

CHAPTER - III

STUDY AREA

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PROFILE OF THE SELECTED ORGANISATION UNDER STUDY :

The present research work of the study of labour absenteeism in textile in Solapur, gives due importance to the organisational pattern of textile industry in the town. Accordingly, we have selected the " Solapur Sahakari Soot Mill" for this study.

In view of this, an effort is made here in the following paragraph to present profiles of selected organisation.

After Second World War, large amount of cotton was imported and was distributed equally and unwillingly by the Government. Due to this method of distribution workers failed to get required amount of cotton and hence difficulties prevailed. Due to decrease in production economical problems prevailed and sometimes they have to buy cotton from South India especially from coimbtore and near by 70-80 mills. In this routin workers got two types of difficulties, firstly a travelling expenses were more because of long distance secondly in the due course of time of the product coming from Coimbtore to Solapur the businessman started creating artifical increase in the prices and to seek the cotton through these difficulties they had only one way and that was to produce good quality of cotton in sufficient amount in Solapur itself and

keeping this point of view the Solapur Sahakari Mill was established.

Arrival of Weavers from Hyderabad State :

In the neighbourhood of Solapur one of the old Hyderabad State from Telangan Pravnice. Telagu Handloom weavers who thought of getting rid of the draught and started exoding with handloom on their shoulders were observed settling in Solapur during 1840 to 1850. East is the main gate way for the people who coming from Hyderabad State. As this place was out of city, the people settled in an around the east gate way, they build their huts in the open places. On the basis of their traditional art they started their business with renowed vigour. In the same period rural residents like Kanadi, Kosthi, Naikar and Marathi kept going their handloom business and this also helped the Telagu weavers. This was the good sign of good co-operation.

Weavers settled in Solapur :

It was seen that in the enitial 40-50 years they provided the attention in setting and progressing the business, Needs liking and economical condition of the people. Not only this much they also provided their attention in selling their materials to neighbours such as Bijapur, Gulbarga, Ahmednagar, Pune, Osmanabad and Satara.

Harrassment of Helpless weavers :

The economical condition of weavers was not coping with progressing business. Due to this the helpless weavers had to speards their hands to money lenders. From this evolved the grossers merchants. Taking the advantage of their helplessness, the Lords of Chati Galli, Phaltan Galli started harassing the weavers who faced to economical problems "Mediator system should be vanished", as stated by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule 100 years ago was seemed to be true even today. Due to this mediator system classes and problems can be evaluated but had to be cease fired unwillingly.

Availers in Textiles Industries :

In this occupation four stages were seen first, the hard working weavers itself. Second, the merchants who had 4 to 30 handlooms kept the above weavers on Salary. The third stage of businessmen who were supplying raw materials to above merchants sold the ready material to grosser merchants. Fourth stage was of grosser merchants who purchased the material according the changing rates from above businessmen and sold it out of Maharashtra.

The grosser merchants now started more attention towards getting more profits rather than to be satisfied of grosser, business. Because of this the handloom industry started taking

different turns which spread unhappiness everywhere. But they will have to adopt and ceasefire in this condition.

Dyeing : Textile industrialists fulfilled business :

Within this period another class of people evolved who started their business of dyeing cotton, shine etc. in an attractive way. They are also called as Dyeing industrialist. There also typical business policy started which troubled the weavers. At the sametime, Second World War was started. Because of which this business faces serious problem. The British Policy was to take the raw material from India and bring the ready material from England besides this the shine dyeing chemicals were not prepared in India, but were brought from German, Japan, China, England and other European countries but because of war condition reversed. The ready materials could not cope with increasing demand, so the prices increased to the peak. In this condition near about 30,000 handloom industries of Solapur were ill and collapsing.

Entry of Co-operation Movement in Textile Industry :

Even this critical condition India got freedom in 1947. Then Government started giving second preference to textile industry after giving first performance to Agriculture. Even though in India co-operation movement engaged in 1904. But industrial co-operation movement foundation was laid in 1948 by Industrial Act according to

this Government started bringing textile industry in this co-operation field. The raw material like dyechemical, cotton etc. was started importing from other countries. This imported material than was been provided to the workers. According to their need which was all controlled when few social workers saw that Government has interested to bring this work in the co-operation movement field, then they founded co-operation institution from which was born rich institution and handloom cotton production institution.

Pilot Policy : For protection and self help (realiance)
of Handloom Industry :

Eventhough the workers were not able to take advantage of this scheme, because they were facing many problems simultaneously. In this period in Solapur Handloom cotton producer Institution was founded and out of Solapur also this type of institution were founded at place like Maindargi, Karajagi, Valsang etc. The work of this institution was very much satisfactory so the workers realised etc. usefulness out of 30000 handlooms near about 3000, 3500 handlooms were in 17 to 18 different institutions. After this Govt. introduced pilot policy. Many of co-operation loving officers worked hard to make this policy successful. This officers then tries to make people aware that how this policy is going to make them earn, how it is going to make them stand on their own legs

They did this by taking meetings giving lectures, discussions. As result the number of co-operation institutions increased.

Institution processing on handloom cloths (Vivko process) :

Solapur District workers co-operative federation founded with the inspiration and help by Solapur District industrial co-operative Bank and officers from this co-operation field and also Govt. of Maharashtra. This institution was with modern machineries and completed its work in 1962 and started giving the product.

Foundation of Soot Mill :

After seeing the success of the process institution few known leaders of this field gained confidence that they too, can built such big factory of cotton production within this period. Appasaheb Kadadi was permitted to built factory of mixed variety which could produce cotton and also of spinning type but this should not produce further problem as produced in Nagpur Spinning Co-operation Ltd. So on this field important decision was taken by co-operation. Minister Keshavraoji Sonawane, that Solapur should also have spinning mill, only this division was put up in various meetings by the leaders. Realising that we can get help of Govt. in this field Mr. Bet, Bolli, Adam and Nagur thought of opening spinning mill in Solapur.

Solapur Sahakari Soot Mill : Aim and Success :

The aim of building new spinning mill was made firm and steps were put on in that direction on 18/02/1968 from 34 handloom spinning institutions Rs. 375280 was collected and Solapur Sahakari Soot Mill was founded. Head of this mill was premkrishan Pant Bet. This mill was registered. After this more money was necessary to built more investment but they were unconfident about this but with the help of Government of Maharashtra and Solapur District Industrial Co-operative Bank, they could gain confidence and they got it. With in this period people realised the importance of Co-operation many institutions (80 to 90) were set up. This 80 to 90 institution can built investrent for the mill this idea was given by Gangadhar pant Kuchan Chaairman of Industrial Bank to mill coordinator.

Purchase of place and suitable site for Mill :

To built mill one should have own place was realised and steps in that direction was put on. To do this for sight of 50 to 60 years was also considered with all trustees concern in out 1964 on Akkalkot road, 35 hector soil was purchased from Sayyadali Sayyadyusufali for 110000 with help and good wishes of Collector Gutursahib of that fine.

Beginning of construction :

By this time Mr. Bet, because of few personal problem resigned the Chairman of mill so the president was elected to V. Kota and of mill to Kuchan. General Manager was selected to Namjoshi to start the work immediately. The manager, chairman work hard and for this work seizon consulting engineers Ahmedabad Architecture Jasubhai Patel was selected.

Ceremony of Foundation :

Chief Minister of Maharashtra Mr. Vasant Rao Naik decided to come for this occasion on 27/2/1965 in presence of Keshavrao Sonawane this ceremony was fulfilled in this ceremony was requested on behalf on institution to C.M. that 1:3 share lend was done in Nagpur same should be done here C.M. Accepted in this increased the enthusiasm of builder and chairman actual constructions begin 2/4/1965 and mill was started with grate blessings. The mills presented monthly production is as follows :

Cotton yarn	Kg.
Staple yarn	

The mill allots yarn to its member on handloom basis which is from related to number of shareholder i.e. handloom societies. The mill supplies yarn at concessional rates to its members.

Solapur Sahakari Soot Girani Maryadeet at a Glance :

Name	Solapur Sahakari Soot Girani Maryadeet
Location	Gangadhar Nagar, Akkalkot Road, Post Box. No. 303, Solapur.
Establishment	1964
Constitution	Co-operation
No. of Staff members	68
No. of workers	2500
Total Salaries and wages	Rs. 13.51 lakhs per year.
Raw material required	Cotton
Available of raw material	Maharashtra, Karnataka
End Product	Yarn
Manufacturing Process	Cotton yarn
Licence capacity	50000 spindles
Installed capacity	26040 spindles
Average production per year.	29.33 lakh (Kg.)
Average Sales in (Kg.) per yr	29.34 lakh (Kg.)
Sales arrangement	Through own sales department to members of company and exported.

Total Turnover	
Gross Profit	
Net Profit	Rs. 57.75 lakh
Mode of payment	Wages paid monthly in cash
Labour relation	Good
Market area	Local and out of country.
Initial capital	Rs. 366.81 lakhs
Borrowed capital	Rs. 120 lakhs
Loans supplied	State Govt. Maharashtra State
financial institutions	co-operative bank. Solapur District Industrial Co-operative Bank.
Planned project	Remaining licenced spindles are installed.
Member	Federal Society 2
	Weavers society 169
	State Govt. <u>1</u>
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