

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

Bharath .R<sup>1</sup>, Amsa.T<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of MBA, Paavai Engineering College, Namakkal, Tamilnadu, India

<sup>2</sup>PG 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<sub>i</sub> = Observed frequency, E<sub>i</sub> = 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         |
|       | <b>TOTAL</b> | 80                   | 100        |

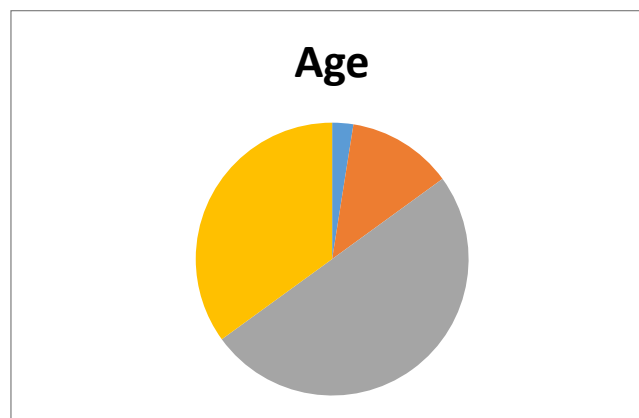
Source: Primary data

#### 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%        |
|       | <b>TOTAL</b> | 80                   | 100%       |

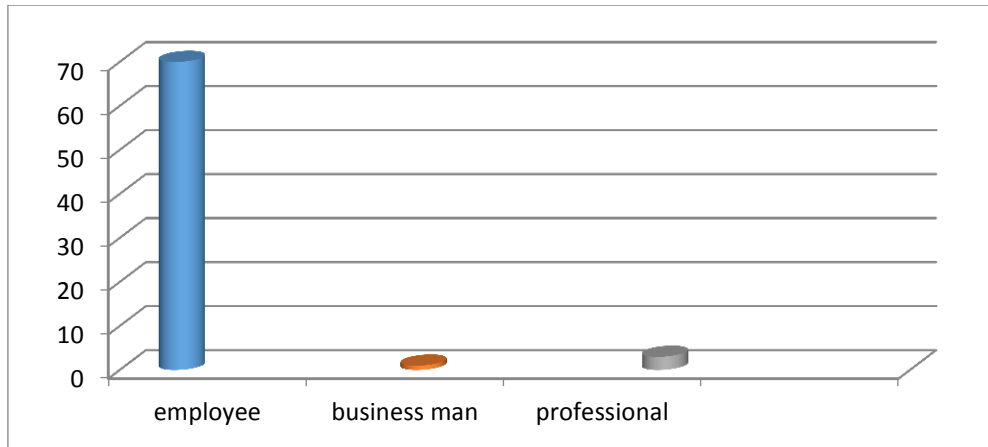
Source: Primary data

#### 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%         |
|       | <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>80</b>            | <b>100%</b> |

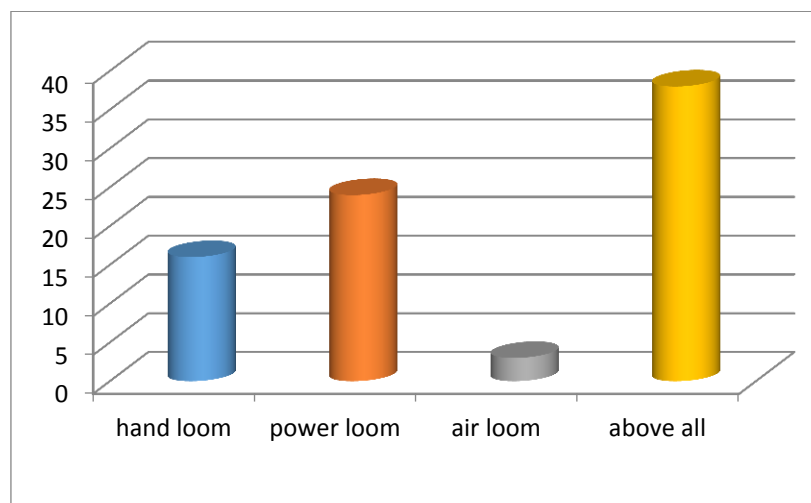
Source: Primary data

#### 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%         |
|       | <b>TOTAL</b>                       | <b>80</b>            | <b>100%</b> |

Source: Primary data

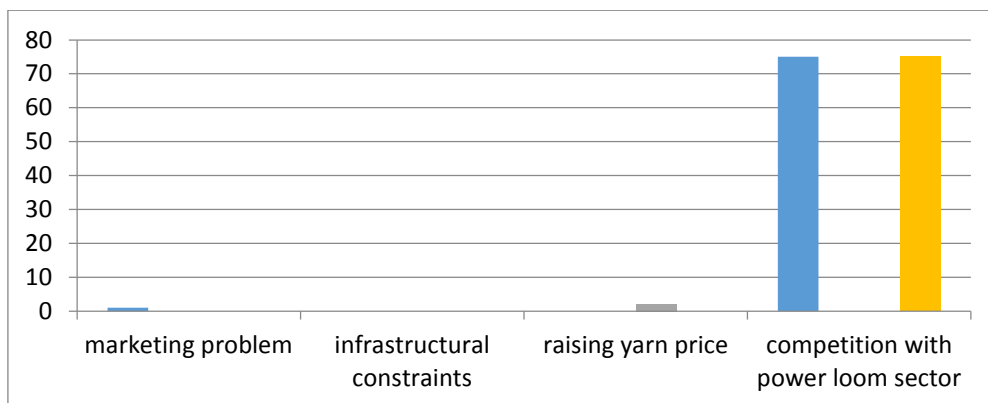
#### Problem Faced By The Hand Loom Machine

##### 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         |
|       | <b>TOTAL</b>                           | <b>80</b>            | <b>100</b> |

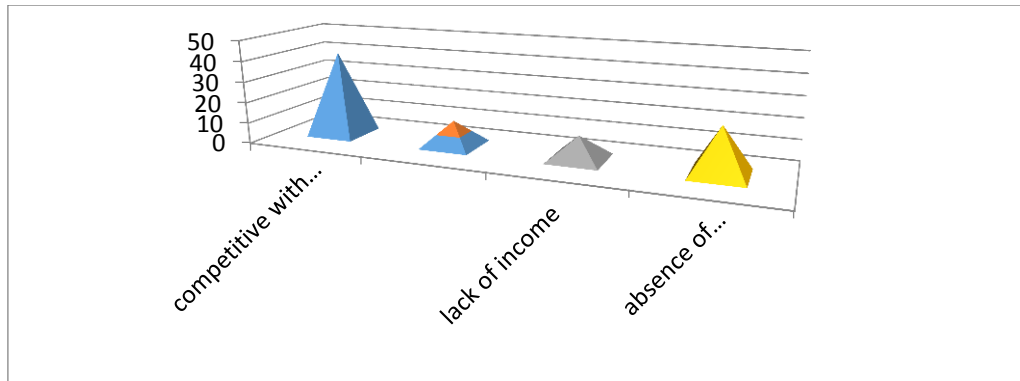
Source: Primary data

##### 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 policies 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      |
|       | <b>Total</b>         | <b>80</b>            | <b>100</b> |

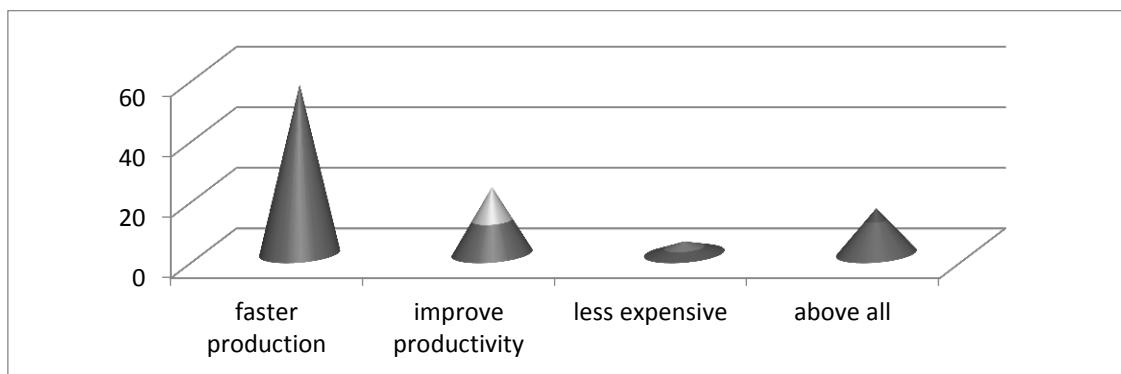
Source: Primary data

#### 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         |
| 31-40years     | 1         | 7          | 0            | 2         | 10        |
| 41-50years     | 8         | 9          | 0            | 23        | 40        |
| Above50years   | 7         | 10         | 0            | 13        | 28        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>16</b> | <b>24</b>  | <b>2</b>     | <b>38</b> | <b>80</b> |

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) <sup>2</sup> | $\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$ |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 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

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