ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Volume-7 | Issue-12 | December-2018 | PRINT ISSN No 2277 - 8179

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SIGNIFICANCES OF POWER LOOM WORKERS IN ICHALKARANJI

Management

Mr. B. S. Jadhav PG-Student, Faculty of Management studies, Ashokrao Mane Group of Institutions, Kolhapur, India

Prof. (Dr). D. S. Jadhav* Head of Faculty of Management Studies, Ashokrao Mane Group of Institutions, Kolhapur, India *Corresponding Author

Prof.(Dr). B. B. Patil Associate Professor, Faculty of Management Studies, Ashokrao Mane Group of Institutions, Kolhapur, India

ABSTRACT

The Ichalkaranji which known as Manchester city of Maharashtra India. The most of power loom unit which is work in Ichalkaranji has greatest number as compare any other city of Maharashtra. The power loom has play major role in Ichalkaranji economics. Ichalkaranji which has most emerging and developing textile industry in Maharashtra. The power loom worker has main factor of Ichalkaranji textile industry. This study has finding their significance with impacting on power loom industry. These studies also consider social aspects of power loom workers. And also finding wealth condition of power loom worker. The currently Ichalkaranji faces many problem regarding power loom workers. These study can help to finding their major role in textile industry and how developed them and how it can impact to Ichalkaranji economics. Power loom worker problems which most affecting factor of Ichalkaranji development because highest ratio of people working in these sector.

KEYWORDS

Power loom, Handloom, Textile, Liberalization.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ichalkaranji has fastest growing economy in textile industry. Ichalkaranji has huge legacy in textile. This city as also nation hub for providing job for textile related worker. Currently in Ichalkaranji improving his strength into textile and also concentrated on other sector for acquire new emerging technology. A power loom is a mechanized loom, and was one of the key developments in the industrialization of weaving during the early Industrial Revolution. In Ichalkaranji has huge number of power loom. The number of power loom worker is also huge. The power loom worker has main important part of Ichalkaranji economy.

In Indian textile industry has three sectors i.e. a) Mill Sector 2) Handloom Sector and 3) Powerloom Sector. Structurally, the mill sector consists of about 1834 mills including composite and spinning mills. There are about 35 lakh handlooms dispersed all over India. The powerloom sector consists of about 22.05 lakh powerloom distributed over more than 5 lakh units.

Ichalkaranji, popular as the 'Manchester of India Maharashtra', has about 25 spinning units with about 1.25 lakh power looms, 20,000 semi-automatic looms and 9,000 shuttle-less looms to run till December 2018, with a daily turnover of nearly 10 billion (US$140 million).Apart from numerous power and hand processing houses.

The town produces one crore meters of yarn every day that translates into a business of Rs 45 crore a day. Of the total production, 15 percent is directly exported while another 40 percent is for indirect export after processing. According to locals, over 50,000 weavers depend on their livelihood working in the power looms in town.

The growth of the powerloom industry started with the loosing of the ground by the textiles mills. The power looms were first introduced in India in the starting of the 20th century. During the great depression period (1929 to 1933) the mill sector started to discard the power looms. The other reason for the growth of the powerloom industry was conversion of handlooms into power looms.

Ichalkaranji, popular as the 'Manchester of India Maharashtra', has about 25 spinning units with about 1.25 lakh power looms, 20,000 semi-automatic looms and 9,000 shuttle-less looms to run till December 2018, with a daily turnover of nearly 10 billion (US$140 million).Apart from numerous power and hand processing houses.

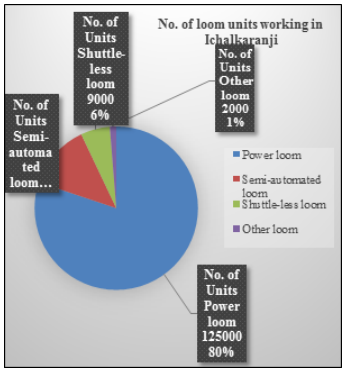

Figure.1: No. of unit working in Ichalkaranji

The town produces one crore meters of yarn every day that translates into a business of Rs 45 crore a day. Of the total production, 15 percent is directly exported while another 40 percent is for indirect export after processing. According to locals, over 50,000 weavers depend on their livelihood working in the power looms in town.

In Ichalkaranji every family at least one person are power loom worker. So it is resource to fulfill economical and social aspects to their family. And power loom worker also faces health issues because Ichalkaranji power loom system works in two shift day and night. So it is also affect their health and power loom sounds also harming their ear so they can face ear issues. The cotton treads it causes breathe related issues.

I. LITERATURE REVIEW

S.V. Chorghade (1976) in his research he studied the "Powerloom Industry in Maharashtra". Maharashtra state has a lion's share in the growth and development of the Powerloom industry. He attempted to undertake a detailed study of structure and problems of Power loom industry in Maharashtra.

D. C. Mathur (1993) in his book "Personnel Problems and Labour Welfare A study of cotton textile industry" had explained about personnel management in the cotton textile industry. He explained that for the economic results the management of personnel is very important.

Arif Anjum, D.V Thakor (2011) they analyze the functioning of the power loom industry and problem faced by the industry workers in Malegaon Maharashtra & their socio economic development. They recommend the appropriate measure for the industry, weavers and traders, consumers & their modernization in respect to technology up gradation and marketing. They used primary as well as secondary data for the study.

Mamta Chaudhary, Anjali Saini, Rakhi Solanki (2015) the objective of the study is to analyzed the hand loom & powerloom industry of Uttar Pradesh of socio economic development. This may be help to enlighten the path ways to action & give broad indication for different policy options.

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

II. PROPOSED WORK

The proposed work it is a analytical study of power loom worker significances which belong from Ichalkaranji region. In this proposed work to interacting with power loom worker and collecting sample data which help for analytical study then understanding their impact on Ichalkaranji economics. And provide solution or suggestion for betterment their economically and socially.

OBJECTIVE:

- To findings significance of power loom workers in Ichalkaranji region.
- To finding issues faced by power loom workers.
- Do analytical study of Ichalkaranji power loom sector with economic aspects.
- To analyze major factor impacting on Ichalkaranji textile industry.
- To find solution for issues suffer by power loom worker.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Proposed methodology for this analytical study is described below:

1. Research Design:

The study was based on survey method. The aim of the study is to find issues, problem and significance of power loom workers.

2. Sample Design:

A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. Convenience sampling method used in selected samples.

3. Period of Study:

This study on employee satisfaction was conducted during the period of fifty Days.

4. Sample Size:

The sample size of this study is fifty respondents.

5. Data Collection:

The data collected for the study consists of both primary and secondary data.

6. Primary Data:

In this study primary data were collected through personnel interview using questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered to fifty powers Loom workers in Ichalkaranji.

7. Secondary Data:

a. Secondary data for this study was collected from.
b. Previously published records, statistics, research reports and documents.
c. Books, Periodical and websites.

8. Questionnaire:

In this study the researcher has used a questionnaire consisting of twenty multiple choice based questions.

9. Tools Used For Analysis:

Percentage and statistical measurements are used to analysis sample data.

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE No. 1: Analysis of collected sample data

Sr. No.	Particulars		No. of Respondents	Percentage
01	Experience	< 5 Years	14	28%
		5-10 Years	17	34%
		> 10 Years	19	38%
	Total		**50**	**100%**
02	Educational qualification	<=10th Std.	11	22%
		11th - 12th Std.	38	76%
		Graduated	01	02%
	Total		**50**	**100%**
03	Workers professional skills	Beginner	33	66%
		Professional	12	24%
		Expert	05	10%
	Total		**50**	**100%**
04	Salary	> 12000	02	04%
		8000-12000	20	40%
		< 8000	28	56%
	Total		**50**	**100%**
05	workers faces health issues or disease	Yes	42	84%
		No	06	12%
		Can't Say	02	04%
		Total	**50**	**100%**
06	Workers suffer from asthma or lungs daises	Yes	18	36%
		No	20	40%
		Can't Say	12	24%
	Total		**50**	**100%**
07	Workers suffer from ear infection	Yes	30	60%
		No	15	30%
		Can't Say	05	10%
	Total	**50**	**100%**	
08	Satisfaction about work time and shift	Highly Satisfactory	02	04%
		Satisfied	25	50%
		Dissatisfied	23	46%
	Total		**50**	**100**

Interpretation: From above table no. 1, 38% of workers has greater than 10 years experiences, 76% of workers are qualified in between 11th to 12th Std., 66% of workers skills has beginner, 56% of workers has received less than 8000 salary, 84% of workers are faces health issues, 36% of workers suffer from lungs daises, 60% of workers are faces ear infection, 46% of workers are not satisfied with their working times and shifts.

VI. SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

Suggestion:

- To standard salary fixation for worker to fulfill their family basic needs.
- To conduct monthly meeting with workers for understanding their issues.
- To reduce working hours per day 12 to 8 because it's very problematic for as per their health as well as mentally stability.
- To regularly conducting power association meetings and to concentrating their development issues.
- The power loom owner to actively participate social activity and take positively development of workers personal and economic.
- To provide some safety equipment to workers.
- To arrange skill oriented programs for improving workers technical proficiency.

CONCLUSION:

The power loom worker considering major factor of Ichalkaranji development because most of people are works in these field. If worker as satisfied their job then they are work with enthusiastic. It can indirectly beneficial to total over all power loom sector economic growth. It can also support Ichalkaranji social development.

As per current situation of worker they can work in least salary with high level working hours. So that it's harmful for that heath and mentally stability. And power loom does not care as much as power loom worker wealth and health so it can be disastrous to power loom authority as well as Ichalkaranji total development.

REFERENCES

[1] M. Senthilkumar, Dr. R. Rajendran, "A Study on "The Problems and Prospects about the Growth on Production of Powerloom Industry in India", Global Research Analysis, Volume : 2 | Issue : 6 | June 2013 • ISSN No2277 – 8160.

[2] Ms. K.RANI, Ms. B. THILAGAVATHI, " A Study On Problems Faced By Power Loom Industries In Somanur Region Of Coimbatore District ",6 IRACST – International Journal of Commerce, Business and Management (IJCBM), ISSN: 2319–2828Vol. 6, No.5 Sep-Oct 2017

[3] Mamata Chaudhary, Anjali Saini, Rakhi Solanki, Problems faced by Hand loom industry & Power loom industries in Uttar Pradesh.International Journal of Trade & Commerce, Vol.4, No.1.

[4] Dr. Fatma Mehar Sultana, Mehrun Nisa, Socio Economic Condition of Power loom Weavers: A Case Study Mac city.International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Invention Vol.5 Nov 2016.

[5] S. R. Dulange, A. K. Pundir, L. Ganapathy, Performance of Power loom Textiles : A Resource – base view. International Journal of Innovative Research in Advanced Engineering Vol 1Issue 6 July 2014.

[6] Airin Rahman, Abu Zafar Ahmed Mukul, Sauda Afrin Anny, A Study on Power loom Business in some selected areas of Sirajgani District. It focuses on Present Scenario & future prospect. International Journal of business & Economic Research 2014.

[7] Arif Anjum & D.V.Thakor, An Analytical study of the functioning & the problems of Power loom industry in Maharashtra with special reference to Malegaon District Nashik International Journal of Trade, Economics & Finance, Vol 2, No 3,June 2011.

[8] Alain Y. L., Chong Felix T. S. Chan, K. Ooi, J.J. Sim(2011), can Malaysian firms improve organization/innovation performance via SCM?., Industrial Management & Data systems. Vol 111, Issue 3.