CHAPTER-III

DRGANISATIONAL PROFILE IN SHRI

SHAHU CHHATRA PATI MILLS.

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ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE IN SHRI SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MILLS, KOLHAPUR

About the Mills:

History:

The Shahu Chhatrapati Mill is a leading unit in Maharashtra in Textile Industry. The mill foundation was laid down in 1906 by the King of Kolhapur State Late Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja. The mill started its actual production after 4 years of its foundation.

H.H. Shahu Maharaja was the King of poor people and he was responsible for the setting up of the mill. The reason behing starting this mill has to produce Grey cloth for the poor people and also employment opportunities were to be given to the local people.

The mill occupied a top position in textile industry. During the first and second world wars, the mill record shows that there was tremendous increase in demand for the grey cloth from allmost all parts of the country, and also from abroad. During this period, the area of operations extended far and wide. This continued upto 1936. Thereafter, it had to face severe compititions with the



imported cloth and many comptitors, with the new Technology of production and superior type of cloth. This affected almost all factories in India. The Great depression in the world market also affected the economic stability of the mill.

In 1936, the mill was under the management of Kolhapur State. But in the same year the State went in the management of James Finely and Company. The company tried its level best to acquire profitable position. In the year 1948, the Kolhapur State was merged with Bombay State, the mill however, continued to be managed by James Fineley and Company.

The mill was using steam power upto 1956. In 1957, electrification was undertaken at the time spinning department was working under two shifts, but the weaving department was limited to one shift. only. In weaving department, after the expansion, 72 automatic looms were installed.

James Fineley was managing agent from 1936 to 31st May, 1959. Thereafter M/S Budhgaon Trading Company was appointed as Managing agent. Later, this company was known as M/S G.L. Natu and Sons Pvt. Ltd., from 1st June, 1956 upto 1st June, 1967.

Under the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, the mill was declared as Commercial undertaking of the State Government and all transactions of the mill were passed by the government. During the period 1960 to 1967, the number of spindles was increased to more than 16,000 and also the looms were increased.

During the period, the managing agents of Natu and Sons Pvt. Ltd., rapid growth of the mill took place in regards to production as well as quality. From 1st June, 1967, onwards the management was transferred to Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Ltd.. During this period, the government undertook some modernisation of the mill. In the year 1979, Residential Quarters and steam pipe line were also completed.

About the Management:

The Head Office of the mill is at KOLHAPUR and Branch Office is at Bombay. It is managed by the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Ltd. The mill had to submit its report to Maharashtra State Textile Corporation, and take the sanction for its new proposals and after sanction from the Government, the scheme can be implemented.

The State Bank of India are the Bankers of the mill.

The bank gives loans to the mill. The main branch which

finances this mill is at Bombay. Further, finance required for the Kolhapur Unit can be obtained from the State Bank of India, Kolhapur Branch.

Departments in the mill :

A) SPINNING

- 1) Mixing and Blom Room
- 2) Carding
- 3) Comber
- 4) Frame Speed
- 5) Ring

B) WEAVING

- L) Winding
- 2) Warping
- 3) Beaming
- 4) Folding
- 5) Sizing
- 6) Weaving
- 7) Looms
- 8) Bunding and Bailing

C) PROCESSING

- 1) Bleaching
- 2) Dyeing
- 3) Finishing
- 4) Calendering

D) FOLDING

- 1) Folding
- 2) Marking
- 3) Bale Packing
- 4) Stamping

E) ENGINE

- 1) General
- 2) Power Plant
- 3) Mechanic
- 4) Turning and Fitting

The strength of labourers who were working in different departments in the mill upto October, 1988.

	Male	Female	Total
Permanant	1466	53	1519
Substitute	405	02	407
Total	1871	55	1926

Shifts:

There are three shifts.

- I Shift 6.30 A.M. to 3.00 P.M.
- II Shift 3.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
- III Shift 11.00P.M. to 6.30 A.M.

Present Capacity:

The organisation covered total area of 11,69,229 Sq.ft. out of this 3,49,889 Sq.ft. is occupied by the plant and Building.

	Licencenced	Installed	Working
Spindels	38824	26832	26832
Looms	594	5 9 4	594

Profit and Loss:

		Rs.(in Lakhs)
1910-11	Profit	26,12
1982-83	Loss	39.38
1983-84	Loss	115.99
1984-85	Loss	103.90
1985 86	Loss	97.37
1986_87	Loss	nearly 2 crores

Financial Aids to Mill:

Rs. in Lakhs

	1982-83	1983-84	1984 – 85
Government Loan	16.71	16.71	16.71
I. D. B. I.	22,97	23.74	15,05
M.S.T.C. Loan	371.95	331.04	37.14
State Bank	75.12	130,53	140,20
Cash Credit			
Total	486.75	502,02	209.70

Current Position of the Mill:

1) LABOUR FORCE:

The present Labour force of Shri Shahu Chhatrapati
Mills is about 1926 workers out of which 55 were women workers.
These 1926 workers comprise of skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and un-skilled workers as per the nature and requirement of the work to be done. They work round the clock in Three shifts of eight hours each.

2) RAW MATERIAL:

The raw material required for the Mill is cotton.

The entire raw material is supplied by the Maharashtra Cotton.

Federation, Bombay which is a State government concern. It was brought by trucks and stocked in 4 huge godowns which are meant for storing of raw cotton.

3) PROCESS:

The Cotton undergoes various processes of mixing, carding, frame, speed and ring and is spun into yarn in the spinning. The yarn is woven into weaving, undergoing the processess of winding, warping, beaming, sizing, folding, processing and so on. The woven cloth is processed and cut into different sizes according to the requirements or according to the specification of the orders. The finished product (the cloth) are bundled and packed in bales.

4) PRODUCTS:

Presently the products produced in the mill are cloth, dhoties and packing goods.

5) PRODUCT MOVEMENT INSIDE THE PACTORY:

The products right from the stage of raw material till the stage of final product is packed and stored in godowns. Small pulling trolleys are used for carrying the product from one process to another process.

6) MARKET:

As far as marketing is concerned, the Mill's products are supplied to Wholesellers, and certain outside orders are obtained as per the instructions of the M.S.T.C. The Mill is having a retail shop in the city, where the product is sold to the direct consumers.

7) TURNOVER:

The present sales turnover per month is around Rs. 65,08,000 and the average exports per month are about Rs. 20,40,000.

8) CAPACITY:

At present the production of the mill is 60 bales per day, which is about 98% of the total installed capacity.

Labour Welfare Facilities:

The observer in the process of study of the mill found that the mill provides some labour welfare facilities. The recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board have been fully implemented as per the directions of the Government in 1969 by the mill. They besides give benefits like Provident Fund, Gratuity, D.A., Leave facilities.

The mill provides and is still trying hard to provide maximum welfare facilities that are required to be provided according the Factories Act, 1948, such as canteen facilities, drinking water, safety measures, working atmosphere, housing and so on.

The mill also gives travelling allowances to the Sales Representatives when they travel for the purpose of Sales. The mill provides D.A., T.A. etc. to them.

The mill has been providing housing facilities to the departmental heads and also arranges various sports such as Kabaddi, Holliball etc. The mill has Employee Cooperative Society which supplied essential food grains to the employees.

The mill has been providing facilities for medical checking, family planning, blood donation etc. The mill also provides the uniform to the employees working in the Secutiry Department.

