

“A STUDY ON EMPLOYEE PERCEPTION TOWARDS WEAVING MACHINE IN VEEMANOOR”-SALEM

Bharath .R ¹, Amsa.T²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of MBA, Paavai Engineering College, Namakkal, Tamilnadu, India

²PG Student, Department of MBA, Paavai Engineering College, Namakkal, Tamilnadu, India .

ABSTRACT

The research highlighting the life style of the weavers, and also explain about the different type of weaving machine used in the weaving process in veemanoor. This research explain the causes of the traditional weaving machine of hand loom declining. And the technological impact in weaving machine, need of the government intervention to improve the working condition of the weavers.

1. INTRODUCTION

The government have provide various schemes to the weavers, because they are the only active things in the economy. Satisfaction of employees is one of the most important factor as far as the company is been considered. There are various factors which influence the satisfaction of employees. It can depend on various factors as follow:

- Awkward posture.
- Repetitive tasks.
- Force .
- Poor lighting.
- Poor ambient condition.
- Poor air quality.
- Lake of work-rest regime.
- Etc is some of the following factors depend on the satisfaction of employees.

The art of weaving is a profound metaphor for understanding the workings of the universe and our place in it. Through the physical process of weaving, we gain a better understanding of this world and how we as human beings are woven into it. We are bound to our bodies with the fragile threads of earth.

2. METHODOLOGY

According to industrial research institute in research methodology, research always tries to search the given question systematically in our own way and find out all the answers till conclusion. For finding or exploring research questions, a researcher faces lot of problems that can be effectively resolved with using correct research methodology.

2.1 Sample size

The sample size in the study is 80.

2.2 Statistical tools

- Simple percentage method
- Chi-square test

PERCENTAGE METHOD

This method is used to compare two or more series of data, to describe the relationship or the distribution of two or more series of data. Percentage analysis test is done to find out the percentage of the response of the response of the respondent. In this tool various percentage are identified in the analysis and they are presented by the way of Bar Diagrams to have better understanding of the analysis.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{No. of Respondents}}{\text{Total Respondents}} \times 100$$

CHI-SQUARE TEST

It is one of the simplest and widely used non-parametric test in statistical work. The quantity chi-square describes the magnitude of the discrepancy between theory and observation. Which is defined as?

$$\text{Chi - Square} = \frac{\sum (O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

O_i = Observed frequency, E_i = Expected frequency

In general, the expected frequency for any can be calculated from the following equations

$$E = \frac{RT \times CT}{N}$$

E = Expected frequency, CT = Column total,

RT = Row total, N = Total number of observations

1) WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

Table No - 3.1: Wise Classification Of Respondents

SL.NO	AGE	NUMBER OF RESPONDERS	PERCENTAGE
1	20-30	2	3
2	31-40	10	12
3	41-50	40	50
4	Above50	28	35
	TOTAL	80	100

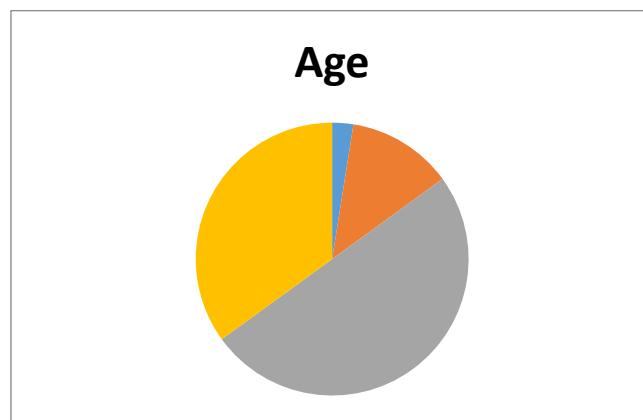
Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

The on top of table and chart shows Prestige Apparel having 50 % employees are age more than 40 and remaining 34% % is above 50 years, and 13% of the employees blow 40 years, only 3% of the employees working as a weaver.

CHART NO - 3.1

WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS



2) OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

The data collected here represents the degree of the respondents. The list of degrees includes Computer Science Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering, Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Information Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Agricultural Engineering and Master of Business Administration.

Table No - 3.2: Occupation Of The Respondents

SL.NO	OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF RESPONDERS	PERCENTAGE
1	Employee	70	87%
2	Business Man	1	1%
3	Professional	9	12%
	TOTAL	80	100%

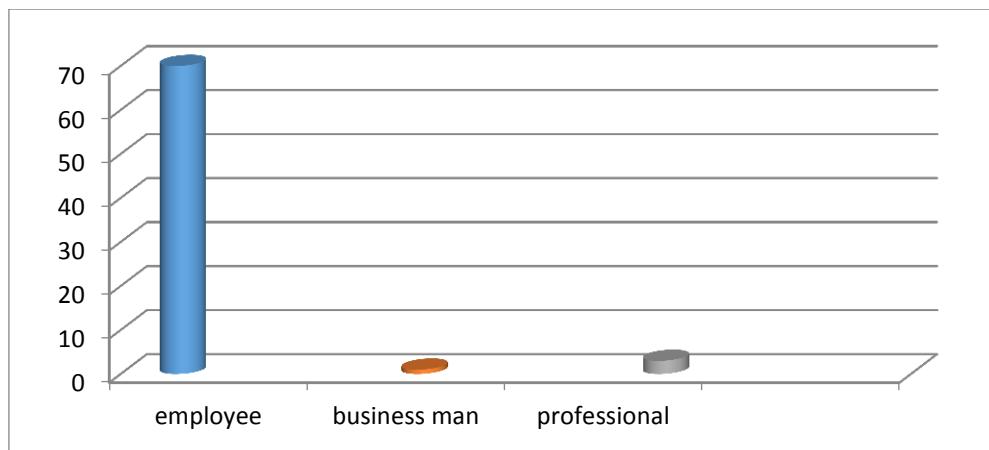
Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

The above chart shows that out of total respondents taken occupation of the employee 87% of the respondents employee, 3% of respondent are business men. 10% of respondents are professional .

CHART NO - 3.2

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS



3) BEST TYPE OF WEAVING MACHINE

Table No - 3.3

SL.NO	WEAVING MACHINE	NUMBER OF RESPONDERS	PERCENTAGE
1	Hand Loom	16	20%
2	Power Loom	24	30%
3	Air Loom	2	3%
4	Above All	38	47%
	TOTAL	80	100%

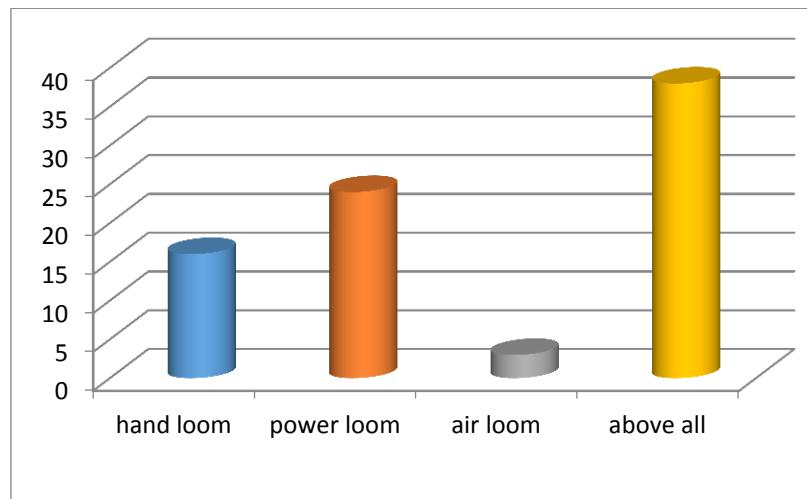
Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

The above chart shows that out of total respondents, 20% of the responders' choose hand loom is the best type of the weaving machine. 30% of the responders' choose power loom ,air loom is choose by 3% of responders', 47% of responders' choose all type of weaving machine.

CHART NO - 3.3

BEST TYPE OF WEAVING MACHINE



4) Problem Faced By The Hand Loom Machine

Table No - 3.4

SL.NO	PROBLEM THE HAND LOOM MACHINE	NUMBER OF RESPONDERS	PERCENTAGE
1	Marketing Problem	1	3%
2	Infrastructural Constraints	0	0%
3	Raising Yarn Price	2	3%
4	Competition With Power Loom Sector	75	94%
	TOTAL	80	100%

Source: Primary data

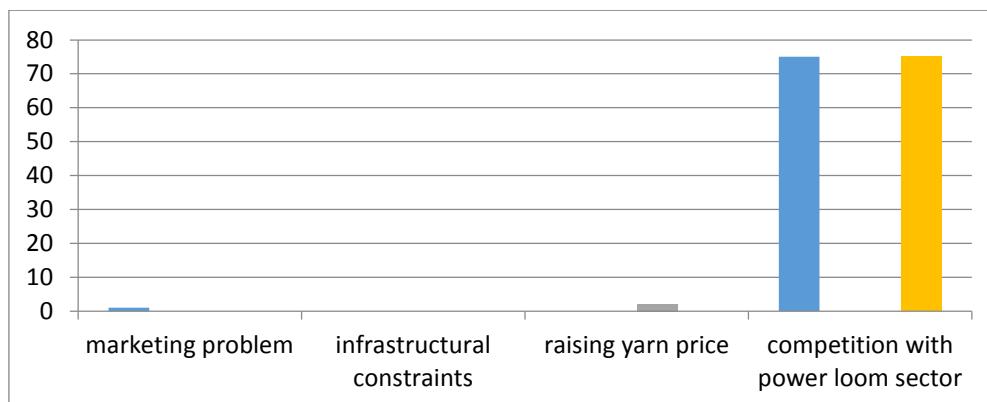
Problem Faced By The Hand Loom Machine

INTERPRETATION

The above chart shows that out of total responders choose causes of why people not ready to work in hand loom machine 3% responder choose market problem, 3% of responders choose raising yarn price and 94% responders choose the reason of competition with power loom.

CHART NO - 3.4

PROBLEM FACED BY THE HAND LOOM MACHINE



5) CAUSE OF HAND LOOM DECLINE

Table No - 3.5: Cause Of Hand Loom Decline

SL.NO	CAUSE OF HAND LOOM DECLINE	NUMBER OF RESPONDERS	PERCENTAGE
1	Competitive With Power Loom	41	53
2	Poorly Implemented Protection Policies	6	7
3	Lack Of Income	11	13
4	Absence Of Dignity Of Labor	22	27
	TOTAL	80	100

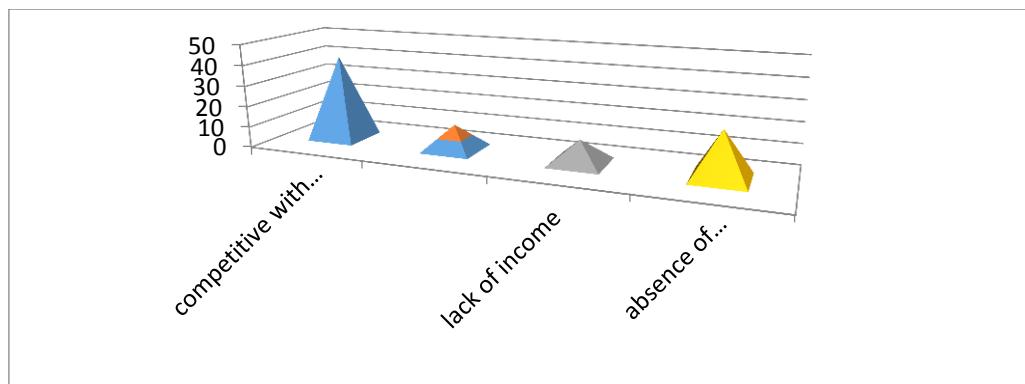
Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

Above the chart shows that 53% of the responders competitive with the power loom is the reason of the decline of the hand loom, 7% of the responders respond that poorly implementation of the production polices is the reason of the decline and 13% of the responders respond lack of income. 27% of the people responds that absence of the labor the reason of the decline of the hand loom

CHART NO - 3.5

CAUSE OF HAND LOOM DECLINE



6) ADVANTAGE OF POWER LOOM

Table No - 3.6: Advantage Of Power Loom

SL.NO	POWER LOOM	NUMBER OF RESPONDERS	PERCENTAGE
1	Faster Production	56	70
2	Improve Productivity	11	13.33
3	Less Expensive	2	3
4	Above All	11	13.33
	Total	80	100

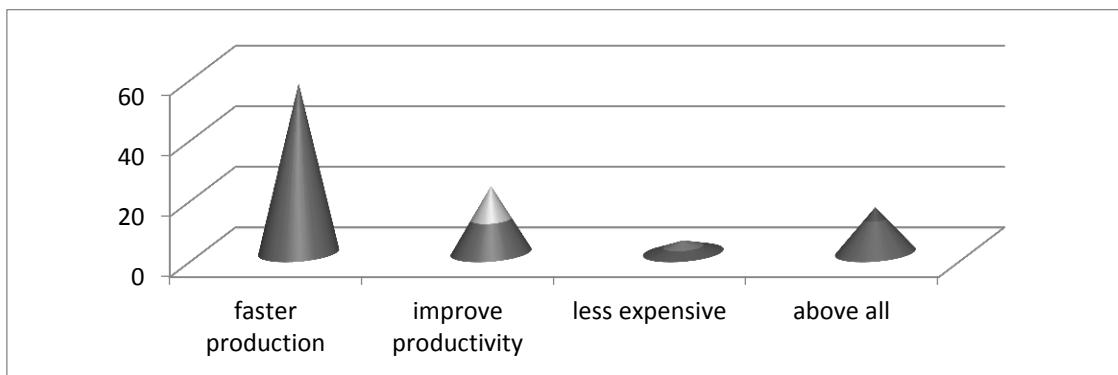
Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

Above the chart shows that the advantage of the power loom 21% of the responders respond that faster production. 13.33% of the responder respond that improve the productivity.3% of the responder respond that less expensive. 13.33% of the responders respond that above all were the advantage of the power loom.

CHART NO - 3.6

ADVANTAGE OF POWER LOOM



7) RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND BEST TYPE OF WEAVING MACHINE

Table No - 3.7

Age/ work loom	Hand loom	Power loom	Air jet loom	Above all	Total
20-30 years	0	0	2	0	2
31-40 years	1	7	0	2	10
41-50 years	8	9	0	23	40
Above 50 years	7	10	0	13	28
Total	16	24	2	38	80

Source: Primary Data

NULL HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no significant relationship between age category and their option of best type of weaving machine.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS

H1: There is a significant relationship between age category and their option of best type of weaving machine.

Table No - 3.8: Chi Square Test

Particular	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
R1C1	0	0.4	0.16	0.4
R1C2	0	2	4	2
R1C3	2	8	256	32
R1C4	0	5.6	31.36	5.6
R2C1	1	0.6	0.16	0.27
R2C2	7	3	16	5.33
R2C3	0	12	144	12
R2C4	2	8.4	43.56	5.07
R3C1	8	0.05	63.20	1264
R3C2	9	0.25	76.56	306.24
R3C3	0	0	0	0
R3C4	23	0.7	497.29	710.41
R4C1	7	0.95	36.60	38.52
R4C2	10	4.75	27.56	758.72
R4C3	0	19	361	19
R4C4	13	13.3	0.09	0.3
Calculated value				3159.86

Degree of freedom : $(r - 1)(c - 1)$
 $(4 - 1)(4 - 1) = 9$

Level of significance : 5%

Table value : **7.468**

Calculated value : **3159.86**

RESULT

Since the calculated value is higher than the table value. So, we accept the alternative hypothesis. There is a significant relationship between age category and their option of best type of weaving machine.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 FINDINGS

- Majority of the employee belongs to 40 and above years of age category.
- 90% of the responders incomplete school.
- 87% of the responder were employee.
- Only 10% of the responders complete their bachelor degree.
- 94% of the responders accept competition with power loom is major problem of the hand loom.
- 53 % of the people accept competition with hand loom is the causes of hand loom decline.
- 43% of the res ponders accept pare parts repairing problem is the major disadvantage of the weaving machine.

3.2 SUGGESTIONS

Various suggestions are given here for the management to improve the performance of the weavers:

- To improve the condition of handloom sector and to bring change in the lives of weavers.
- The Government should provide adequate quantities of yarn, dyes, chemicals and proper training to them.
- The Government should also provide credit with low interest rates.
- Government should give awareness to the weavers.
- Encouraging literary people to do weaving.
- Weaving efficiency can be improved by monthly analyses of out of production hours and also checking weaver performance once a month. This will help you to increase weaving efficiency.

4. CONCLUSION

Weaving machine plays a important role in textile industry. Hand loom machine was declined due to the dominance of power loom machine. Due to the technology development power loom was also declining and it is being replaced by air jet loom machine. The government must take a welfare schemes to encourage hand loom and power loom machine.

5. REFERENCES

- [1] Durkhodjaev S., Islamov S., Kenjaeva T. and Tojiboyev A., 2021. Microtubes for fluid transport in wearable applications. E3S Web of Conf.
- [2] 258, 04024. <https://doi: 10.1051/e3sconf/202125804024>
- [3] Joshi A.S., Sinha T.K., and Malik T., 2018. Behavior of Seam Puckering of Polyester, Cotton & blends fabric on High Sewing Thread Tension.
- [4] Ajay Shankar Joshi Journal of Engineering Research and Application 8.6, 01-04.
- [5] Kadiand N., Karnoub A., 2015 The effect of warp and weft variables on fabric's shrinkage ratio J. Text. Sci. Eng. 5, 1000191.