



**A STUDY ON ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
OF STONE CRUSHER FIRMS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO NAGPUR DISTRICT
(2004-2014)**

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ABSTRACT

In this Research paper researcher present interpretation of data collected from total 600 respondents (100 stone crusher plant authorities and 500 employees of stone crusher industry) on Nagpur District of Maharashtra. For the study, purpose responses from 1 authority (owner, manager etc.) each from 100 stone crusher plant and 5 employees each from 100 stone crusher plant have taken. Hence, data is collected from total 600 respondents. The collected data is analysed by using appropriate statistical tools such as frequency percentage and non-parametric chi square test. The analysed data is arranged in tables and is described appropriately. The results are presented at the end after description of each table.

KEYWORDS: data collected , industrial sector , statistical tools.

INTRODUCTION

Stone Crushing Industry is an important industrial sector in the country engaged in producing crushed stone of various sizes depending upon the requirement which acts as raw material for various construction activities such as construction of Roads, Highways, Bridges, Buildings and Canals etc. It is estimated that there are over 12,000 stone crusher units in India. The number is expected to grow further keeping in view the future plans for development of infrastructure of roads, canals and buildings that are required for overall development of the country. In India, the Stone Crushing Industry sector is estimated to have an annual turnover of Rs. 5000 crore and is therefore an economically important sector. The sector is estimated to be providing direct employment to over 500,000 people engaged in various activities such as mining, crushing plant, transportation of mined stones and crushed products etc. Most of these personnel are from rural and economically backward areas where employment opportunities are limited and therefore it carries greater significance in terms of social importance in rural areas. It is a source of earning for uneducated poor unskilled rural people. Since it is an allied industry of the construction sector, growth in construction sector may be considered as proxy for the growth in stone crushing sector, the market scope for crushed stone is found to be encouraging in local market with the increased demand from building industry & construction fields. There is also a sufficient demand from Government. Hence, it is apparent that the research efforts should be directed towards understanding the Administration and Management of Stone Crusher Firms in India with Special reference to Nagpur District.

Table 1: Response of authorities of stone crushing plant with respect to scope of improvement in the state of implementation of legislative provisions in stone crushing industry

Scope of improvement	Frequency	Percent
Yes	93	74.4
No	8	6.4
Can't Say	24	19.2
Total	125	100
Chi-square	Df	Sig.
97.952	2	0.00 (<0.05)

Df- Degrees of freedom

Table 1 illustrates response of authorities of stone crushing plant of study area with respect to scope of improvement in the state of implementation of legislative provisions in stone crushing industry. It is evident from the data that according to 74.4% authorities there is scope of improvement in the state of implementation of legislative provisions, whereas 19.2% authorities are not sure about the statement. In addition to this 6.4% authorities do not feel there is scope of improvement in the state of implementation of legislative provisions.

It is apparent from the information that most of the authorities of stone crushing plant of study area feel there is scope of improvement in the state of implementation of legislative provisions. The chi square statistics shows that at df 2 and significant level <0.05 the chi square value is 97.952, there is significant difference ($P < 0.05$) among authorities of stone crushing plant with respect to scope of improvement in the state of implementation of legislative provisions.

Table 2: Response of authorities of stone crushing plant with respect to area, which need improvement relating to state of implementation of legislative provisions

Area of Improvement	Yes		No		Total
	N	Percent	N	Percent	
Industrial Accidents	86	92.5	7	7.5	93
Occupational Health Hazards	76	81.7	17	18.3	93
Training and Education	73	78.5	20	21.5	93
HR Management	82	88.2	11	11.8	93
Medical Emergency	87	93.5	6	6.5	93
Technical Breakdowns	91	97.8	2	2.2	93
Energy Related Issues	67	72.0	26	28.0	93
Machinery Maintenance	79	84.9	14	15.1	93

Table 2 illustrates response of authorities of stone crushing plant of study area with respect to, area, which need improvement relating to state of implementation of legislative provisions.

- **Industrial Accidents:** It is evident from the data that 92.5% authorities feel that there is need of improvement in implementation of industrial accidents related legislative provisions. In addition to this 7.5% authorities do not feel need of implementation of industrial accidents related legislative provisions.
- **Occupational Health Hazards:** It is evident from the data that 81.7% authorities feel that there is need of improvement in implementation of occupational health hazards related legislative provisions. In addition to this 18.3% authorities do not feel need of implementation of occupational health hazards related legislative provisions.
- **Training and Education:** It is evident from the data that 78.5% authorities feel that there is need of improvement in implementation of training and education related legislative provisions. In addition to

this 21.5% authorities do not feel need of implementation of training and education related legislative provisions.

- **HR Management:** It is evident from the data that 88.2% authorities feel that there is need of improvement in implementation of HR management related legislative provisions. In addition to this 11.8% authorities do not feel need of implementation of HR management related legislative provisions.
- **Medical Emergency:** It is evident from the data that 93.5% authorities feel that there is need of improvement in implementation of medical emergency related legislative provisions. In addition to this 6.5% authorities do not feel need of implementation of medical emergency related legislative provisions.
- **Technical Breakdowns:** It is evident from the data that 97.8% authorities feel that there is need of improvement in implementation of technical breakdowns related legislative provisions. In addition to this 2.2% authorities do not feel need of implementation of technical breakdowns related legislative provisions.
- **Energy Related Issues:** It is evident from the data that 72.0% authorities feel that there is need of improvement in implementation of energy issues related legislative provisions. In addition to this 28.0% authorities do not feel need of implementation of energy issues related legislative provisions.
- **Machinery Maintenance:** It is evident from the data that 84.9% authorities feel that there is need of improvement in implementation of machinery maintenance related legislative provisions. In addition to this 15.1% authorities do not feel need of implementation of machinery maintenance related legislative provisions.

Table 3: Response of authorities of stone crushing plant with respect to incidence of accident at plant

Incidence of Accident at Plant	Frequency	Percent
Yes	99	79.2
No	26	20.8
Total	125	100
Chi-square	df	Sig.
42.632	1	0.00 (<0.05)

Df- Degrees of freedom

Table 3 illustrates response of authorities of stone crushing plant of study area with respect to incidence of accident at plant. It is evident from the data that according to 79.2% authorities, accidents occur at their plant, whereas according to 20.8% authorities incidence of accident does not occur at their plant.

It is apparent from the information that according to most of the authorities of stone crushing plant of study area accidents occur at their plant. The chi square statistics shows that at df 1 and significant level <0.05 the chi square value is 42.632, there is significant difference (P<0.05) among authorities of stone crushing plant with respect to incidence of accident at plant.

CONCLUSION

Most of the authorities of stone crushing plant of study area feel that there is scope of improvement in the state of implementation of legislative provisions. There is need of improvement in implementation of industrial accidents, occupational health hazards, training and education, HR management, medical emergency, technical breakdowns, energy issues and machinery maintenance related legislative provisions. In addition to this authorities do not feel need of implementation of machinery maintenance related legislative provisions. There is incidence of accident at stone crushing plant of study area.

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