

A Study on Problem and Challenges of Powerloom Industry in Dharmapuri District

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ABSTRACT

Power loom industry occupies a unique place in Indian economy. Extremely complex structure of entire Indian textile industry has the modern sophisticated and highly mechanized sector on the one hand the hand weaving Power loom and spinning sector on the other. In between these sectors falls the decentralized small and medium scale power loom sector. Now a days due the liberalization and globalization power loom industry, have faces a stiff competition .In this article author has highlighted the major challenges being faced by power loom industry in Dharmapuri district and the barriers in its growth and improvements.

Keywords: Power loom industry, Barriers in growth, challenges.

INTRODUCTION

The power loom sectors in Tamil Nadu has been growing fast due to the

comparative advantage that it has enjoyed so far and the competitive advantage developed by the sector is not that much significant. The quality of the power loom sector fabrics is not ensure and the quality consequences in yarn and raw material less. The backward integration by some power loom operators by putting up small spinning units has not been favorable for ensuring yarn quality. This sector does not enjoy a host of comparative advantages in the fabrics and made ups manufacturers ingrain as well as yarn dye from. In the process of its restructuring and technology up gradation to accelerate the development, these are to be refined by competitive advantages which can be engender, nurtured and shaped by appropriate policy investives by the state as well as the center .

Textiles and clothing represent the most important sectors of international trade

as it accounts for 18 percent of world exports. For developing countries it is much more as it contributes significantly to their export basket.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To examine the production pattern of power loom sectors.
- ❖ To analyse the problems & issues of power loom industry.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is integrated and comprehensive study on power loom industry of Dharmapuri its detailed picture. The present study is an attempt to discover the factor that account for its problems.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study is to analysis the power loom industry and assessing the problems of this industry in Dharmapuri in particular. This study is expected to reveal the deficiencies if any, and enable to suggested appropriate measures for the problems of power looms and thereby services the interest of weavers, trade & consumers more effectively.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study consists of both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from the power loom entrepreneurs. There are several enterprises has considered to collect the data at Dharmapuri. Interview schedule were used to collect information from the entrepreneurs. The sample sizes of 50 respondents were adopting this study. A well-structured interviewed schedule was prepared with the help of guidance and officials power loom sector at Dharmapuri sector. A Field survey technique was adopted to collect firsthand information from the weavers. The research personally visited and interviewed each and every respondent for his purpose.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

S.V. Chorghade 1976 in his research work studied the “Power loom Industry in M Maharashtra”. M Maharashtra state has a lion’s share in the growth and development of the Power loom industry. He attempted to undertake a detailed study of structure and problems of Power loom industry in M Maharashtra

P.R. Johan in 1978 studied the dividend distribution of 51 cotton textiles companies. He analyzed the dividend

distribution of the companies on the basis of size, region, ownership group, management pattern and age of the companies. Textile units located in Ham dabbed region earned the highest profits while those located in north region earned the lowest, the Bombay (Mumbai) region and south region earned the medium profits. Companies' management by the government controllers showed the poorest profitability.

D. C. Mathurain his book "Personnel Problems and Labor Welfare: A study of cotton textile industry (1993)" had explained about personnel management in the cotton textile industry. He explained that for the economic results the management of personnel is very important. In management of personnel the role of welfare activities cannot be emphasized. Personnel management and labor welfare are important for smooth running of industrial concern.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table .1.
Age Wise Classification of the Respondents

Age	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Below 20	40	40
21 to 30	26	26
31 to 40	24	24
Above 40	10	10
Total	100	100

Source: primary data

From the table it reveals that out of the 100 respondents taken for this study, 40% of the respondents are from the age group of below 20 years, 26% of

the respondents are between 21-30 years, 24% of the respondents are between 31-40 years, and remaining 10% of the respondents are above 40 years.

Table No 2

Family Size Wise Classification of the Respondents

Family Size	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1 to 3	32	32
4 to 6	50	50
Above 7	18	18
Total	100	100

Source: primary data

From the table reveals that out of 100 respondents taken for this study. 32% of the respondents family

size between 1-3, 50% of the respondents are between 4-6, and remaining 18% of the respondents are 7 and above.

Table No 3

Power Looms Wise Classification of the Respondents

Type of Looms	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Plain	34	34
Drop Box	16	16
Plain With Dopy	10	10
Drop Box With Dopy	12	12
Jacquard	28	28
Total	100	100

Source: primary data

From the table shows reveals that out of the 100 respondents. 34% of the respondents are plain loom, 16% of the respondents are

drop box, 10% of the respondents are plain with dopy, 12% of the respondents are drop box with dopy, and remaining 28% of the respondents are jacquard

Table No 4.

Product Wise Classification of the Respondents

Types of product	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Dhotis	36	36
Sarees	22	22
Towels	30	30
Lunges	12	12
Total	100	100

Source: primary data

From the table shows reveals that out of the 100 respondents taken 36% of respondents are from weaving dhotis, 22% of the respondents are from weaving sarees, 30% of the respondents are from weaving towels, and remaining lunges, 12 %of the respondents are weaving lunges.

FINDINGS

- ❖ Maximum 64% of the respondents are studied school level.
- ❖ Maximum 40% of the respondents are well experienced in this work of above15 years.

- ❖ The majority of 54% of the respondents are earned monthly income under the category of between 10001 – 20000and - p.m.
- ❖ The majority of 50% of the respondents are owners in power loom weaving.

SUGGESTION

- ❖ As most of the weavers are un-aware about the scheme, there is a need of hour to aware the weaver's scheme for the modernization and up gradation of power loom sector.
- ❖ In order to pull the pace of growth of the power loom sector, the government should evaluate it to develop the level of textiles

industrial area in Dharmapuri district.

- ❖ The majority of the weavers are producing grey fabrics. They should drive their production from gray cloth fabrics and home textiles.
- ❖ The majority of the power loom owners small weavers and having small size of looms. The small size unable to get the benefits of modernization schemes. That is very needed for our development.
- ❖ The small business of power loom industry on employee cotton sales of product quality on developed in weavers.

CONCLUSION

After an overall study of the power loom sector is taking into consideration of the importance of small scale power loom industry which is to playing a vital role in the economy of the country,

efforts should be made to ensure the power loom owners to obtain the necessary finance and sufficient sources to promote their business successfully.

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