

A BRIEF STUDY ON SAWMILL BUSINESS IN KOHIMA TOWN

*Project report submitted to Nagaland University in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree
of Bachelor of Commerce*

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DECLARATION

I declare that the project report entitled “A BRIEF STUDY ON SAW MILL BUSINESS IN KOHIMA TOWN” submitted by me for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Commerce** of Nagaland University is my own work. The project report has not been submitted for any other degree of this University or any other university.

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CERTIFICATE

We recommend that this project report is placed before the examiners for evaluation.

RACHEL NGIPLONG CHOHWANGLIM
Supervisor

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CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

A sawmill (saw mill) or lumber mill is a facility where logs are cut into lumber. Modern sawmills use a motorized saw to cut logs lengthwise to make long pieces, and crosswise to length depending on standard or custom sizes (dimensional lumber). The "portable" sawmill is of simple operation. The log lies flat on a steel bed, and the motorized saw cuts the log horizontally along the length of the bed, by the operator manually pushing the saw. The most basic kind of sawmill consists of a chainsaw and a customized jig, with similar horizontal operation. Sawmilling is one of the principal forest industries that engage in the processing and the efficient utilization of the timbers, a producer of semi finished intermediate goods for other sectors. Sawmilling operations represent one of the most important phases of the wood supply chain, because they connect the conversion flow of raw materials into finite products.

Technology has changed sawmill operations significantly in recent years, emphasizing increasing profits through waste minimization and increased energy efficiency as well as improving operator safety. Sawdust may make particle board or be pressed into wood pellets for pellet stoves. The larger pieces of wood that won't make lumber are chipped into wood chips and provide a source of supply for paper mills. Wood by-products of the mills will also make oriented strand board (OSB) paneling for building construction, a cheaper alternative to plywood for paneling. Some automatic mills can process 800 small logs into bark chips, wood chips, and sawdust and sorted, stacked, and bound planks, in an hour.

Some of the saw mill businesses like Neibao Mechanised, M.Shijo Mechanised Furniture Unit, K.V Sekhose Timbers and Timber Agencies which are operate and run within in Kohima. However, while surveying and collecting different sources, main purpose of this study is to know how they run their business during lockdown as compares to previous years, exports/import of goods, annual income etc.

1.2 Review of literature

With the growing demand for wood-based products in recent years, wood processing industries are constantly looking for ways to increase the value and quantity of their products. In this context, sawmills are important and indispensable components of the wood supply chain because they connect the conversion flow of raw materials into finite products. Sawmilling, which is typically seen by many as a simple manufacturing process, is rather a complex technical workflow characterized by a substantial number of dissimilar processing elements, each one featuring a different level of automation that must be constantly monitored to maintain long-term profitability. In some countries, many sawmills still rely on rather obsolete equipment and machines, if such equipment preserves an acceptable level of productivity. Small sawmills, on the other hand, do not hold the ability to use advanced technologies due to various financial and technical reasons, and, therefore, traditional sawing practices are still being used in rural areas and underdeveloped territories..

At the same time, the lack of modernization, which is specific to these sawmills, exposes the operators to a greater range of risks to their health, by the nature of the job, type of equipment used, and the handled materials. In particular, a low level of automation in these facilities often results in more manual work and a higher exposure to different types of machinery-induced hazards. Different types of machinery cause different hazards, and several studies classified them as mechanical, physical, structural, ergonomic, chemical, and biological. Therefore, depending on the level of automation, the risk factors that are relevant for the operators' health and safety will be different. If manual operations are dominant in a production facility, some types of risk will have a major incidence, and for this reason, small sawmills represent a workplace that is potentially dangerous.

1.3 Objective of the study

This work examines the comparative study of activities of Sawmilling Industry on the selected locations within Kohima Town. Studies on the performance of small-scale sawmilling operation are rather scarce. They have focused on the productivity, lumber and value recovery, finding significant relations between the productivity and the variation in the sawmilling inputs and outputs.

1.4 Research Questions:

1. What are the background of sawmill business in Kohima
2. What are the effect of sawmill business in Kohima during lockdown

1.5 Research Methods:

The primary data were collected through oral interview and field experiments while secondary data were from printed materials, information from journals and website.

2.1 Neibao Mechanize

A sawmill name called Neibao Mechanize which is located at Pfuchatsumia khel Kohima, which was established in the year 2000. Prior to start a sawmill business her main motive and aim was to help and serve the society. However, before set up of her sawmill business she started her own business with her own capital, it is stated that this business is a sole proprietorship. The apartment which she run the business is belong to her itself. Under her business, they are five co-workers which help and operate the sawmill business which lead to efficient and effective way with high rate of profits.

However, this sawmill business earn 20k to 30k approximately in a month; sometimes it may increase more than that which depend on their demand from the public as well as their work too. The demand from public was quite stable and the logs are transported from their own village.

2.2 Effect/Consequences Of Sawmill Business during Lockdown

Henceforth, before the time of pandemic this business operates smoothly and profitability. During these pandemic period the sawmill business incurred huge losses which have an impact on their business environment. Some of the major issue arises during lockdown which effect the business are as follows:

- Supply of transportation problem
- Paying wages to their labors which lead the business incurred losses
- Demand from public slow down
- Less return of income/profit

2.3 Future Plan

Her main plan was to expand or diversification of her sawmills business in the future.

2.4 M.Shijo Mechanised Furniture Unit

In the year 2008, M.Shijo Mechanised Furniture Unit was established. The founder of this business was Niiudtyi Shijo, his sawmill business was located in Tsutuomia Khel, Kohima.

He set up this sawmill business for livelihood. His objective is to produced and transported his goods to different furniture units. Under his business there are three workers who work with him for the smooth running of his business. In a week they work Monday to Friday depending upon their own task. He is a sole proprietorship and started his business with his own finance.

They purchased logs/woods and brought from different places. In a month they earn a profit of 15k to 25k approximately, the workers start their work from 9am to 2pm in a day depending on their work. According to his statement the demand from public was normal.

2.5 Effect/ Consequences

During the time of lockdown the demand was decrease and the business start incurring losses. The following are some of the effect during the period of lockdown:

- Effect on import/export of goods
- Effect on rent bills
- Less return of income/profit

2.6 Future Plan

According to his opinion, he mentions that he will run this business for further.

2.7 K.V Sekhose Timbers

This sawmill business was established in the year 2005 by Seyiekhrietuo, the business name called K.V Sekhose Timber and is located at New Market Colony, Kohima. He set up his business with his own capital as well as he is a sole proprietorship who run his business with five workers. They work and earn for their own livelihood, they work 7 to 8 hours in a day starting from Monday to Saturday. They buy and export logs/woods from different places, but the resident of the sawmill business belong private itself. However, the demand from public was stable.

2.8 Types of Wood

They are three types of logs which are lumber into different part which are demonstrate under the following:

A class - sold at the rate of rupee 750 approximately in one safety

B class – sold at the rate of rupee 500 approximately in one safety

C class – sold at the rate of rupee 400 approximately in one safety

2.9 Effect/ Consequences

Due to this pandemic for the past two year, this sawmill business was close as the lockdown start which lead to incurred so much losses. Some of the major effects of the business are:

- Export/transport of logs
- Import of lumber into different places/units
- Less demand from public
- Effectted to those who earn for day to day livelihood

2.10 Future Plan

This sawmill business will run further and if possible they expand their business as they earn their day to day livelihood.

2.11 Timber Agencies

Timber Agencies was established on 2000 by the owner name known as Thekhupa which is situated at New Market Colony, Kohima.

Under this sawmill business the workers start their work around 9am to 4pm starting from Monday to Saturday. This business was own and run by the individual with his own capital. However, the resident of this sawmill belong to others. They work and earn for their day to day livelihood only, and the demand from public is in a stable condition.

2.12 Types of Wood

Some of the following types of woods are shown as follows:

A class – sold at the rate of rupees 750 approximately in one safety

B class – sold at the rate of rupees 500 approximately in one safety

C class – sold at the rate of rupees 400 approximately in one safety

2.13 Effect/Consequences

The impact of this sawmill business demonstrates that due to this pandemic/lockdown the business didn't run effectively and efficiently. Some of the effects are the following points:

- Its spoiled those people who earn for day to day livelihood
- Less return of income/ profit
- Import/Export issue arises
- Incurred losses

2.14 Future Plan

As they are earning their income and needs from this sawmill business they will run this business for some years.

2.15 Comparison between four sawmill business in Kohima town

Basics	Neibao	Niiudtyi Shijo	Seyiekhrietuo	Thekrupa
1.Name of the sawmill	Neibao Mechanised	M.Shijo Mechanised Furniture Unit	K.VSekhose Timber	Timber Agencies
2.Establishing date	2000	2008	2005	2005
3.No. of days working	Monday to Saturday	Monday to Friday	Monday to Saturday	Monday to Saturday
4.Business Status	Sole proprietorship	Sole proprietorship	Sole proprietorship	Sole proprietorship
5.Demand from public	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
6.No. of workers	5 workers	3 workers	5 workers	4 workers

CHAPTER 3 - CONCLUSION

3.1 Findings

This project is incorporated extensively through primary sources like oral interview and field experiments and website, articles. While study and surveying this project there are some the sawmill business which incurred so much losses. Most of the sawmill workers were uneducated. Majority of the respondent were unmarried. They work and serve their own livelihood more than five six years. Moreover, the sawmill business occur a big losses during the period of pandemic which effects their business environment. They set up their business through their own cash. However, while some of them are transport theology/woods from their own village while some are buying and transport from other region. Also, we even know how much time they spend and work for their own survivor. And lot of the sawmill owner are sole proprietorship. Finding and inspecting in different units which help me and motivated me to start a business. During the process of my work my project are succeeded with the help of my friends.

3.2 Suggestions

At this point of view, What if they advertised their saw mill business in Kohima? What will be the future consequences if the lockdown continued? What if the pandemic start again? What will be the biggest fear for them? What is really the best alternate? This is such a big issue for them all.

3.3 Conclusion

According to my project which is based on 'A brief study on sawmill business in Kohima town'. This project showed how the sawmill business are operates in Kohima town. Before the existence of pandemic the business are in good position but after the existence of lockdown many of the sawmill business incurred so many losses. We do know that one of the biggest cause to the sawmill business was even thought the business were disclosed during lockdown the owner paid their wages salary which bring the result and effect their business environment. Safety practices require the modernization of machinery and tools, so as to avoid difficult manual operations or intensive and continuous exposure to work-related risks. Most of the sawmill owner set up their business by taking a high risk with their own cash. Also from this project most of the sawmill business earn lots of surplus which satisfied their needs. One of the advantages is that almost all the sawmill business are earning at a good rate. According to my opinion if the lockdown continue I'm sure most of the workers will suffered a lot which will affects their livelihood and bring the negative impact. From this project I do learned how workers work and how they spend their time and earn for their livelihood. Most the sawmill business are ear through this business they mention that they will run and operate their business for further years. Lastly but not the least, be creative and innovative to start you own business when time is there.

Bibliography

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Appendix

