WEAVING INDUSTRY OF BARANGAY SAPAL, SAN LORENZO, GUIMARAS: BASES FOR ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Helen Vilbar, Helen Grace T. Bronda

GUIMARAS State College- Mosqueda Campus

Alaguisoc, Jordan, Guimaras

Abstract: **The purposed of the study was to determine the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras: Bases for Enhancement Program. A descriptive study was used to determine the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras. A researcher-made questionnaire was employed to gather data on weaving industry while the respondents profile was based on age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years related in weaving, monthly family income and assigned task in the organization. Statistical tools used were Pearson r and Anova. All statistical computations were processed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences(SPSS). The study revealed that respondents Profile as perceive by the weavers when they are taken as a whole and when the respondents were classified as to age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years related to weaving, monthly family income and assigned task in the organization. The community and the environment has a high frequency and percent in the source of materials between than the LGU and DTI. Generally, the high frequency and percent has a high value in the source of materials. The material used was along their road and it is sufficient to their needs and supply.**

Keywords: **Weaving Industry, Enhancement Program, Quantitative.**

1.   INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

The emergence of global economy has brought about a lot of changes in the philippine economy among which is the rise of standard of living. It has failed, however to generate a corresponding rise in the rate of employment which otherwise, would enable household to cope up with the demand of higher standard of living.

The philippines is endowed with abundant natural resources. However, not many filipinos seem to have realized the value of these resources. If each household is given oppurtunity to transform these idle natural resources into useful products, not only are such resources utilized but the problem of unemployment would be greatly reduced. The role of small interprises come to the force. According to farjado 2003, in both rich and poor countries, small interprises are leading in the generation of job and wealth.

In barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras the people, particularly the womenfolk and out-of-school–youth are engaged in weaving, utilizing natural resources growing in abundance in the place, the "barrios" as a material. The "barrios" palm scientifically known as "insuetophrynus acarpicus" grows in abundance in the whole barangay of Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras. During the rainy season cured raw materials become unavailable.

Presently, there is only one (1) registered weaving industry in the municipality. The weavers are still using the traditional method of curing the "barrios" leaves, which is sun drying, such that during the rainy season, production slows down because the leaves cannot be dried to the desired texture of the strips for weaving. It is therefore, in the light of this perception that this study was conceptualized.

Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to determine the weaving Industry in Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras.

Specifically, this study sought answer the following questions:

1.What is the profile of the weavers in terms ofAge, sex, educational attainment and numbers of training related to weaving, assigned task in the organization and monthly family income.

2. What is the production practices of the weavers in terms of Material used, Source of materials, Production scale, kinds of products and waste management.

3. What are the problems met or constraints of the weavers in terms of Economic, Technical and environmental.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The weaving industry is one of the earliest industries developed by humanity since the prehistoric period, because of man's desire to find suitable materials to protect him from the harsh weather conditions he was confronted with. The choice of woven fabric as a convenient material for protecting the body influenced its development over several generations, with one generation improving upon the ideas and techniques learnt from the other

Indigenous groups from different parts of the Philippines practice respective weaving traditions making it one of the oldest local industries observed in the country. Weaving defines the cultures and behaviors of the indigenous peoples, modernization and commercialization has affected the traditional art. Patterns from woven cloth are now copied into fabrics that are manipulated easily by factories. Indigenous-inspired bags can now be manufactured without the authenticity of fabrics.

The survey of literature plays an important role in establishing the backdrop for any research work in social science. To analyse any field of study, it is vitally important to go through and discuss, various reviews and articles worked out by many eminent scholars and writers who have vividly and sagaciously studied any analysed with their intellectual perception.

Review of literature helps to know the existing literature on the topic being pursued and also on the related aspects. It finds the gaps and also the uncovered areas on the topic. The methodologies adopted, statistical tools employed and also the conclusions inferred can be known. All these help and guide the researcher to know some new insights into the current topic for arriving at meaningful conclusions. Hence, an attempt is made here under to review some of the earlier studies on various aspects of handloom industry.

N.G. Ranga's(2015)Survey of the economic and social conditions of the handloom weaving industry describes the conditions prevailing in substantial parts of Andhra Pradesh and Madras Presidency. Measures to improve work conditions and exploitation of weavers, provision of credit and encouraging co-operative methods of organization are some of his suggestions.

The textile enquiry committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Nityananda Kanungo to make in depth study of textile mills and decentralised sector, the committee recommended the conversion of handloom into semi-automatic looms or powerlooms to make them technically more efficient, and recommended abolition of middlemen to eliminate exploitation of primary producers. Similar problems of labour and finance are mentioned in Raghubir Sahai's enquiry into the industry.

He identifies" indebtedness to local sources and yarn dealers" as the crux of the problem, indicating that one way of freeing them will be to take up cooperative forms of association. The cooperative movement in the handloom sector also realigned the overall organization of weaving in variuos parts of the country. Though these co-operatives were initially responsible for mediating in weavers' access to scare raw materials (yarn) over time market mediations too become a reality.

Sahai Biswambhar(2008)reported that the problems of handlooms are due to the competition from powerlooms and mills. He felt the needs to employ modern techniques of production and design, government should establish training centers for the benefit of weavers where they are concentrated and materials like, design books and related instruments have to be made available.

The government of india appointed the textile enquiry committee under the chairmanship of D.A Jos. The committee suggested that the government should provide assistance to ensure efficiency and improve quality of products and also suggested the assistance of handloom industry by way of rebate on a fairly stable basis.

For the development of handloom industry during the fourth five year plan it recommended that a legitimate share of super fine yarn imported should be provided to handloom sector. The supply and marketing societies should be converted into production sales societies as quickly as possible and it suggested that the setting up of export promotion council for handloom textiles.

Planning commission 2008 was conducted a study on the impact of handloom development programmes , on employment and earnings among weavers. The study revealed that the co-operative members household gained relatively more. The study recommended the adequate working capital towards production and marketing activities.

In this context Sevakran (2008) 10 highlighted the role of the handloom development boards in the development of handloom weavers and co-operatives C.S Rao (2008) 11 highlighted the employment potentiality in handloom industry and suggested the strengthening of handloom co-operatives for generating more employment Somappa (2009) 12 expressed that the capacity of of utilization was low due to shortage of yarn and competition from mill sector.

Chakaraborthy(2010) remarked that the quantity of handloom products was declined, due to the high rates of materials. The weavers were using cheap quality dyeing colours. As a result of this the costumers prefer mill made cloth so as weavers community lost their livelihood. To overcome this situation, government should supply raw materials at subsidized rates, with quality and in right time.

Jain(2012)reviewed that the impact of the textile policy on the handloom in our country. He point out that the policy has given a back seat to employment and reservation of handloom ;products is not an incentive for the handloom sector.

Amalan(2009) states that the new textile Policy has been long over due and has come as a relief to the handloom industry. The Policy makers clear-cut the division between handloom and powerloom industry. It is a possible step towards accelerating the modernization of the textile industry and streamlines the public distribution system.

Gopalan(20016) carried out an empirical study on production, marketing of handloom goods by weavers cooperatives societies. The author opines that the handloom cooperatives are lacking an appropriate strategy for marketing their products.

Nagena(2015) emphasized that the handloom processing facilities should be improved. The central and state government should come forward to assist the industry. The author highlighted the importance of the working capital for the growth of the industry and the individual weavers were mostly in a disadvantageous position for marketing their products.

Bharat(2014) he conducted a survey on marketing of cooperative handloom textile and has identified some of the areas where in special care is needed for marketing the handloom products.

Sundari(2013) has studied the problems of women workers in handloom industry and has observed that the participation of women workers in the weaving sectors is very high but most of them live below poverty line. The author has identified reasons for poor living below poverty line is low wages, insecurity jobs, and lack of skill. The author has suggested that the government should pay an important role to left the women of those living below poverty.

Government of India appointed the Abid Hussain committee to carry out a study on handloom industry. The committee suggested for adequate institutional support to the handloom weavers. The committee suggested to open new institution.

All India handloom Conference discussed the various problems faced by the handloom industry. The delegates of the conference suggested that the government should supply yarn regularly to the weavers at subsidized rates, marketing centers should be opened in rural areas and the reservation items should continue and restrict the production of the powerlooms. Additional spinning mills should be established to increase the yarn production and to supply handloom sectors.

Harish(2009) analyzed the condition of the weavers in Balarampuram in kerala state. The author remarked that the labor weaver's income was not equal to their work. So they had to depend upon master weavers. Most of the cooperative societies run under the control of master weavers themselves. But the actual members are labour weavers and hired weavers. The master weavers, connivance of the official concerned, used to pocket the funds earnmarked for handloom made available by the central and state Governments and other agencies in the name of bugos members.

Noor Basha(2016)conducted a study on handlooms and observed that the handloom sector has been adversely affected under the reforms regime which culminated in large scale un-employment of weavers and in real wage reduction. The author points out that the large scale starvation deaths of handloom weavers have occurred in prakansam.

Sunder(2008)attempted an empirical study on handloom industry. He has considered that organization, functions, uniqueness and problems are the four important factor of the industry. He has classified the organization of handloom industry into two sectors, the cooperative sector and the non-cooperative sector. He has studied the inter relationship among the functions of the industry. According to him though certain units go out of business and some units are mismanaged, the industry as a whole is vigorous, self reliant and quite profitable.

Sharma and Joglekar(2009) have emphasized that the under cotton cultivation in india is the largest in the world. India has the second largest spinning capacityvafter china in hand weaving sector and a lon tradition of producing some of the finest costliest fabrics in the world. India is the biggest yarn exporter with the share of 28 percent of the world market and is known for the quality of its fine count cotton yarns. Through the contribution of the state handloom to the india culture as well as to the national exchequer presents a satisfactory picture.

An insight into the socio-economic and working conditions of the weavers is though one. At present, most of the weavers are leading miserable life for which the main reason is due to improper technology and also the fruit of the industry arev actually grabbed by the middlemen.

Joseph and Nelson(2016)state that weavers cooperative have adopted a few product mix strategies over years. However, they have adopted these strategies mostly due to the factors constituting their own inner environment and not the market/marketing environments. They still middle with several of their structural and functional imperfections and barriers. They seem to have no full control over their own system. Provision of technical, financial, managerial and professional supports and back-ups including the freedom of self-governance with ruin of outmost accountability and transparency perhaps mau enable with weavers cooperatives adoption of effective product mix and other strategies in tune with the changes in the market environments.

Singhai(2014)he studied on the production of the handlooms in the country and affected problems, productivity of handloom industry major constraints facing the domestic marketing and to examine the trends in the export of handloom products. The author undertook a case study of the handloom industry. Finally constructive suggestions to improve the conditions of handloom industry in the state were recommended.

Naranaya(2008)analyze the performance of both handlooms and powerlooms and examines that the viewpoint that economic reforms have adversely affected the weaving industry. They interviewed 150 sample weavers comprising 75 handloom weavers and 75 powerlooms. They have suggested measures for upgrading the existing technology, facilitate to carry out local market surveys and training of weavers so as to bring out the required changes in designs and other manufacturing and managerial aspect.

The following are problems Visual Art Tutors encounter in the selected Training Colleges. The problem of choice of subject offered by the Colleges does not permit the teaching of certain areas of art. Area of subject specialization of Tutors does not enable tutors to teach certain areas of visual Art.

Materials are too expensive or unavailable. The observations revealed that 55% of the tutors used imported dyeing and printing materials to teach art. During the weaving lessons that were observed, the tutor taught the lesson without any materials and so the whole lesson was theory. The text and assignment given to the students were all based on the theory lessons. There were no practical lessons taught throughout the semester.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research study was conducted in Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras in determining their weaving industry.

Respondents of the Study The purpose of the present study was to describe the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras.This research study was utilized descriptive method of research in order to determine and described the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal,San Lorenzo,Guimaras;Bases for Enhancement Program.

Locale of the Study

The respondents of the study was the 40 weavers of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras.

Data Gathering Method/Procedure

Permission to conduct the study was secured from the presidents and also to the Barangay Capitan and officials. Data gathering was conducted after the validation of the instrument.

The researcher wrote the name of the members in a slip of papers corresponding to the names of fourty weavers, weave in the said association. The researcher personally distributed the questionnaire to accomplish. The importance of answering the rating scale was explained to them. They were assured that their responses would be treated confidentially. The researcher did the association and the retrieval of rating scale with the help of presidents and officials. The data on the weaving industry was obtained from documents provided by the weavers association secretary.

The scores generated by rating scale were tallied, tabulated and computed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. The computer processed data were analyzed and interpreted.

Research Instrument

Data on the weaving industry were gathered using a researcher made weaving industry rating scale. This is a. interview composed of forty items on weaving industry. Some items were taken from reading on the books about weaving and from the internet.

The response in the weaving industry assign to each response as follows:

Materials used in weaving

Buri

Pandan

Barrios

Source of weaving materials

DTI

LGU

Community

Environment

Products produced per week

240 bags

1 dress

129 hats

15 mats

8 placemats

70 ric rac

60 slippers

5 tablet holder

233 wallets

Kinds of product produce

Slippers

Wallets

Bags

Mats

Tablet holder

Placemats

Dress

Hats

Ric rac

Waste management practices

Recycle

Problems in economic aspect

Marketing

Problems in environmental aspect

Segregation of waste materials

Problems in technical aspect

Capital

Production

Quality of products

Validaty

To established the validity of the instrument was submitted to the panel of five jurors for face and content validation. The five jurors were provided with the copy of the questionnaire and statement of the problem that serves as a summary of their evaluations.

Only items judged by 1 and 3, out of the five jurors as acceptable were considered. Of the original 40 items, 0 items were deleted and 40 items remained for the purposed of the interview.

The basis for determining the validity of the instrument is the weaving industry.

Reliability

The final draft of the interview was 45 weaving workers at Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras to determine its reliability. Aquino defines reliability as the consistency with which a test yields the same results in measuring whatever it intends to measure.

Statistical Data Analysis

This research is a descriptive study. The following statistical tools were used on the bases of the type of data and the objectives of the study as indicated in the problems.

PEARSON-r and ANOVA were the statistical tools used to describe the data collection in the research sample.

PEARSON-r and ANOVA used to described the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras.

PEARSON-r was used because it only describe two variables such as a sex and number of years related in weaving.

ANOVA was used because it describe the three or more variables such as civil status, age, educational attainment and monthly family income.

4. PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents the data by tables according to the specific questions of this study. The data are analyzed according to the variables used in the study. The weaving industry and the weavers related variables such as age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years related in weaving, monthly family income and assigned task in the organization. After each table the data are be described, and interpreted statistically.the discussion that follows included the implications of the findings both in theory and practice.

The purposed of this study was to determine the weaving industry. It further aimed to determine weaving industry in weavers variables such as age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years related in weaving, monthly family income and assigned task in the organization. The results were presented by the way of descriptive discussion and qualitative analysis.

The study is to determine the profile of the weavers in Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras were the respondents were taken as a whole and when classified according to age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years related in weaving, monthly family income and assigned task in the organization have a frequency and percentage, as shown in the table 1.

Statistical data revealed that the material used in weaving obtained an average frequency rating of 40 and 100 percent as an average. This means that the aging 41 years old and above have "high" percentage than to the others.

Table 1: Profile of the Weavers

Profile		Frequency	Percent
Age	18-24 years old	2	5.0
	25-30 years old	7	17.5
	31-35 years old	6	15.0
	36-40 years old	12	30.0
	41 and above	13	32.5
	Total	40	100.0
Sex	Male	6	15.0
	Female	34	85.0
	Total	40	100.0
Educational Attainment	Elementary level	2	5.0
	High school level	9	22.5
	College level	2	5.0
	Elementary graduate	12	30.0
	High school grad	14	35.0
	College	1	2.5
	Total	40	100.0

		Frequency	Percent
Civil Status	Single	1	2.5
	Married	37	92.5
	Widow/er	2	5.0
	Total	40	100.0
Number of years related in weaving	5 months and below	1	2.5
	5 months and above	39	97.5
	Total	40	100.0
Monthly family income	Php. 5,000.00 below	1	100.0

Assigned task in the organization	Purchaser of the materials	2	5.0
	Dyer of strips Seller	7	17.5
	Stripers	2	5.0
	Designer	8	20.0
	Weaver	8	10.0
		17	42.5
	Total	40	100.0

In this table shown in the profile of the weavers in age that aging 18-24 years old has a frequency of 2 and have a 5.0 percent. Aging 25-30 years old has a frequency of 7 and have a 17.5 percent. Aging 31-35 years old has a frequency of 6 and have a 15.0 percent. Aging 36-40 years old has a frequency of 12 and have a 30.0 percent. And aging 41 years old and above has a frequency of 13 and have a 32.5 percent. The total frequency was 40 and the total percentage was 100.0percent. The profile of the weavers in sex that the frequency is 6 and represents it as a male weavers and they are 15 percent out of 100 and the other frequency is 34 and represents it as a female weavers and they are 85 percent out of 100. In all we have 40 weaver workers as frequency and they are 100.0 percent. The profile of the weavers in educational attainment that the frequency is 2 and there are only 2 weavers who are not graduated their elementary level and have a 5.0 percent. I have a 9 frequency who are not able to graduate in high school and have a 22.5 percent. The other one, are a frequency of 2 who are not able to graduated in college and have a 5.0 percent. The frequency of 12 who are able to graduate in elementary and have a 30.0 percent. The frequency of 14 who are able to graduate their high school and have a 35.0 percent. And the frequency of 1 who is able to graduate in college and have a 2.5 percent. With the total frequency of 40 weavers and have the total percent of 100. The profile of the weavers in civil status as the frequency of 1 weaver who is single and have a 2.5 percent. The frequency of 37 weavers who are married and have 92.5 percent. The frequency of 2 weavers who are widow/er and have a 5.0 percent. The total frequency of 40 weavers in all and have a 100.0 percent. The profile of the weavers in number of years related in weaving as a frequency of 1 weavers who is in the weaving for only below 5 months and have a 2.5 percent. Frequency of 39 weavers who are in the weaving for more than 5 months and have a 97.5 percent. With the total frequency of 40 weavers who are related in weaving for more than 5 months and 5 months and below and with the total percent of 100.0. The profile of the weavers in number of years related in weaving as a frequency of 1 weavers who is in the weaving for only below 5 months and have a 2.5 percent. Frequency of 39 weavers who are in the weaving for more than 5 months and have a 97.5 percent. With the total frequency of 40 weavers who are related in weaving for more than 5 months and 5 months and below and with the total percent of 100.0. The profile of the weavers in Monthly Family Income which has a frequency of 40 weavers who are the income is below Php.5,000.00 a month and have a 100.0 percent. The profile of the weavers in Assigned Task in Organization with the frequency of 2 which is the assigned task in organization was the purchaser of the materials and has 5.0 percent. The frequency of 7 which is the assigned task in the organization was the dyer of strips and has 17.5 percent. The frequency of 2 which is the assigned task in organization was the seller and has 5.0 percent. The frequency of 8 which is the assigned task in the organization was stripers and has 20.0 percent. The frequency of 4 which is the assigned task in organization is designer and has 10.0 percent. The frequency of 17 which is the assigned task in the organization is weaving and has 42.5 percent. The total frequency of 40 which has the different task in the organization and has a 100.0 percent all over.

Table 2: Materials used in weaving of the weavers

Material used	Frequency	Percent
Barrios	40	100.0
Pandan	40	100.0
Buri	40	100.0

The table shows that the material used in weaving of the weavers in percentage was 100.0 and the frequency was 40. The percentage and frequency in the materials used in weaving of the weavers was highly sufficient in their supply and not lacking in their supplies.

This finding was determined the weaving industry that they have a capacity to support with the materials they are needed.

Table 3: Source of Weaving Materials

Source of weaving materials	Frequency	Percent
Community	40	100.0
Environment	40	100.0
LGU	20	50.0
DTI	20	50.0

The table shows that the source of weaving materials in the community and the environment has a frequency of 40 and has the 100.0 percent. It means that only fourty respondents who are more likely have their source of weaving materials comes from the community.

The frequency of 20 and has the 50.0 percent was the source of materials comes from the DTI and LGU.

Table 4: Kinds of Product Produce

Products	Frequency	Percent
Bags	34	85.0
Dress	1	2.5
Hats	23	57.5
Mats	10	25.0
place mats	1	2.5
Ric rac	1	2.5
Slippers	14	35.0
Tablet holder	1	2.5
Wallets	25	62.5

In this table shows the kind of product produce by the weavers in the product of Dress, Placemats, Ric Rac and Tablet Holder their frequency is 1 and there is only one person who assign in every product to make it and they have a 2.5 percent. In the product of bags the frequency is 34 and there is 34 person who make it and have a 85.0 percent. In the product of hats the frequency is 23 and there is 23 person who make it and have a 57.5 percent.

In the product of mats the frequency is 10 and there is 10 person who make it and have a 25.0 percent. In the product of slippers the frequency is 14 and there is 14 persons who make it and have a 35.0 percent. In the product of wallet the frequency is 25 and there is 25 persons who make it a have a 62.5 percent.

Table 5: Products Produce per Week

Product	Frequency	Percent	Average Quantity	Total Quantity
bags	34	85.0	7.07	240
dress	1	2.5	1.00	1
hats	23	57.5	5.59	129
mats	10	25.0	1.50	15
place mats	1	2.5	8.00	8
Ric rac	1	2.5	70.00	70
slippers	14	35.0	4.25	60
Tablet holder	1	2.5	5.00	5
wallets	25	62.5	9.33	233

This table shows the products produced per week by the weavers. In the products of Bags the frequency is 34 and there are 34 persons who make it a day, their is 85.0 percent and the average quantity that every weavers can make in 1 day are 7.07 and the total quantity that the weavers can produce per week is 240.

In the product of dress the frequency is only 1, there is only 1 person who make it a day, 2.5 is the percentage and the average quantity and the total quantity that it can produce is only 1.

In the product of hats the frequency is 23 and their are 23 persons who make it a day, there is 57.5 percent, everyone of them can produce 5.59 a day and they can produce 129 per week.

In the product of mats the frequency are 10 and rheir are 10 persons who make it a day, there is 25.0 percent and the average quantity they can produce a day is 1.50 and they can produce 15 mats per week.

Table 6: Waste Management Practices

Waste Management	Frequency	Percent
Recycle	40	100.0

In this table shows that the waste management practices of the weavers was Recycling and the frequency is 40 wherein all of them are practicing a Recycling of waste management and have a 100.0 percent.

Table 7: Problems Met and Constrain of the Weavers

Problems Met and Constrains	Frequency	Percent
Economic Aspect Marketing	40	100.0
Technical Aspect Capital Production Quality of Products	15 15 10	37.5 37.5 25.0
Total	40	100.0
Environmental Aspect Segregation of waste materials	40	100.0

In this table show that the problems of the weavers in Economic aspect was the Marketing and the frequency is 40 and has 100.0 percent. In the technical aspect the problems of the weavers are capital which has the frequency of 15 and has 37.5 percent, production which has the frequency of 15 and has also 37.5 percent and the Quality of Products that has the frequency of 10 and has 25.0 percent which has the total percent is 100.0. In the Environmental aspect the problem is the segregation of waste materials which has the frequency of 40 and has 100.0 percent.

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The main objective of this descriptive research study was to determine the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras: Bases for Enhancement Program.

Specifically, this study sought answer the following questions:

1.What is the profile of the weavers in terms of Age, sex, educational attainment and numbers of training related in weaving, assigned task in the organization and monthly family income in the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras?

2. What is the production practices of the weavers in terms of Material used, Source of materials, Production scale, kinds of products and waste management in the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras?

3. What are the problems met or constraints of the weavers in terms of Economic, Technical and environmental in the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras?

The participation of the the Barangay officials and the weavers from the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guiamaras was highly appreciated.

The data for the investigation were gathered through the use of researcher–made weaving questionnaire. The instrument was subjected to faced the content validation by a panel of five jurors. The final draft of the questionnaire among 40 weavers in weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras: Bases for Enhancement Program to determine its reliability.

Statistical tools employed in the study were the PEARSON-r and ANOVA.

The findings of the present investigation included the following:

1. The profile of the weavers in the weaving industry in Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras when they are taken as a whole and when they are classified as to age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, number of years related in weaving, monthly family income and assigned task in the organizations was the frequency and percent.

2. The materials used in the weaving industry in Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras when they are taken as a whole was has the high percent and frequency. The products produce per week in the weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras when they are taken as a whole was the bags as the high percent and frequency, and the ric rac, place mats, tablet holder and dress as the low percent and frequency. The source of materials in weaving industry of Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras   when they are taken as a whole was the high percent and frequency was in the environment and in the community. The waste management of the weaving industry in Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras when they are taken as a whole was the high percent and frequency of recycling alone.

3. The problems met and constrain of the weaving industry in Barangay Sapal, San Lorenzo, Guimaras when they are taken as a whole was the high percent and frequency on economic aspect which is marketing, in environmental aspect which is segregation of waste materials has a high percent and frequency, in technical aspect which are capital, production and quality of products, which are the capital and production has a high frequency and percent.

6. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the findings of this study the following conclusions are made to the question of the study:

1. Aging 41 and above has the workers in the weaving industry. Female are more dominant in weaving industry. Most of the workers are in high school level only.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions, the following were recommended:

1. Weaving is slowly being identified to show potential in global marketability. To enhance further the country's cultural narrative, weaving will bring attention to indigenous communities like our barangays and expose creativities via the international design and lifestyle stage.

 2. Since the province have the capacity to naturally provide the raw materials, net revenue should be able to reach its fullest potential without over spending on supplies and necessary materials.

 3. Reintroducing the art of weaving to the youth is essential in establishing community based activities that will enhance financial gain and push craftsmanship and creativity to the fullest that will benefit local tourism in the province.

4. Establishing a signature design rendered from the cultural and historical background of the province similar to other regions that will potentially aim to highlight the versatility, viability and global competitiveness of our local artistry.

5. Weaving can hypothetically create contemporary mixtures of designs generated from younger and older generations that will promote harmonious activities with hopes to infuse positivity in the community. 6. Such craftsmanship can bring forth social events, recognitions and any other community based activities that will promote the province as a whole and identify local artistry to the fullest.

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