



## AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND ISSUES OF POWER LOOM WORKERS IN ICHALKARANJI

### Management

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### ABSTRACT

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 backbone of Ichalkaranji textile industry. Recent previous year power loom industry has faces crisis. The most affected factor in crisis is power loom worker which they suffer from many problems. This study has finding their problems with impacting on power loom industry. And also finding solution which help to power loom worker for improving their economical condition as well as healthier. These studies also consider social aspects of power loom workers. And also finding wealth condition of power loom worker. Power loom worker problems which most affecting factor of Ichalkaranji development because highest ratio of people working in these sector.

### KEYWORDS

Power loom, Handloom, Liberalization, Textile, Spinning Mills, Weavers.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Ichalkaranji city which is known as Manchester city of Maharashtra. It has fastest growing economy in textile industry. Ichalkaranji has huge legacy in textile. This city is 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.

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. In 1954, for the economic development of the handloom weavers, the scheme of conversion of handloom to power looms was introduced by the government the powerloom industry has done exceptionally well in India, in the long run and especially during an export boom after trade liberalization in the late 1980s.

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.

Maharashtra occupies a premier position in the textile map of the country with the largest number of powerloom in the state. It is next to the agriculture. It has vast potentiality for creating employment opportunities to millions. It is recognized as a self-reliance industry, right from the production of raw material to the delivery of finished product, with substantial value addition at each stage of processing. The State of Maharashtra is having highest area under cotton cultivation i.e. 3.50 million hectares and is second highest cotton producer in the country i.e. 6.7 million bales per annum.

The power loom worker also suffers from depression and also some mentally issues. Some worker are addicted to alcoholic and tobacco. Many people are not aware regarding these issue and what kind of effect to the social as well as personal and economical to society. Some power loom owners are torturing to workers. Many of workers loses their job. Some workers have also face issues their job skills.

### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

**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.

**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.

### III. PROPOSED WORK

The proposed work it is a analytical study of power loom worker problem 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 worker. And provide solution or suggestion for betterment their economically and socially.

### OBJECTIVE:

- To findings significance of power loom workers in Ichalkaranji

- region.
- To finding problems faced by power loom workers.
  - Do analytical study of Ichalkaranji power loom sector with economic aspects.
  - To analyze major health issues of power loom workers.
  - To define solution for problems suffer by power loom worker.

#### IV. 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:

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

##### 8. Questionnaire:

In this study we are used a questionnaire consisting of twenty multiple choice based questions.

##### 9. Tools Used For Analysis:

Percentage and statistical measurement used to analysis sample data.

#### V. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

| Sr. No.      | Particulars                                |                     | No. of Respondents | Percentage  |
|--------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 01           | Experience                                 | Below 5 Years       | 14                 | 28%         |
|              |  | 5-10 Years          | 17                 | 34%         |
|              |  | Above 10 Years      | 19                 | 38%         |
| <b>Total</b> |  |                     | <b>50</b>          | <b>100%</b> |
| 02           | Work Satisfaction level                    | Highly Satisfactory | 08                 | 16%         |
|              |  | Satisfied           | 13                 | 26%         |
|              |  | Dissatisfied        | 29                 | 58%         |
| <b>Total</b> |  |                     | <b>50</b>          | <b>100%</b> |
| 03           | Workers are suffer from health daises      | Yes                 | 42                 | 84%         |
|              |  | No                  | 06                 | 12%         |
|              |  | Can't Say           | 02                 | 04%         |
| <b>Total</b> |  |                     | <b>50</b>          | <b>100%</b> |
| 04           | Worker addicted with tobacco or alcohol    | Yes                 | 48                 | 96%         |
|              |  | No                  | 02                 | 04%         |
|              |  | Can't Say           | 00                 | 00%         |
| <b>Total</b> |  |                     | <b>50</b>          | <b>100%</b> |
| 05           | Worker has mentally distress               | Yes                 | 30                 | 60%         |
|              |  | No                  | 20                 | 40%         |
|              |  | Can't Say           | 00                 | 00%         |
| <b>Total</b> |  |                     | <b>50</b>          | <b>100%</b> |
| 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%         |
|    |  | <b>Total</b>        | <b>50</b> | <b>100%</b> |
| 08 | Satisfaction about work time and shift | Highly Satisfactory | 02        | 04%         |
|    |  | Satisfied           | 25        | 50%         |
|    |  | Dissatisfied        | 23        | 46%         |
|    |  | <b>Total</b>        | <b>50</b> | <b>100</b>  |

#### Interpretation:

From above table 28% of workers have the working experience below 2 years and 38% in between 2-5 years, at the time 34% employees' work above 5 years, 50% satisfied their job time and shift, 60% of workers suffer from ear infection, 60% of workers are suffer from mentally distress, 96% of workers are addicted with tobacco or alcohol, 84% of workers are suffer from health issues.

#### 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.

#### CONCLUSION:

The power loom worker play major role of Ichalkaranji development because most of people are works in these field. At previous year Ichalkaranji faces crisis on power loom worker condition. 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.

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