

A Study On Demographic Profile And Problems Of Power Loom Industry With Special Reference To Tirupur District

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Abstract- The purpose of this study is to find out the major problems of power loom industry in Tirupur district. The objective of the study is to understand the personal profile and major problems of power loom industry in the study area. A total of 120 power loom engaged peoples are taken for the study and statistical tools employed to analyse are percentage analyse, rank analyse and weighted average analyse.

Keywords- Power loom Industry, Tirupur district, Problems of power loom industry, Demographic Profile.

I. INTRODUCTION

The traditional as well as oldest industrial sector in India is textile industry which plays a unique role in the economic progress of our country. This industry contributes 14% of the total industry production, 4% to the GDP and 17% to the country's export earnings. It provides direct employment to over 35 million people. The textiles sector is the second largest employment provider in India next to agriculture. It contributes 7000 crores as duties to central exchequers. India is a world leader in both yarn production and cotton cultivation with a global share of 28%. The area under cotton cultivation is 1.0 million hectares, which is the largest in the world while the annual cotton production is 3000 million kilo grams. Thus, the growth and all development of this industry has a direct bearing on the improvement of the economy of the nation. There are approximately 8 lakhs power looms in different regions of Tamilnadu like Tirupur, Erode, Coimbatore etc. Unlike other major textile producing countries, Indian power loom industry is comprised mostly of small scale, non-integrated spinning, weaving, finishing and apparel enterprises. Tirupur is the centre for textile industries in Tamilnadu. There are around 600 power loom units operational in Tirupur. It is clear that, at national level the market size of power loom industry is growing at a very fast pace but now a days, power loom sector of Tirupur is facing intensified problems.

II. IDENTIFY, RESEARCH AND COLLECT IDEA

Objectives

- To study the growth of power loom industry in Tirupur.
- To examine production pattern and the cost structure of power loom industry.
- To analyse the problems and issues of power loom industry.
- To make suitable recommendations for overall development of power loom industry.

Statement of the problem

The present study is an attempt to analyse the growth of power loom industry & assessing the problems and issues suffered by the industry in Tirupur district. The study is to examine how this sector has developed over the years. The study is expected to reveal the overall status of power loom industry and enable to suggest appropriate measures for the problems and issues of the industry.

Scope of study

The present study is integrative and detailed study on power loom industry of Tirupur district. This may help to find the right path for the development of the industry. The study is to identify the growth of power loom industry and to analyze the problems associated with this industry.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is a way to systematically solving the research problem. This is a science of studying how research is done scientifically. It is necessary for the researcher to know how not only the research method or techniques but also the methodology.

Research design

The study undertaken was descriptive in nature as it provides description of the state of affairs, as it exists at present to study problems faced by the power loom industry at Tirupur district. The main features of this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables.

Sample design

A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a selective population. 120 samples were selected by sample random sampling method. It is one of the probability sampling techniques.

Nature of data

The data was collected by using both primary data and secondary data which is used for the study.

a) Primary data The study is based on primary data collection. To collect the primary data questionnaire is framed in a simple and understandable way to the Peoples who are engaged in power loom industry.

b) Secondary data The secondary data was collected from the articles, journals, newspaper and various websites

III. WRITE DOWN YOUR STUDIES AND FINDINGS

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

1. Majority 45% of the respondents are between 31-40 years of age.
2. Majority 74% of the respondents are male.
3. Majority 40% of the respondents are Graduate (UG/PG).
4. Majority 55.8% of the respondents are Joint family.
5. Majority 56.7% of the respondents are Medium (Up to 4-6).
6. Majority 54.2% of the respondents are Unmarried.
7. Majority 37.5% of the respondents are earning from Rs.300000-Rs.500000.
8. Majority 54.2% of the respondents are working 6 days in a week.
9. Majority 44.2% of the respondents are working 1115 Hours a day.
10. Majority 54.2% of the respondents are working under middlemen. Majority 39.2% of the respondents are having 11-25 machines.
11. Majority 40% of the respondents are having an experience of 2-5 years.

12. Majority 33.3% of the respondents are depends on the Co-Operative society for purchase of yarn.
13. Majority 36.7% of the respondents are required 301400 kgs of yarn in a week.
14. Majority 37.5% of the respondents are producing between 3001-4000 meters.
15. Majority 35.8% of the respondents are producing Cotton dress materials.
16. Majority 56.7% of the respondents are followed Butta.
17. Majority 38.3% of the respondents are earning between Rs.31-Rs.40 Per meter.
18. Majority 56.7% of the respondents are entered due to More profitable.
19. Majority 42.5% of the respondents are distributed within the state.
19. Majority 59.2% of the respondents said men played major role in Power loom unit.
21. Majority 60.8% of the respondents are highly satisfied with the work.
20. Majority 55% of the respondents are satisfied with amount of wages.
21. Majority 42.5% of the respondents are satisfied with work load.
22. Majority 43.3% of the respondents are satisfied with working environment.

RANKING

EYE SIGHT WEAKNESS ranked as FIRST, KNEE PAIN ranked as SECOND, HEADACHE ranked as THIRD, BACK PAIN ranked as FORTH, JOINT PAIN ranked as FIFTH.

IRREGULAR SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS ranked as FIRST, FREQUENT BREAKDOWN OF MACHINERY ranked as SECOND, FREQUENT POWER CUTS ranked as THIRD.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS IN MARKET ranked as FORTH, LACK OF SKILLED LABOURS ranked as FIFTH, HIGH ELECTRICITY CHARGES ranked as SIXTH, LOW WAGES AND POOR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODERN TECHNIQUES ranked as SEVENTH, LACK OF UP TO DATE MARKET INFORMATIONS ranked as NINTH, HIGH MAINTANANCE EXPENSES ranked as TENTH.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE

1.The highest mean score raises 4.37 for the work satisfaction.

IV. GET PEER REVIEWED

P. R. Kulkarni and V. C. Panse, (2010), have discussed on the current scenario of the power loom industry. Authors have discussed the importance of power loom sector in the Indian economy. Authors have pointed out that, presently, when the economy is liberalized and the globalization of the trade is bound to stay, this industry deprived of modernization and lack of sufficient operational finance, is faced with the global competition, which is rather difficult to withstand.

Thakor D. V. (2010) has done research work on challenges and perspectives of Indian power loom industry. Today the decentralizes sector is facing numerous problems like obsolete technology, no implementation of business ethics, traditional method of marketing, lack of trained human resource, high cost of production with low quality etc.

Anusya. D, Perma. R (2013) studied the problems and prospects of power loom unit in somanur cluster in relation to its production efficiency and capabilities with a view to speed up modernization of power looms. The study shows that there is no significant relationship between the experience of power loom owners and problems faced by them.

Santhosh. V, Poorna, K, (2014) has studied the electricity problem in power loom units in Coimbatore. This study mainly concentrated on electricity problems of power loom industry which affects the production of the fabric and reduces the income of the weavers. The power loom sector has various areas of concern like the cost problem, weaving problem, no proper government support, etc., Many weavers have lost their source of income and business due to shortage of power supply.

V. IMPROVEMENT AS PER REVIEWER COMMENTS

1. Control on the soaring on raw materials.
2. Availability of loan at cheaper interest rate.
3. Availability of electricity.
4. Cone system instead of unprocessed yarn.
5. Increase wages for workers.
6. Proper waste management.
7. Upgradation of technology.
8. Reduction in the working time of the workers.
9. Implementation of new innovated technologies in Power loom.
10. Sufficient steps should be taken to encourage export of Power loom products.
11. Government should offer regular training programs to Power loom workers.

VI. CONCLUSION

The research paper concluded that the Indian Power loom sector works with decentralized working environment. It is most important segment of the textile Industry in terms of fabrics production and employment generation. The Power loom industry plays a vital role in textile industry, it provides an employment to 70.85 lakhs persons. The growth & development of Power loom sector is highly needed for the Indian's overall economic development. Though there are more problems and issues in Power loom industry, It plays a significant role in economic development of the country.

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