

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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THE STUDY OF STATUS OF WORKERS IN THE RAJIVJI SPINNING MILL (KOLHAPUR)

Sudhakar Vishnu Chougule¹, K.A.Mali² and M.B. Potdar³

¹Research Students, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

²Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

³Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.



ABSTRACT

The Textile Industry plays important role in the Indian economy and contributes substantially to its exports earnings. Textiles exports shares nearly 30 per cent of the country's total exports. It is 20 per cent of the National production. It provides direct employment to over 15 million persons in the mill, power loom and handloom sectors. India is the world's second largest producer of textiles after China. It is the world's third largest producer 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 is currently it's largest. In Maharashtra Kolhapur is very important in textile industry. Ichalkarnji from Kolhapur is known as Manchester of India. But now five star MIDC has been established in between Kolhapur and Kagal in which most of the textile industries established with advance technology. The co-operative spinning mill in India is relatively started recently. The co-operative textile sector has played a commendable role in the upliftment of workers in the Rajivji



Spinning Mill. Here about 10 % workers are selected as sample for study. This mill is located in the rural area of Karveer tehsil; the workers are coming from surrounding villages of this mill. Therefore all the study is about a significant socio-economic transformation in the area by this mill. This transformation took the shape of better civic infrastructure and a noticeable improvement in the quality of life. Rajivji mill is provided jobs for 510 peoples, these peoples are settled near to the mill around 5 to 10 Km. According to field Survey this

mill is very useful for change in Socio-economic condition of workers. This mill is providing various facilities to workers.

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 weaving cloth. From the ancient time textile industry was working, it produces a various type of

cloth's. Now a day this industry well established in all over world. Textile industry is second largest industry in the world after the agriculture

According to Dr. Pirmal (1993) "The Textile industry plays as extremely vital role in the Indian economy, as it is the premier organized industry and contributes the highest net foreign exchange earning of the country. As a supplier of yarn to millions of handloom; powerlooms and hosiery units; textile units plays very crucial role in the textile economy."

The textile industry is second largest industry after the agriculture in terms of employment. Textile industry provides near about 35 million person's employment in India. The textile industry is well developed in India because currently India is third largest producer of cotton, second largest producer of silk, fifth largest producer of synthetic fiber and has the largest loom age and ring spindles in the world. (khullar)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

The first co-operative spinning mill was started by Madras state handloom weavers federal co-operative societies. Another co-operative spinning was registered in the state of Madras with objectives of the providing employment mainly to Indians repatriates from Srilanka and Burma.

The textile mill in Kolhapur established in 1906 by chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja, popularly known as Shahu mill. The mill total area is 27 acre in the heart of Kolhapur City. Ichalkaranji in Kolhapur District popularly has known as "Manchester" of Maharashtra. Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade was responsible for developing the Ichalkaranji village into an important Industrial town. He encouraged Mr. Vitthalrao Datar, a young entrepreneur of the town, to install a power loom in 1904. Perhaps this was the first power loom started in the decentralized sector in the country. Thus, Ichalkaranji has given a new concept and dimensions to textiles in India by setting up power looms, a sizing unit, Shuttle less looms, Export Oriented Units etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. Bedekar A.Y. (1984) his research work on "Study of the power loom workers in Ichalkaranji: A socio-economic study". In this thesis concluded that growth the economic condition of workers and changing the life style and social status.
2. Chinee M.D. (2002) his research work on "Displacement of textile workers and their present position: A Socio-economic analysis with reference to Ichalkaranji". He studied migration patterns of workers their socio-economic condition and displacement of textiles and their present position.
3. Ranga N.G. (1930) research on the "economic and social condition of the handloom weaving industry". He describes the condition prevailing in substantial parts of Andhra Pradesh and Madras. Measures to improve work condition and end exploitation of weavers and encouraging co-operative methods of organizations.

PROFILE OF RAJIVJI SPINNING MILL

This is cooperative spinning mill named as Rajivji Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd, established in 1991 but actual commercial production started in 2009. This mill started by the ex. MLA of Kolhapur P. N. Patil and farmers of surrounding villages. This spinning mill is exporting the cotton yarn to the esteemed buyers of U.K, Belgium, Spain, Turkey, Malaysia, Hong King, China Taiwan, S Korea, and Japan. This mill also exports cotton yarn in different states in India like Karnataka, Kerala and Chhattisgarh.

OBJECTIVES

Based on the theoretical framework the following were the objectives of this study:

- 1] To study the socio-economic condition of workers.
- 2] To study the facilities provided to workers by mill.

METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE

The primary data has been collected from schedule which has been prepared for workers. About 510 workers are working in the Rajivji spinning mill. From these workers about 10 % workers are selected as sample for this analysis. Here stratified random sample technique has 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 ministry of textile, Mumbai.

Status of workers in the Rajivji Mill

Here schedule has been prepared for the analysis of status of workers in the spinning mill. This schedule includes questions regarding their general information, educational status, family status, economical status, infrastructure and facilities provided by mill. About 50 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 Worker

Local	Out of state
46	04

Source: Based on Field Work (2015)

Above table shows that majority of the workers are coming from the nearest place of spinning mill. They are travelling 10-20 Km distance regularly to work in the spinning mill. Some workers are come here from out of state. Three are from Karnataka and remaining from U.P. those are stayed in the nearer village Dindnerli and at the guest house of mill. They are invited because they are experienced and skilled workers.

Table no.2.Education of Workers

Education	Number of worker
10 th	25
12 th	12
Graduate	13
Post-Graduate	--

Source: Based on Field Work (2015)

Above table shows that half of the workers are studied up to 10th standard. This mill is situated in the rural area therefore various workers are coming from rural background. Remaining workers are highly educated those are supervisors and technical worker.

Table no.3.Family size of worker

Persons in the family	Number of workers
Below 2	08
2-4	22
4-6	13
6-8	07

Source: Based on Field Work (2015)

Above table shows that family size between 2 to 4 are in majority workers house. The second largest group is 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. Most of the workers are working only because mill is very near to their village otherwise they are not serious to work they want to focus on their agricultural land.

Table no.4.Work experience

Work Experience before joining	Number of worker
Null	36
1 Year	-
2 Year	06
3 Year	04
More than 4 Year	04

Source: Based on Field Work (2015)

Majority of the workers are from nearby areas from the share holders therefore they are not taken for skill or experience. Therefore here skilled workers are very less. Mill is giving training of machine work after joining. Only few workers are experienced they are mostly from other state of from city who specially invited because of their experience.

Table no.5.Change in Social Status

Change in Social Status	Number of worker
Yes	26
No	14

Source: Based on Field Work (2015)

About 52 % 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 villages more than only farmers therefore they feel that their social status has been improved.

Table no.6.Facilities provided by company

Facilities	Number of respondent
Medical Checkup	50
Transportation	10
Accommodation	03
Food	50
Provident Fund	50
Bonus	50
Training programs	50

Source: Based on Field Work (2015)

Above table shows that, the various type of facilities are provided to workers by the Rajivji Mill. Medical checkup is doing regularly twice in a year. This medical checkup is done for all the mill workers. Transportation facility is provided only for supervisors in form of Travelling allowance (TA). Accommodation facility is provided only for those workers out of state who is staying at guest of the mill. Food facility is provided for those workers who are staying for over time. Provident fund and Bonus is provided to all workers. Also this mill is arranging training programs for all workers, when they are joining this mill.

Table no.7. Problems during working hours.

Problems	Yes	No
Problems regarding salary	41	09
Problems regarding working pattern	04	46
Problems regarding management	02	48
Problems regarding facilities	00	50
Problems regarding machineries	02	48

Source: Based on Field Work (2015)

About 82 % workers are feel that salary is low and increments in salary are not proper therefore they are not satisfied with salary. Mostly this mill doesn't have generator for electricity therefore at the time of power cutting workers has to run to shut down the system of machineries otherwise it create technical problem. It cut the yarn therefore it hamper the quality this is another problem. Most of the workers are taking leave frequently therefore majority workers have to do overtime compulsory this is another problem for workers. 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.8.Impact on Health and Environment

Impact	Yes	No
Stress level increase	00	50
Heart problem and blood pressure has been increased	08	42
Hearing problems increased	11	39
Sleeping problems increased	04	46
Air get polluted	00	50
Water get polluted	00	50

Source: Based on Field Work (2015)

Here questions about health problem and pollution have been asked. Here about 8 workers are saying they are going through heart problem and blood pressure. Machineries are doing very loud noise therefore it create hearing problem in the workers. Mill is providing ear plug but most of the workers are not using this ear plug. Even mill is also providing mask to the workers. Because of night shift and heavy load of work workers are facing sleeping problem but in very few workers. Here questions asked about pollution but all workers are not feeling that there is pollution because of mill.

CONCLUSION:

This mill is providing job to the people living in the nearby villages therefore this mill is responsible to improve standard of living of the people lives in nearby villages. But majority are not skilled and experienced they are doing job because mill is very near to their village and getting additional income. Therefore they are not serious about job. About all 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 mill has appointed person from the out of state. It hampered the development of mill. But mill is giving maximum economic, health and other facilities to the workers. But salary is low therefore workers are not happy with salary. But with other problems workers are satisfied they don't feel much about other problems. But few workers are facing health problem due to noise and pressure. Here it is showing that this mill has improved standard of living of the surrounding villages but workers are not serious about work, skill and technology therefore it create problem in development of mill. Therefore here few suggestions are suggested to improve the quality of workers for better development

1. Proper training and HR department should be established to create awareness among the workers regarding work and mill
2. Salary should be increase for that computational skill should be develop target must given to the workers
3. They should provide more health facilities to reduce health problem.

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Sudhakar Vishnu Chougule

Research Students, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

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