepreneur of the town, to install a power loom in 1904. Perhaps this was the first power loom started in the decentralized textile industry of the country. Thus, Ichalkaranji has given a new concept and dimension to the Textile field of India. The foresighted Ruler gave a royal patronage by extending financial assistance as well as free land to the desirous weavers and other enterprising entrepreneurs. During his visit to Denmark and other western countries the Chief had an access to the co-operative sector of these countries and he was so much impressed with the success of the co-operative sector of these countries that on his return he vowed to exercise this movement for the benefit of his subjects. Thus the establishment of the Ichalkaranji Central Co-operative Bank, The Urban Co-operative Credit society and number of Credit societies in this state by His Highness reflects his vision. This movement helped the common man to stand on his feet. Through this movement His Highness created an atmosphere of trust and faith in the people. The further growth of Co-operative movement in this town finds its roots in his inspiration. The co-operative movement today not only provides financial assistance to the weavers, farmers and other entrepreneurs but also helps in matters pertaining to marketing raw material supply as well as technical know-how.

It is a matter of pride therefore for, citizens of Ichalkaranji to mention that, this small town has played an important role in spreading message of co-operative movement in Maharashtra.

The dream of the ruler was to encourage industrialization of his state, which ultimately would lead to prosperity and elevating the standard of living of the common man. The decentralized power loom industry which was initiated at his instance grew by leaps and bounds. The success of his experiment spread to the other parts of the country and today the power loom industry has spread widely over the country with emergence of various centers viz, Bhivandi, Malegaon, Solapur and Vita in Maharashtra, Surat in Gujarat, Erode, Karur, Salem in Tamilnadu, Pali, Balotra, Bhilwara in Rajasthan and recently, in the states of U.P. W Bengal, Kerala and Karnataka.

Around 1945 there were approximately 1000 to 1500 power looms in the town. The numbers gradually increased to around 5000 in late fifties, with the increasing number of power looms, the owners started facing a problem of supply of yarn which is the
major raw material for the industry. The power loom industry then, was dependent on yarn supply from Bombay and Other States. The regularity of supply and consistency of quality was not guaranteed. The leaders of the industry conceived the idea of having a co-operative spinning mill of the weavers of Ichalkaranji Late Shri. Abasaheb Kulkarni and Late Shri Dattajirao Kadam pursued keenly the idea and then Chief Minister of Maharashtra Mr. Y.B. Chavan upheld the idea and extended all moral support and financial help.

As a result of this in 1962 the Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mill came into existence which was the first of its kind in Asia. Encouraged by success of the experiment a large number of spinning mills in co-operative sector have emerged all over the country, during last 36 years. As of 2010 over 20 modern spinning mills this region has become one of the major centre for spinning mills in India. Along with the power loom industry, the handloom industry also developed the flourished in this town during the World War-II period Ichalkaranji became well known for its handloom sarees. However after Sixties due to economical reasons the handloom industry was forced to a close. Up to 50 s the power loom industry used to sale grey fabric only. To add value to this product it was necessary to have a chemical processing unit. The veteran co-operators of this town came together to establish the first Process House in co-operative sector, the “Lakshmi Co-operative Process Ltd”. With increasing demand for processing another process known as “Yashwant Co-operative Processors Ltd.” was also established. As the Power loom industry was expanding at a rapid rate in 1980s number of spinning mills in co-op. sector were registered. However, the Government of India put a ban on expansion of spindles in India in the 1980s and the progress of these registered spinning mills came to halt. Mr.K.B. Awade the then State Minister of Industries (M.S.) followed the idea of starting one of the registered co-operative spinning mills with World Bank finance, as indigenous finance was not available due to government policies. The Government of India permitted this mill to start on 100% export oriented basis and thus the first 100% E.O.U. in spinning in India the “Nav Maharashtra Co-op. Spinning Mill” came into existence in the co-op. sector.

While the development of textile industry was taking place in and around Ichalkaranji, the industry started feeling the dearth of technical manpower. There was only one institute at Bombay catering to technical education in Textiles and the students passing out from this Institute were not willing to come to the remote areas
like Ichalkaranji. Various Co-operative organisations therefore, came together under the leadership of Mr. K.B. Awade and established a Technical Education Society, which was named after the great leader and veteran co-operator Mr. Dattajirao Kadam. The Dattajirao Kadam Technical Education Society as its first Endeavour started the “Textile and Engineering Institute” to cater to Diploma, Degree and Post Graduate level courses in textiles and other related areas. As of 2010 over 20 modern spinning mills this region has become one of the major centres for spinning mills in India. Some of these spinning mills are 100 % Export Oriented Units of Cotton Yarn. 

With the rapid progress of the industry, need for a financial institution was felt and this gave rise to a good member of co-operative banks in and around this town. To strengthen the network of financing the industry and to involve even the smallest of man from the society, Mr. Prakash Awade, the then State Minister of co-operation (M.S.) took a policy decision to encourage a large number of credit societies. Today there is a tremendous growth of Co-operative credit societies not only in and around Ichalkaranji but also all over the state. These credit societies can provide immediate finance to all its members without complicated formalities which have helped the society in to a great extent.

Initially the development of the power loom industry was in the form of a home industry. However, as the number started increasing it was felt necessary to provide suitable premises with all essential facilities such as power, water etc. for the planned integrated development of this industry. This philosophy gave birth to co-operative industrial estates in and around the town mainly concentrating on the development of power loom and allied industries.

In recent years there has been a growing awareness about the participation of women in various areas. Ichalkaranji has taken a step ahead in this regard also. Under the able leadership of Mr. K.B.Awade, Member of Parliament, the first co-operative spinning mill in India totally managed and run by ladies has been established and commissioned. This miss has been named after India’s former Prime Minister as “Indira Gandhi Mahila Sahakari Soot Girani Ltd”.

Thus Ichalkaranji a small town in the rural area of this western region of Maharashtra State, has given this nation many pioneering concepts which have not only provided new dimensions and direction to textile industry and co-operative movement of this country but also have initiated development of socio-economic as well as cultural status of the society in general. Due to such unparallel work put in by the sons of the
soil, the District of Kolhapur assumes a place amongst the districts having highest per capita income in the country.

**Sangli District:** Before independence there were a few textile mills, foundries and a unit of Kirloskar Brothers in the area covered by the district. After independence, the veteran leader of Sangli, the late Vasantraodada Patil established a sugar factory in the co-operative sector. This gave boost to the development of industries, co-operative industrial estates and the MIDC in the district. At present the industries in the district are mainly established in the area of the industrial estates and MIDC Three industrial estates in the district are developed in the co-operative sector. In addition to these, 5 other MIDC areas have been established in the district. The District Industries Centre has its office at Sangli. These industries are established in public, private and co-operative sectors. At present there are 29 big industries, of which 8 are sugar mills. The other industries are foundries, machine shops, L.P.G. Bottling, spinning mills, agricultural dairy farms, etc.

There are about 10,000 units in the district. About 6,600 units are functioning from industrial estates / MIDC areas, hundreds of small workshops, fabrication units and multipurpose workshops are spread all over the city. Products like cloth, dhoti, packing material, animal and poultry feeds, food reprocessing, yarn, spare parts of machinery, electric pumps, mono-block pumps, edible oil, electronic spares etc. are manufactured in these units.

The Miraj and Khanapur taluka come under the 'C' zone and Kavathe Mahankal, Jath, Atpadi, Tasgaon and Walwa talukas come under the 'D' zone. The newly established units in these areas can avail of the benefit of various schemes offered by the Government in this regard. As the area has an agricultural base it offers a good scope for agro based industrial units to develop. The required infrastructure i.e. raw material, electricity, land, labour, etc. is available in this area. Two more industrial estates are also coming up in the district.

The Sangli-Miraj is also well known for healthcare centers with famous hospitals like Wanless hospital, Kripamayee Mental hospital and Siddhivinayak Cancer hospital.
4.4 Cooperative spinning mills in selected district: A Profile.

Solapur District

4.4.1 Shetkari Sahakari Soot Girni

Sangola is a rain shadow draught prone area of Solapur district. This town was lagging in for small or big industry. The land was also not fertile. There was a problem of water storage, so agriculture was also difficult. On this situation, the people were unable to earn their livelihood. With this kind of background the people of Sangola thought of string a spinning mill under co-operative banner. For this purpose a society was formed.

On 28th January 1980, the ‘Shetkati Sahakari Soot Girni Limited Govt. registered under ‘Maharashtra state co-operative society Act’ bearing registration number SUR/PRG (A)/7. The area of operation of the society includes Taluka’s of Sangola, Mangalweda, Pandharpur, and Malshiras of Solapur district. The construction of the building was started in 1982 and was completed in 1984. Actual production of the mill started from 14th September 1984. The project report of this mill was prepared by ‘All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills limited, Mumbai’. The mill building is comparatively different from normal mill buildings, first time in the history of Textiles Mills; the sip pre-fabricated stab was used for the roofs. This has given good results in productions and for other parameters.

All the machinery from blow room to ring frame were purchased from models manufactured by M/s. Laxmi machines works Cohimatur. The machinery selection was also done judiciously to see that most modern technology is adopted for the first time in Maharashtra.

The mill through of installing the Modern Ginning plant managed to give still more remuneration to the cotton growing members and to grant employment. So mill has taken active step in act prepared to install modern Gins in its premises and make it integral part of its spinning activity to get graded and better ginned cotton. So that it coated further improve the quality of yarn particularly for export market. In the year 2001-02 the ginning machinery was started in the premises of the mill.

From the beginning the mill had taken keen interest to produce quality yarn which will suit for National and International consumption. It has made its name for quality in India as well as in foreign market. As the yarn market is always fluctuating the
management studies the yarn judiciously and revises the rate on day-to-day basis. The yarn which is produced has its market in Solapur, Malegaon, Bhiwandi, Ichalkaranji, Mumbai, Tripur, Sirsilla etc. the mill also export its products to the countries like Mauritins, South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and Malaysia etc.

The mill today is known for introducing the state of the art technology and methodology to Indian spinning, weaving and knitting, processing and finishing industry. The mill manufactures 6500 Kgs of high quality knitted fabrics every day. To supply these high quality standards, it has installed the world’s most sophisticated and comprehensive production lines. These are accompanied by the best in raw materials.

The requirements of the customers were studied and projected towards their satisfaction; ultimately it reached to a stage where the quality standards have been accepted by multinational chain shops like Wal-Mart, Dockers, Mother Care, Merwins, Gap and many more. The customers (Garment Exporters) of the mill had highlighted the mill as a business partner to all these big players who cover majority of garments business in Europe and USA. Since last two months the mill had several meetings with Wal-Mart officials and their garments produced is promoting them as nominated supplier to them especially for Wal-Mart. Wal-Mart fabric Sourcing manager had visited to the plant for future developments. The order flow is increased from these garments importers and the time has come for expansion.
Solapur district is known as drought area in the “Maharashtra” state, particularly south Solapur and Akkalkot Taluka are dry area in this district and thus economically backward. Solapur city is known as the centre for weaving in India and it is very famous for cotton and textile mills.

For the last so many years Valsang, Maindargi, Karajgi, Nagansur, and Udadari village of the Akkalkot and south Solapur were considered as the centre of skilled weavers. 85% of weavers of Solapur districts belong to both the Taluka. But the community has been migrating to Bhivandi, Malegaon and Ichalkaranji as there was no work available for these weavers.

Considering the problems of both the Taluka’s and to remove the unemployment problem, under the guidance of Mr. V.G.SHIVDARE, Ex – MLA decided to start the spinning mill Shri Swami Samarth Shetkari Wa Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girani Niyamit at Valsang in the year of 1979. It was very difficult to collect the shares but the enthusiasm of the people and kind help from Shriman APPASAHEB KADADI, Ex – MP helped a lot to overcome upon the problems. Resultantly on 14th November 1979 this mill was registered under the co-operative act. In the year 1982 Maharashtra Government sanctioned the shares 1:9 percent and accordingly the orders were placed for the machinery required. The construction of the factory was started at Valsang. The farmers of various villages of south Solapur and Akkalkot have helped a lot to start the mill, construction of building as well as installation of machinery was completed simultaneously in the year of 1983 and the production was started in the June 1984.
Sharada Co-operative spinning mill at Kumbhari was registered in 28-08-1990 by the Maharashtra Co-operative Institute Act 1960. Former Mayor of Solapur Mr. Janardhan Karampuri and Former M.P. Mr. Dharamanna Sadul had played a significant role in establishing this mill. The mill was established in the year 1990 and started functioning from 8th Oct 93 on an investment of Rs. 2728.00 lacks. The actual project was of installing 25000 spindles but due to insufficient funds, they had installed 12,480 spindles in the mill. Initially the project was of Rs. 2403.00 lacks and in 1995 total capacity employed increased to Rs. 2728.00 lacks. The mill is located at Kumbhari in south Solapur. The Sharada Co-operative spinning mill is aimed at fulfilling the yarn demand of local Towel and Chaddar manufacturing Textile Units. Sharada Co-operative spinning mill the yarn counts 18sk and 20sk. With a good experience in spinning mill. So, they established Sharada co-operative spinning mills which produces the yarn of 18sk and 20sk to fulfill the demands of their local Towel and Chaddar manufacturing textile units and to contribute to the potential yarn market to Solapur. But this mill is now running on conversion basis. They had taken vigorous step to reach to this stage and now are becoming to fulfill their required quantities; hence they are planning to increase their capacity by 150%. In this competitive market they have taken various steps to reduce the cost. As they are committed to environment friendly process, they are using agro based fuel which takes care of air pollution. Beside this the cost of energy is reduced as their surrounding area is full of bagasse. Sharada Co-operative spinning mill is located in a village named Kumbhari in south Solapur. The plant is located in an area of 32 acres capacity of this mill is 12800 spindles. Spinning mill always count as spindle installed. This mill having main spinning building (factory) Main office, yarn godown, cotton godown, waste godown, etc.

Reasons for selecting this location:
1) The village Kumbhari is near the city Solapur. Solapur city is a potential market of yarn as the city is famous for textiles.
2) Availability of labour is easy and cheap
3) The plant is located at the side of the national Highway which further connects different routes of Solapur. Thus, transport facility is easily available.
4) To avoid the centralization of the spinning mill in the same place of Solapur.
5) To provide and promote rural development.

6) The water supply and electric supply are adequate and easily available.

   Sharada co-operative spinning mill produces yarn to fulfill the needs of the local towel and Chaddar manufacturing unit to cater the need of local market. The mill produce yarn, the raw material is cotton to produce the requirement count of the yarn. It purchases the cotton from MH cotton federation as well as from states near around Maharashtra state example: Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, etc. The main product manufactured. By the mill is yarn. The different counts of single yarn and double yarn to meet the specific uses can be considered as the types of products
4.4.4 Shankar Maharshi Late Shri. Shankarrao Mohite-Patil

Solapur is an ancient historical and religious place in the state of Maharashtra, India. Now, it is also an important industrial city, Solapur is a leading center for cotton mills and power looms. The Solapur bed-sheets have earned fame and reputation for their novel designs and durability. Besides its famous bed-sheets, Solapur is fast becoming a center for manufacturing towels. The power looms now a days are also being used for manufacturing towels.

Shankar Maharshi Late Shri. Shankarrao Mohite-Patil have established many co-operative institutions and managed it in very well manner for raising living standards of normal people. He was one of the best miracle in co-operative movement not only in Maharashtra State but also in India. Cotton was the main crop for people of Malshiras tahsil. So, Shankar Maharshi had a dream of having a one big co-operative spinning mill in the area of Malshiras. This dream was completed by Hon’ble “Mr. Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil,” Minister for Rural Development and Tourism of Maharashtra State in 1980 and registered a Spinning Unit. In 1990 the Central Government of India has given the license under 100% Export Oriented Unit scheme to this mill. After receiving the license the spinning mill project was completed in just 10 months and started commercial production in October 1991. The mill is manufacturing open-end yarn of excellent quality with count range 4/1 Ne to 20/1 Ne with the help of latest German machines of Trutzschler and Schlafhorst. The mill is producing about 6000 Kgs yarn per day and marketed under name of “SHANKARBRAND”

The mills high tech manufacturing capability comprises of spinning mills, package dyeing machines, weaving machines and packaging equipments, thus providing an end-to-end manufacturing process from raw material to the finished goods. These in-house capabilities and availability of skilled and cheap labour strategically had made the organisation extremely competitive in price and quality. The finished goods hence are of international quality with fantastic absorbency, luster and fastness.

The core team comprising of 5 members are experts in the textile industry and are highly qualified textile engineers and mechanical engineers. With their experience and business acumen they have been able to meet several challenges and continue to grow. This team regularly sets and monitors quality standards and will soon lead the organisation to ISO 9002 certification.
The mills management has constantly endeavored to be the best in the industry, investing in the state-of-the-art technology and producing the latest of designs and different feels that suit the changing needs of our customers. The mill has started direct yarn export system under the leadership of Hon’ble J.S. Mohite-Patil. The mill gets better prices to the yarn in comparison with the other mills. Since 1991 the mill is exporting cotton yarn to Hon Kong, Bangkok, Dubai, Thiland, Philippines, Manama etc. countries.
The profiles of co-operative spinning mills in Sangli District

4.4.5 Khanapur Taluka Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd:

The main source of income of this taluka is from agriculture. There are no industries in this taluka so the problem of unemployment was a major. So to solve the problem of unemployment Late Shahajibapu Patil registered a mill in the name of Khanapur Taluka Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd, in 1974, its foundation stone was laid down in January 1990 and the actual production was started in June 1992. This is the only mill in Khanapur taluka. The mill is acquired in 74 acres of land. The total project cost of the unit was Rs.10.35 lakhs with 792 roters. The total daily production is 4000kgs. The banker of the mill is Sangli District Co-operative Bank. This unit is formed by 4108 shareholders out of which 15 Board of Directors are elected which will look into day to day administration of the mill.

It is a unit which produces yarn from cotton. The mill has complete indigenous machinery of Laxmi Machines Works Ltd., Coimbatore from Blow Room to Ring Frame. In winding the mill have imported latest Germany Schlafhorst 338 Autoconer machines to compute and stand in international market for yarn quality. Also the mill has Imported Laboratory Equipments of Uster Technology India Pvt Ltd., Switzerland. The mill used to export its products for first 10 yrs to Hong-Kong, China, Malaysia and Switzerland but now the mill sells its products in the local market.
4.4.6 Sagereshwar Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd:
The society in the name of Sagereshwar Sahakari Soot Girni Maryadit is registered on 18th December 1990, under co-operative Societies Act 1960 of Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a spinning mill. The society has been organized and promoted by Hon. Dr. Patangrao Kadam who is the distinguished personality, Minister for Revenue, Maharashtra and founder of Bharati Vidyapeeth, and chancellor of Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University which is well known reputed educational organisational at National and State level with its branches in abroad. This mill is successfully running under chairmanship of Hon. Shantaran Kadam.

Hon. Dr. Patangrao Kadam promoted the co-operative spinning mill project, co-operative sugar factory, co-operative poultry, dairy project, Bharati Sahakari Bank (scheduled bank), Bharati Sahakari Grahak Bhandar, co-generation plant, distillery wind mill project, Hydro power project, wineries, and co-operative marketing societies are working under his leadership and guidance so as to achieve desire gains.

The area of operation of these societies is Sangli and Satara districts as this area needs industrial development. The main source of income of this rural area is from agriculture. State Government has selected this mill for inclusion in the VIIIth Five Year Plan as per G.R dated 11th August 1993 and also agreed to participate in the equity in the ratio of 1:9.

This society has been organized by the farmer members and so for collected around Rs.2.42 crores shares capital from 6309 members and State Govt. contributed Rs.21.70 crores against its participation. Mill has already acquired 40 acres of land. The proposed project of 25200 spindles is working with full capacity in three shifts. This mill has provided an employment opportunity to 595 unemployed youngsters in the area of operation. There will be industrial growth in nearby area due to establishment of small scale industries surviving on a spinning mill. Kadegaon taluka in Sangli District which is declared as a Textile park which is eligible for Central and State Government subsidies for Textile Mill which is exporting 50% of yarn, which will help to get foreign currency to our country. So, now the farmers of this area will cultivate the cotton in their farms to get good price for their crops as the cotton is a raw material of spinning mills. The spinning mill is economically viable since the quality produced of the yarn is superior in view of latest model, machinery as well the mill is getting premium on yarn price.
The mill has complete indigenous machinery of Laxmi Machines Works Ltd., Coimbatore from Blow Room to Ring Frame. In winding the mill has imported latest Germany Schlafhorst 338 Autoconer machines to compute and stand in international market for yarn quality. Also the mill has Imported Labouratory Equipments of Uster Technology India Pvt Lts., Switchzerland. The mill purchases the cotton from Maharashtra, M.P, Gujrat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states. Now the mill is planning to implement cotton development scheme of N.C.D.C New Delhi. Also planning to establish own ginning and pressing unit.
**4.4.7 Krishna Verla Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd:**

The society in the name of Krishna Verla Sahakari Soot Girni Maryadit is registered on 18th December 1990, under co-operative Societies Act 1960 of Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a spinning mill. The foundation stone was laid in the year 2004 and the actual production was started on 21st Oct 2007. The society has been organized and promoted by Hon. Dr. Patangrao Kadam who is the distinguished personality, Minister for Revenue, Maharashtra and founder of Bharati Vidyapeeth, and chancellor of Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University which is well known reputed educational organisational at National and State level with its branches in abroad. This mill is successfully running under chairmanship of Prof. Balaseheb Gotpagar.

Hon. Dr. Patangrao Kadam promoted the co-operative spinning mill project, co-operative sugar factory, co-operative poultry, dairy project, Bharati Sahakari Bank (scheduled bank), Bharati Sahakari Grahak Bhandar, co-generation plant, distillery wind mill project, Hydro power project, wineries, and co-operative marketing societies are working under his leadership and guidance so as to achieve desire gains. The area of operation of these societies is Sangli and Satara districts as this area needs industrial development. The main source of income of this rural area is from agriculture. State Government has selected this mill for inclusion in the Xth Five Year Plan as per G.R dated 13th June 2002 and also agreed to participate in the equity in the ratio of 1:9.

This society has been organized by the farmer members and so for collected around Rs.2.64 crores shares capital from 2467 members and State Govt. contributed Rs.23.76 crores against its participation. Mill has already acquired 40 acres of land. The proposed project of 25200 spindles is working with full capacity in three shifts. This mill has provided an employment opportunity to 350 unemployed youngsters in the area of operation. There will be industrial growth in nearby area due to establishment of small scale industries surviving on a spinning mill. Kadegaon taluka in Sangli District which is declared as a Textile park which is eligible for Central and State Government subsidies for Textile Mill which is exporting 50% of yarn, which will help to get foreign currency to our country. So, now the farmers of this area will cultivate the cotton in their farms to get good price for their crops as the cotton is a raw material of spinning mills. The spinning mill is economically viable since the
quality produced of the yarn is superior in view of latest model, machinery as well the mill is getting premium on yarn price.

The mill has complete indigenous machinery of advance technology machines of Kirloskar Toyota, Zincer Textile, and the mill has Tromac machine for its Blow Room. In winding the mill had imported latest Germany Schlafhorst 338 Autoconer machines to compute and stand in international market for yarn quality. Also the mill has Imported Labouratory Equipments of Uster Technology India Pvt Lts., Switzerland. The mill purchases the cotton from Maharashtra, M.P, Gujrat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states. Now the mill is planning to implement cotton development scheme of N.C.D.C New Delhi. Also planning to establish own ginning and pressing unit.
4.4.8 Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd:

Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd (DMSSG) was set up in 1999-2000 as a 100% cotton combed and carded yarn spinning mill under the leadership of Ex-Cabinet Minister of Maharashtra Govt. Shri, Annasaheb Dange. But the actual production of the mill was started on 28th February 2000. The total cost of the project is Rs 62 crores which was contributed by the 2200 members and United Western bank. The mill has acquired a land of 33 acres. The 17 Directors are selected among the members who administer the overall functioning of the mill. The mill was set up as 100% EOU in the co-operative sector. With the dismantling of quota in global textile trade, demand for yarn in domestic market as well in export market increased dramatically.

As it is the spinning project so all the machinery from blow room to ring frame were purchased from models manufactured by M/s Laxmi machines works Cohimatur. The machinery selection was also done judiciously to see that most modern technology is adopted. The mill purchases the cotton from Marathawada, Vidarbh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states. The mill makes the full utilization of the machines as the capacity of the mill is to produce 25000 spindles but the mill actually produces 8800 Kgs per day i.e. 25200 spindles daily.

Deendayal Sahakari Soot Girni also has the most modern and sophisticated testing laboratory besides LMW’s one blow room line. From the year 2000 to 2005 the mill uses to export their goods but after 2005 the mill has started to sell their goods at the local market. Since the inception management is very conscious about performance and quality production. As a result, techno-economic performance of the mill, right from the beginning, is commendable. The mill has well planned systematic training activities for all the personnel at different levels. The mill also has well equipped training room facility. Outside experts are also invited to participate in this activity.

The mill is planning to put up additional 11,000 spindles with right source of machinery suppliers. Also the mill is putting up a small knitting unit which will be value addition to the existing line of operation.
The profiles of co-operative spinning mills in Kolhapur District

4.4.9 Nav Maharashtra co-operative spinning mill:

Nav Maharashtra Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd is the fourth spinning mill nearby Ichalkaranji which was established under the leadership of Shri K.B. Awade. Nav Maharashtra is the first 100% EOU in spinning sector in India. It is a prestigious unit of Ichalkaranji, established in co-operative sector with the help of Government of Maharashtra. The mill has started its commercial production in 1986 and has been exporting the cotton yarn to the esteemed buyers in Italy, U.K., Belgium, Spain, Turkey, Mauritius, Malaysia, Philippines, Hongkong, China, Taiwan, S. Korea, Japan and Latin American countries. The yarn manufactured is known by ‘NAVMA’ brand. Due to changing global scenario, this EOU has been DE-Bounded now and ready to cater its cotton yarn to local weavers and knitters along with its export suppliers. The mill is equipped with state of art technology machinery with 25920 spindles. Precisely, the blow room and carding, comber speed frames are from Marzoli and company, Italy and Trumac Trutzschler, contamination clearer system of seiger. The draw frames are from LMW and Rieter, Switzerland. The ring frames are from KTTM and winding machines of Schlafhorst 238 and Murata 21c, Japan along with siro clearers of loepfe, Switzerland. The mill has uster HVI 900 series and tensorapid tester from uster and PT-7000 eveness tester from premier to monitor the quality of cotton yarn.

Nav Maharashtra as a successful co-operative organisation accepts social responsibility to promote and to extend co-operation to educational, cultural, industrial etc. development activities and programmes in the neighboring areas. Most of the workers come from nearby villages and they naturally prefer to live at their own villages rather than to shift to the mill-colony. This is mainly because they can help their families in agriculture cultivation or other supplementary activities when not on duty in the mill so the mill has provided the facility of transportation to their employees by having their own buses. Atmosphere of the textile mill-especially that of a spinning unit is generally supposed to be fully infested and polluted with dust, fluff and smoke, however Nav Maharashtra is an exception. It is very clear from the adjoining lands that the site of this mill was originally barren, undulated and rocky. However present environment is very pleasant mainly because of elegant garden which is maintained by the mill.
4.4.10 Datta Co-operative spinning mill:
The registration of this mill was done in the year 1979 on 29th of September by the founder Mr Saipathrao Wadinge. But the foundation stone was laid in the year 1992 and the actual working of the mill was started on 1st April 1993. At the beginning the mill used to produce cotton yarn as it was open end project for which the mill has invested eight crores and there were 692 roters installed. As Ichalkaranji comes in wet weather and in wet weather it is very difficult to get the cotton at local market so the mill used to purchase the cotton from Marathawada. But now the mill has stopped producing cotton yarn from 1st April 1997 and it has started producing Polister Viscose (PVR). It also produces Polister plus Cotton (PCR). The mill purchase the raw material from Reliance Industries for which reliance has its monopoly. The market places for the mill to sell its goods are Malegaon, Bhivandi and Solapur Districts.

For ring frame unit the mill has invested 15 crores and 12480 ring frames are installed. The mill has acquired a land of 38 acres. Now the daily production is of 4 tons. The machineries are purchased from Cohimatur from Laxmi machine works. The total number of share holders is 2539 which includes Government. 16 Directors are elected from the shareholders who look after the day to day working of the mill. The board of Directors shall compete to delegate the power and duties of the Chairman, General Managers or any other officer of the mill for the efficient management of the business of the mill.

Now the mill is planned to start a new project which costs Rs 36.69 crores which the mill has already passed it to Government Co-operative Development Corporation which is a financing institution.
4.4.11 Shiroli Taluka sahakari soot Girni:
In modern fashion technology, the demand for perfection begins right at the birth of the raw material, permeates through every single process, till the highly discerning customer dons the finished yarn. It is this demand for perfection that has spurred the growth of an organisation and its corporate philosophy.
Those who can furnish clients with the best quality, competitive price, and excellent customer services and prompt delivery can only survive in the market. Shiroli taluka Spinning Mills Limited takes immense pride in perceiving its role as the comprehensive architect of every single yarn that it produces.
Shiroli taluka cooperative Spinning Mill was registered on 29th May 1993 by Late Ratnaapa Kumbhar with a membership of 1892. The foundation stone was laid in the year 1995 but the actual working was started in the month of Oct. 2008 with an initial capacity of 25,000 spindles. The total cost of the project is Rs 56 crores. The mill has acquired a land of 25 acres. The cotton yarns produced are of fine count which are equivalent to export quality but due to the cost of transportation the mill sells it in Ichalkaranji market. The mill purchases its raw material from Marathawada and Vidarbh. Among the members, 14 Board of Directors are elected.
This mill also has a humidity plant (purchased Lotus, Ahmadabad) which controls the temperature of the plant. The Blow Room Cardin machine is purchased from Trutzschler and Trumac Ltd, India. The Drawframe is purchased from Taiwan and Switzerland, where speed frame and ring frame are purchased from China and Kirloskar Toyata, India.
The total manpower of the mill is 114 and the quality/ gauge produced are 30 counts, 32 counts, and 34 counts respectively.
4.4.12 The Ichalkaranji co-operative spinning mills Ltd, Ichalkaranji:

This mill was promoted in June 1974 by Late Dattajirao Kadam. As he was enjoying tremendous faith of the people, share capital of Rs.16.00 lacks was collected on the very first day. This amount was ceremoniously submitted to the then Chief-Minister of Maharashtra Late Vasantraodada Patil. Government of India issued soon on 15th June 1974 necessary industrial license. Dattajirao Kadam with a view to give scope to others-especially younger generation- entrusted responsibility of Chairmanship to Shri. K B Awade. Mill was registered on 18th June, 1974 under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. In addition to the basic project, substantial expansions have also been implemented by December 1984 end. As such, the mill-ICOSPIN- with total installed capacity of 56432 spindles was set-up with best performance and on sound financial position. Thereafter Shri. K B Awade keeping in tradition with his preceptor- late Dattajirao Kadam relinquished chairmanship in April 1988 and Directorship in February 1991.

Membership of the mill comprises of 3015 individuals who posses’ 9500 power looms. The daily requirement of yarn is 47,400 Kgs. Hence it was considered to be very essential to undertake substantial capacity expansion of the mill up to one lack spindles so as to satisfy at least 50% of the yarn requirement of members. Effective steps were soon taken by the mill to implement first stage of expansion comprising of 21080 additional spindles. Actual capacity cost incurred for this expansion was Rs 6.25 crores for which members contributed additional share capital of Rs 1.10 crores and the financing institutions sanctioned and disbursed term loan of Rs 3 crores. The remaining amount of Rs 2.15 crores were incurred from internal accruals. This expansion project was inaugurated on 15th May 1983 at the auspicious hands of late Hon’ble Yashwantraoji Chavan, while the then Chief Minister late Hon’ble Vasantraodada Patil presided over the function.

Again, certain space and power were available in the factory building of the first-expansion. In this space fifteen nos. of MMC Marzoli Ring-frames consisting of 6624 spindles, five H.P.Cards, two Draw-frames, one speed frame and one cone-winder etc. machines have been erected and commissioned since December 1984. Total capacity incurred on these 6624 spindles and other machinery is Rs 1.25 crores. Right from the very beginning concerted efforts are being made to maintain quality production of yarn. As such, certain critical machinery and equipments of the basic- project which
continuously are running round the clock since August 1977 needed replacements. In this context, with a view to take advantage of the Textile Modernization Fund (TMF), a scheme had been worked out in consultation with experts in the year 1988. Total cost of the scheme is estimated to Rs 3.90 crores for which the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in participation with other financing institutions sanctioned in April 1988 concessional term loan of Rs 3.10 crores. ICOSPIN had to incur remaining amount of Rs 80.00 lacks from its own resources this has enabled the mill to acquire ‘Spinlab-900’- the most modern and sophisticated testing laboratory besides LMW’s one blow room line, eight crystalline H.P.Cards, eight DO-6 Draw frames, one LF 1400 speed-frame, four high speed combers, one open end roter spinning machine, twelve MEI high speed doubler, three textool doubler winders, overhead travelling cleaners for ring frames, positive clearers for speed frames, splicers and stuber gauges for winders etc. The said modernization scheme has almost been completed and total expenditure of Rs 3.74 crores has been incurred till March 1991 end.

ICOSPIN is a Co-operative Spinning Mill of power loom-weavers. Weavers consume yarn. Hence, it is consumers co-operative and weaver-members are eligible for allotment of yarn produced in the mill. As a rational policy monthly quota system is normally followed whereby eligible weaver-members get allotment at a reasonable price. Invariable such price is concessional as compared to market price, but it adequately covers cost of production besides moderate surplus. Quality yarn and concessional prices are the main advantages available to the constituent weaver-members.

Since the inception management is very conscious about performance and quality production. As a result, techno-economic performance of the mill, right from the beginning, is commendable. The All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd; and the Maharashtra State Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation have awarded ‘CERTIFICATE OF MERIT’ to the ICOSPIN for its outstanding performance and productivity.
4.4.13 Indira Gandhi Mahila Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd:

Ichalkaranji, a town in Kolhapur district popularly known as MANCHESTER OF MAHARASHTRA is one of the most prominent centres of the decentralized textile industry of the country. Today there are over 70,000 power looms, over 35 power process houses and 70 hand process houses in and around this town. With the advent of about 35 new spinning mills this region has become a major centre for spinning mills. Many of these spinning mills are 100% export oriented units. Along with the textile industry this town is also recognized for its co-operative movement. This is one of the few regions of the country where the co-operative movement has taken deep roots and has entered in almost every walk of the social life.

Indira Gandhi Mahila Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd is a pioneering project in the field of co-operative spinning mills in India. This is the first women’s co-operative spinning mill of the country. The unit is managed by a board of directors comprising of only women elected from amongst 6000 women members of the mill. The mill has an installed capacity of 25,200 ring frame spindles manufacturing 18 tons of high quality 100% cotton yarn every day. The mill was commissioned in the year 1996.

Right from the inception, this mill has concentrated on production of high and consistent quality of 100% cotton yarn through standardization of systems, continual training of personnel at various levels, and extensive process control measures. As a result of these efforts a deep rooted culture of quality has been evolved in every operation of the organisation. Though initially this project was aimed at manufacturing yarn for local as well as international markets. However due to the success of the mill yarns in international market the mill voluntarily opted to become a 100% export oriented unit. The mill strive to produce and supply best quality 100% cotton yarns using state of the art technology, carefully selected raw materials and immaculate process control systems to suit individual needs of their esteemed customers. The mill had achieved this through focused and dedicated efforts in the spirit of teamwork.

The mill had employed ultra modern machinery and state of the technology for manufacturing. The plant and machineries are from reputed manufacturers like Lmw, Rieter, Trutzschler, Schlafhorst, Ltg etc.

Quality management and consistent research and development are the basis of production of high quality yarn. Recognizing the importance of these activities the mill has developed excellent labouratory with most modern equipments for cotton
and yarn testing. The mill has adopted continuous improvement as their objective. The mill has installed a captive power plant with furnace oil generator of 2.7 mw capacity. This ensures consistent, uninterrupted supply of good quality electrical power.

Presently Human Resource Development is the soul of the TQM in a successful organisation. The mill has well planned systematic training activities for all the personnel at different levels. The mill also has well equipped training room facility. Outside experts are also invited to participate in this activity.

The mill has started a well furnished office for marketing at Andheri, Mumbai with a view to provide effective communication and interaction with their customers as well as for providing effective after sales customer service. The office employees are the experts in the field of marketing.
4.4.14 Choudeshwari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd:

Choudeshwari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd is a well-established spinning mill in Chipri, Tal: Shirol, Dist: Kolhapur. The foundation stone of the mill was laid in 1994 by Mr Vittalrao Dake but the actual production was started on 23rd September 1996. The mill has acquired a land of 43 acres and the project cost of the plant is 42 crores. The banker of the mill is Kolhapur District Central Co-operative bank ltd. The present capacity of the mill is 5200 Kg per day. The total manpower of the mill is 266 and the quality/gauge produced are 30 counts to 45 counts respectively.

It strives for excellence in every sphere of its activities. Quality, best services, customer friendly and steady development are its policies. The Company is committed to Corporate Governance in fulfilling its quest for achieving significant growth with profits.

They are very much involved in running the Company successfully with a closely knit team of qualified, youthful and skilful team of technical and other managers and workforce. Importance is given to adherence to quality systems and schedules. Customer requirements awareness is indicated to the good root level workers.

The mill purchases its raw material from Malegaon, Bhivandi and Ichalkaranji. The draw frames are from LMW and Rieter, Switzerland. The ring frames are from KTTM and winding machines of Schlafhorst 238 and Murata 21c, Japan along with siro clearers of loepfe, Switzerland. The mill has uster HVI 900 series and tensorapid tester from uster and PT-7000 eveness tester from premier to monitor the quality of cotton yarn.
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