

PROFILE OF THE ORGANISATION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to study the aspect of textile industry and profile of the Barshi Textile Mill, Barshi Dist. Solapur. To achieve the purpose the following issues are raised and discussed one by one.

- 2.1.1 Historical background of textile industry.
- 2.1.2 Progress of textile industry through five year plans.
- 2.2.1 Historical background of Barshi Textile Mill, Barshi.
- 2.2.2 Location of the mill.
- 2.2.3 Activities of the Mill.
- 2.2.4 General information about Production department.
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- 2.3.1 Organisation Chart.
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2.1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

The textile industry is the oldest and largest industry in our country. M/s. Bowreah Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. was started in 1818 at Calcutta and made a small beginning in the industry in this country. The foundation of mill sector was laid in 1854 by four companies named

- i) Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills Co.,
- ii) The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company,
- iii) James London Mills and
- iv) Shahpur Mills.

In 1883 Tinnevelly Mills Co. was established in South India. The rapid development in later years till 1854 could take place only in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Coimbatore.

Due to British rule, Indian entrepreneurs were compelled to import textile machinery and technology from Britain. The years 1860-70 was a decade of prosperity for cotton producers in India due to American Civil War (1861-65). During 1870-75, 17 new mills were constructed. By 1875, there were 7,50,000 spindles and 8,000 looms installed in the Indian Textile Industry. In the next decade (1875-85), there was no progressive success. By 1885, there were 90 mills with 21,45,646 spindles and 16,537 looms. Mills went up from 90 in 1885 to 136 in 1890. Later the period of boom started with the victory of Japan in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904. By 1911, total mills were 261. During 1918-21 the Indian Cotton textile industry made record profits. But later due to world depression, the immediate reaction in the cotton textile industry was one of panic. In 1930, due to Mahatma Gandhi's Swadeshi Movement the textile industry benefited greatly. Again in 1939-45 the effect of Second World War increased the demand for Indian Textile Industry.

Later after independence the national and economic importance was given to textile and also encouragements for its growth, modernization and reorganisation were given. Textile industry improved due to planned economy through five year plans. Five year plans have changed the structure of the industry substantially during the period 1956-75.

2.1.2 PROGRESS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY THROUGH FIVE YEAR PLANS:

Since textile industry was one among the comparatively developed industries, it was natural that the five-year plans did not envisage ambitious programmes in the mill sector. The basic guidelines in the plans for cotton textile industry were as-

- i) Full utilization of existing capacity of spindles & looms.
- ii) Expansion of weaving capacity in the unorganised sector, particularly in handlooms, from the point of view to generate large scale employment in the rural area and reduction in the concentration of economic power.
- III) Expansion of capacity in spindles in unconcentrated area.

1. First Five Year Plan:

With these overall objectives and with the assumption that the productive capacity of the existing units is more or less adequate for the present rate of demand, there was an increase of 3,50,000 spindles and no effective increase in looms. The rated capacity of the mill sector at the beginning of the first five year plan is estimated at 1667.7 million lbs. of yarn and 4,774 million yards of a cloth a year. At the end of the fifth year, the first plan envisaged a rated capacity of 1722 million lbs. of yarn and 4779 million yards of cloth.

1. Second Five Year Plan:

Though there was no alteration in the basic approach, the spindles had been allowed to increase from 12.05 millions in 1955-56 to about 13.62 millions in 1960-61. No change in looms took place. The yarn production went upto 5094 million yards in 1955-56. Also modernization programme was initiated.

1. Third Five Year Plan:

This plan allocated about 5,800 million yards of cloth to the mill sector out of total target of 9300 million yards. To satisfy cloth target, yarn target was fixed at 2250 million lbs. This plan was not definite about ultimate increase in spindle age to meet the target capacity in view of modernization programme initiated during the second plan. To achieve the additional target of 800 million yards cloth 25,000 automatic looms will have to be installed during this plan.

1. Fourth Five Year Plan:

No serious attention was paid to textile industry, neither target was fixed nor details of any specific programme. Only primary expansion and modernisation programme were followed by financial assistance given by financial institutions to support this programme. The Textile corporation was helping only sick mills.

1. Fifth Five Year Plan:

During this plan out of 10 thousand million meters expected capacity 52 % were allocated to mill sector in 1978-79.

The various policies during 1956-75 through Five Year Plans have resulted in a progressive decline in the share of the mill sector in the total cloth output of the industry. There was a considerable increase in total number of mills during this period but majority of increase was in spinning mills only, whereas number of composite mills remained more or less same.

Out of total increase of 67.7 % in number of mills, 233.1 % was in spinning mills alone. The capacity has increased by 251.1% in spinning mills and 20.8 % in composite mills.

Thus to encourage the decentralised sector by meeting yarn requirements by mill sector, weaving capacity got arrested in mill sector. The share of mill sector in the total cloth output has been decreasing during 1956-79. Correspondingly, the share of decentralized sector increased steadily. The fact remains that decrease in weaving capacity in the mill sector have some unhealthy impact on the performance of the industry during post-independence period.

Today Indian Cotton Textile industry ranks second in the world in respect of spindles and fourth in respect of fabric production. The statistical data as on 1977 shows that this industry consists of 691 mills, 18.86 million spindles and 2,07,000 looms. The Indian Cotton Mills provide employment for 1.2 million people, power-looms for 7.5 million people and handlooms for 10 million people.

2.2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF BARSHI TEXTILE MILLS, BARSHI:

The development of Barshi Textile Mill is divided into two phases. The first is Jayshankar Mill Ltd Barshi and second is Barshi Textile Mill Barshi.

The mill was incorporated in 1922 as a public limited company by the name of the "Jayashankar Mill Ltd. Barshi" and went in to production in 1928. From the incorporation the mill controlled by M/S Bhausahab Zadbuke till it was taken over by Central Government on 16th Dec.1972, under the Sick. Textile understanding (taking over management) act 1972 and Maharashtra State Government under taking was appointed as custodian. For the sake of welfare of labour Maharashtra State Taxtile Corporation has taken over this mill from Jayshankar Mill Ltd Barshi and to change it's name as a "Barshi Textile Mill".

Subsequently the mill was nationalised under nationalisation act 1972 with effect from 01/04/1974 and being managed by National Textile Corporation (NTC) Ltd. since then strength.

From 1st April 1974, Barshi Textile Mill is a unit of National Textile Corporation (N.T.C.), Govt. of India. The main task of this mill is to produce cotton thread and now there are five hundred employees worked in this mill.

2.2.2 LOCATION OF THE MILL

Barshi is a Taluka place in Solhapur District. It is 70 kilometers from Sholapur and 30 kilometers from Kurduwadi Junction on Bombay-Madras railway broadgauge line. This mill is purely a Spinning Unit.

2.2.3 ACTIVITIES OF THE MILLS

The activities of this mill are that, it gives a well production, the workers are skilled; with responce of customer or subscriber. The production will be nothing but good, so that its material have different markets available in different cities like Ichalkaranji, Solapur, Bombay, Hyderabad etc. The important activity of mill is to produce different types of thread from cotton & sent these threads to different marketing cities for selling.

In Barshi Textile Mill there are 500 to 600 workers required in a day. These are for different departments required different skilled workers. There are main four departments namely, Production, Marketing, Personnel & Finance. i.e. Accounting & Cost Accounting departments. The production department is the main department of the mill and is the largest worker department. Every day production of mill is 4000 kg.threads & in Rs.3,40,000.

There are three shifts in BTM. Under the production department there are different sub-departments and its heads are a Production Manager, Cotton Supervisor, Sales Officer, Electricity and Machine foreman & Account Officer.

Sales department handled by General Manager & Assistant Manager of the Mill. For workers welfare 'Employees co-operative Credit Society' for supplying short term and middle term loans, are installed.

Employee welfare department works on workers security prints such as LIC, Compensations etc.

Cost department calculates the cost of production per kg. such as direct cost, indirect cost, prime cost and variable cost and selling price per unit.

2.2.4 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

Before nationalisation of this mill, it was producing only 6s yarn. After take over and nationalisation, mill started production 6s, 10s, 20s counts and with the addition of new ring frame and speed frames the product range was widened & count ranging from 3^S to 60^S single yarn, double yarns in hank and cone forms were manufactures. Acquisition of new cones winding machine recently has been helping to supply.

Most of the machines being old, our market yarn is not clean and hence do not fetch better prices in comparison with yarn manufactured by the over competition from comparative sector having modern & open end machines.

2.2.5 PRODUCT RANGE

This mill manufacturing coarse counts of 6s and 20s before takeover(1972). However after takeover by central Government and Nationalization, mill started manufacturing various other cotton counts and present product range is as under:

Coarse Counts : 3s, 4.2s, 6s, 10s, 14s

Median Counts : 20s, 32s, 34s, 40s

Fine Counts : 60s

All above counts are carded cotton counts. After its recent modernisation mill had upgraded the count range from coarse to medium and fine and it produced yarn in cone and hank and sell in the market at better prices and could push its yarn in other reputed markets like Malegoan, Ichalkarngi, Secandrabad, Culcutta, Coimbatore, Erode, Karur and all Maharashtra and Karnataka Government prisons, as per their demand.

2.2.6 PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING

A textile mill has a particular sequence of machines, each type of machine has a specified purpose. In the process of converting cotton to yarn, it passes through various machines.

A brief note regarding the process of manufacturing of product under reference may be given.

1. **Ginning:** In this process the seed, trash, leaf, stem and such other impurities are removed from the natural cotton boll collected from the cotton field. After ginning cotton is hard-pressed and packed in the bale form so that, it occupies less space and is made convenient to transport. These hard-pressed cotton bales could be delivered at spinning mills located at any place in the country or can be shipped abroad. Har pressing of cotton in ginning also reduces substantially fire risk.

2. **Blow room** : Cotton bale is very hard pressed so that it can be easily, economically and safely shipped. However, since the cotton is very hard pressed in the bale from along with its impurities, it has to be opened out cleaned. This job is done at blow-room. After cleaning the cotton in blowroom, it delivers the cleaned cotton in a sheet-form properly wound which is known as a lap. For getting a certain count of yarn, the wt./length of lap has to be adjusted to the desired level.

3. **Carding**: The cotton lap from the blow-room is fed to a carding machine where it is further thoroughly opened and cleaned. In Carding machine, the cotton is converted into a sliver from which can be imagined as a thick rope or as a very thick yarn without any twist in it. At a time one lap is fed to each carding machine. The Sliver delivered from each machine is collected in a revolving tin-can whereby cotton sliver is neatly arranging the sliver into the can enables to accommodate maximum amount of sliver without spoiling the sliver. When one tin-can gets filled, that tin-can is taken out and an empty tin-can is put -in, for getting it filled.

4. **Inters(Comber)** : The function of this process is to upgrade the cotton by removing the fibres below a certain predetermined length and to keep the fibres longer than that length in the output i.e. combed sliver. This process is optional one and is used only for upgrading the cotton which is generally required for fine and superfine varieties of yarn. This process is taken after Drawing Process and the combed sliver is again taken to drawframe. Combing process consists of preparatory process the drawframe sliver is converted into a lap on super lap machine and then this lap is known as 'Comber Lap' is fed to comber for combing and getting a combed sliver at comber.

5. **Drawing** : The sliver delivered from a carding machine is very much uneven i.e. thick at some places and thin at other places. The purpose of drawframe is to remove this unevenness of carded sliver and make it an even drawframe sliver. It is assumed that when a number of such slivers are fed together, side by side, the thick and thin places of individual sliver combines and thus neutralises the deficiencies of individual sliver. This assumption is made on probability theory i.e. the larger the number of slivers combines, the more even will be the resulting sliver. This process of feeding number of slivers, side by side, is known as doubling.

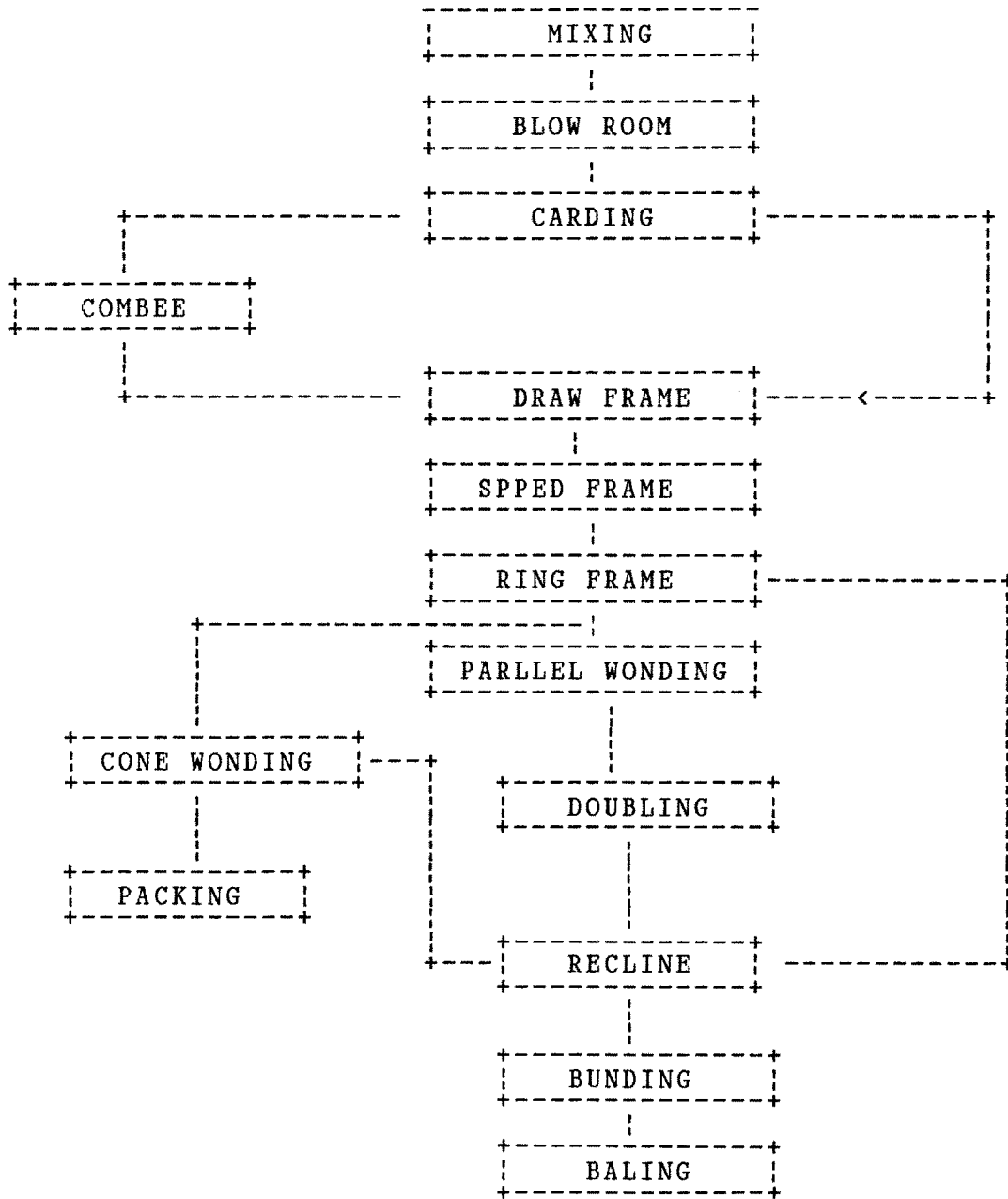
6. **Speed-frame** : After getting the draw-frame sliver, since the weight/length of drawframe is very high, it is necessary to reduce this weight in steps to make it spinnable at the ring frame. However, in this process of reducing the wt./length, it is also necessary to give a small twist to the strand of fibre so that the strand can take a definite shape and preserve the same till it is fed to the next machine without adding any accidental irregularity in the normal handling of the material when taken from one process to the next. This group of machines is called 'speed-frame' in a very general term. Basically all speed-frame machines i.e. Slubber, Inter, Roving have the same functions but their machine parameter differs, so that they can do the same job again and again but in steps from one machine to another. Cotton characteristics and technological limitation of machine to draft the material at one stroke made these different machines in speed-frame, necessary.

7. **Ring frame**: This is the last machine in the spinning process where ultimately the final yarn is made. The material from speed-frame is fed to the machine in the form of 'rove'.

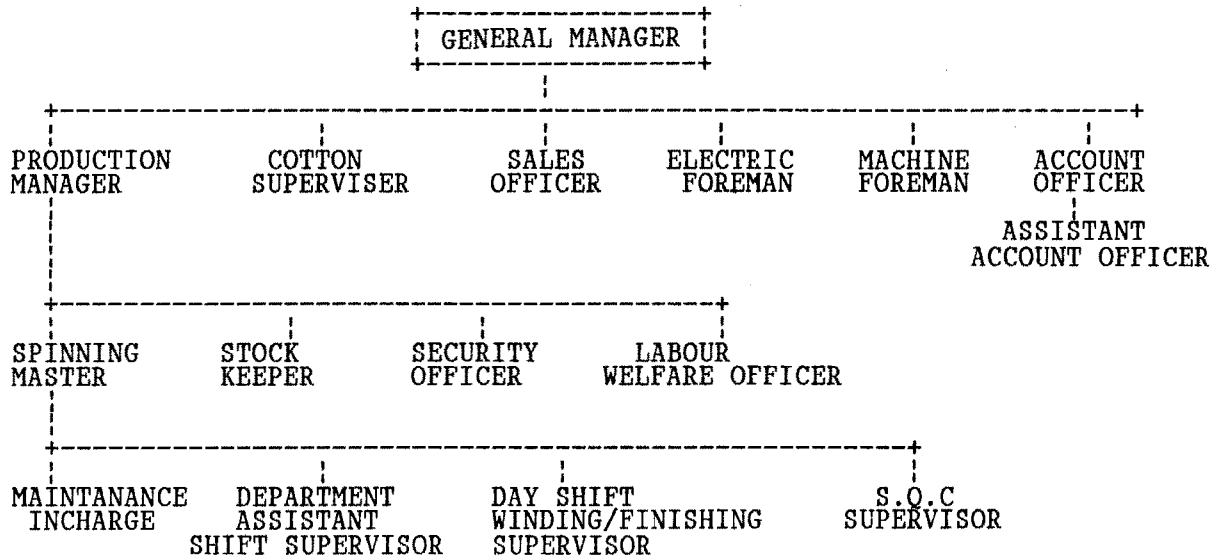
This 'rove' is drafted and then twisted to form a yarn of required count. In the process of drafting the linear density of the 'rove' is reduced to a required level by means of series of drafting rollers. Yarn twisting is done by means of spindle and traveller combination. The yarn made on the ring-frame is simultaneously wound on the bobbin.

8. **Winding** : It removes the thick & thin place of yarn and make cones.

9. **Reeling** : Yarn is related & bundled in hands. Yarn is cones and in hanks are packed & marketed.



1.3.1 ORGANISATION CHART



1.3.2. ORGANISATION CHART AFTER MODERNISATION

