

Baba Saheb Kedar Shetkari Sahakari Soot Girni, Hingna **A Case Study**

Baba Saheb Kedar Shetkari Sahakari Soot Girni, Hingna was established in the year 1981. It is ISO 9001-200 Certified Company with the annual turn over of Rs. 751.1 lakh. It is the cooperative mill with the total 1821 members. 30.84% of the total turnover is of the members and rest 69.16% is with the government. The daily capacity of the mill is 72 bales per day resulting into 10 tonnes of yarn per day.

Source of cotton

Cotton is purchased from the near by area like Hingna, Butibori, Parshioni, Sauner by the federation office. And then this cotton is purchased by the mill at the contracted rate. Mill is also purchasing the extra cotton directly from the Cotton growers with the prices decided by the quality of the cotton. The transport of the cotton from the farm to the mill is already mentioned in the contract with the farmers. The moisture content of the cotton is fixed to maximum upto 8% and if it exceeds the limit then the cotton amount is deducted accordingly. The moisture content is checked with the moisture rod at the time of the purchase. This cotton is transported to the ginning mill.

Ginning

The ginning operation is done by the Baba Saheb Kedar Shetkari Sahakari Soot Girni on the contract basis with the Cotton federation and the seed coming out of the ginning operation is kept by the federation. This seeds and seeds from the other local sources are purchased by the company and seed oil is taken out from it. The seed oil and the seed cake are sold by the mill and it is one of the sources of income of the industry.

Pressing

Once the ginning is done then cotton is sent for pressing where it is pressed and bales are formed. The pressing unit is located at Butibori and is maintained by the Mill. Each bale is around 170 Kg of cotton



Mixing unit

In this unit the bales are opened and moisture is added through sprinkler or with the moisture fans. The testing of the bale is already done and then according to its moisture content, fiber length, strength, fineness, trash the categories of the bales are decided. In this unit slight moisture is added to the cotton to increase in its strength. The bog laps are formed with the help of machines and the average length and weight of the lap is 50m and 22 kg respectively.



Carding unit

The laps formed in the above process are sent to carding unit where thick slivers in the form or ropes are formed with the help of rollers then these slivers are

sent to gain for fineness and elongation of these slivers is done.



Spinning



After fineness the slivers are placed in the machine and out of one sliver four thick threads are form these threads are called as thik yarn these are rolled across the bundles. These bundles are sent for more fineness and more starching is done according to the requirements of the buyer. The small bundles with the think yarn are then combined together to form a cone as shown in the photo. Each cone is around 1.5 kg in weight. These cones are then sent for the conditioning treatment. The cones are kept in the machine and ho

steam at 60° C is passes through it for the 25 min cycle. And at least each cone has to go for two cycles. Proper strength of the yarn is attended using conditioning. The strength of the cotton yarn is measured in the count strength product (CSP) and minimum of 2100 – 2200 CSP is achieved at the conditioning unit with the specific quality of the cotton which is the basic requirement of the buyers.



Then these yarn cones are packed and sent to further processing at various places in Maharashtra like Yawatmal, Paithan etc. the fabric is made using this yarn and with after treatments it is supplied to the consumer.



During the cotton yarn generation heat is produced due to the instruments used for it and because of the dry condition there is a possibility of the breaking of cotton yarn. To avoid the dryness special cooling arrangement is done where the cool air is pumped in the mill and hot air is taken out from the vent pipes and thus relative humidity of the mill is maintained.



Special testing laboratory is developed by the mill and the cotton testing is done at the mill before the cotton going to the mill. The following are the minimum requirements of the cotton testing that needs to be satisfied by the cotton coming in the mill

Characteristics	Requirements
• Fiber Length	29 mm
• Moisture content	6%
• Trash	3.5%
• Strength	20 gm/t

All the operations are running on the electric power supply and special 11 KW line is taken from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB).

Social impact



Around 700 to 750 persons are working in this mill so the employment generation has taken place. The workers are working in the shift duty and 8 Hrs is the shift duty and they are earning Rs. 3500 to 4500 per month with all the other facilities like medical, insurance etc. The cotton is purchased from the near by area so all the cotton growers are benefited from the surrounding. Around 2000 farmers are the member of the mill and training is given to them on the various advanced cotton growing techniques. They have also developed the shopping center 'Hingna Bazaar Society' for the workers where they will get all the daily needs at the subsidized rate. They have also developed the garden 'Kusumtai Wankhede Udyan' for the school children. Looking at the workers health conditions hospital is developed with permanent medical office and one compounded is appointed for the workers and their families. The regular health checkup done for all the worker.