

Chapter no.II

Profile of Swami Ramanand Bharati Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd Tasgaon

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2.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Swami Ramanand Bharati Co-Operative Spinning Mill Ltd; Tasgaon is the only Automatic spinning mill in Tasgaon Taluka. Which is established in 2nd April 1992, but the production actually started in 1st June 2006.

Tasgaon taluka is mainly known or famous for Grapes crop. The 'Ganapati Temple' is another famous thing in Tasgaon city. Tasgaon is permanently drastic area in Sangli district.

Mr. R. R. Patil is the founder of these spinning mills who is the former Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra state. The mill has received dedicated and moral leadership. In Sangli district there is no cultivated area under the cotton crop. But only to create job opportunities is prime aim of the establishment of spinning mill.

The Swami Ramanand Bharati Co-operative Spinning Mill Ltd. Tasgaon is a large scale co-operative spinning industry. Investment in this industry is up to 55 cores & plant area is 40 Acers. Total 330 workers are worked in these spinning mills other than top level executives.

The prime production of the spinning mill is to produce 100% cotton Yarn from raw cotton. The mill produces quality of yarn. To maintain the quality of finished goods CITRA (Coimbatore Textile

Research Association) norms are properly followed by the spinning mill. Raw cotton is purchased from the districts of Vidharba, Marathwada and Khandesh. The finished goods means 100% cotton yarn will sold domestic as well as foreign market. The local market for yarn is Ichalkaranji, Vita, Malegaon, Bhivandi, Mumbai, Ahamadabad and Udaypur (Rajasthan). The foreign market is Egyptia, Bahrain, Latin America, South Korea, and Turkey etc.

The Swami Ramanand Bharati co-operative spinning mill Ltd. Tasgaon is the only good conditioning or profit making co-operative firm in the Sangli district. In this firm totally modern or nominated company's machinery are installed, like as Lakshmi Machine Works Coimbatore; Muratec Japan, Air tech, Corporation Mumbai etc.

The follwing table shows the profile of the company:

Table No.2.1

1	Name of the Organization	Swami Ramanand Bharati Co-operative Spinning Mills ltd. Tasgaon.
2	Founder Name	Mr. R. R. Patil former Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra state
3	Address	Near the Govt. Hospital, Dattamal Tasgaon (Tasgaon Manerajuri road
4	Establishment Year	1 st June 2006
5	Type of the Production	Preparation of 100% cotton Yarn from raw cotton.
6	Total cost of the Plant	55 cores.
7	Capacity of the Plant	25,000 spindles.

8	Present No. of Spindles	14,352
9	Daily Production Capacity	Up to 6500 kgs of Yarn per day.
10	Plant Area	40 Acres
11	No. of workers	350

2.2 Machinery Details

The Swami Ramanand Bharati Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd, Tasgaon is the only one automated spinning mill in Tasgaon Taluka. The spinning mill produces quality of Yarn through the following machines which having huge cost. These machinery details are as follows.

Table No.2.2

Sr. No	Name of the Machine	Name of the Company
1	Blow room, carding, Drawing, speed frame, ring frame	M/S Lakshmi Machine works, Coimbatore
2	Winding	Muratec. Japan
3	Humidification	Air tech, corporation Mumbai

2.3 QUALITY CONTROL

In any business organization, profit is ultimate goal. To achieve this, there are several approaches. Profit may be maximized by cutting costs for the same selling price per unit, but to survive in competitive business environment, goods and services produced by a firm should have the minimum required quality. Quality is a measure of how closely a good or service conforms to specified standards.

Yarns quality affect on its sales and goodwill of the firm. To produce quality of yarn the firm follows CITRA norms, In each stage and checkpoints the criteria for measuring or determining the quality of individual cone the following process is used for quality control.

2.3.1 A type: oily, 3 ply & 4 ply. High TPI or low TPI, count of material, mix, off count, parallel yarn, snarling, and hairiness double spinning.

2.3.2 B type: Dirty, heavy or light, extra yarn, out yarn, broken yarn, bad paper cone, outside yarn, without tail end, 3 or 2 tail ends, Jali, steech, ribbon.

Now days the use of ultra violet checking in packing enables to locate the defects such as color difference, shade variation, handling defects etc. in individual cone.

2.4 DEPARTMENTS / MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Organization structure has two dimensions –one horizontal and the other vertical. The horizontal aspect refers to grouping of activities (departments) while vertical dimension is the hierarchy of superiors and subordinates (pyramid or scalar chain) Grouping of activities is an essential step in designing an organization structure. Grouping of activities in to departments, divisions or other homogeneous units is known as departmentalization. The need and importance of departmention is to made specialization, expansion, autonomy, and fixation of responsibility, appraisal, management development and administrative control.

Basis or Types of Departmentalization

The following patterns may be used for grouping activities into departments.

- 1) Departmentalization by functions
- 2) Departmentalization by products
- 3) Departmentalization by Territory
- 4) Departmentalization by customers
- 5) Departmentalization by process
- 6) Departmentalization by time and numbers

Under this basis, activities are grouped on the basis of production processes or equipments involved. This is generally used in manufacturing enterprises and at lower levels of organization. For example mill may be organized into ginning, spinning, weaving, and dyeing departments. The following is the manufacturing process and departments of SRBCSMLT.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Blow room department

(Mixing & process)



Carding department

(Make & tilling the can sliver)



Drawing department

(Make small size sliver)



Speed frame department

(Rowing)



Ring frame department

(100% yarn)



Winding department

(Make a cone)



Packing department

2.4.1 Blow room:

Blow room process is to open the cotton tufts from the lumps & elimination of dust, leafs, trash, particles, foreign particles, seed, coats etc. Blow room gives a small opening to the cotton, which in technical terms is calling baling. In cotton industry beating pints varies from 3 to 5 depending upon the variety of cotton its physical properties like uniformity ratio, naps, trash etc.

Cleanliness is a major factor determining yarn quality low level of trash in raw cotton & proper cleaning in blow room are the prerequisites to produce the resultant yarn free from foreign matter. Normally the cleaning efficiency of blow room should be 60% to 70%.

2.4.2 Carding:-

In carding process, fibers are individualized, trash is removed, naps are opened & removed, short fibers are removed the length of fibers is improved also in carding bad fibers are removed & the uniformity ratio is increased & bad form of cotton is converted in to sliver form.

The basic function of individual components of the carding is as follows.

Licker in tacking fibers from the feed roller, beating against the mote knife & combing segment for splitting trash link beats from the cotton, & transfers the fibers to cylinder where fibers are individualized naps & short fibers are removed with the help of top flats. Cylinder transfers individualized fibers to doffer where fibers are collected together & are transferred to crush rollers forming the sliver for the next process.

Almost all the cleaning of fibers is achieved in carding engine through the help of wire point, wire points are decided depending on the raw material properties.

2.4.3. Combing:-

The basic function of the combing is parallelizing of the combers is the lap of number of slivers wounded & made a bat which is done from the lap former. Fiber bat is fed through feed rollers of the particular length as per level of Unicom which combs the fiber, then removal of short fibers, naps takes place & then it is fed to detaching rollers where the sliver is formed.

The waste generated in combers is called as noel & the percentage of the noel extraction determines the yarn quality.

2.4.4. Drawing:-

Draw frame is one of the critical stages in spinning process. The main purpose of draw frame is to induce uniformity in sliver. Also draw frame plays a key role from the point of view of controlling yarn count variation.

The left draw frame machines are equipped with autoleellers. The basic function of autoleeller is to maintain uniformity in the output.

2.4.5. Speed frame:-

Speed frame reduces the sliver, converting from sliver to roving; this reducing of gms / meter is obtained by attending some twist in order to hold loose liberty & terming the roving in systematic layers over the bobbin which helps in easy unwinding of the same in ring frame.

2.4.6. Ring frame:-

Ring frame is the process of ring spinning. In ring frame drafting takes place with the help of drafting rollers. Top arms etc. (i.e. the drafting elements) the roving is drafted into required number of fibers (count) & giving required twists to obtain required strength.

The waste generated in Ring spinning is pnuelfil waste a important factor affecting the yarn to realization which should not exceed more than 2% of the production. This is a vital checkpoint from production point of view.

2.4.7. Winding:-

In winding the yarn wounded on the ring tram cops is electronically cleared & wounded on required package size yarn whenever an objectionable fault occurs, the clearers provided on the machine cut the yarn & remove the objectionable fault & them the splices or the knitters provided on the machine join the yarn.

Now days the largest winding machines such as schlafhorst & mutates, are most advanced machinery which produces quality of production. During conversion of yarn from cops to cones, application of wax takes place for hosiery products only.

So the ring frame yarn containing objectionable faults clear by the cleavers in winding & the waste generated in the same process is called as hard waste.

2.4.8 T.F.O.

In T.F.O machines two single parallel yarns are given a desired twist & then the resultant double yarn is wounded on the cones.

2.4.9. Packing:-

In packing process the finished goods i. e. yarn wounded on the paper cones is packed in different cartons size according to the buyer's requirements.

The packing process involves checking of individual cone with respect & diameter weight, damages, shade variation, tall end etc.

Table No.2.3

	Packing material	Weight	quantity
Local Marketing	HDFC bags	45.36 kg	24 cones
Export marketing	Boxes	45.36 kg	24 cones
1 cone = 1.89 kg			

2.6 Board of Directors

Table No. 2.4

Sr. No	Name of the Director	Address	Designation
1	Mr. Rajarambapu N. Patil	Burli	Chairman
2	Mr. Gulabrao S. Patil	Tasgaon	Vice-chairman
3	Mr. Vinakrao S. Patil	Bambavade	Director
4	Mr. Shivajiraobapu Magar-Patil	Dudhondi	Director
5	Mr. Pandurang H. Mane	Visapur	Director
6	Mr. Pitambar S. Patil	Lodhe	Director
7	Mr. Bapuso K. Shirgaonkar	Ankhalkhop	Director
8	Mr. Vasant B. Sawant	Savalaj	Director
9	Mr. Atmaram G. Patil	Hatnur	Director
10	Mr. Anandrao D. Patil	Khatav	Director
11	Mr. Shivajirao K. Jadhav	Tasgaon	Director
12	Mr. Diliprao B. Pavar	Manerajuri	Director
13	Mr. Ashok D. Ghail	Kavathekandh	Director
14	Mr. Subhas D. Dhanavade	Tasgaon	Director
15	Mr. Sanjay R. Yadav	Vajarachounde	Director
16	Mr. Rahul D. Kambale	Tasgaon	Director
17	Mr. Kader H. Mujaver	Tasgaon	Director
18	Mrs. Rajanighandha D. Langade	Tasgaon	Director
19	Mrs. Jayashri S. Kambale	Manerajuri	Director
20	Mr. Dilip V. Mali	-----	M.D.

The above boards of Directors manage the business well and in the efficient manner. The following heads of department are also included in top-level management. Their names, designation and experience is given as under:

2.7 Head of Departments

Table No. 2.5

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Education	Expeirnce
1	Mr. S. G. Herwade	Chief Engineer	Diploma in Elec. Eng.	10 Years
2	Mr. P. S. Pawar	Administrative Officer	B.Com.	17 Years
3	Mr. Sachin Kulkarni	Personal Manager	M. S. W.	07 Years
4	Mr. Ananda Kambale	Material Manager/ Store Keeper	Under graduate	30 Years
5	Mr.N. A. Mane	Production Manager	B. E. Textile	14 Years

In SRBCSMLT has placed skilled and technically competent personnel's to the suitable jobs for administrative level and in the lower they do not have skilled workers. But they provide training and development facility to its workers. The decision making process of management is not time consuming. All the head of departments have freedom to take decision. The above head of departments and board of directors make proper short and long term planning and control the business. The different personnel's have appropriate knowledge about co-

operative principles, co-operative management, values and ethics. They do all the management functions effectively and utilize all the resources optimally such as men, machine, material, and money etc.