



Significant Issues in Textile Industries: Protection to Female Workers

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ABSTRACT

The textile sector plays a significant role in Indian economy through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation and the export earnings of the country. Mumbai has ranks second in India in respect of production of cotton; accounts for 20% of the country's total cotton production. Cotton is an important cash crop in the state comprises around 3 million farmers in cultivation. Textile industry is an imperative agro-based industry, in context of employment creation, national GDP and export earnings in the country. The purpose of the present research is to explain a Growth and Developmental Issues of Textile Industries in Mumbai Land Areas. This study combines both primary and secondary research methods. Thus, gathering and analyzing the data will be done on the basis of existing research. The cloth production in decentralized area has been expanded enormously in the course of the most recent multiyear in India, especially in Mumbai. The basic aim of this paper is to highlight the female force participation in these industries and to understand their protective rights.

Keywords: Textile, Female, Mumbai.

INTRODUCTION

The textile sector plays a significant role in Indian economy through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation and the export earnings of the country. An estimated 35 million peoples are directly employed in the Indian textile industry which contributes about 14% to the industrial production, 4% to the GDP and 11% to the export earnings. Mumbai has ranks second in India in respect of production of cotton; accounts for 20% of the country's total cotton production. Cotton is an important cash crop in the state comprises around 3 million farmers in cultivation. Mumbai has average 30% of the country's total land under cotton crop. Vidarbha, Marathwada and North-Maharashtra (Khandesh) are the main cotton producing areas in the state. Considering the all above facts it was necessary to study the cotton textile industry of Mumbai.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To highlight the female force participation in textile industries and
2. To understand the protective rights.

Review of Literature

Gurusamy et al., (2012) talked about the development of ladies entrepreneurs' in Indian Textile Industry that entrepreneurial development was one of the critical components for reasonable financial development. Particularly, development of ladies had unique centrality in light of the fact that numerous little and medium firms were all around worked through ladies however it was less perceived. Contemporarily less research had been led in country and semi urban regions that had given explicit spotlight on ladies entrepreneurs' persuasive elements. This was utilized to the ladies entrepreneurs for distinguishing the degree and opportunities in the textile business, the Indian government had provided subsidies for ladies entrepreneurs and extraordinary arrangements for classification of entrepreneurs having a place with plan rank, plan clan and ladies. This examination was likewise clarifying the different plans for the development and advancement of ladies entrepreneurs in India. It was additionally concentrating on how the government made mindfulness among ladies entrepreneurs and was urging them to put resources into textiles and specialized textile area. Despite the fact that our nation has consistently show awesome growth as far as attire exports, when contrasting and different countries, it was uncovered that India had lost an opportunity in the past in growth patterns of its textile and clothing industry. It expected to address interior difficulties. It was unquestionably certain that the textile business would get moving as a result of its readiness.

Protection to Female Workers

Protection to female workers is the most significant factor. Every single unit is adapting their own strategy to ensure the female representatives, and units are in position of adopting and protecting the females. Therefore an endeavor was made to break down the strategy adjusted and their perspectives a managing micro business environment with the assistance of six strategy and their perspectives on above factors. The businesses were approached to rate these factors at five point scale according to the order of

presence from extremely high to low. They came about mean score and separate 'F' insights are appeared in Table 4.34

Table : 01 Protection of female workers

S. No	Female protection factor	Mean				F
		Small	Medium	Large	Over all	
1	Wearing Mask compulsory at work place	4.3393	4.4406	4.4677	4.4360	1.332*
2	Suitable work given for physically challenged employees	4.6786	4.6875	4.8064	4.7160	3.351*
3	Day shift only for female labours	4.1607	4.4156	4.3548	4.3720	6.220*
4	Marriage fund scheme for all female employees	2.5000	2.2906	2.8952	2.4640	7.427 ^{NS}
5	Maternity leave as per government regulations	2.1964	2.3469	2.7177	2.4220	3.565**
6	Crèches facility for employee's children	1.5357	1.6656	1.5565	1.6240	0.656**

Source: Primary Data

*Significant @ 5 per cent level; ** Significant @ 1 per cent level; NS = Not Significant

It is seen from Table:01 that among six factors pertaining to the level and significance of the constraint, strategy identified with protection strategy of female workers in knitting and stitching unit of the

considerable number of classes, specifically little, medium and huge size unit see exceptionally of factors, for example, wearing veil mandatory at work royal residence, appropriate work given for truly tested representatives, and day move just for female worker with high mean score, 4.7160, 4.3393, separately.

The huge contrast among the three classes of knitting and stitching unit is recognized regarding the observation on the strategy of Suitable work given for genuinely tested representatives since the individual 'F' insights is huge at 5 percent level of noteworthy, 'marriage support conspire for every female worker's isn't critical.

Conclusion

The issue about Labor truancy is found among the mills of the examination study in light of laborers not fulfilled about wages because of high expansion. Additionally, mills situated in country territories experienced work non-attendance during the development time frame since nearby laborers are associated with farming action. To diminish the work truancy welfare offices ought to give by Mills like Canteen, Traveling Facility, and Consumer Stores on layaway base and Dry Foods at sensible rates, Quarters for living, and Health Checkup and so on for improving labors participation.

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