

# An Empirical Study on the Powerloom Entrepreneurs Expectations towards the Enhancement of Business Ecosystem with Special Reference to Tamilnadu

Dr.S. Sudha, K. Nathiya, N. Thamilchelvam and L. Jothibas

**Abstract---** *The power loom sector is ultimately labour focused sector. It offers large scale employment prospects to the societies there by helps in solving unemployment problem successfully. The power loom units are usually located in semi-urban and rural zones, and support in altering the regional inequities. It has empowered the weaker segments of the society to earn their livelihood. In the present study were collected systematically both extensive primary and reliable secondary data. For collecting primary data, Convenience sampling technique was used in the study area through a structured Questionnaire. The Expectation of support from government for rehabilitating powerloom industry and the opinion regarding the scope of growth and development in power loom sector in near future etc., were also collected. The total sample size of 500 respondents was approached in Erode, Karur, Salem districts. The total populations of the power loom entrepreneurs are not available since more entrepreneurs have not registered themselves with proper authority for doing the power loom business. Non availability of the total population made the researcher to adopt non-probability sampling method under this convenience sampling techniques was used to collect the primary data.*

**Keywords---** *Powerloom Entrepreneurs, Business Ecosystem, Primary Data.*

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## I. Introduction

The Indian powerloom industry, similar the agricultural sector has full-grown over the years and conquers a very prominent position in terms of its support to employment, domestic product and similarly external exchange. This industry has seen a stable and constant growth and now occupies an important position as it accounts for more than 60 per cent of entire cloth fabrication in the country. Though, aimed at a stable growth and development of any industry, the Government's involvement in the form of attractive policy formulations, hopeful infrastructure build up and also a supportive subsidy system is necessary, for developing country like India. There are numerous family units who operate a few powerloom units in their own locations producing the ancient cloth with very old machinery and with no expert training at all. The powerloom industry is at the cross ways at it is incompetent to remodel, cut cost, upgrade excellence, add value, market directly and take on the worldwide competition head-on. Thus, even small countries which are fresh comers in the intercontinental pitch like Vietnam are capable to overtake India. The

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powerloom industry in Tamil Nadu, which plays a pivotal role at the domestic level, naturally looks all the difficulties stated above. This call for an in-depth analysis about the business ecosystem of power enterprises of Tamil Nadu.

## **II. Statement of the Problem**

The Indian powerloom industry, similar the agricultural sector has full-grown over the years and conquers a very prominent position in terms of its support to employment, domestic product and similarly external exchange. Though, aimed at a stable growth and development of any industry, the Government's involvement in the form of attractive policy formulations, hopeful infrastructure build up and also a supportive subsidy system is necessary, for developing country like India. There are numerous family units who operate a few powerloom units in their own locations producing the ancient cloth with very old machinery and with no expert training at all. The powerloom industry is at the cross ways at it is incompetent to remodel, cut cost, upgrade excellence, add value, market directly and take on the worldwide competition head-on. Thus, even small countries which are fresh comers in the intercontinental pitch like Vietnam are capable to overtake India. The powerloom industry in Tamil Nadu, which plays a pivotal role at the domestic level, naturally looks all the difficulties stated above.

## **III. Research Objectives**

- To identify the entrepreneurs expectations towards the enhancement of business ecosystem.

## **IV. Review of Literature**

Hemang Shangvi. "Need to modernize powerloom sector", Textile Magazine, P.30, July 2005. In his article revealed that almost 68% of the total cloth production of India comes from decentralized powerloom sector. In spite of such predominance, there has been negligible technology up-gradation in this sector for over last 40 years. Most of the looms installed in the powerloom sector are ordinary plain looms with age old technologies incapable of producing consistent quality fabrics as well as value added fabrics to attract proper sales realization and hence becomes economically unviable. He also stated that the modernization of weaving units does not mean immediate replacement of existing powerlooms with automatic looms. He concluded that the onset of liberalization and globalization in trade and consequent integration of the old economy, it has become imperative for the decentralized powerloom sector to upgrade its technology level.

Manivannan L., Saravananaraj M.G., Gopan R., and Manivannan C. "Strategic Approach to Power Loom Business: An Empirical Evaluation", the ICFAI Journal of Business Strategy, Vol. IV, No. 4, 2007. In their article, they made an attempt to study the future prospects of the powerloom entrepreneurs and visualize the problems faced by the powerloom entrepreneurs in the Namakkal District of Tamil Nadu, thereby helping the entrepreneurs in the formulation of a Successful Business strategy. In their study they have concluded that the success of the powerloom business is realized only when the entrepreneurs expose their talents with efficient management and hard work. Better style of administration is required, which can be gained through professional courses like 'management studies' and 'information technology'.

Arun N. Jariwala. "Powerloom Sector of India – A SWOT Analysis", Textile review, Vol.2, Issue 6, P.7, June 2007. In his study enlightened the strength, weakness, opportunities and threats of the powerloom industry. He considered some factors such as entrepreneur skill, unique capacity to produce powerloom fabrics and capacity to cater the changing demand of wide variety of products strengthen the powerloom industry. He found out major causes for weakness such as lower level technology, inadequate financial availability from organized financial institutions. He observed few opportunities to capitalize for existence and development such as development of fabrics from multiple yarns to avoid competition from vertically organized sector, development of backward supply chain and forward marketing chain to remain abreast with largest developments. The author identified some factors such as interrupted power supply and high cost of power, finding the suitable technology up-gradation, use of computerized and electronic gadgets and equipment's, Research and Development activities in USA, Japan and other countries masquerade threats to the industry.

## **V. Research Methodology**

The research design is descriptive in nature. In the present study of an Empirical Evaluation of Business Ecosystem for Power Loom Enterprises, both extensive primary and reliable secondary data were collected systematically. For collecting primary data, Convenience sampling technique was used in the study area through a structured Questionnaire. Powerloom entrepreneurs Expectation of support from government for rehabilitating power loom industry and the opinion regarding the scope of growth and development in power loom sector in near future etc., were collected.

## **VI. Sampling Method**

The total sample size of 500 respondents was approached in Erode, Karur, Salem districts. The total populations of the power loom entrepreneurs are not available since more entrepreneurs have not registered themselves with proper authority for doing the power loom business. Non availability of the total population made the researcher to adopt non-probability sampling method under this convenience sampling techniques was used to collect the primary data. The researcher has framed the structured questionnaire on the basis of various reviews and personal interviews with power loom entrepreneurs. Secondary data such as magazines, books on power loom sectors, statistical report on power loom business, information from the net, past researches and reviews, etc. were used. The collected data were edited, coded using SPSS software v.21 and analyzed using various statistical tools.

## **VII. Scope and Significance of the Study**

The study will bring the facts on availability of existing business ecosystem of power loom enterprises and identify the factors influencing the power loom entrepreneurs to enter in to the business. It will also identify the problems faced by the power loom entrepreneurs related to the business ecosystem and entrepreneurs expectations towards the enhancement of business ecosystem by the government and other sides. This study will give certain strategic inferences for the effective implementation to the growth of powerloom sector. Appropriate remedial measures have also been given for the effective and profitable functioning of powerloom sector.

### VIII. Limitations of the Study

The study strives from the following limitations:

1. The survey was conducted only in three districts of Tamil Nadu state. Henceforth, the outcomes arrived from the study may or may not be applicable to other geographical areas.
2. Out of the entire population, only five hundred respondents were selected for eliciting first- hand information. In view of time and monetary constraints, it was not possible to contact more than the selected number of respondents.
3. The findings and results are based upon respondent's opinion only.
4. Most of the respondents had given information about their economic backgrounds like experience, occupation and the like from their memory as they had no specific verifiable account of them.

Hence, the generalization of the findings of the study is subject to these limitations.

#### A. Expectation towards the Support from the Government to Enhance the Business Infrastructure Expectations based on form of Enterprise

Kruskal Wallis Test was made with the aim to locate if there is any difference in the ranking of respondents for the factors of enhancing business infrastructure running different form of enterprise with the following null hypothesis and the test results are submitted through the following Table 1.1

H<sub>0</sub>:Form of enterprise has made no significant difference in the ranking pattern of respondents.

Table 1.1: Ranking Distribution of Enhance the Business Infrastructure based on form of Enterprise

Support from the Government to enhance the Business Infrastructure	Sole Proprietorship	Partnership	Family Concern	Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig.
Formation of cooperative society	271.29	243.21	209.07	19.433	2	0.000*
Fund free Physical infrastructure	234.92	267.38	276.66	9.29	2	0.010*
Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution	247.21	259.67	253.62	0.473	2	0.789
Set up of marketing complexes	236.46	272.38	271.21	7.195	2	0.027*
Rationalize the power tariff rate	259.33	206.75	250.32	7.018	2	0.030*
Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement	261.12	268.62	219.96	9.027	2	0.011*
Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process	244.71	281.96	249.43	3.39	2	0.184
More credit facility for enhancing the investment	252.5	244.67	248.71	0.18	2	0.914
Reduction in Raw material excise duty	247.88	251.75	255.59	0.282	2	0.869
Raise the Subsidies level	243.12	219.67	279.52	9.356	2	0.009*

High value of observation from the above table reveals that sole proprietorship have chosen Fund free Physical infrastructure (234.92), Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution (247.21), Set up of marketing complexes (236.46), Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process (244.71) and Reduction in Raw material excise duty (247.88) are the most influencing factors in determining the expectation regarding the support from the government to enhance business infrastructure.

Partnership firm entrepreneurs are responded that Rationalize the power tariff rate (206.75), More credit facility for enhancing the investment (244.67), Raise the Subsidies level (219.67) are the most influencing factors. Formation of cooperative society (209.07) and Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement (219.96) are the most influencing factors according to the respondents leading family concern. It can be seen from the above table that very high values of chi-square and very small values of  $p (<.05)$  for all the factors regarding the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure except Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution, Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process, More credit facility for enhancing the investment and Reduction in Raw material excise duty, it is again agreed that there is no proper reason to accept the null hypotheses so it is concluded that the distribution of ranking pattern is not same among respondents running different forms of enterprise on various factors. However for the factors Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution, Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process, More credit facility for enhancing the investment and Reduction in Raw material excise duty, it is agreed that there is proper reason to reject the null hypothesis, so it is concluded that the distribution of ranking pattern is same among respondents running different forms of enterprise for the selected factors.

**B. Expectations Based on Generation of Entrepreneurs**

Mann Whitney Test was made with the aim to locate if there is any difference in the ranking of respondents for the factors of enhancing business infrastructure based on Generation of Entrepreneurs with the following null hypothesis and the test results are submitted through the following Table 4.36

H0: Generation of Entrepreneurs has made no significant difference in the ranking pattern of respondents.

Table 1.2: Ranking Distribution of Enhance the Business infrastructure based on Generation of Entrepreneurs

<b>Support from the Government to enhance the Business Infrastructure</b>	<b>First</b>	<b>Second</b>	<b>Mann-Whitney U</b>	<b>Wilcoxon W</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</b>
Formation of cooperative society	278.03	239.14	21822	84657	-2.85332	0.004*
Fund free Physical infrastructure	246.32	252.22	25232	35963	-0.42429	0.671
Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution	254.9	248.69	25199.5	88034.5	-0.44245	0.658
Set up of marketing complexes	274.34	240.67	22362	85197	-2.38708	0.017*
Rationalize the power tariff rate	204.23	269.58	19087	29818	-4.73374	0.000*
Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement	248.60	251.28	25564.5	36295.5	-0.19112	0.848
Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process	285.91	235.9	20672	83507	-3.54893	0.000*
More credit facility for enhancing the investment	247.16	251.88	25354.5	36085.5	-0.33477	0.738
Reduction in Raw material excise duty	261.15	246.11	24287	87122	-1.06741	0.286
Raise the Subsidies level	256.03	248.22	25034.5	87869.5	-0.55553	0.579

High value of observation from the above table reveals that first generation entrepreneurs have chosen Fund free Physical infrastructure (246.32), Rationalize the power tariff rate (204.23), Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement (248.60) and More credit facility for enhancing the investment (247.16) are the most

influencing factors in determining the expectation regarding the support from the government to enhance business infrastructure. Second generation entrepreneurs are considered that Formation of cooperative society (239.14), Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution (248.69),

Set up of marketing complexes (240.67), Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process (235.90), Reduction in Rawmaterial excise duty (246.11) and Raise the Subsidies level (248.22) factors influencing the expectation towards support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure.

At 95% level of significance Mann Whitney U test gives the significant result stating the p value is less than .05 and again it is seen from the table that the chi-Z value is also high for the factors Formation of cooperative society, Set up of marketing complexes, Rationalize the power tariff rate and Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process regarding the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure, hence it is concluded to reject the null hypothesis and agreeing that the distribution of ranking is not similar between first and second generation respondents. But for the other factors, it was concluded that the null hypothesis is accepted and agreeing that the generation of respondents does not make any significant difference in the ranking pattern of respondents.

### C. Expectations based on Source of Capital

Kruskal Wallis Test was made with the aim to locate if there is any difference in the ranking of respondents for the factors of enhancing business infrastructure based on source of capital with the following null hypothesis and the test results are submitted through the following Table 4.37

H0:Source of Capital has made no significant difference in the ranking pattern of respondents.

Table 1.3: Ranking Distribution of Enhance the Business Infrastructure based on Sources of Capital

Support from the Government to enhance the Business Infrastructure	Self-Financing	Borrowed fund from Friends/Relatives	Borrowed fund from Bank	Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig.
Formation of cooperative	253.75	249.11	251.04	0.057	2	0.972
Fund free Physical	231.38	253.34	252.59	1.18	2	0.554
Need of Funding and development efforts by	247.17	257.65	244.3	1.002	2	0.606
Set up of marketing	253.79	243.9	256.17	0.845	2	0.655
Rationalize the power tariff	259.1	269.27	229.78	9.008	2	0.011*
Pipe line and pumping stations for water	275.5	243.23	251.28	2.324	2	0.313
Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process	235.76	247.41	257.32	1.21	2	0.546
More credit facility for enhancing the investment	279.45	242.32	251.17	3.051	2	0.218
Reduction in Raw material excise duty	206.25	247.4	264.87	7.784	2	0.020*
Raise the Subsidies level	226.46	254.18	253.01	1.826	2	0.401

Keen observation is made on the above table and understood that the enterprise started up with self-financing have chosen the factors Fund free Physical infrastructure (231.38), Liberalizing the shipping and clearing

process (235.76), Reduction in Raw material excise duty (206.25) and Raise the Subsidies level (226.46) as the most influencing factors in determining the expectation towards the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure; whereas the enterprise borrowed fund from friends /Relatives have given the priority to the factors influencing are Formation of cooperative society (249.11), Set up of marketing complexes (243.90), Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement (243.23) and More credit facility for enhancing the investment (242.32). The enterprise borrowed fund from bank have chosen Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution (244.30) and Rationalize the power tariff rate (229.78) factors are the most influencing the expectation towards the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure.

At 95% level of significance Kruskal Wallis H test gives the significant result stating the p value is less than .05 and again it is seen from the table that the chi-square value is also high for the factors Rationalize the power tariff rate and Reduction in Raw material excise duty regarding the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure, hence it is concluded to reject the null hypothesis and agreeing that sources of capital making significant differences in the opinion of the respondents in ranking the factors influencing the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure. But for other factors, their opinion is different; hence the Kruskal Wallis test does not reveal significant result so the null hypothesis is accepted only for these factors influencing the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure based on the registered capital of the respondents.

#### **D. Expectations based on Registered Capital**

Kruskal Wallis Test was made with the aim to locate if there is any difference in the ranking of respondents for the factors of enhancing business infrastructure based on registered capital with the following null hypothesis and the test results are submitted through the following Table 4.38

H<sub>0</sub>:Form of enterprise has made no significant difference in the ranking pattern of respondents.

Table 1.4: Ranking Distribution of Enhance the Business Infrastructure based on Registered Capital

<b>Support from the Government to enhance the Business Infrastructure</b>	<b>&lt; 1 lakh</b>	<b>1 - 3 lakhs</b>	<b>3 - 5 lakhs</b>	<b>&gt; 5 lakhs</b>	<b>Chi-Square</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Asymp. Sig.</b>
Formation of cooperative society	266.59	244.31	252.29	206.00	8.719	3	0.033*
Fund free Physical infrastructure	239.63	227.48	284.90	300.23	17.31	3	0.001*
Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution	241.54	228.26	284.48	291.73	14.116	3	0.003*
Set up of marketing complexes	268.27	233.44	227.35	270.36	8.648	3	0.034*
Rationalize the power tariff rate	221.27	234.61	292.43	335.55	38.796	3	0.000*
Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement	264.51	285.81	193.99	189.95	35.078	3	0.000*
Liberalizing the shipping and clearing	257.41	263.44	222.12	234.09	5.906	3	0.116
More credit facility for enhancing the investment	248.80	246.87	290.19	203.45	12.818	3	0.005*
Reduction in Raw material excise duty	283.93	246.03	203.40	215.68	23.902	3	0.000*
Raise the Subsidies level	235.52	283.32	234.68	238.32	11.863	3	0.008*

High value of observation from the above table reveals that the enterprise having registered capital of more than 5 lakhs opines that the factors such as Formation of cooperative society (206.00), Pipe line

and pumping stations for water requirement (189.95) and More credit facility for enhancing the investment (203.45) are the most influencing the expectation of sources of government for enhancing the business infrastructure. The enterprise having registered share capital between Rs. 3 – Rs. 5 lakhs have chosen Set up of marketing complexes (227.35), Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process (222.12), Reduction in Raw material excise duty (203.40) and Raise the Subsidies level (234.68) factors as the major influencing factors; whereas the enterprise share capital lies between Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 lakhs have confirmed that Fund free Physical infrastructure (227.48) and Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution (228.26) are the most influencing factors. Rationalize the power tariff rate (221.27) is the only influencing factor according to the respondents having less than 1 lakh as registered capital for their enterprise.

At 95% level of significance Kruskal Wallis H test gives the significant result stating the p value is less than .05 and again it is seen from the table that the chi-square value is also high except the factor Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process, hence it is concluded to reject the null hypothesis and assenting that registered capital of the respondents making significant differences in the opinion of the respondents in ranking the factors influencing the enhancing business infrastructure excluding the Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process factor. But for the Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process factor their opinion is different, hence the Kruskal Wallis test does not reveal significant result and the null hypothesis is accepted only for this factor influencing the enhancing business infrastructure based on the registered capital of the respondents.

## IX. Expectations based on Nature of Market

Kruskal Wallis Test was made with the aim to locate if there is any difference in the ranking of respondents for the factors of enhancing business infrastructure based on nature of market for the product produced with the following null hypothesis and the test results are submitted through the following Table 4.39

H<sub>0</sub>: Nature of market has made no significant difference in the ranking pattern of respondents.

Table 1.5: Ranking Distribution of Enhance the Business Infrastructure based on Nature of Market for their Products

<b>Support from the Government to enhance the Business Infrastructure</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Country wide</b>	<b>Export</b>	<b>Chi-Square</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Asymp. Sig.</b>
Formation of cooperative society	243.31	254.5	255.99	246.68	0.872	3	0.832
Fund free Physical infrastructure	253.18	238.67	253.21	258.99	1.021	3	0.796
Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution	244.49	253.28	249.35	275.83	1.559	3	0.669
Set up of marketing complexes	251.42	230.89	258.32	265.3	2.961	3	0.398
Rationalize the power tariff rate	237.26	266.63	251.6	260.83	3.21	3	0.360
Pipe line and pumping stations for water	260.83	254.92	238.2	247.74	2.359	3	0.501
Liberalizing the shipping and clearing	255.95	250.5	248.48	234.71	0.752	3	0.861
More credit facility for enhancing the	243.81	239.81	257.69	278.2	2.856	3	0.414
Reduction in Raw material excise duty	262.87	256.24	243.2	211.09	4.822	3	0.185
Raise the Subsidies level	257.29	261.06	245.35	213.2	3.804	3	0.283



High value of observation from the above table reveals that the local market concentrators are highly influenced by the factors Formation of cooperative society (243.31), Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution (244.49) and Rationalize the power tariff rate (237.26) for determining the expectation of support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure. The enterprise having state level market considered that the high influenced factors are Fund free Physical infrastructure (238.67), Set up of marketing complexes (230.89) and more credit facility for enhancing the investment (239.81) for determining their expectations. The export oriented enterprises are concentrating on the factors Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process (234.71), Reduction in Raw material excise duty (211.09) and Raise the Subsidies level (213.20) for the expectation of support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure. Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement (238.20) is the only influencing factors for the enterprise extending its operation country wide.

At 95% level of significance Kruskal Wallis H test gives the significant result stating the p value is more than .05 and again it is seen from the table that the chi-square value is also low for all the factors admitted to evolve the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure, hence it is concluded that the null hypothesis is accepted for all these factors influencing the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure based on the nature of market of the respondents.

#### ***E. Expectations based on Mode of Selling***

Kruskal Wallis Test was made with the aim to locate if there is any difference in the ranking of respondents for the factors of enhancing business infrastructure based on mode of selling with the following null hypothesis and the test results are submitted through the following Table 4.40

H<sub>0</sub>: Mode of selling has made no significant difference in the ranking pattern of respondents.

Table 1.6: Ranking Distribution of Enhance the Business Infrastructure based on Modes of Selling their Products

<b>Support from the Government to enhance the</b>	<b>Direct Selling</b>	<b>Wholesalers</b>	<b>Retailer</b>	<b>Cooperatives</b>	<b>Chi-Square</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Asymp. Sig.</b>
Formation of cooperative	274.89	259.58	253.39	222.49	6.397	3	0.094
Fund free Physical	225.43	247.72	267.89	234.99	5.222	3	0.156
Need of Funding and development efforts by	242.59	253.08	249.74	250.22	0.177	3	0.981
Set up of marketing complexes	262.53	238.86	253.9	259.85	1.986	3	0.575
Rationalize the power tariff rate	262.59	269.44	224.62	257.98	9.859	3	0.020*
Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement	257.26	244.85	246.51	264.02	1.466	3	0.690
Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process	244.82	247.03	257.04	247.35	0.586	3	0.900
More credit facility for enhancing the investment	272.46	239.98	255.7	251.66	2.066	3	0.559
Reduction in Raw material	209.96	254.74	255.51	249.18	3.344	3	0.342
Raise the Subsidies level	236.04	254.3	249.97	250.11	0.507	3	0.917

High value of observation from the above table reveals that the enterprise engaging in the direct selling mode have opines that Fund free Physical infrastructure (225.43), Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution (242.59), Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process (244.82), Reduction in Raw

material excise duty (209.96) and Raise the Subsidies level (236.04) factors are influencing them more for expecting support from the government for business enhancement. The enterprise engaging in the form of wholesalers mode of selling have preferred Set up of marketing complexes (238.86), Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement (244.85) and More credit facility for enhancing the investment (239.98) factors are influencing them a lot. Retailer mode of selling enterprise is highly influenced by Rationalize the power tariff rate (224.62) is the only factor determining the expectation of respondents. Cooperatives mode of selling enterprise has chosen Formation of cooperative society (22.49) as the only factor determining the expectation of respondents towards the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure.

At 95% level of significance Kruskal Wallis H test gives the significant result stating the p value is less than .05 and again it is seen from the table that the chi-square value is also high for the only factor Rationalize the power tariff rate regarding the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure, hence it is concluded to reject the null hypothesis and agreeing that sources of capital making significant differences in the opinion of the respondents in ranking the factors influencing the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure. But for other factors, their opinion is different; hence the Kruskal Wallis test does not reveal significant result so the null hypothesis is accepted for all other factors influencing the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure based on the mode of selling of the products produced by the respondents.

#### ***F. Expectations based on Turnover***

Kruskal Wallis Test was made with the aim to locate if there is any difference in the ranking of respondents for the factors of enhancing business infrastructure based on their business turnover with the following null hypothesis and the test results are submitted through the following Table 4.41.

H<sub>0</sub>: Turnover of business has made no significant difference in the ranking pattern of respondents.

Table 1.7: Ranking Distribution of Enhance the Business Infrastructure based on Levels of Turnover of their Enterprise

<b>Support from the Government to enhance the Business Infrastructure</b>	<b>1 - 3 Lakhs</b>	<b>3 - 5 Lakhs</b>	<b>5 - 7 Lakhs</b>	<b>7 - 10 Lakhs</b>	<b>Chi-Square</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Asymp. Sig.</b>
Formation of cooperative society	266.25	244.31	252.29	217.09	6.627	3	0.085
Fund free Physical infrastructure	239.36	227.48	284.9	290.92	15.892	3	0.001*
Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution	239.98	228.26	284.48	287.89	14.298	3	0.003*
Set up of marketing complexes	266.36	233.44	227.35	275.54	8.84	3	0.031*
Rationalize the power tariff rate	221.08	234.61	292.43	317.05	33.074	3	0.000*
Pipe line and pumping stations for water	263.09	285.81	193.99	206.48	31.003	3	0.000*
Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process	258.79	263.44	222.12	233.98	6.231	3	0.101
More credit facility for enhancing the	250.71	246.87	290.19	205.5	13.371	3	0.004*
Reduction in Raw material excise duty	287.67	246.03	203.4	216.22	26.293	3	0.000*
Raise the Subsidies level	233.6	283.32	234.68	243.42	12.078	3	0.007*

High value of observation from the above table reveals that the enterprise achieving Rs. 1 to Rs 3 lakhs have opines that Rationalize the power tariff rate (221.08) and Raise the Subsidies level (233.6) are the

factors influencing them a lot in determining the expectation towards the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure. The enterprises' turnover between Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 lakhs are claiming that Fund free Physical infrastructure (227.48) and Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution (28.26) factors are mostly influencing the enterprise. Further, the enterprise showing the turnover between Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 lakhs are preferring that Set up of marketing complexes (227.35), Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement (193.99), Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process (222.12) and Reduction in Raw material excise duty (203.40) are major influencing factors. At last the turnover limit of enterprises between Rs.7 to Rs. 10 Lakhs are feel that Formation of cooperative society (217.09) and More credit facility for enhancing the investment (205.50) for influencing their expectation towards the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure.

At 95% level of significance Kruskal Wallis H test gives the significant result stating the p value is less than .05 and again it is seen from the table that the chi-square value is also high except for the factors Formation of cooperative society and Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process regarding the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure, hence it is concluded to reject the null hypothesis and agreeing that business turnover making significant differences in the opinion of the respondents in ranking the factors influencing the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure. But for the Formation of cooperative society and Liberalizing the shipping and clearing factors, the respondents opinion is different; hence the Kruskal Wallis test does not reveal significant result so the null hypothesis is accepted only for these two factors influencing the support from government for enhancing the business infrastructure based on the business turnover of the respondents.

## **X. Findings**

1. The various expectations of entrepreneurs towards the support by the government to enhancing the business infrastructure are ranked, based on the preference of the entrepreneurs the first rank deserved by the factor 'Set up of marketing complexes', second rank goes to 'Rationalize the power tariff rate Pipe line and pumping stations for water requirement', the third position gives to 'Fund free Physical infrastructure'. The least preferred factor among the ten factors is 'More credit facility for enhancing the investment'.
2. The distribution of ranking pattern is not same among respondents running different forms of enterprise on various factors. However for the factors Need of Funding and development efforts by recognized institution, Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process, More credit facility for enhancing the investment and Reduction in Raw material excise duty, it is verify that there is strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis and it is concluded that the ranking pattern is same among respondents running different forms of enterprise on various factors.
3. The distribution of ranking pattern is not same between first and second generation respondents on various factors. However for all the other factors verify that there is strong evidence to accept the null hypothesis and it is concluded that the ranking pattern is same between first and second generation respondents on various factors.

4. The distribution of ranking pattern is same among the respondents having different level of registered capital for their enterprise. However for the only factor liberalizing the shipping and clearing process verifies that there is no strong evidence to reject the null hypotheses and it is concluded that the distribution of ranking pattern is not same among the respondents having different level of registered capital for their enterprise.
5. The distribution of ranking pattern is not same among the respondents concentrating different modes of selling for their enterprise. However for all the other factors the very low value of chi-square and the very high value of p ( $>.05$ ) verify that there is no sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis and it is concluded that the distribution of ranking pattern is same among the respondents concentrating different modes of selling for their enterprise.
6. The distribution of ranking pattern is not same among the respondents belongs to enterprise showing the different levels of turnover. However for the factors Formation of cooperative society and Liberalizing the shipping and clearing process the distribution of ranking pattern is same among the respondents belongs to enterprise showing the different levels of turnover.

## **XI. Suggestions**

1. By providing required physical infrastructure Government will encourage the growth of the powerloom sector. For sitting up of spinning units dedicated to the production of hosiery yarn there is an encouragement from the Government. In order to encourage powerloom sector Government will setup garment export parks that helps to produce fabrics to meet the requirements of garment exporters.
2. Though the powerloom units are located in rural areas and also village's, the language is also a limiting factor on the powerloom people resulting total negligence prevents the reachability of progressive state and central government schemes and procedures to the powerloom units and the ignorance on their part leads them to suffer continually and making them perennially in calamitous state needing help.
3. Powerloom unit entrepreneurial skills are limited to the weaving activities only. The most complicated area of marketing is left to the master weaver manufacturers or the exporters which is beyond their ken and ability. The improvements in technology are very slow to percolate to the sector due to the dichotomy in the manufacturing process.
4. Maximum number of weavers has indicated the non- availability of genuine spare parts for their existing looms and the difficulties being faced due to that. Collective actions by putting up a complex where spare parts suppliers can be located are the solution. Doubts have been raised by some of the weavers on availability of spare parts if they go for more advanced shuttle less looms. For modernizing their looms with shuttle less looms this apprehension regarding the availability of spare parts acts as a dampener on their initiatives.
5. Co-operatives are as a disincentive for powerloom entrepreneurial efforts are viewed by powerloom operators but not in the favour of joining any Co-operatives, therefore, there is a necessitate for an alternative system whereby the smaller units can gain from pooling of efforts and combined actions

without joining a Co-operative society. Weavers want to depend on the government for free dhoti/saree schemes etc.

## **XII. Conclusion**

The 2020-30 is the decade of manufacturing for India. So there is need for focused attention to the specified sectors of manufacturing which are labour intensive and also enjoy competitive advantage. The textile industry is identified as one such sector. The powerloom sectors of textile industry have many advantages. To enable these sectors to realize full potential, the bottlenecks which hinder the development must be removed. Both the governments at the national level and state level should recognize the role of powerlooms in achieving sustainable development.

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