

Thinking of Nehru ji on cottage industry

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When the Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister of India, the location of the cottage industry in India was very pathetic. The British destroyed India's cottage industries. The textile Industry of Bengal was very famous, which was handmade and widely consumed. Whatever was exported from India to England, people were very fond of it. Due to which the textile of India was widely exported in England. Due to this, the textile cottage industry could not develop in Britain. And the people of India did not like the clothes that came from there. For this reason, textiles were widely exported to Britain. The East India Company used to sell a lot on this export question. And she used to see that a lot of British money used to flow into India through textiles. The East India Company was angered by this, aroused this feeling in his mind. That all the cottage industries of India be destroyed and the people here should be attracted to Britain on the question of textiles and wear British clothes only. Hence the East India Company established all the textile cottage industries of East Bengal. Destroyed due to which it became difficult to produce textiles in India. In East Bengal and West Bengal, the thumbs of people engaged in textile industries were cut so that they could not make garments. In the field of textiles, he remained dependent on imported garments from Britain. In this way the East India Company abolished all the textile industries of India. Now Indian people got frustrated in the field of textiles. They found it difficult to get clothes.

At that time, clothing was imported into Britain by the East India Company. The people of Britain were very pleased with this. Because crores of rupees were imported from Britain to India. And people of

India used to wear clothes after purchasing it. In this way the people of India became dependent on British clothes. All the textile industries of India came to an end. Textile cottage industries were wiped out in India. For this reason, millions of people of India were engaged in the textile industry, but became useless. The East India Company was pleased with the profits received in the field of textiles. Because . In the field of textiles, the people of India became dependent on the garments imported from Britain. Now the manufacture of textiles in India is almost finished. The people of India began to live fully in Britain in the field of textiles. British imports of textiles.

Companies have become goods. In this way the East India Company developed its textile industries by destroying India's textile industry. Textile production in India remained negligible for almost 90 years. Later the capitalists of Britain established textile industries in India, through which textiles were manufactured and got to Indians. And with the proceeds from this, the British started filling the pockets of the capitalists. It was so difficult to get clothes for the poor in India. That the men and women of this place started to live a semi life in the absence of clothes. Such situation lasted for decades. This is proof that Mahatma Gandhi now went to Hyderabad in order of freedom struggle and left his dhoti in the river, then a woman jumped out of the flowing dhoti from the water and wrapped wet clothes in his body. Mahatma Gandhi became complacent after seeing this. He realized that the solution to the problem of textiles in India is very important. If the production of textiles in India is not in full quantity then the male children and women of this place will remain naked. So they started cutting the spinning wheel. And started weaving clothes by giving the yarn made from it to the cutlery industries. He named these clothes as Khadi and provided inspiration to the Congressmen to wear Khadi clothes. This inspiration of Gandhiji had a wide impact.

Congressmen in the Charkha on a wide scale. Started cutting yarn Gradually, cottage industries started opening up from that cotton textile. Fabrication started on handlooms. Gandhiji administered an oath to all the Congressmen that we would wear clothes made from threads weighed in our own country. We will boycott clothes coming from Britain. This had a wide impact. All the Congress leaders started cutting yarn and started producing textiles from the cotton produced. Hundreds of loom industries were established. All the congressmen decided to wear the same clothes. This garment was named Khadi. With this inspiration, production of Khadi garments started on a large scale in Gujarat, Maharashtra. These khadi clothes were worn by the Congress leaders, both men and women. Khadi was widely publicized. All the Congress leaders started the spinning wheel and the textile produced from the spinning wheel was given to the weavers of the rural area. The weavers started weaving clothes from it and the Congress leaders from across India started wearing those same garments. This led to the development of textile industries on a large scale. Mahatma Gandhi preached to all the Congressmen to cut yarn. Due to which Congress leaders all over India started cutting yarn. All the Congress leaders like Ballabh Bhai Patel, Gopal Krishna Gokhale Rajendra Prasad Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and all other provincial leaders started wearing Khadi clothes due to Gandhiji's inspiration. It had a wide impact on the whole of India. Lakhs started wearing Khadi clothes. As a result, the sale of imported garments from Britain came to a standstill. Congress leaders boycott garments imported from Britain. Foreign clothes were burnt in thousands of places. Congress leaders inspired the general public to wear Khadi clothes. And gradually the propagation of Khadi garments started. Millions of handlooms were established in India. All the provinces of India. Clothing started being woven from the loom.

In this way, Mahatma Gandhi made a broad effort to develop the textile industry in India by promoting Khadi Garments and opposing the British imported Garments. Many textile companies established in India were closed because the use of garments produced from it stopped in Japan. In this way the textile cottage industry in India developed. Villages - Cows started piling up and attempts were made to convert the yarn produced from it into textiles. Handicraft industry was developed in every province in India and inspiration was given to the general public to wear the clothes produced from it. The general public was also excited by this inspiration. Clothing from Britain was widely disseminated. In thousands of places, such as Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra etc., there was widespread boycott of foreign cloth. Therefore, the British textile industry was widely populated. British textile companies established in India gradually began to shut down. The men of India, women, women etc. started feeling proud in wearing Khadi clothes. Thus began the renaissance of indigenous textiles in India. And in the field of textiles India gradually became self dependent. Khadi garments were widely publicized during the freedom struggle. Started wearing dhoti and kurti worn by Karna in cities, countryside and all other areas. Thus the indigenous textile movement emerged. In this way, textile cottage industries started to be established on a large scale in India. Crores of people started cutting yarn and started to reach the green loom industries. Gradually, this parasite spread throughout India. This had a very bad effect on Britain. Thousands of British textile companies shut down due to losses. Mahatma Gandhi played an important role in developing and promoting this textile industry. Other Congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Gopal Krishna Gokhale and others. Provincial leaders played an active role in this. Textile industries started to be established in all the provinces. Companies of new textile industries were established in India. Handlooms also developed along with it. Thousands of

handloom industries opened in India. This is how the problem of textiles in India was diagnosed. Hundreds of British companies were shut down. Because the sale of garments produced from it stopped in India. Nehru also widely promoted the Khadi textile industry. His inspiration also led to the establishment of hundreds of textile industries in Uttar Pradesh. Thus, the textile cottage industry was widely publicized in India.

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