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Review Of Research



PROBLEMS OF POWERLOOM WORKERS IN BIJNOR OF UTTAR PRADESH



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ABSTRACT

The textile industry is the oldest in the world. The oldest known textiles which date back to about 5000 BC. are scraps of linen cloth found in Egyptian caves. This industry was primarily a family and domestic one until the early part of the 1500 when the first factory system was established. It wasn't until the industrial Revolution in England, in the 18th Century, that power machines for spinning and weaving were invented. In 1769 when Richard Arkwright's spinning frame with variable speed rollers was patented water power replaced Manual power.

KEYWORDS :Powerloom Workers , industrial Revolution in England.

INTRODUCTION

In the early 17th Century of Colonial America, textiles were primarily manufactured in New England homes. Flax and wool were the major fibers used however Cotton grown primarily on southern plantations became increasingly important. In early 19th Century in Lowell Massachusetts the first mill in America to use power looms began operations. It was the first time that all textile manufacturing operations had been done under the same roof. The 20th Century had seen the development of first man made fibre.

History of weaving looms can be traced back to 17th Century. ie first powerloom was invented by Edmund Cartwright in 1785. initially powerlooms were with shuttle and they were very slow. As the industrial demands for faster production accelerated, ter looms without shuttle, came in use in the early part of the 20th itury. As developments and innovations take place, various types of looms were developed for faster production. Today, Airjet, waterjet, Rapier and other computer operated looms are used to minimise production of special materials: Indian Textile Industry.

Though Weaving is one of the important sector of Indian e industry, it has been given due attention like spinning sector. '6 of this sector is unorganized and it is one of the major factors being uncompetitive. This sector consists of fragmented, small ten unregistered units that invest low amount in technology and practices especially in the power loom, hand loom and knits has world largest installed base for looms. There art mately 5 million looms in our country. India has 1.8 million shuttle looms, which is 45% of world's capacity and handlooms which is 85% of world's capacity.

INDIAN POWER-LOOM INDUSTRY/SECTOR

India manufactures 5% of cloth through organized sector, 20% though handicraft 15% through knitting sector and 60% of Indian cloth is produced through decentralized power loom sector. The decentralized power loom sector is the lifeline of Indian textile industry Indian having approximately 19.42 lakh of power looms weaving almost 19000 million meters of fabric and provides employment to more than 7 million workers. The industry now produces wide range of fabrics ranging from grey printed fabric, dyed fabric, cotton fabric, various mix of cotton synthetic and other Fibres. The country exports Rs 44,000 million worth of goods to countries like USA, France, Germany, Bangladesh, Hong-Kong, Italy etc. Although the growth of powerloom industry was slow initially has started gearing up now. Number of shuttle less looms has gmented to almost 50,000 and from this about 35,000 looms are wiring in decentralized sector. Most of the powerloom units at centrated in semi-urban or rural area.

METHODOLOGY

Bijnor district was selected as a whole for this study .Nagina ,dhampur najibabad, chandpur tehsils were selected from biljnor. The researcher selected randomly villages manjera kalyanpur, khari jhalu basya sedha basera khurd and padli researcher studied 24 powerlooms and 300 workers from them randomly.

Interview schedules were prepared for worker

The schedule focused especially on problems. faced by workers of Powerloom units of district Bijnor. The schedule also provided an opportunity to the respondents to suggest remedial measures for their problems.

Tabular method of analysis was used for the study.

The researcher collected data by personally recorded the data by interviewing and observing the looms .

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the problems faced by powerloom workers.
2. To study the level of technology used in weaving .
3. to study the quality and supply of grey and dyed yarns and assess supply chain efficiency.
4. To study the manpower resources and identify training and Human resource development requirements.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It was observed that the weighted value added per square metre of fabrics is estimate Rs., 7.42 for OAME units, Rs. 15.77 for DME unit and Rs. 4.58 for I size units. The profit margin taken is about 5% for OAME]units as most of the benefits are enjoyed by intermediary, 10% for 'NDME, 20% medium and

25% for large size units .

DME units accounts for 37.9% share small to medium sector 31.4% And large sector 13.5% share of the total value addition in powerloom The conclusions drawn from the data collected are :

The sample Collected shows that there were only 10% workers between the age group of 15-25 years where as there were 43.3% belonging to 25-35, 36% from 35-50 and 10.7% workers belonging to the age group of above 50 years. 3. The data revealed that 17.3% workers are illiterate where

As maximum number of workers had only primary educations i.e. 53.3%, the number of Graduate were on 4.8% where as none of the worker employed were post graduate.

5. The data revealed that majority of the workers employed were from rural background.

7. Most of the workers belonged to Muslim community.

8. The number of Workers who were employed in powerloom units include 48% weavers, 18.67% Master weavers, 13.33% helpers & rest of them are bearn makers, mechanic & dyeing master.

10. Most of the workers (46.67%) earned between 5 thousand restricted to 29% only.

15. 41.6% of the units had roof of linter and 33.3% used cemented sheets for roof. It shows that the firms had proper sheds.

16. The study revealed that 80% of units had average and 20% had high quality sanitation facility at the units .

17. 62 % units had more than 20 workers and 38% had 5-10 workers working with their units. d to 10 thousand where as 40% of the workers earned less than 5000, 10.66% workers earned 'more than 10 thousand as monthly income .

11. The output and production was the most important basis of wages

PROBLEMS FACED BY WORKERS-

1. The study revealed that wages of 64% workers was decided by the owner,. Whereas the wages of 35.5% were decided by mutual consent. Since most of the units decided the wages

2. The study shows that the wages were insufficient 44% of the workers were earning Rs.5-10 /meter and 26% were earning Rs.5/mt because of low wages were very low the worker was forced to lead a miserable life.

3. The study revealed that most of the workers could not get work throughout the year so lead a poor life and were compelled to take loan to fulfill their daily requirements.

4. The study revealed that 51% of the workers did not receive any reward in terms of motivation. Wheres 16.6% got bonus 30% were given some incentive in terms of fabric for motivating them .

5. The lack of power supply was the major problem faced by workers too as it reduced productivity .

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Working and economic conditions of the textile workers is not reasonably good. Govt. must make few provisions as Free of cost short term skill training programmes at the unit premises can be organised either by govt or by N.G.O.s Such trainings can be organised by textile units as well.

Provision of Loan on Easy terms and conditions at the time of need must be meke available to the workers to make their life secure.

Performance based incentives must also be given to workers. Short time Skill exchange programmes for workers can be organised Participation of workers through representative must be there while fixing the wages . The amount of wages must be reasonable to run a smooth life. Govt must ensure regular power supply. Proper execution of labour laws must be there to protect worker's legal

rights.

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