REVIEW OF LITERATURE & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The issue of the thesis in a way is very different from the earstwhile studies, because the latter highlighted the economic aspect only. In 1953, S. D. Mehta Attempted a Study ‘The Indian Cotton Textile Industry, An economic analysis’ which embraces a techno-economic issue of equipment pattern and focuses attention on mill industry. Second study to be reckoned with is History of Indian Cotton Textile Industry by V. B. Kulkarni. It deals with the measures of protecting the handloom industry. An economic survey has been conducted by Sheetal Shah under the caption of Textile Industry in India. Another noteworthy work has been pursued by Shri N. K. Kulkarni on the Weaving Industry of Ichalkaranji. Indian Cotton Textile Industry by Shri Gandhi M. P. merely revolves around the historical aspect. One research leading to M. Phill degree has been carried out by R. R. Ansari. The title of this research is Marketing Problems of Powerloom Industry in Malegaon.

All these researches are associated with the political melieu of Malegaon. The mainstay of present thesis is politics in Malegaon and how deeply it affects the powerloom industry. In fact politics has became a tool of promoting economic
advancement. The powerloom industry is the lifeline of Malegaon city. Politics of Malegaon keeps it healthy or otherwise. The present thesis thus is an independent attempt. To understand the linkage between the politics and the powerloom industry in Malegaon.

Never before the textile industry has been reviewed from political angle. That is why the researcher felt the need to undertake such study of textile industry in India in general and powerloom industry of Malegaon in particular.

**NEED TO UNDERTAKE THE STUDY:**

The Malegaon Powerloom has been a major source of employment for the lower of people in Malegaon. Besides, the industry has been providing clothing to poor masses of India. But the powerloom sector does not receive even a bit of encouragement from the government. The powerloom owners are always exploited by the capitalist, yarn merchants, cloth traders, political parties and their leaders. Besides the textile policy of the government is always disfavoring and discouraging to powerloom industry. Hence the powerloom industry of Malegaon is always in crisis. The political parties and leaders always look for such situation to get political and economic advantage. Taking into consideration the permanent crisis of powerloom industry in Malegaon the researcher felt a need to make an enquiry into this matter.

**(A) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

(i) **Library Method**

The present research aims at analyzing the impact of politics on the infrastructure of the powerloom industries in Malegaon. Malegaon is known as
powerloom city. The powerloom industry is the backbone of Malegaon economy. However economy depends mainly on the industrial policy of the Government which is a matter of politics and political pressures. For eliciting data regarding government policy, government documents were to be resorted to and government debates on the pros and cons of the policy concerned are to be discussed. This all falls under the library research. In addition, the latter part of the thesis rests on the field work.  

(ii) **Field Work**

To get the crux of the problem, it is essential to go to the concerned universe and pick up a sample from it. In Malegaon there is a vast sea of powerlooms and powerloom workers numbering 82000, 40,000 and unregistered 45000 respectively. The sample of even 10% is unwieldy. It made the researcher to choose selective sampling of 100 powerloom owners and 200 powerloom workers. The cultural, economic and political setting of the workers and owners presents easy prototypes. Hence the sample, however small it is, can provide reliable results.

(B) **SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH** :

This study is related to the working and progress of the powerloom industry in Malegaon Taluka, district Nasik. The main purpose behind it is to study, the impact of politics on powerloom industry in Malegaon city.

(C) **HYPOTHESES** :

The hypotheses of research work are as follows:
(i) The Malegaon Municipal Council does not boost and promote the powerloom industry.
(ii) Central and State Government policies are not favorable to Malegaon Powerloom industry.
(iii) The political rivalry between the Congress (I) and Janata Dal (S) is responsible for the crisis in powerloom industry.
(iv) Political leaders and politicians pressurized the Government to frame policies which are against the powerloom industry.
(v) The Powerloom industry in Malegaon has encouraged its economic development.
(vi) The various labour problems curb the development of powerloom industry.
(vii) Recent communalism in Malegaon has become one of the main barriers to the development of Malegaon.
(viii) Political awareness of people in Malegaon has harmed their powerloom industry.  

(D) OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH STUDY:

After the establishment and growth of powerloom industry in Malegaon the population of Malegaon increased rapidly. Several other industries like Malegaon Cooperative Spinning Mill, Central Printing Plant, Sona Textile Processing plant, hundreds of sizing reed factory, Maulana Engineering Workshop etc. were established. Consequently, the number of workers increased. With the rapid growth of industries, several critical problems arose and the powerloom industry fell into crisis. It is because of the textile policy of the government that the powerloom
owners were never comfortable. The government imposed several restrictions on the powerloom industry because of the political pressure of powerful lobby of the mill owners and handloom owners. Cotton Textile (Control) order No. 1948, Reservation of cloth for handloom and restriction for mills and powerloom, 1950 were passed. Excess excise duty and levy are some irksome rules which affected the powerloom industry very badly. To protest against the above mentioned Acts and to save the powerloom industry in Malegaon, several representations as well as agitations were arranged and executed by front led by Abdul Hameed Nomani, Ansari Md. Yusuf (Income Tax Consultant), Abdul Khalique Puddan Sardar, Subhash Motilal, Malik Seth, Sabir Sattar, Haroon Ahmad Ansari, Dr. Khalil Ahmad Ansari, Nihal Ahmed, Advocate Jadhav etc. Therefore it is necessary to analyse the actions and reactions in the present matter to find out the answers to the following questions.

1) What are the reasons for the crisis in the powerloom industry in Malegaon?
2) Are the mill-owners against the powerloom industry? If yes, why?
3) Are the handloom owners opposed to the powerloom owners? If yes Why?
4) What were the effects upon the social, economic, political, sectors of the agitations of powerloom owners in Malegaon?
5) What was the point of views of different political parties with regards to the powerloom industry of Malegaon?
6) What is the attitude of the government towards the powerloom industry?
7) How many political parties are there in Malegaon? Which political party is more powerful? What is the role of that political party with regards to the powerloom industry of Malegaon?
8) What is the nature of the relations between political parties and powerloom owners?

9) What is the attitude of political parties towards the powerloom owners as well as labourers?

10) What is their contribution towards the progress and development of Malegaon Powerloom Industry?

11) Does politics contribute to the progress of powerloom industry of Malegaon or vice versa?

12) How many organisations came into existence for the sake of powerloom industry in Malegaon?

13) What steps were taken by the powerloom owners to strengthen and stabilize the powerloom industry in Malegaon?

14) What are the relations between powerloom owners and labours?

15) What is the relation between powerloom owner, yarn merchants and cloth traders?

16) What are the roles of Municipal Council of Malegaon and the Government of Maharashtra to promote powerloom industry of Malegaon?

17) What major steps were taken by the Malegaon Municipal Council for the benefit of powerloom industry?

18) What actions were taken by the Municipal Council with regards to the welfare of the labourer e.g. labourer colonies, health-care centers, public-halls, parks, playgrounds, education etc.?

19) What actions were taken by the government in favour of women and child labourer?

20) What is the role of Municipal Council towards the family planning?
21) Why don't the workers get the wages according to the Minimum Wages Act?
22) What is the standard of living of powerloom owners as well as labourers in Malegaon?
23) Why do the powerloom owners keep themselves away from the banking system?
24) Why that the powerloom owners do not take much interest in the cooperative system?
25) How did the ban upon the coloured sarees affect the social, economic, political and cultural sectors in Malegaon?
26) What is the role of Amalgamated Electric Co. and then M.S.E.B. in supply of electricity to the powerloom industry?

The above mentioned aspects are taken into consideration. The main objective of the present study is to find out how the powerloom industry struggles to exist in Malegaon.

In the beginning of 20th century, there were no powerlooms. Production was carried on handlooms. After the Independence, the powerloom owners of Malegaon supported the Government; but government discouraged the powerloom industry. Not only the powerloom owners but the labourers also supported the government on the occasions of Indo-Sino war (1962), Indo-Pak war (1965), and Pakistan-Bangladesh War (1973). But the Government did not reciprocate. The present thesis attempts to find out the reasons behind this phenomenon.

(E) DOCUMENTS AND ANNUAL REPORTS:

Data concerning powerloom industry was collected from Annual Reports. The Excise Office Malegaon, Textile Office Bombay, Panchayat Samiti Office
Malegaon, Industrial Cooperative Society Malegaon, Tehasil Office Malegaon, MSEB (Malegaon) were visited by the researcher.\textsuperscript{11}

In the next stage, newspapers, magazines, press-notes regarding the powerloom industry, articles etc. were studied. From Malegaon Municipal Council, some valuable and important records and statistics regarding octroi, population, list of weaver presidents, family planning reports etc. were provided.

Different gazetteer issued by the government of Maharashtra, Books on Textile policies by the Central Government, press-notes issued by the Commissioner of Textile, Compendium of Textile statistics, Annual Textile Reports from BITRA, various enquiry committees reports appointed by the government, Annual Reports from Ministry of Textile, Minimum Wages Act etc. were taken into consideration. Researcher also interviewed persons working for renewal of licenses for powerlooms, Tex-Mark excise duty, and necessary primary data is collected from them.\textsuperscript{10}

\textbf{(F) QUESTIONNAIRE:}

To studying impact of politics on powerloom industry in Malegaon some Textiles Officers, Political leaders and Voters were interviewed. The persons who were working for the renewal of license of powerloom, Tex Mark, excise duty etc. are interviewed too. There are interviews of small and big powerloom owners, labourers, sizing owners, yarn merchants, cloth agents and traders, textile accessories suppliers, colour and chemical merchants, powerloom mechanics etc. as well.\textsuperscript{11}
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6. R. R. Ansari, Marketing Problems of Powerloom Industry in Malegaon, M. Phill Thesis submitted to Amravati University, 1979, p 189
9. Ibid p 159
10. K. K. Garg, Research Methodology, New Delhi, pp 111-112

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