

CHAPTER NO VI

- 1] FINDINGS
- 2] SUGGESTIONS
- 3] SUMMING-UP

CHAPTER VI

6:1: FINDINGS:

- 1) Employee and employers relation is one the individual level so workers were fearful to claim against the any difficulty or any problem .
- 2) Number of power-looms which are running in the city are worn out and often fail to work properly which causes loss to power loom owner as well as the power loom workers. Particularly the workers economic loss is never made up for.
- 3) Shortage of power and breaking down of loom is result in stoping the production. But as such time workers are not paid anything.
- 4) Young boys were found among the power loom workers for some light jobs i.e. like cleaning the industry,
- 5) Medical facility is not provided to the worker when ever minor accidents or injurious to the workers. There is no specific provision of medical aids. If any major accidants takes place .It is also found that there is absense of any security scheme for to ensure their health and life.
- 6) It is found that due to the ~~fa~~eling job a and fear of termination of their services, the workers were found not united. Becuase the fear of losing Job workers are united.
- 7) The ~~aminities~~ were not provided to worker such as house rent allowance, recreational activities and monetary incentives such as Bonus, pension and employees insurance stheme etc.

- 8) Nature of the workers services was temporary and it is largely dependent on their mutual relations between the workers and owners.
- 9) The minimum wage policy adopted in 1971 has not yet been implemented . In spite of the Govts. resolution of 1st August 1984 regarding the revised pay scales of for the power loom workers in accordance with minimum wage policy power loom owner did not benefit their workers of the same.
- 10) Most of the powerlooms are owned by the private owners and among them more than 70% owners having very less number of looms.
- 11) Effects of trade cycle workers have to suffer various difficulties like low income, high prices of food grains, etc.
- 12) The most of power loom workers come at the place of work by bicycle.
- 13) Worker who are coming from peripheral area of city. Such workers are remaining absent at the time of harvest season.
- 14) There is no scope for the promotion of the worker Rarely some skilled workers are found promoted as Jober.
- 15) It is found that owners are keeping a suitable room for workers for rest and taking food etc.
- 16) It is found that recruitment is not by Govt. rules and regulations.

- 17) Only weaving and sizing is done at Vita, for finishing the cloth some more processes are required, for such process cloth is send out side.
- 18) In Vita city there are 3 to 4 co-operative societies of power-loom owners. But those socities were providing only loan facility. They want purchase finished cloth, and loan is provided in the form of yarn or raw material to their members only.
- 19) Health centres, Schools for childern and any other social walfare or labour welfare facilities are not provided by the power-loom owner to their worker.
- 20) Mainly it is found that the powerloom owners are well organised but not the labours.
- 21) Kranti Vinkar Utpadak Society is ideal co-operative society of power loom owner, it is based on socilisma . So each and very member or woner has equity right.
- 22) There is not a single co-operative or any other Govt. Institution which would provid loan to the workers on their service base.
- 23) In Vita, mainly two classes were found Industrialist and workers. It is observed that many middle class people go up and down the city for the service .
- 24) Pay sheet is not filled properly .
- 25) In Vita city, training facility is not available.