

## Socio-Economic Profile and Work Culture of Powerloom Workers

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### ABSTRACT

*India boasts a rich and then diverse design legacy. Indian cloth origins can be traced back to the Indus Valley culture. 1.012.38 million kilograms of yarn is anticipated from the power-loom industry in the province. Spinning mills within the cooperative sector of the State produce just 1.20 million kilograms of yarn per year, which is ten percentage of the total yarn demand of the power-loom industry. Researcher have come to the conclusion that the weavers face a number of problems such as physical, social, which is why they can not buy up-to-date machinery. Researcher don't have any support by policy. India has a rich textile tradition which is diverse. The roots of Indian textiles can be traced back to the civilization of the Indus valley. This research has taken a range of literature to recognize government support for which taking various steps to improve power-loom industry standards in India. Weavers face a number of problems, such as economical, social, which is why they can not afford up-to-date machinery. Via Policy, they have no assistance. Major risk factors correlated with the job that should be avoided or reduced, such as manual material handling, stressful labor, stagnant activity, segmental noise and then inadequate psychosocial work environments. Studies and then evaluations on the technological and then economic viability of implementing such recommendations must be carried out.*

**Keywords:** Work culture, Government support, Technology Upgradation.

### INTRODUCTION:

The Indian textile industry has a great role in the Indian economy. It has the second-largest post-Agriculture employer. It has one of the world's largest, with a foundation for which vast raw materials and then textiles output. The textile industry is one of the cornerstones of the Indian economy. It accounts for which about fourteen percentage of industrial production, twenty percentage of total export earnings, four percentage of GDP, and then provides an additional thirty five million citizens with direct jobs. Given these, India's overall share of the world's apparel trade stands at about three percentage.

India has a rich fashion heritage which is diverse. The roots of Indian textiles can be traced back to the civilization of the Indus valley. Homespun cotton has used by the inhabitants of this culture to knit their clothes. Harappa and then Mohen-jo-Daro excavations also uncovered household items such as needles made of bone and then wood spindles, suggesting that homespun cotton has used to make clothes. The Indian textiles, renowned for which their fineness and then captivating colors, have drawn all parts of the world for which centuries over five thousand years. India had various trading ties with the outside world and then the ancient world has famous with Indian textiles. In the early Christian period Indian silk has growing in Rome. During the heydays of the silk road Cotton textiles have also shipped to China. During the thirteenth century soil fabrics from South India have shipped to Indonesia. Before the arrival of Europeans in India, India also shipped printed cotton fabrics or chintz to European countries and then the Far East.

While our growth in fabric output has steadily risen on all economic metrics, It has inadequate to succeed in a

globalized scenario. As far as the Indian weaving potential in the world is concerned, Researcher are at the top in terms of towering but our neighbor China has the largest number of shuttle-free looms and then is therefore at the top for which its production capacity.

The growth of the textile industry in India can be traced by referring to the production of hand weaves, which in the twentieth century met significant needs of the population. Currently, on the one hand, the garment sector consisted of textile mills and then, on the other, widely scattered handlooms and then power-loom s, serving the country's apparel needs.

Indian textile industry comprises of three sectors i.e. a) Mill Sector 2) Handloom Sector and then 3) Powerloom Sector. The milling area comprises structurally of about thousand eight hundred and thirty four mills including plastic and then spinning machines. In India there are distributed over thirty five lakh handlooms. The power-loom industry consists of about 22,05 lakh power-loom s, distributed over more than five lakh classes.

Maharashtra holds a leading position in the country's textile chart, with the state's largest number of power-loom s. It has next to livestock. It has vast potential for which providing millions of employment opportunities. It has known as an industry of self-reliance, right from raw material output to finished product delivery, with substantial value added at each manufacturing point. Maharashtra State has the largest cotton field, i.e. 3.50 million hectares, and then is the country's second-highest producer of cotton, i.e. 6.7 million bales per year.

There are 3.96 million spindles mounted in the State and then 10.054 million rotors built. The state has a spun yarn production capacity of 368.45 million kilograms and then manmade filament yarn of 339.51 million kilograms. Out of that, 1,5 million operated spindles and then 0.08 lakh rotors are used in the cooperative market. There are about 11,06 lakh power-loom s in the state that operate in the decentralized power-loom market. On average, these power-loom s generate approximately 10,123.78 million meter of fabric per year and then provide direct jobs for which about 2,00 million individuals. The fiber yarn made from cotton and then man is a simple raw material for which the power-loom market. The field of the power loom is distributed over small villages and then state cities. The systems often consist of two to four power looms and then are called small and then tiny devices. According to the general assessment, seventy percentage to eighty percentage of divisions in the state work on the basis of jobs.

In the state, 1,012.38 million kilograms of yarn are expected from the power-loom market. Spinning mills within the state's cooperative sector generate only 1.20 million kilograms of yarn per annum, which is ten percentage of the power-loom sector's total yarn requirement. The other states meet the criterion of remaining ninety percentage wool. Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji, Solapur, and then Nagpur are the main clusters in the City.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The objectives of this research study the researcher has are as follows;

- i) To examine the present scenario of power-loom industry.
- ii) To know the profile of workers engaged in power-loom industry.
- iii) To find out the perception of workers towards the working condition in power-loom industry

## **FUNCTION OF TEXTILES COMMITTEE:**

The Parliament passed the Textiles Committee Act, 1963, in its 14th year of the Republic. The Committee is under the institutional control of the Government of India's Ministry of Textiles. The key goal is to ensure the standard of textiles and then textile equipment for which internal and then export purposes. The Textiles Committee has been tasked with the following duties in conjunction with Section 4 of the Act as corollary objectives:

1. Scientific, scientific, and then economic work to conduct, assist and then promote.
2. Standard standards for which textiles, sewing equipment and then packaging materials should be set.
3. Establishing facilities to check textiles and then silk equipment.
4. To provide instruction on quality control strategies.
5. To provide for which cloth and then garment equipment examination and then analysis.
6. To encourage textile exports.
7. Collecting of data.
8. Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), a nodal agency under the auspices of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, has entrusted with the task of projecting India's image and getting Indian apparel exporters to the international market. All apparel exporters in India are members of the AEPC, helping their more than forty thousand registered members of

both woven and knitted goods develop long-term relationships with leading fashion houses worldwide, and supplying them with a wide range of export promotion services.

Technology Up Gradation Fund (TUF) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(TUFS) is one of the Ministry of Textiles ' flagship schemes and then has helped the industry gain rupees two lacs forty three thousand crore investment. The scheme has introduced in the year 1999 and then has instrumental in helping India achieve new heights in the textile sector's growth, and then especially in the spinning segment. In 2017 Budget Speech, the Finance Minister declared continuation of TUFS in the twelfth Plan with a major focus on power-loomsector modernisation. In the continued TUFS, higher subsidies for which the weaving / power-loomsector have planned accordingly. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs today authorized the continuation of the Technology Improvement Fund Scheme (TUFS) during the twelfth Plan Cycle with a major focus on power-loom s in line with the Budget Announcement for which the 2017-14 financial year. The total budget outlay for which the continuation of the scheme will be about rupees eleven thousand nine hundred crores, out of which rupees two thousand four hundred crore have been allocated.

As the data for which the quantitative survey of employees has not obtained using probabilistic sampling, the following definition is not necessarily representative of all staff in the factories visited or of the garment sector in general in that part of India, but indicates the main cha Overall, they questioned more women than men (representing sixty-one percentage of the sample). But there have noticeable differences between the south and then north. While the smaller Northern sample has overwhelmingly dominated by men (eighty three percentage), women (ninety three percentage) dominated the larger Bangalore sample even more strongly. The median survey age has twenty nineyears. Around half of those have twenty five to thirty four years in the age group. A majority have under twenty fiveyears old, and then a fifth has thirty five years old or older. Only two interviewees have under the age of eighteen (one aged fifteen, and then one aged seventeen, i.e. none has older than India's minimum working age). More than half (fifty three percentage) of the interviewees had finished Grade eight or less, including about a third grade four or less. Three-quarters have women, and then actually eighty fivepercentage reside in an urban area. The vast majority of workers (94 percentage) had moved from another place; ninety twopercentage had come from a rural village, mostly within the same state (fifty six percentage) but a significant proportion from a neighboring state (thirty eight percentage). Many moved with family members, and then almost all stayed in a rented flat. Eighty percentage walked to work and then it took less than half an hour for which most of them to do so. The interviewee has the only family member in paid employment in about seventypercentage of cases; two people have working in just over a tenth. In line with this, approximately seventypercentage of interviewees indicated that household maintenance has "very significant" in their revenue. More than half of the employees (fifty sixpercentage) had unpaid household debts; half of these households owed more than rupees fifty thousand, and then a quarter more than rupees one lac, respectively. The bulk-seventy five percentage-borrowed from an anonymous money-lender or against cash, and then the main reason given for which borrowing has to cover medical expenses. There has barely any proof of the company taking out loans-only two instances. The majority of respondents have tailors (fifty eight percentage), helpers (eighteenpercentage) and then checkers ( elevenpercentage) in relation to their current employment condition. A large majority ( ninety three percentage) claim that they have not done any other kind of work at the factory over the past year; however, eighty threepercentage say they can't go on to better jobs, mostly because they don't have the required skills and then experience or because there are no other job opportunities. More than four-fifths ten worked full time and then have specifically recruited by the organization. Fifteen percentage recorded becoming contract workers, hired by a third party ( and then thus in a so-called "triangular" arrangement of employment). More than two-thirds of interviewees had been worked in a separate garment factory before working at this plant, mostly for which a period of up to three years. Total number of years the respondents have worked in the textile business. This reveals that, despite concerns regarding workforce shortages in the business, at the time of the interview, a large majority of workers (seventy percentage) have active in the sector for which three years or longer, including twenty percentage who had been operating for which more than ten years. Therefore, the main issue seems to be restricted retaining of staff at the factory level, rather than within the whole sector. Among the survey of retired RMG workers, sixty percentagehad been employed in the sector for which more than four years, and then three quarters had been operating in more than one factory.

In 2015, the International Labour Organization published a report on Insights on working conditions in India's clothing industry. When addressing issues of discrimination and then even forced labour, It has useful to look first at what employees think about how they feel regarding their work in the industry. Only the comprehensive sample of employees reveals these conclusions. Although the majority (sixty fivepercentage) of current workers

claim they "want" working in the industry, Less than one year, one to three years, three to five years, five to ten years Over ten years No. of staff eleven a minority of thirty five percentage (i.e. more than one third) say they do not like it. The main reasons given for which "liking" the job include being close to home and then easily accessible, having good advantages and then facilities, and then having good hours and then pay. In the new workplace, specific explanations have offered for which preferring jobs—but a good working atmosphere and then the fact that the job has consistent with family commitments have better than "good wages."

In 2015, the International Labour Organization released an Insights article on working conditions in the garment industry in India. Employees have told what they could do if they had a question or factory issue. The vast majority (eighty three percentage) said they would either go to their Department of Human Resources or their overseer. Just under ten percentage said they couldn't do anything and then 3 percentage didn't know what to do. Former workers would be mainly returning to their employer. There are a wide range of feedback systems—Human Resources, appointed health agents, employees ' councils, request or suggestion bins, management hotline and then open door policy—according to the producers consulted. However, there's a propensity for which bosses to prevent staff from improving their concerns, according to one supplier in the South. The boss, in turn, allowed employees to contact management during lunch breaks, and then at all times made someone accessible to address the complaints of the staff.

Socio and economic profile of the workers in power-loom industry has studies by researcher Uttam Paul (2017), it is about socio and economical uptrend of workers who are engaged in West Bengal's tiny and small scaled power-loom market. Researcher addressed the existence of power loom companies hiring them. They randomly selected five hundred workers for which survey and then to learn their status. With some statistical tools, they utilized primary data as well as secondary data analyzed. Researcher find that the most of staff who are all engaged in the power-loom research are exhibited and then don't have information whatsoever bringing about government's various programmes. It is consider as a major reason for failure of them in the market.

Airi et.al (2014) commented on weavers ' social and economical status and then which may have an impact on their current economic development. They were used techniques of taking random sampling for understanding the behaviour.

Sandhya (2015), purpose of analysis is examining weavers' socio and economic status and then to suggest possible solutions for which solving their problems. In this research study the researcher has is based on primary data from hundred weavers interviewed from Odisha belongs to Bargarh. It has concluded that the inference, the weavers facing various problems like economical, social aspects, which is the reason that they are not able to buy latest machineries. By State, they don't have any assistance.

Dr. B.Sadanandam (2016) discusses the handloom weavers ' socio-economic condition which can be identified that cause and then figure out of their economical status as well as situation in the society. Major area of study is Telangna State and Warangal District. In the study, which is based on the primary data as well as the qualitative and then the quantitative methods have been used. The weavers who face promotion, accounting, and then thread supply problems. They noticed most of the weavers being helped by members of their family. Researcher receive a monthly rupees two thousand to three thousand wage. This is such a low income. Such men aren't happy with their career. Women workers are engaged in the sarees as well as the carpet making works. They need to change the problems of the socio-economic life of Dr. Fatma et. al, (2016), Weavers being consider as main pillar of the textile or the power loom industries. Still they are in the edge in this sector's economic growth. Because they are low socio-economic status they suffer plenty. This industry's principal challenge is less government support. Supplier takes the major share of the profit. That's the main problem contributing to the weavers ' low wages and then life is in a pathetic situations. Those weavers who are all in the very poor economic status. Researcher can identified that they are not at all in the position to afford the basic facilities, however. Many Mau city weavers are taking on another trade, such as running small stores, and then if they have many educational qualifications, females are mostly taking up teaching profession. Researcher run power loom at home after their school duties to lift their living standards, and then increasing the household income. If government has not been taken an immediate step for the betterment of the economic status of weavers, it will also be consider as the major threat to the traditional power loom industry for sari products in the future, power loom sector is the specialty in the area of Mau as well as in Varanasi. Better technical facilities as well as the better pay and then the highly improved updated technology, which can at the best practice of the beginning of cycle of solving weavers ' means of support to their situation. Government may also should take the necessary steps to improve the socio and economic status as well as the survival of weavers. If the government should not be in the position to pay the attention to manufacture the traditional sarees, it will be a worst situation for them. Dabade Tanaji Dinkar, Gawade Shivaji V., Khune Balaji Bhanudas, (2015), concluded that most owners are

dependent solely on the textile industry; technical obsolescence is the textile industry crisis. Because of low investment levels, the majority of textile goods cannot produce sufficiently economic surpluses to spend constantly in production, processes and then research. Researcher also suggested that many owners do not realize what programs, subsidies systems are of government? Symptoms of low computer efficiency are high cost of production and then less profit margins. Because of rising rivalry in the mouth, shareholders face financial difficulties. Some managers have less understanding of the wants, likes and then dislikes of consumers.

Shaikh Mainuddin Shoukat Ali, Borhade S. N., Dhere Vaibhav, Mrs. Shaikh Sabiha M., (2014), said there are about thirty five million people involved in this business. Indian Textile Industry thus occupies a very important place in India's economy. There is a better market for which the production of fabric in Maharashtra as well as in other states and then abroad. The textile industry in Solapur is not advancing as compared to other countries, since It has unable to manufacture competitively priced textile commodity of quality. Authors concluded that such industry faces many problems such as shortage of technically skilled labour, capital, new equipment, raw material price fluctuation, low profit margin etc. Researcher also argued that the textile units are faced with financial competition, marketing and then technical challenges due to globalization.

P.S. Gurumurthy And Iyer Vasanti C., (2015), told that the Maharashtra State is the leader in India's power loom field. Researcher delineated the development of India's textile industry from the 2002-03 to 2006-07 financial year. Researcher also articulated India's development of the power loom industries from 2002-03 to 2010-11. They suggested the problems and then challenges the unorganized power loom field faces. Millions of power loom cluster for which upgradation are ignorant of government schemes. State government will play a major role in the growth of the unorganized sector by lowering the Sales Tax and then Octroi for which the sustainability of industry. Kumar A et.al, (2015), researched the current pre-weaving technology standard of weaving and then machinery set-up with a view to defining the area-wise upgrading requires. Authors described the warping phase and then the loading of yarns. The warp thread shows cloth thickness.

Health and then safety guidelines in the Weight and then Height industry: The body mass index (BMI) is a heuristic metric for which human body fat based on the weight and then height of a person. The BMI relies on the food consumption habits, corresponding living and then working environments, the type and then length of physical work (Livingstone J., Ploof J. 2010)

### **Hand Grip Meter:**

The test measures the muscles of the hand and then forearm's overall isometric strength. This measure is often used as a general strength test. Power often relies on different activities such as daily food intake, working hours and then job patterns (Duggal R., Dilip T. R., Prashant R. 2014).

### **Peak Flow Meter:**

Peak flow meter was a user friendly, cheap, hand holding device which is used to measure, how the air flows from lungs in one "fast blast" (Samiya A. et. al, 2010). The peak measurement device measuring 350L/min is considered as a normal for which the adults, while considering 200 l/min which indicates that a condition of a chronic bronchitis and then, major lung damage.

### **CONCLUSION:**

India has a diverse and then rich textile tradition. The origin of Indian textiles can be traced to the Indus valley civilization. This study has taken various literature to understand the support of government for which taking various measures to improve the standard of power-loom industry in India. Weavers have been facing a serious problem like economical, social as well as they not able to purchase the modern machineries. They are not having any kinds of support with the government. Major occupational related exposures should give priority to eliminate or to minimize the manual handling of the materials, reduce repetitive work, eliminate the static work, as well as poor psycho-social work conditions. Various Studies as well as evaluations on technological as well as economic feasibilities of those applications are in need of guidelines for conduction of programmes for the effectiveness of powerloom industry.

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