

GROWTH AND IMPACT OF POWER LOOM INDUSTRY (SPECIAL REFERENCE WITH COIMBATORE DISTRICT)

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ABSTRACT:-

Originally Coimbatore district formed part of the Kongu country, the history of which dates back to the Sangam age. Coimbatore was in two parts for purpose of revenue administration, Coimbatore district is the second most industrialized district in the State of Tamil Nadu. This district is known as the “Manchester of South India. Industrialization in this district has started at an early stage, which can be traced back to the early 1920s. The textiles industry accounts for 14% of industrial production; employs 35 million people and accounts for nearly 12% share of the country’s total exports basket.

This industry contributes to the major exports in the country and for employment to more labors in this region. Depending upon the climatic situation and power loom are divided in various clusters around the country manufacturing various products, but the problems faced by these industries are all common, due to lack of education, working capital and Marketing management. This industry has got lot of potentials and opportunities which this industry should grab. This study concentrates on the growth and impact of power loom Industry at Coimbatore city.

Keyword: Power Loom, growth, impact and Coimbatore city.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Yarn produced by machines in water-powered factories was still put out for weaving on hand looms in homes. All cloths were woven in basically the same way, although weavers patterns to produce cloths with complex weaves. Because the operations of a loom focus on such a small working area, its movements must be exact. And weaving, as opposed to spinning, requires a cycle of sequential steps and involves reciprocal movement as well as circular. In a power loom, movements coordinated by human hand and eye have to be replicated through the precise interaction of levers, cams, gears, and springs. For these reasons, weaving was the last step in textile production to be mechanized.

Originally power looms were with shuttle, and they were very slow. But as the industrial demands for faster production accelerate, faster looms without shuttle came in use in early part of 20th century. As developments and innovations take place, various types of looms were developed for faster production. Today, Air-jet, Water-jet, Rapier and other computer operated looms are used to maximize production of special materials.

1.1 PRESENT RATE OF WEAVING LOOMS

India has world largest installed base for looms. There are approximately 5mn looms in the country. India has 1.8mn Shuttle looms which is 45% of world capacity, and 3.90mn handlooms which is 85% of world capacity.

A). POWER LOOM

The Power Loom industry is spread all over India. The major states are Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Hiragana. The Maharashtra state is the pioneering in the Power Loom industry in India. Coimbatore district is known as the “Manchester of South India”.

The Power Loom sector produces more than 60% of cloth in India and textile ministry estimation says that more than 60% of the country cloth exports originated from that sector. With its employment of 4.86mn workers, the power looms sector comprised approximately 60% of total textile industry employment.

As per textile ministry of India till March 31, 2011, the power looms sector which produces various cloths products, including woven and processed fabrics consisted of 24, 46 and 474 power looms. The ministry projected the number of power looms to rise to 1.2% in 2010-11.

But modernization in looms is less and Indian industry still lags significantly behind US, China, Europe, Taiwan etc. Most of the looms we have currently in country are shuttle less. There are less than 15,000 modern looms, whereas traditional loom are in large numbers. Value addition and the manufacturing of fabrics according to customer compliances, is not possible due to obsolete technology of looms.

B). SHUTTLES LOOMS

Shuttles weaving looms are up to their times more efficient than shuttle looms, but the penetration of modern shuttles loom is very less. In 2001, there were some 27,000 shuttles cotton looms in Indonesia, 21,000 shuttles cotton looms in Thailand and 10,000 in India. In world share of shuttles looms India ranked 9th. Following chart shows comparison of shuttles loom proportion of India with other countries.

2. CHALLENGES AND ADVERSITIES

The Indian loom industry is small scale unlike industry of China and Taiwan therefore incur in high co-ordination cost. Higher power tariff is also one of the biggest challenges these industry were facing. Unlike spinning industry weaving loom sector is mostly concentrated in small areas of nations. The power fluctuation is a main matter for these industries. Productivity also gets affected time to time by fluctuation in power in such areas.

Through Technology Up-gradation Scheme (TUFS) Government is trying to modernize these sector and make import of latest technology loom easier and affordable. Still India is behind in productivity due to outdated technology and low penetration of shuttle less looms. Advance technology installation demand skilled labor to understand and install such facilities, shortage of skill labor is also a roadblock in adaptation of new technology in weaving loom industry.

2.1 LABOUR MIGRATION PROBLEM

The main migration was skilled laborer to garment industry has concerned power loom industry of Coimbatore district. In Coimbatore district only traditional handloom weavers and small entrepreneurs are engaged in the same sector and are earning reasonable income.

But young people trained in power loom production shifted to garment manufacturing units of Tirpur to earn more income than they are currently earning. Due to strict enforcement of

the Pollution Control Act, unstable prices of yarn and lack of orders from north India, skilled laborers of power loom industry are earning only Rs150 to Rs.280 a day.

3. SCOPE OF THIS STUDY

This study is mainly based on the performance and problems where faced into power loom manufactures.

This study will be more helpful government agencies and manufacture association in their activities and production capacity, technology category adaptability to the changing market requirements.

This will give relation to the production, efficiency and capabilities with a view to speed up modernization of the power loom sector. In order to get primary information on the raw material supply as to its quality and availability, technology level as evidenced from the ancient period and type of power loom.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THIS RESEARCH

- To study the social, educational and occupational background of the power loom manufacture.
- To study the growth and progress of power loom.
- To identify the impact of power loom manufacturing unit.
- To provide suggestions for improving the power loom manufacture units achieving growth at a higher level.

5. REVIEW OF LITERATURES

M.Y.Monim (2002), examines that the slow pace of activity with regard of modernization and up gradation in the power loom textile Industry is rather distressing and the largest segment of the Industry and needs modernization, adequacy net much of activity is observed in this direction.

Shook Gehlot11 (1993), explains that the special value advance license scheme has been introduced to improve the performance of exporters, and also the government has decision to increase the permissible level of investment in the government sector from Rs.75 lacs to 3

crore's with a corresponding increase in the export obligation from 30% to 50% with recedes to the second machinery.

M.S .Mathivanan (2002) , briefed about the power loom Industry and the crisis it is undergoing. He informed that the power weavers in Palladam area are willing to contribute their money in improving the power loom Industry and the government should help them in improving the power loom Industry and the government should help by giving good schemes.

Prof. Prakash Kinny13, (1999) examines that the TUF scheme of Rs. 25,000 crores which was launched on 1st April 1999 has not taken off to the expected level of unitization of Rs, 5,000 crores per annum. As per the figures put out by the office of textile commissioner as of 30 June, 2000 the amount sanctioned was Rs.4847 crores where as the amount sanctioned was Rs.3,121.37 crores and the amount disbursed was only Rs.1046.49 crores.

Peru Mohamed.H15 (1999) has studied about the factors contributing to the growth of power loom industry and about the functional aspects associated with industry in terms of marketing, finance and personnel and he also assessed the profitability aspect of power loom units.

Husain Ashraf. S18 (1992) explains that the textile Industry occupies a pre eminent place in the Indian economy contributing production. Apart from term clothing the millions the textile Industry accounts for 25% of the country's foreign exchanges. The textile sectors is closely linked with agriculture, hand looms, power looms, garments manufacturing and a number of ancillary industries and trade ,thus touching the everyday life of the common man.

Pradesh Nath, mrinalini and sandhya G.D 20 (2000), examine the effectiveness of organ technology supply system for the textile Industry under the carnet of the government and managed by the Industry associations. The lack of an appropriate strategy of the Government and the Industry has marginalized the R&D activities in the textile research system. The power loom sector operates at the lowest and of technology.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

6.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research is the pact of the circumstances for the gathering and investigation of the data in a manner that aims to combine bearing to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, the research is intended to the intangible structure within which research is conducted; it represents the blue print of the collection, dimension and analysis of the data. As this design includes a sketch of what the researcher will do from scripting the hypothesis and its equipped implication to the final analysis of data. It includes survey facts, findings and inquiries of different kinds.

6.2 SAMPLING TECHINQUE

“A sampling design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population”. The sampling design adopted by the researcher in this study is “Convenient Sampling Method” through which researcher had selected the elements for inclusion in the sample based on the easy access.

6.3 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The questionnaire was designed in such a manner that the problem to be solved and objective to be archived were taken into consideration. The questionnaire used for this study consists of both Open Ended and Close Ended questions.

6.4 SIMPLE SIZE

In Tamil Nadu estimated 5 lakhs power looms, but in Coimbatore district 2 lakhs power looms. In our study is taken into 100 units in Coimbatore district, units are selected on random basis.

6.5 LIMITATION FOR THIS RESEARCH

- This study was limited to power loom industry.
- While every care has been taken in the selection of the sample based opinions are likely to be present.
- The study have been conducted in Coimbatore the finding cannot be generalized.
- The study was taken into 80% primary data 20% secondary data.

- The sample size was only 100 power loom units.

7. SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

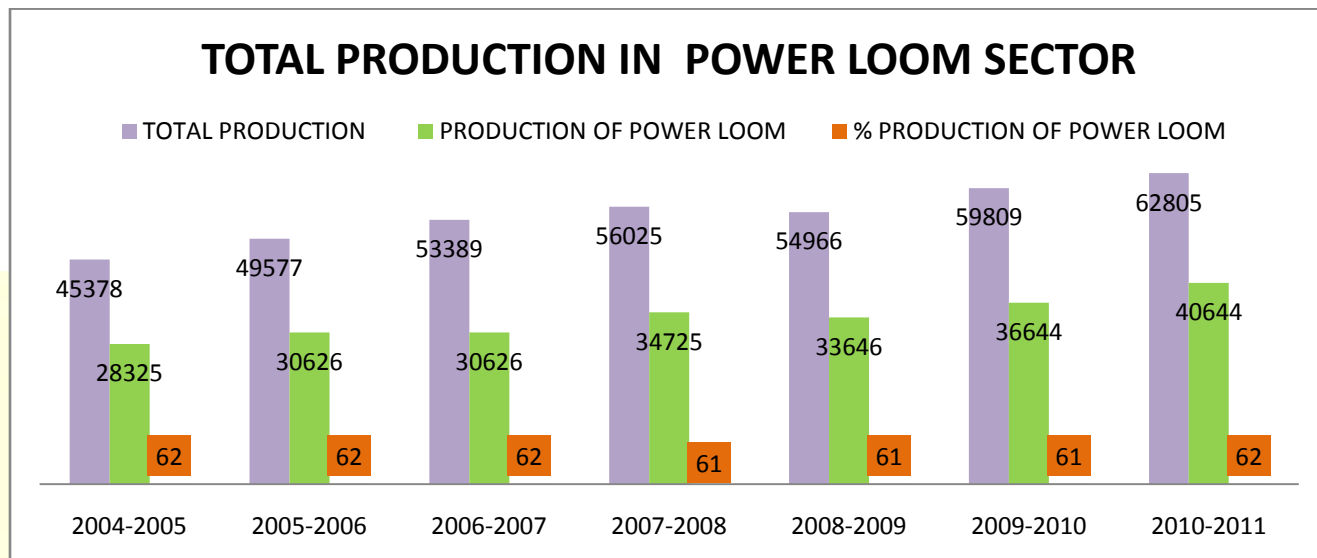
This study has used primary as well as secondary data. Primary data has been collected from power loom units with the help of Questionnaire method. Regarding secondary data, the study depends upon published on and unpublished records and reports of various agencies of Government of India.

7.1 GROWTH IN THE POWERLOOM SECTOR

The estimated number of power looms in the decentralized sector in the country till 31st October 2010 was 22, 69, and 469. The year-wise growth in the number of looms installed is given in table.

YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF POWER LOOM
2004-2005	45378	28325
2005-2006	49577	30626
2006-2007	53389	30626
2007-2008	56025	34725
2008-2009	54966	33646
2009-2010	59809	36644
2010-2011	62805	40644

7.2 CHARTS FOR VARIATION OF POWER LOOMS



7.3 RANK CORRELATION

The rank correlation test Power loom machine user wise of the respondents various factor considered of moderate machine users. Because the analytical study proved by statistic method of power loom industry.

The study upgrading and moderate machine are conversation of shuttle less looms. Moderate power looms are high production capacity that produces around thirty thousand millions square meters annually employing about fifty lakh workers.

In 2010-11 years production of Power Loom 40644 millions square meters for total production. The moderate process by the government has widened the scope of the power loom industry to further activity and profitability.

The first rank correlation test “power loom machine user wise of the respondent various factor considered to moderate machines users”. The calculated value wise relation was +1 to -1, the value of rank correlation was -1. So the rank correlation was maximum benefit of moderate to over speed to low labour.

The second formulated rank correlation method Non-automatic power loom machine user wise the respondent various factor considered to Non automatic machine user has also calculated values. The value of the rank correlation was +1 to -1. The level of relationship was -

0.6.correlation between the satisfied with Non-automatic looms and financial problem of power loom machine users.

The third rank correlation method satisfaction level of the power loom unit the respondent various factor considered to satisfaction level of power loom unit calculated values. The values of the rank correlation was +1to -1. The level of relationship was 0.95 correlation between the satisfied with is maximum in the Labour problem of Disturbing the co workers and Late Coming.

7.4 SUGGESTION

- It is understood from the survey the majority of the power loom owners were unsatisfied with the power supply provided by the Government's necessary steps to provide continue power supply can be implement to government.
- Qualified technical personnel along with necessary supporting staff.
- Technology up gradation and modernization of looms.
- Design development exchange and warehousing facilities must be implement.
- Welfare scheme for the power loom owners & weavers viz., group insurance scheme, work shed scheme etc.,
- Upgrading & Modernization

Upgrading & Modernization: The loom technology level used in the Power Loom industry is awfully low. There are only 500 Semi Automatic and 68 Shuttles looms out of 1.5 laky Power Looms. The central government is running Technology Upgrading Fund Scheme for the modernization of the Power Loom industry. As most of the weavers are unaware about the scheme, there is a need of the hour to aware the weavers about the modernization and upgrading of the industry.

8. CONCLUSION

The power loom sector occupies a pivotal position in the Indian textile industry. Through current growth of this sector has been restricted by technological obsolescence, fragmented structure, low productivity and low-end quality products, unskilled labor and unsatisfied power

supply, in future Technology would play a lead role in this sector and will improve quality and productivity levels. Innovation would also be happening in this sector, as many developed countries would be innovating new generation machineries improve and update their HRD skills in line with the latest and appropriate technology in this sector that are likely to have low manual interface and power cost. Indian textile industry should also turn into high technology mode to collect the benefits of scale operations and quality.

In this advantages and developments are Indian power loom industry has to prepare itself for drastic technological changes and will have to focus on area such as Technology up gradation; modernization of Power loom Service Centers and testing facilities; Skilled and trained labor; Clustering of facilities to achieve optimum levels of production; Welfare schemes for ensuring a healthy and safe working environment for the workers in future.

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