

Evaluation of Dexterity and Eye Hand Co-ordination in Garment Industry Workers

Manasi Desai and Shruti Shah

Abstract

Aim: The aim of the study was to evaluate dexterity and eye hand coordination in garment industry workers **Method:** The study was conducted among 142 garment worker who fulfilled the inclusion criteria .The Purdue pegboard test was used for evaluation of dexterity and eye hand coordination in this population along with self-made questionnaire for demographic detail. **Results and Conclusion:** Based on the results of the study conducted among 142 garment workers , dexterity and eye hand coordination was found better in dominant hand as compared to non-dominant hand in both genders. In both hands dexterity task, age group of 26 to 35 years inboth genders was found better. Slight age related decline was seen in dexterity and eye handcoordination in the age group 36 to 45 years as compared to other ages. The dexterity and eye hand coordination values in these workers were similar to normative value in normal population.

Manasi Desai

Assistant Professor
D.Y. Patil School of Physiotherapy
D.Y. Patil University
Nerul, Navi Mumbai,India
E-mail: manasind11@gmail.com

Shruti Shah

B.P.Th.
D.Y. Patil School of Physiotherapy
D.Y. Patil University
Nerul, Navi Mumbai,India
E-mail:sdrshruti@gmail.com

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Introduction

German-born engineer, Charles Fredrick Wiesenthal working in England was awarded the first British patent for a mechanical device to aid the art of sewing, in 1755. His invention comprised of a double pointed needle with an eye at one end (William 2019). India is one of the world's largest producers in textile and garment industry (Sateeh et al., 2015). India has a very fast growing economy, 48% of the population in urban areas are highest wealth quintile, while only 7% of rural population is in the highest wealth quintile (Govt of India 2007). In developing countries great efforts are directed towards development of small scale industries. According to WHO (1997), over 1000 million people worldwide are employed in small scale industries. The 'Garment' industry is an unorganized sector, mostly run by private establishment. It has provided ample scope of employment to people from low socioeconomic status involving both men and women. In India such industries are considered to provide more opportunity to women as compared to man (Bandyopadhyay 2012). The small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) are much greater in number in Indian economy and these are the places where work posture analysis is mostly neglected. Repetitive processes and manual material handling are the major problems in the hand tool manufacturing (Singh 2010). In India, the readymade garment industry had its beginning