

# Origin of Textile Industry in Faisalabad

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## Abstract

*The purpose of this article is to describe the interesting and fast development of the textile industry in Faisalabad. Faisalabad was a small town which was known as Lyallpur at the time of independence in 1947 and had few small industrial units. But immediately after independence it made speedy progress and establish a strong viable industrial base to support the economy of the city and Pakistan. The major development in industrial sector was made in the textile industry. Today this textile industry is occupied second position after Karachi in the country as for as number of textile units are concerned. Many of the textile firms in the country are clustered in Faisalabad region and are successfully competing in distant local and International markets. The textile industry is the backbone of Faisalabad's economy therefore it's called the "city of textile". Its role in Pakistan's economy is also vital as it is the leading producer of cotton that provides the basis for clothing and textile industry development. Due to rapid development of textile industry in the city it is recognized as the 'Manchester of Pakistan'. In the article, 'origin of textile industry in Faisalabad,' an attempt is made to describe the story of development of textile industry and its role in socioeconomic development of the city as well as of the country. A great number of weaving units of power looms can be seen at small distances in Faisalabad. Historical research methodology was used. The data was collected from some primary sources and some from secondary sources and analyzed. In this paper to support historical methodology critical analysis of the content is made.*

## Introduction

This Sub-Continent is an old center of cotton production. Cotton is a very important cash crop of Pakistan. Cotton is significant in Pakistan because here it ranks second in exports, jute being first at the time of independence and mostly grown in East Pakistan. Cotton is grown almost exclusively in two areas in West Pakistan-The Punjab and the Sindh.<sup>1</sup> Day by day there is increase in its exports. According to Archaeological discoveries<sup>2</sup> the use of cotton in Pakistan is since the ancient times.

The history of use of spinning and weaving was perfected in East Pakistan and the Dacca Mulsim, known as "Woven Wind" was used for robes of royalty in the middle ages.<sup>3</sup> Some clothes made at that time in Dacca are still present in the British Msueum.<sup>4</sup> Thus we see that since older times, textile industry was present in this sub-continent and moving towards development. Ancient references to cloth as "SINDHU" by the Babylonians and "SINDHON" by the Greeks confirm their familiarity with cloth from Indus valley region.<sup>5</sup> The textile industry was well established in Indus civilization.<sup>6</sup> It is further confirmed by Herodotus who wrote that the wild trees in India bear for their fruit a fleece surpassing that of sheep in beauty and quality, and the natives clothe themselves with cloth made therefrom.<sup>7</sup> Then there are traces of extensive textile industry during the Mauryan Empire in 300 B.C.<sup>8</sup> During Mughal rule cotton textile were the main products of trade and export.<sup>9</sup> Thus cotton played an important role in sub-continent for exports and earned valuable foreign exchange

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for the county. During British rule, the British government extended the growth of cotton on large scale and barren lands were also utilized through canal irrigation for the purpose. The British government utilized this raw material for textile factories in Britain.

## Origin

The Punjab was a major cotton production province at some times. The flourishing export trade in textiles was a leading industry in the Punjab.<sup>10</sup> Therefore it is cultivated in a large area of Punjab and the Sindh in Pakistan. In Punjab, in the year 1909-12, upland seed of American was used to get better result in Punjab. The breeding and acclimatization of upland seed bore its first tangible results in 1914 when the 4F variety was evolved and introduced in commercial cultivation in the former Punjab.<sup>11</sup> There is constant increase in its production. Seeds of Faisalabad's textile cluster were sown at the turn of 20th century with construction of the Lower Chenab canal to cultivate barren lands of the region. This resulted into many fold increase in the production and export of cotton from the region. Industrial production of yarn and fabric started in the region in 1930s with the establishment of the first textile mill in 1934. Before Pakistan's independence there were only five industrial units in Faisalabad. The Sheikhs clan from Chiniot (a town near Faisalabad), renowned for their commercial acumen, started to establish yarn trading businesses in Faisalabad which eventually grew to become the largest yarn market in Asia.

Growth of the textile industry in the region got a significant boost in 1950s when the government of the time declared the region an industrial zone and provided tax holiday for new factories to be established there. In the same period three major textile composite mills were established in the city, Nishat Mills, Kohinoor Textiles and Crescent Mills, which till date remain among the largest textile groups in the country.<sup>12</sup> These mills were established through a Japanese assistance program under which the machinery was provided on very cheap yen loan and land almost free by the government. In the following three decades small-scale power loom sector flourished in Faisalabad. It was aided by the government policies that declared, initially, units up to 4 looms and then increased to 40, looms as cottage industry and hence exempt from taxes and stringent labor regulations.<sup>13</sup> These policies also brought an end to the era of the integrated composite textile mills, as these could not compete with the low cost fabrics produced by the small power loom operators.

To support the large number of weaving units, yarn sizing and fabric processing establishments also sprang up. Alongside production and processing of fabric, specialist machinery supply and service establishments, suppliers of textile industry related chemicals and products also mushroomed in the region. A large number of national traders and exporters of fabrics and textile products, who had established in Faisalabad over the years, sold cotton fabric and textile products to other regions.<sup>14</sup>

A survey report of 7600 manufacturing units, done by the Department of Industries of the Government of Punjab in 2002, revealed that the new textile business formations in Faisalabad started to accelerate in 1965-69 period and seemed to have peaked in 1985-89 period when maximum number of businesses were established in the district. Nearly 89% of the textile businesses operating in Faisalabad were established in just two decades from 1975 to 1994.<sup>15</sup>

Now in the city, there are numerous textile mills, engineering units and chemical and food processing units. Other industries include [hosiery](#), carpets and rugs, [nawar](#) and lace, printing and publishing, and pharmaceutical products. There are also several thousand household industries, including some 60,000 [power loom](#) factories. Local companies include Sitara group, Manno group (Rafhan foods), Crescent group, and Ibrahim group (owner of Allied Bank).

In Faisalabad district, there are two major crops in the district namely wheat and cotton. Since long, these two crops grow in the district. During the British period, cotton and wheat were major crops also. In 1911, this district had 101,368 acres area of land reserved for cotton cultivation. This gradually increased till in 1932, it became 2,59,519 acres.<sup>16</sup> Faisalabad is known as “city of wheat” at a time and this district wheat production was enough to feed the whole of the Punjab. Cotton occupied second position and remained a major crop since long. Day by day its importance is increasing.

The main areas of cotton production in Pakistan are Punjab and the Sindh. It occupies only 5% of the cropped area but contributes 30% to our foreign earnings.<sup>17</sup> This crop is cultivated at a large area in this district. This is the staple crop of Faisalabad district during Karif. The common varieties found here are (1) Punni, (2) Narma, (3) Khaki, (4) tiller, (5) Desi or Amin.<sup>18</sup> These varieties are separate from American varieties. These varieties have their own characteristics. These are popular varieties. Punni and Narma have a good color long staple but like Khaki their outturn is considered to be somewhat scanty. Tiller is most valuable, commercially. But Desi or local or Amin variety, having short staple is mainly produced in the district.<sup>19</sup> The cotton is not only used in textile industry but used to produce oil also. But its major product is textile. The district is fully utilizing the raw material produced in the district and by preparing textile products earning valuable foreign exchange for the country.

The Pakistan is one of major exporters of textile products. The prime factor in the development of the textile industry in Pakistan has been the availability of raw cotton.<sup>20</sup> Textile industry is major helping hand for the economic development of the countries. Textile industry has spearheaded in industrial development in most countries and provided a high proportion of the employment created in the manufacturing sector.<sup>21</sup> Due to this importance of this industry that the establishment or expansion of a textile industry should often be under investigation in developing countries.<sup>22</sup> There is huge amount of money is spent by the govt. to help the individuals to improve this industry.

Textile industry is the most important sub-sector of the economy in Pakistan. It is important because its products form almost 60-70 percent of Pakistan total exports and it has 18 percent weight in the country large scale industrial production. The range of textile industry comprises cotton yarn, cotton fabrics and made-ups such as towels, hosiery, knitwear and ready made garments.<sup>23</sup> Day by day there is improvements in textile products in Pakistan since its establishment in 1947.

Govt. paid keen interest to uplift the textile industry of the country. Thanks to the abundant availability of raw cotton within the country, the development of the textile industry was assigned a high priority by the govt. and progress in this direction has been of the indigenous textile industry, which is valued well over Rs=100/- crores in capital outlay.<sup>24</sup> Now this industry has a very strong base in the country. Day by day it is marching towards progress. The textile industry, besides providing gainful employment to thousands of workers and a large number of technicians, has also helped the country to attain self sufficiency in the production of coarse and medium varieties of cotton textiles.<sup>25</sup> Thus it is responsible to provide livelihood to hundreds and thousands of families. The textile industry is an old industry in this sub-continent. Textile was the most important among the arts and handicrafts which brought world-wide fame to ancient India.<sup>26</sup> It was an important industry of India before partition. Before partition, in India, about the middle of the nineteenth century textile mills began to be constructed in Bombay and Ahmedabad.<sup>27</sup> So all development in this sector was in Southern parts of India. Therefore the areas, which were going to make part of Pakistan did not have a viable base of this industry. On the eve of partition only 16 textile mills fell to the share of Pakistan as against 435 which went to become part of India.<sup>28</sup> It was

a major task before govt. of Pakistan to have a viable and strong base for the country in textile industry.

In the year 1947, only three composite textile units were operative in the whole of Pakistan including East Pakistan. They were Lyallpur Cotton Mills which was an offshoot of Delhi Cloth Mills, Sutlej Cotton Mill, Okara and Mohini Textile Mills Dacca. In the unorganized weaving sector, a few hundred handlooms were in operation while power looms were not in vogue. Hosiery and other ancillary units were almost non-existent. The best we were doing prior to partition was to run a number of ginning factories in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh. There were 215 such factories in both the provinces. Thus there required serious efforts to boost this industry at that time. History establishes the Indus valley as the oldest home of cotton and cotton textiles.<sup>29</sup> In 1947, just after independence, we had only 1,77,418 spindles and 4824 looms.<sup>30</sup> The emergence of our textile industry from the chaos and uncertainty of 1947 is an epic of enterprise and business acumen.<sup>31</sup> Both government and private sectors applied combined efforts to overcome this chaos and uncertainty and finally came out of this situation. There has been a corresponding increase in capital investment and working finance, production, and domestic availability of cloth, industrial employment and exports.<sup>32</sup>

The textile industry was on its way to progress. Immediately after partition, the process of development of textile industry was fast. The result was very positive. The total number of installed spindles and looms rose in 1956 to 17,97,376 and 27, 428 respectively with the annual production of 62.90 crore yards of cloth and 24.05 lbs of surplus yarn.<sup>33</sup> This situation was further improved in the later years. Mr. Muhammad Ali then Prime Minister of Pakistan analyzed the development of textile industry in the country in a speech. He declared, “ In the year of 1955, Pakistan would now self sufficient in cloth of coarse and medium varieties and that in cotton textiles it should now be possible for us to undertake exports on an expanding scale after satisfying the demand of the home market.”<sup>34</sup> Later in another speech in 1957, he declared, “By the end of 1957, Pakistan would also be able to produce sufficient cloth to meet all the internal requirements of the country”. He was happy to find that in the last six years after partition the number of textile mills in the country had increased from 17 to 45.<sup>35</sup>

Thus it is clear from this statement of Prime Minister Muhammad Ali that country was marching to attain a very strong and viable industrial base for the country especially that of textile industry. Sensing the acute dearth of apparel in the foreseeable future, Quaid-e-Azam appealed to the traders and entrepreneurs to come forward and invest in the textile industry. He asked entrepreneurs, “to quickly develop textiles as the nations industry No.01”.<sup>36</sup> Despite their meager resources, the Pakistan entrepreneurs rose to the occasion and the number of textile mills in the country multiplied virtually overnight. Faisalabad was the city which immediately responded to the call of Quaid-i-Azam and made the textile industry number one industry of the country. It is number one industry of the district as well as of the province of Punjab. Syed Abdul Quddus wrote that the city that truly responded to the Quaid’s call was Faisalabad and by the fifties this overgrown village had come to be called the “Manchester of Pakistan”. The early managers of Pakistan like Jinnah and Ch. Muhammad Ali realized the importance of industry in the country. The government paid incentives to the investors like tax holiday, land on cheap price etc. The Ayub regime after the end of democratic era in the country paid more attention to the industrial development and especially textile sector. In this era textile sector flourished rapidly. Since independence till 1970, there were 288 textile mills in Pakistan. District wise breakup of the mills is, Kotri 24, Nooriabad 16, Karachi South 17, Karachi District East 14, Korangi & Federal B. Area 11, Thatta 10, Lesbela 10, Attock 03, Bahawalpur 3, Dera Ghazi Khan 7, Faisalabad 21, Jang 4, Jhelum 5, Kasur(chunian) 47, Khushab 5, Lahore 8, Multan 11, Rahimyar Khan

5, Sargodha 2, Sheikhupura 26, Vehari 4, Azad Kashmir 05, Kohat 07, Misc. 24.<sup>37</sup> In the eighties, however, it left Manchester far behind.<sup>38</sup> The textile industry of Faisalabad constitutes more than 20% of the textile export market of Pakistan, which itself forms 18% of total exports from Pakistan. This makes Faisalabad's share of total exports from Pakistan more than 15%.<sup>39</sup> The bulk of the country's spindles are installed here and Faisalabad contributes a large chunk of national textile exports.<sup>40</sup> Day by day this city is contributing more in the economic development of the country.

So this is very healthy figure as compared to the situation at the time of partition. was self contained, having all At the time of independence, there were only two textile mills. One at Okara and the other at Faisalabsd. At Faisalabad, it was Lyallpur Cotton Mills. This unit the departments such as ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing and bleaching as well as processing and printing.<sup>41</sup> As there existed a vast potential necessary for the development of the industry, and the people of Faisalabad inherently possessed the ability, they were able to make rapid strides.<sup>42</sup> This city, Faisalabad made remarkable contribution in the development of economy of the country.

The contribution of Faisalabad based industries in the economic growth of the country is definitely significant. It was only after independence that the district took massive strides in trade and industry and the town, which was famous for housing the then largest Agriculture College in Asia started pioneering work in textile industry and soon derived the nick name, "Manchester of Pakistan".<sup>43</sup>

Faisalabad history of textile industry started from the period when there was produced only cotton. There first of all introduced ginning and pressing factories in Faisalabad. Because in the beginning there produced only raw material who got it presses into the shape of cotton bales used to be sent to England and locally to Lahore or other districts having weaving factories.<sup>44</sup> Thus initially this district was producing only raw cotton.

Cloth is a basic necessity for man. To fulfill the local demand of the district, for cloth small numbers of handlooms called "Khaddi" of traditional style had also been established in the villages by the "Jullahas" (weavers). On these "Khaddies", a white coarse cloth was made.<sup>45</sup> The cloth later on pass through several operations to became printed cloth or whatever its name may be. Weavers of this area were popular for their work and the Khaddar was used by a large number of people in the country, it was also exported. Weaving in the Jhang, as else where is still an important industry and the Paolis or the weavers still compose the major section of the industrial population (Faisalabad at that time was part of Jhang district).<sup>46</sup> This white coarse cloth, "Khaddies" being the main cotton fabric in demand for rustic agriculturists was prepared, in quantities, sufficient to meet local demands in the villages.<sup>47</sup>

This coarse cloth industry was a popular industry of the district. According to the district Gazetteer of Jhang the industry has fallen in importance since the days when there was large export trade of coarse cloth called the "Khaddar", which was sold to the pawindas and taken to Afghanistan, D.I.Khan and D.G.Khan.<sup>48</sup> In urban areas of the district of Faisalabad (district of Jhang) this Khadder was not used. In the urban areas the cloth was provided by the other districts, which had weaving factories.<sup>49</sup> So handloom industry was very popular in this area of Faisalabad which was called Lyallpur at that time.

This handloom industry depended upon thread which was prepared on "Charkha" in homes. The "Charkha" consisted of a drum wheel that is composed of two disks, separated by a wooden cylinder, but still held together by lacing cards. The spinner, seated on the floor turns the wheel to revolve the spindle, keeping one hand free to feed the fiber, to be spun.<sup>50</sup> Through this process they prepared thread which was base material for preparing coarse cloth at the handloom industry in this area. Due to modernization in textile industry Khaddies were replaced by automatic or semiautomatic looms. This caused migration of people from rural

areas to urban areas. After the introduction of these looms in the district, the weavers have started to shift from the villages to urban areas for a larger commercial application of their craft and the production continued to expand in the urban areas.<sup>51</sup> After partition many refugees from India moved in this area and settled here. There were many skilled hands in it. The refugees had established the power-looms in the urban areas or near the urban areas and settled there, particularly in Ghulam Muhammad Abad, Faisalabad City, Pucca Mari and Samanabad, etc.<sup>52</sup> Thus this industry further flourished due to influx of these refugees in Faisalabad.

Then introduction of new varieties of cloth increased the demand for this new cloth in the district. Thus there was need to change the old system of production of cloth. Therefore, automatic looms replaced handlooms in the most part of the city. This modernization in textile industry brought revolutionary changes in the process of weaving and spinning cotton, silk and fine woolen mill-spun fibers are now available even to the remotest places where weavers are located.<sup>53</sup> so textile industry was marching on the road of progress quickly. The power loom sector grew in the district very fast and it was very strong till it has been replaced by the textile factories after nineties. Besides the power looms installed in the composite mill sector as many as 300,000-00 cotton and silk power looms have been installed in the un-organized sector in Pakistan. Of these, nearly 200,000-00 looms have been installed in Faisalabad district alone. These looms have been installed mostly by ordinary citizens from every walk of life on self-help basis with virtually little or no financial aid from government for bank loans and since no scientific survey or official registration has been done, it is difficult to have exact number of these looms. These looms provided coarse cloth on large scale to the textile units of different firms which after due process shaped this coarse cloth into a refine cloth. According to available statistics, the total number of registered power loom units in Faisalabad division till March 1998 were as follow:

**(The number of looms per unit ranging 2 to 20).**

Cotton power loom units	9,638
Silk power loom units	2,420
Woollen DI.Units	37
Towel Manufacturing Units	44
Silk Sheets Units	09
Cotton Sheet Units	16
Tapestry, Sofa &Curtain cloth Units	14
<u>Label Mfg. Units</u>	<u>03</u>

Source:- Directorate of Industries, Govt. of the Punjab, Lahore.

**Textile Auxillary Units in Faisalabad.**

Yarn Sizing	113
Hosiery Factories	129
Dyeing, Printing, Bleaching & Finishing	150
Embroidery Units	14
Paper Cone Mfg.	17
Robbin Mfg.	12
Cotton Waste	02
Cotton tape & Lace	05
Pickers & Buffers	07
Steel Reed	03
Raising of cloth	07
Thread and Spooling	10
Textile Machinery & Spares Mfg.	108

Source:- Directorate of Industries, Govt. of the Punjab, Lahore.

Due to the introduction of textile factories, the quality of the cloth improved to a large extent. The most fine and printed cloth, with more width and larger commercial production, began to be produced in the mills.<sup>54</sup> This industry was not only progressing but modernizing itself. Although there appeared modern automatic machinery and there established textile factories in the area but cottage industry worked side by side to the textile factories. The major development in the manufacture of fibers and cloth took place in the mill sector, but the cottage and small industry continued to serve a vital function.<sup>55</sup> This helped to boost the economy of the district as well as the country. These industries have made an important contribution to the economic development of Faisalabad district as well as of the country, especially considerable increase in the income of local peoples and reduction in unemployment.<sup>56</sup> Thus the significance of textile industry is proved. Textiles, throughout the world economics play a key role in the development of a country. Majority of countries are poor due to economic backwardness. Thus in the present day world economy, the property of a country and even its political destiny, in a large measure, dependent upon its economic potential.<sup>57</sup> So it is important to build the economic sector of the country.

Pakistan was fortunate that it has a vast economic potential mainly on account of its agricultural crops and the raw commodities, which it produces. Jute & Cotton were the main stay of the country's economy.<sup>58</sup> Thus the effective role of cotton and its textile products for the betterment of the economy is proved. It plays major role for the uplift of the country's economy. Textile industry of the country always faced tough competition in the world market. Pakistan is fortunate that it was able to boost the exports of textiles. Pakistan textiles face competition in the international market from the highly advanced textile industries of Japan, India, Hong Kong, United Kingdom and some others European countries.<sup>59</sup> Another competition which Pakistan textile faces was the restrictions imposed by GATT, Import quota restrictions imposed by the U.K against textiles from India, Pakistan and Hong Kong. While similar restrictions have been imposed under the GATT (operative up to 1967) which has been invoked by U.S.A., West Germany, France and Norway.<sup>60</sup> But even then Pakistan textile faced the challenge amicably and promoted the exports of textiles from the country. Faisalabad is now known as one of the leading industrial and commercial center used to be predominantly an "agricultural" area till 1947. The history of the Industrialization in the city revealed various unique features as there were only two medium size industries in the whole city in 1914, which rose to 47 in 1947 including 44 small industries. The very next year (1948) it jumped to 569 small and 7 medium industries. There after, from 1950 to 1965, it went from 687 to 2086 light and 41 to 211 medium industries. By the end of 1965, industrialization had grown to a total of 3025 units, of which 252 were medium industries and 2773 were light industries, particularly the textile industry had developed to such an extent that this city has been called the "Manchester of Pakistan". Therefore the major industry of Faisalabad district is textile industry. According to 1980 census, a total number of 78 factories of cotton textiles, 75 of cotton yarn, 25 of cotton cloth and 360 of cotton ginning and pressing exist now in Punjab. Out of the 78 textile industries there are 53 cotton spinning, 03 weaving and 22 composite units, most of them are located in Faisalabad district.<sup>61</sup> Thus the district is rightly called the "Manchester of Pakistan". The chairman of All-Pakistan cloth Exporters Association (Apcea) demanded that "Faisalabad should be declared as Textile City".<sup>62</sup> He demanded this due to the following reasons:

- It is the biggest centre of textile and ancillary sector.
- Biggest yarn market in the world is located at Faisalabad which had also the unique distinction of having about 200,000 power looms.
- More than 40 textile-spinning mills in the city were operating in the textile belt of the area.
- There were more than 1,000 hosiery units in the city creating to the domestic and exports demands of knitted items.

- Nearly 450 textile processing units were engaged in processing and value addition of fabric export items.
- Fabric exporters were on top in textile quota exports claiming 21% of total quota exports of the country.
- Nearly 60% of USA textile quota exports of the country were being made from Faisalabad.<sup>63</sup>

Thus Faisalabad district had a very strong and viable textile industrial base and day by day it is becoming stronger and stronger. The prominent textile industries in Faisalabad include Kohinoor Textile Mills, Crescent Textile Mills, Rahmania Textile Mills, Sitara Textile Mills and Lyallpur Cotton Textile Mills.<sup>64</sup> These industries are top industries of the country as well. The textile industry performed three major functions for the preparation of fine cloth. They are spinning, (2) Weaving, (3) Dyeing or Finishing which included printing also. Textiles are described in different ways, either directly on loom by varying colors and fineness of the filaments of the warp and weft or by decoration of the finest material by dyeing, painting, stapling or embroidering it.<sup>65</sup> Day by day the need to decorate cloth is increasing. A negative impact of this textile industrialization is noted. Mushroom growth of small industrial units all over the city localities gave the birth to the menace of pollution causing health and sanitation hazards as till now no separate sewerage lines for industrial units have been laid. There are dozens of textile mills with other subsidiary units. There are also about 20,000 cottage industries which includes 1,20,000 power looms. The district which had hitherto been famous for its grain market has now become a great commercial center. Trade has expanded considerably resulting in setting up of new markets. Textile industry is expanding day by day and contributing a major share in the country's economy. The govt. of Pakistan is also keenly interested in developing the textile industry in this district so as to utilize more and more raw material of the area.<sup>66</sup> Industrial development is scattered all over the city. But the main concentration is remaining around Crescent Mills and the Sheikhpura road. But there is tendency for setting of industries inside the city and near the existing markets. According to sociologists, such tendency of haphazard development is highly undesirable and needs systematic control by providing compact industrial estates. Then the industrial units in the district have been established haphazardly without following any scheme of planning and development. The situation is further deteriorated due to some big industrial units such as textiles, woolen textile, Acid mills, etc. are established in close proximity of residential areas causing constant nuisance to the inhabitants of the area. Another serious problem of the city is that smaller industrial units especially dyeing, bleaching, calendaring, power looms, handlooms etc. are mostly established in the heart of residential areas where all kinds of industries have been concentrated irrespective of the fact that they are primarily residential colonies. However large-scale industries were concentrated in few localities. Initially Samundri Road, south of the canal was the main area where large scale industries cropped up. A large number of units were established on this road and in the areas adjoining to it. The others areas where large scale industry is concentrated are the Jaranwala Road near Peoples Colony, Sheikhpura Road and Sargodha Road. Faisalabad district has rapidly developed this industry after independence. It has raise up to 69.5% of the whole industry and there are 26.9% spindles installed in cotton textiles industry. So Faisalabad is an important milling center of cotton textiles and is renowned for it.<sup>67</sup> Thus textile industry is back-bone of the economy of the country and Faisalabad district is playing key role in the economy of the country. This industry which produces about 30 percent of the manufacturing sector's total contribution to GNP, is the country's largest and most developed industry, employing over 220,000 persons.<sup>68</sup>

Then there is increase day by day in the installed capacity of this industry. During the third plan period, its installed capacity had increased from 2.5 million spindles and 37,000 looms in 1964-65 to 3.1 million spindles and 38,000 looms by 1970, against the third plan target of 4 million spindles and 70,000 looms.<sup>69</sup> Another aspect of textile development in the country is that day by day, there is increase in production of textiles and there is also increase in its exports. The production of cotton cloth went up to 768 million yards in 1969-70 from 771 million yards in 1968. The output of yarn, which was 622 million lbs. in 1968-69, increased to 725 million lbs. in 1969-70. Total exports of cotton fabrics and yarn rose from Rs=417/- million in 1967-68 and Rs=459/- million in 1968-69 to Rs=538/- million in 1969-70.<sup>70</sup> Thus this boom in export shows the dynamic progress of this industry in the country. In March 1972, there were 716 large mills with an installed capacity of over 26 lac spindles and 30,000 looms.<sup>71</sup>

This dynamic progress further expands in future if the quality of the cloth should be equal to the world standard. But unfortunately our textile mills do not produce cloth according to world demand though it produced good quality cloth. Further they do not bother to improve the quality of their mills. They just went to supply cloth and earn profit. There were no proper arrangements in the textile industries for the improving of their products. As for as quality is concerned even the man in the street knows or at least is conscious of it, when he before buying a piece of cloth, puts his hand on it for a "feel".<sup>72</sup> Thus it is essential for our textile mills to improve quality of their products.

The raw materials available to cotton mills are of good quality. Our cottons offer fairly wide choice in staple length ranging from 7/8" to nearly 1-1/8", within the same staple groups they are stronger than the cottons grown elsewhere in the world and have fairly good fineness and maturity.<sup>73</sup> Although the quality of picking and ginning in our country is low but we can improve it easily through the use of modern machines and equipments. There are many reasons for our lacking behind in producing better quality goods. An analysis of these reasons shows that the owners of the mills at that time only thinking in terms of gaining profit and they do not bother themselves to improve the quality of their cloth to compete in the world market. These reasons can be summarized as below:

- 1-Due to heavy demand in the first decade of our industry the management has given all its attention to more and more production.
- 2-No concrete steps have been taken to standardize material, machines and men in textile industry.
- 3-Quality consciousness of the employees is lacking at all levels of industry.
- 4-Understanding of worker psychology and training within the industry has not progressed satisfactorily.
- 5-There are no property integrated quality control departments in the mills.
- 6-The notion that higher quality costs more seems to persist within the textile industry.<sup>74</sup>

A primary survey of the Crescent Textile Mills Faisalabad, (2) Nishat Textile Mills Faisalabad, (3) Sitara Textile Mills, (4) Lyallpur Cotton Mills Faisalabad reveals that they spent all their energies for the production of grey cloth. Their primary attention is to fulfill the demand of cloth in the domestic and for exports to foreign countries, thus we do not pay much attention to improve designs and the quality of the cloth.

Since their establishment, they did not pay serious attention to improve the quality of their cloths. There is improvement after eighties and in recent years, Textile Mills paying full attention to adopt measures to improve the quality of their cloth. In textile units Processing & Printing sections installed in the mills. But still they do not hire the services of experts for designing the cloth. This is important that textile exports should be increased. This is the only way through which we can increase our foreign exchange earnings and certainly this valuable

foreign exchange will be utilized for some better purpose. Pakistan's textile industry has vast potential for development. But it is of utmost importance that the industry reacts to the demands of its various markets rather than to try and sell a self-styled product line.<sup>75</sup> But it is known that after eighties, the mill owner paying attention to this aspect also.

The objective of this study is to highlight the importance of textile industry of Faisalabad for the economy of the country and for the creation of a progressive Pakistan. But it face many problems like it lack standard raw material.

- It lack of skilled workers.
- There is poor coordination between cluster players.
- It has financial problems.
- There is gaps in quality of local suppliers.
- There is increase in global competition.
- There is low ratio of foreign direct investment.
- It faces high tax rates.
- It suffers from poor state of technology and production process.
- It lack of specialized workers.
- It has poor governance and its implication for overall business environment and foreign investment.
- There is rising Cotton Prices.
- Limited use of modern Unavailability technology.
- Low levels of managerial capabilities.
- Poor physical infrastructure.

## Conclusion

The textile industry of Pakistan is playing very vital role for the uplift of the economy of Pakistan and the major Faisalabad textile industry is a major contributor for the uplift of the economy of the Pakistan. However, this industry needs further renovation to develop this industry on modern lines to meet the international standard and to compete with the rest of the world's textile industry especially growing textile industry of Japan. Then there should be efforts on the part of government of Pakistan to search new markets for its textile industry. The government should also encourage small industrialists to come forward and make good contribution to make Pakistan a develop nation of the world.

Textile industry of Faisalabad played a major role for the survival and uplift of Pakistan's economy since independence. It is still playing a vital role in the development of Pakistan 'economy. But it is unfortunate that some government neglected its importance and forced the industrialists to shut down production and later to close down their textile units. It happened due to negative government policies especially during last few years. It is important that this sector and especially textile industry of Faisalabad should be paid more attention and more incentives should be given to it. At the same time it should be the prime duty of owners of textile units to pay more attention for quality improvement and use modern scientific methods to upgrade their industrial units. So that this sector should be proved a reliable asset for the country and it should help Pakistan to have a strong economy.

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