

Status Of Workers In The Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd (Islampur)

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Abstract

Textile Industry in India is the second largest employment generator after agriculture. The Textile industry plays important role in the Indian economy and contributes substantially to its exports earnings. Textile exports shares nearly 30 percent of the country's total exports. It is 20 percent of the National production. It provides direct employment to cover be 15 million parsons in the mill. Power Loom and Handloom Sectors. India is the world's second largest production of textiles after china. It is the world third largest production of cotton. After china and the USA and the second largest cotton consumer after China. The textile industry in India is one of the oldest manufacturing sectors in the country and currently. It's largest in Maharashtra Sangli District is very important in the textile industry. The co-operative spinning mill in the India is relatively started recently. The co-operative textile sector his played a commendable role in the upliftment of workers in the Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari soot Girni Ltd Islampur here about 10 percent workers are selected as a sample for study This Mill is selected in the semi urban area or rural area of Walwa Tehsil the workers are coming from surrounding village of this mill.

KEYWORDS: Co-Operative Textile Sector, Socio- Economic condition of workers, Manufacturing

Introduction

The word "Textile" is derived from the Latin word "Texere" meaning to weave and "Textiles" means woven. The word 'Textile' was originally used to define a woven fabric and the process involved in wearing cloth form the ancient time textile industry was working it produced a various type of cloth. Now a day this industry well established in all over world.

India has golden history of cotton goods, it reveals through Veda's, Ramayana, Mahabharata and number of other historical literatures. India is one of the leading producers of textile goods. It is one of the largest and most important sectors in the economy in terms of output, foreign exchange earnings and employment in India. Its contribution forms 20 per cent of the industrial production, 10 per cent of the excise collection, and 18 per cent of employment in the industrial sector, 20 per cent of the country's total export earnings and 04 per cent of the GDP (Husain, 2013). Cotton textile manufacturing includes cotton, wool, silk, jute and synthetic fibers.

Historical Background Of Textile Industry

Indian first textile industry was established in 1822 on the bank of river Hugli in West Bengal. Jute industry made a beginning in 1855 with the establishment of a jute mill in the Hooghly Valley near Kolkata with foreign capital and entrepreneurship. Thereafter in 1854, the Indian industrialist Mr. Kawasaki Dadabhai Devar had taken initiative and established first modern cotton textile mill at Mumbai (Maharashtra) and after that in 1861, the third textile mill started at Ahmadabad (Gujarat). In the year 1907, the use of electricity has been started in the textile industry and the remarkable development of textile industry has been taking place. At present in India more than 1824 textile mills. Out of these 192 mills are run by the public sector, 153 are run by the co-operative sector and remaining 1479 textile mills are under the command of private sector.

Maharashtra is an important and leading textile cloth manufacturer state in India because it is not only in number of textile mills but also cloth production and its allied activities. There are 210 cotton textile industries in which 36 per cent looms and 25 per cent spindles out of the total country in Maharashtra. The textile industrial sector of Maharashtra has provided nearly three lakes

Mr. S.A. Gaikwad, Dr. B. S. Jadhav

employments which contributes different levels of jobs. Mumbai is supposed as the biggest and significant Textile Hub in Maharashtra as well in India. Due to this, Mumbai is known as 'Manchester of India'. Followed the Mumbai, the cotton textile industries are concentrated at Ichakaranji (Kolhapur district) due to favorable locational factors and it is commonly called as 'Manchester of Maharashtra'. Beside these some other textile centers in Maharashtra which are Sangli, Sholapur, Pune, Jalgaon and Nagpur etc.

Profile Of Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahkari Soot Girni

Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd (DMSSG) was up in 1999-2000 as a 100% cotton combed and carded yarn spinning mill under the leadership of Ex-Cabinet Minister of Maharashtra Govt. Shri Annasaheb Dange. But the actual production of the mill was started on 28 th February 2000. The total cost of the project is Rs 62 Crores which was contributed by the 2200 members and United Western bank. The mill has acquired a land of 33 acres. The 17 Directors are selected among the members who administer the overall functioning of the mill. The mill was set up as 100% EOU in the co-operative sector. With the dismantling of quota in global textile trade, demand for yarn in domestic market as well in export market increased dramatically.

As it is the spinning project so all the machinery from blow room to ring frame were purchased from models manufactured by M/s. Laxmi machines works Cohimatur. The machinery selection was also done judiciously to see that most modern technology is adopted. The mill purchases the cotton from Marathwada, Vidarbha, Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states. The mill makes the full utilization of the machines as the capacity of the mill is to produce 37500 spindles.

Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni also has the most modern and sophisticated testing laboratory besides LMW'S one blow room line from the year 2000 to 2005 the mill uses to export their goods but after 2005 the mill has started to sell their goods at the local market. Since the inception management is very conscious about performance and quality production. As a result, techno-economic performance of the mill, right from the beginning, is commendable. The mill has well planned systematic training activities for all the personnel at different levels. The mill also has well equipped training room facility. Outside experts are also invited to participate in this activity.

Objectives

- 1) To Study the facilities provided workers by Soot Girni
- 2) To Study the socio-economic condition of workers

Methodology And Database

The primary data has been collected from schedule which has been prepared for workers about 506 workers are working in the Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni Form these workers about 10 percent workers are selected as sample for this analysis. Here stratified random sample techniques have been used for study. Further the researcher has recorded his observations during the data collection. Also he had conducted the group discussions to understand the opinion and attitude of the respondents in general. Secondary data has been collected through technical performance report from Maharashtra state co-operative Textile federation Limited Mumbai.

Status Of Workers In The Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahkari Soot Girni

Here schedule has been prepared for the analysis of status of workers in the soot Girni. This schedule includes questions regarding their General Information, Infrastructure and Facilities, Educational status, Family status, Economical status provided by soot Girni. About 51 Schedules have been filled up from the workers. The workers from different villages, different economical background has been selected.

Table No- 1 Residential Address Of The Workers

Sr. No.	Local Workers	Out of District Workers	Out of State Workers	Total Workers
1	26	05	20	51

Above table shows that majority of the workers are coming from the nearest and out state place of spinning mill. They are travelling 2 km to 21 km distance regularly to work in the spinning mill. Some workers are come here from out of state. (Goa and Karnataka state). Those are stayed in the Islampur city. They are invited because they are experienced and skilled workers.

Table No-2 Education Of Workers

Sr. No.	Education	Number of Worker
1	S.S.C	18
2	H.S.C	20
3	Graduate	10
4	Post Graduate	03
	Total	51

Above table shows that 75 percent workers are studied up to SSC and HSC. This soot Girni is situated in the rural area therefore various workers are coming from rural background. Remaining workers are highly educated those are supervisors and technical workers.

Table No-3 Facilities Provided By Company

Sr. No.	Facilities	Number of Respondent
1	Medical check up	51
2	Transportation	22
3	Accommodation	10
4	Food	51
5	Provident	51
6	Bonus	51
7	Training Programs	51
8	Insurance	51

Above table shows that the various type of facilities are provided to workers by the Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni. Medical checkup is doing regularly twice in a year. This Medical checkup

Mr. S.A. Gaikwad, Dr. B. S. Jadhav

is done for all the mill workers. Transportation facility is provided only for supervisors in form of travelling allowance. Food facility is provided for those workers who are staying for over time. Provident fund and Bonus is provided to all workers. Also this soot Girni is arranging training programs for all workers, when they are joining this soot Girni.

Table No -4 Problems During Working Hours

Sr. No.	Problems	Yes	No	Total
1	Problems regarding salary	39	12	51
2	Problems regarding working pattern	02	49	51
3	Problems regarding management	39	12	51
4	Problems regarding facilities	--	51	51
5	Problems regarding machineries	45	06	51

About 77 percent workers are feel that salary is low and increments in salary are not proper therefore they are not satisfied with salary. Machineries are not maintained properly therefore it create technical problem in working process. The workers are getting facilities in proper therefore about all workers are satisfied with the facilities.

Table No-5 Impact On Health And Environment

Sr. No	Impact	Yes	No	Total
1	Stress level increase	29	22	51
2	Heart problems	01	50	51
3	Hearing problems increased	30	21	51
4	Sleeping problems increased	15	36	51
5	Air get polluted	42	09	51
6	Water get polluted	---	51	51

Here questions about health problem and pollution have been asked. Here about 01 workers are saying they are going through heart problem. Machineries are doing very loud noise therefore it create hearing problem in the workers. Soot Girni is providing ear plug but most of the workers are not using this ear plug. Even soot Girni is also providing mask to the workers.

Table No -6 Family Sizes Of Workers

Sr. No.	Persons in the family	Number of workers
1	Below-2b	09
2	2 to 4	22
3	4 to 6	09
4	6 to 8	06
5	8 to 10	05
	Total	51

Above table shows that family size between 2 to 4 are in majority workers house. The second largest group is Below-2 and 4 to 6 because all the workers are from nearby rural area, which is living in mostly joint family or with their old parents and therefore other peoples of family members are helping them in the agricultural practices.

Table No.-7 Work Experience

Sr. No	Work Experience	Number of workers
1	1 Year	10
2	2 Year	12
3	3 Year	09
4	4Year	10
5	More than 5	10
6	Total	51

Majority of the workers are from nearby areas from the shareholders therefore they are not taken for experience. Therefore, here skilled workers are very less. Soot Girni is giving training of machine work after joining. Only few workers are experienced they are mostly from other state of from city specially invited because of their experience.

Table No-8 Salary Provided By Company

Sr. No.	Salary Group	Number of workers
1	Below Rs 5000	05
2	Rs 5000 to 10000	41
3	Rs 10000 to 20000	05
	Total	51

Mr. S.A. Gaikwad, Dr. B. S. Jadhav

80 percent workers are Rs 5000 to 10000, 10 percent workers Rs 10000 to 20000 and 10 percent workers below Rs 5000.

Table No.-9 Change In Social Status

Sr. No.	Number of workers	Change in social status
1	31	Yes
2	20	No
Total	51	

About 61 percent workers are agreed that their social status has been changed because of this job. They are living in nearby villages they are doing agricultural practices with this job therefore they can invest better in agriculture than other people. Therefore they get respect in the village more than only farmers therefore they feel that their social status has been improved.

Conclusion

This soot Girni is providing job to the people living in the nearby village therefore this soot Girni is responsible to improve standard of living of the people lives in nearby village. But majority workers are not experienced they are doing job because soot Girni is very near to their village and getting additional income. Therefore, they are not serious about job. Workers are having agricultural land and they are doing agricultural practices with this job. Therefore, not focusing on the skill and technology therefore for skill and technology soot Girni has appointed person from the out of state. Therefore, here few suggested improving the quality of workers for better development

- 1) The nature of work in textile units is tempory
- 2) They should provide more health facilities to reduce health problem
- 3) Compulsory training programs

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