An Analytical Research on Issues in Textile Industry & Consequences of Increase in Import of Textile Products

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Abstract-

Economic development is a pushup of the capacity of any economy to produce goods & services. This exploratory research is primary data-based research & mainly has been done to determine issues in Textile Industry & consequences of increase in import of textile products in Haryana (India). These Data has been collected mainly with the help of the designed questionnaire & done from various established Textile Industry of Haryana (India). Main exploratory Factor analysis is applied for data analysis by IBM SPSS 20 to ascertain the determinants of economic development & textile industry. The study identified three factors alike Financial, Marketing, administrative which significantly influence economic development in India. Result of this study has huge significance in today's highly competitive Textile Industry. Hence, textile industry should improve their services & production quality offered by them to enhance Economy growth.
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Keywords- Issues in Textile industry, Effects of textile industry in Economic Growth, First basic need.

Introduction

The Indian textiles and apparel industry contributed 2% to the GDP, 12% to export earnings and held 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel in 2018-19. Textiles industry has around 4.5 crore employed workers including 35.22 lakh handloom workers across the country. The textile industry plays a significant role in Indian economy by providing direct employment to an estimated 35 million people, by contributing 4 per cent of GDP and accounting for 35 per cent of gross export earnings. The textile sector contributes 14 per cent of the value-addition in the manufacturing sector. extile sector is highly unorganized sector. The government has initiated special measures to help ameliorate the conditions in textile sector due to Covid pandemic and to boost production, marketing and job opportunities in the sector.

The Government of India has also announced a special economic package viz**.** Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan for boosting economy of the country and making India self-reliant. Relief and credit support measures have been announced for various sectors. The weavers & artisans can avail benefits of these relief and credit support measures to revive their businesses which have suffered due to lock down necessitated by Covid-19 pandemic.

A special measure to alleviate the difficulties of beneficiaries under Amended Technology Upgradation Funds (ATUFS) was initiated in the Ministry of Textiles during the COVID pandemic. Under this measure, an option has been extended to the applicants, where the physical examination of the machineries by Joint Inspection Team (JIT) has been completed, to avail their subsidies released on submission of Bank Guarantee. The advance release of subsidy against bank guarantee is met from the regular budget allocation under ATUFS.

Review of Literature

Quality of textile industry may be improved, beyond the basic knowledge as reading, writing and arithmetic (the 3R's), with the help of (4 C's) critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity (Mai, 2005).O'Neill and Palmer (2004) described service quality like "the difference between what a customer expects to receive and his/her perceptions of actual delivery". industries who have research experience positively affect the most of student(Mai, 2005).Customer satisfaction can be predicated on the basis of industry expertise and interest insubject, customer service facility, quality goods, product impression (Mai, 2005). Customer' expectation interrelated with their satisfaction and satisfaction depends on service quality (Mavondo et al., 2004). direct relationship with customer satisfaction (Liu and Liu, 2004).Industry services like quality, preparedness and commandare playing an important role in customer satisfaction (Bhambri Gaurav, 2021; Mai, 2005;Mavondo et al., 2004; Pop et al., 2008;).Success of textile industry instituteshighly counts on faculty services like production effectiveness, quality, awareness and expertise(Pop et al., 2008; Bhambri Gaurav, 2020). Skills develop through different vital features such as transparency evaluation, professional development, ability, professional development, feedback and training (Spooreen et al., 2007).Factors alike life, and instructional effectiveness, experience and services, reputation, product offered & atmosphere influence satisfaction (Pop et al., 2008). Satisfied customer significantly loyal to institutionand promote the institution through word of mouth(Serenko, 2011;Rani Kavita, 2021). A strong relationship exists between customer

satisfaction and factors of ervice quality alike reliability, responsiveness and empathy, assurance and tangibility (Ham and Hayduk, 2003).Competence, security, reliability, tangibility, responsiveness, courtesy, credibility, communication, influence student satisfaction(Parasuraman et al., 1985). Customer consider reliability as most significant and empathy as least imperative among five quality dimensions of SERVQUAL Environment of Textile industry, demographic, support facilities, quality of course programs, internet, facility and effectiveness significantly influence customer satisfaction (Alves and Raposo, 2007; Forrester, 2006; Bhambri Gaurav, 2021; Pop et al., 2008; Umbach and Porter, 2002). Selim and Muhammad (2014) found seven factors such as administrative service, tangibles, programmes, staff, delivery, assurance, and empathy.Customer who is irregular is less satisfied as compared regular customer (Moro-Egidgo and Judith, 2010).Lagrosen et al., (2004) highlighted textile product quality service, corporate alliance, information and awareness, offered products, amenities, , internal and external assessment, computer services ,post- factors and resources for customer satisfaction. Leblanc and Nguyen (1997) foundseven dimensions of service quality of textile industry like physical evidence, responsiveness, access of facilities, administration, reputation, contact personnel and curriculum. Success and failure of industry is influenced by quality, level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction of customers (Aldridge and Rowley, 1998).

Problem Statement and objective of the Study

Sarvotam udyog conducted a survey of about 1,40,00 weavers & artisans in year 2018 & found that only 38 percent of weavers were able to get employment in textile industry at functional role, around 21 percent employed at non-functional role of business process outsourcing and approximately 4 percent started their own shops . Various reports published from time to time to high light lack of skills work in Indian textile industry that effects economic development as well as export of textile products . Therefore, an attempt has been made to*"Study Issues in Textile Industry & it's effects on Import & Economic Development in Haryana".*

Hypotheses of the study

H₁ : Issues in Textile Industry has no effects on Import of textile products of Haryana.

Research Methodology

This study is primary data based for which questionnaire designed to collect the data. Convenient sampling is used for data collection. Total 108 customers, weavers & artisans data have been collected by online mode. Initial section of questionnaire comprises the questions to know about the demographic profile of Weavers & manufactures such as age, gender, qualification, & catagory etc. Later section embraces 39 statements using a five-point Likert type scale (Strongly Agree = 5, Agree = 4, Neutral = 3, Disagree = 2 and Strongly Disagree = 1). The data is analysed by applying Exploratory factor analysis with the help of IBM SPSS statistics20.0.

Issues Formulation

The study mainly focuses on whether male & female labour is facing problematic factor in textile industries of Haryana state. What the male & female labour experienced about deliberately discriminating with employees engaged in weaving & artsians tasks, & other labour associated in the environment. Under this research paper study about the textile sector the problems & obstacles that has effects on the economic development of India.

Data Collection Procedure

Primary Data-: Primary data collected by using telephonic & personal interview of the respondents. The questionnaire circulated by mode of Google form & hard copy, which is distributed among respondents by the direct emailing mode. Shared the questionnaire link to respondents on the Whatsapp group. & also has shared the questionnaire link to different textile exporters on their email ids. Out of every 200 surveys, 108 questionnaires were collected back from the respondents

Secondary Data-: It has been collected from the reputed journals, books, articles and online web blogs etc.

Area of Study

Here, studies on Problematic Factors in Textile Industry & it's effects on Economic Development in Haryana (India). Whether male & female weavers faces the problems & obstacles that weavers has to face in their personal life & professional life due to problematic factors. Gender discrimination in the workplace. Total 7 textile hub districts comes under the state of Haryana .However, in the present study, the 5 districts of Haryana state included in the study

Results and Discussion

Table 1 displays the results of validity and reliability statistics, and results of the KMO and Bartletts's test of Spherecity. The value of coefficient of Cronbach Alpha has been found 0.79,

Table 1. Result of Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	0.790		of Items 108
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy			0.929
Bartlett's Test of Spherecity	Approx. Chi-Square		7670.677
	df		693
	Sig.		0.000***

(Source: Authors own, ***level of significance at 1 percent)

which implies that around 90 percent of the variability in a composite score is being represented by 39 items. The coefficient of Cronbach alpha value represents reliability of the questionnaire. Therefore, further analysis can be performed. Kaiser Meyer Olkin coefficient value has been found 0.929(see table 1) which is very close to 1. Because the p value of Bartlett's test of Spherecity is significant 0.000. Consequently, factor analysis can be applied

on this data set.Table 2 depicts the results of total variance explained by the extracted eight factors. These factors are obtain of exploratory factor analysis employing principal component analysis approach with varimax rotation. The analysis found the eight factors whose initial Eigen value (see table 2) greater than one. These eight extracted factors cumulatively explain 61.631 percent variance for the entire set of items and which is significant variance for the representation. Thus,61% characteristics of higher education institutes service quality on students' satisfaction is explained by the eight extracted factors. The factor 1 describes the 32.273% of variance, factor 2 explicates 46.506% variance, factor 3 explicates 21.221% variance, respectively.

Table 2. Represents the factor analysis of determinants of Textile Industry Weavers & artisans quality on consumer satisfaction

Item	Number	Factor and Items
	Financial aspects (α = 0.868)	
Q4	Deployement of funds	0.781
Q1	Income generation	0.753
Q3	Resource utilization	0.733
	Marketing aspects (α = 0.832)	
Q7	CUSTOMER PREFERANCE	0.792
Q10	DECISION MAKING SKILL	0.733
Q11	MARKETING STRATEGY	0.696
	Administrative aspects (α = 0.827)	
Q2	TRADE DEFICIT	0.746
Q12	INDIAN GOVT POLICIES	0.701
Q6	EMPLOYEMENT	0.662
Q8	LEADERSHIP SKILL	0.585
Q10	ADMINISTRATIVE SKILL	0.712

The study found significant effect of Textile industry service quality factors on Financial aspects. Financial aspects can be improved though the extra curriculum activities, providing good working atmosphere and resource availability and problem solving in working place. Selim and Muhammad (2014) identified various factors of service quality alike administrative service, academic programme, academic staff, delivery of product, assurance, and empathy. Bhambri Gaurav (2021), , Pop et al., (2008)and Umbach and Porter (2002) described factors such as environment of industry, weaver support facilities, quality of production, administration staff effectiveness, internet and other facility in industry affect customer & labour satisfaction in industries, Mavondo et al. (2004), and Wiers-Jensenn et al. (2002) found that customer satisfaction depends on faculty services and their friendly behavior in working place.Navarro et al. (2005) observe that trainers and their method of training directly affect the labour satisfaction in industry. Schertzer (2004) described that worling atmosphere is one important dimensions of labour satisfaction. Industry social life positively associated with customer satisfaction.

Anova : Single Factor

SUMMARY (Table 3)

Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Weavers	5	233	46.6	1270.3
Manufacturers	5	277	55.4	2018.3

ANOVA (Table 4)

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	P-value	F critical
Between Groups	193.6	1	193.6	0.11774	0.740341	5.317655
Within Groups	13154.4	8	1644.3			
Total	13348	9				

The output of ANOVA test resulted that the P value 0.740341 which is greater than 0.05. And Fvalue for degrees of freedom at 5 percent level of significance is 0.11774 is lesser than F critical value 5.317655 for level of agree or disagree. This implies that, In respect of Weavers & Manufactures (Strongly Agree, Agree, Moderate, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree) there is no significance difference between the statement on "Due to the negative experience of various factors of service quality alike administrative service, academic programme, academic staff, delivery of product, assurance, and empathy, economic development retention is reduced" and level of agree. It was noted that on the statement on that there is Due to the negative experience of various factors of service quality alike administrative service, financial programme, marketing staff, delivery of product, assurance, and empathy, economic development retention reduced. The respondents of manufacturers have responded to Disagree nor agree, agree and strongly agree, the Female have responded to the option Disagree nor agree, agree and strongly agree respectively. This present study has found the opinion on "Due to the negative experience of all above factors, economic development retention is reduced" is not significant each other due to work experience, nature of job, performance & interpersonal & organizational conflict.

Table 5:

	Financial	Marketing	Administrative
Mean	15.76580	0.000521	0.000254
Median	15.76236	0.001205	8.30E-05
Std. Deviation	0.415460	0.014112	0.000634
Skewness	-0.320674	-0.415634	8.452301
Kurtosis	7.431569	6.345230	135.4123
Jarque-Bera	2330.125	1346.248	1745.340
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

Table 5 discusses the descriptive statistics to assess the distribution properties of financial aspects with marketing & administrative aspects. Significant Jarque Bera statistics clearly

rejects the hypothesis, which implies that pattern of all variables does not conform to normal distribution, which is the precondition for any industry to be efficient in the weak form.

The empirical distribution of the volatility series is positively skewed, indicating a right tail of distribution, which shows asymmetry. On the other side, negative skewness is observed for return and volume, which has led the returns to be asymmetric and non-normal and it can be verified from p value of Jarque-Bera test. This table also reports that factors are highly volatile.

Table 6: Correlation Results

Variables	Financial	Administrative
Financial aspects	0.034**(0.076)	1.001
Marketing aspects	0.153*(0.000)	------------
Administrative aspects	0.044**(0.086)	1.002

Note: * and ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level and 10% level (2- tailed)

Table 6 discusses the correlation results, which clearly shows that financial and administrative & marketing aspects are positively correlated with decrease in export. There might exist a causal relationship between trading volume and financial aspects in export industry because a latent, exogenous variable, representing the rate of information arrival to the industry, affects both volume and financial variance, causing simultaneous movements. In this study, a weak correlation is detected between financial and administrative aspects implying that one of these variables cannot be improved by knowledge of the other.

Table 7: Unit Root Results

Variables	Augmented Dickey Fuller		P-P Test	
	With constant	With constant and trend	With constant	With constant and trend
Financial	-44.34612*	-44.40671*	-44.32561*	-44.42568*
Financial Marketing	-16.34210*	-25.02367*	-39.43417*	-38.71252*

*Significant at 1% Significance level

As reported in table 7, Unit root test results shows that financial aspects, and marketing aspects are stationary at levels, on the basis of both the ADF and PP tests.

Hypotheses of the study

H_1 : *Problematic Factors in Textile Industry has no effects on Export of textile products & Economic Development of Haryana.*

SUMMARY OUTPUT :

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	**0.983019**
R Square	**0.966327**
Adjusted R Square	**0.957909**
Standard Error	**6.128359**
Observations	**10**

ANOVA :

	df	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	1	4311.106	114.789	0.00043
Residual	4	37.55678		
Total	5			

	Coefficients	*t Stat*	*P-value*	*Lower 95%*	**Upper 95%**	*Lower 95.0%*	**Upper 95.0%**
Intercept	11.70946	1.858392	0.136655	-5.78452	29.20344	-5.78452	29.20344
Manufacturers	0.597658	10.71396	0.00043	0.442779	0.752537	0.442779	0.752537

The output of regression Statistics, Multiple R is 0.983019, R Square = 0.966327, Significance F value is 0.00043 and ANOVA test resulted that the P value is 0.136655 which is greater than 0.05. And F value 114.789 value is greater than F critical value 0.00043. This implies that there is no statistically significant of weavers and there statement on problematic factors & decrease in export. Similarly, P value is 0.00043 which is lesser than 0.05. And F value 114.789 value is greater than F critical value 0.00043. This implies that there is a statistically significant of manufacturers comunity and there statements on problematic factors & decrease in export . This study got the support of the following findings of the research. "There is no relationship between weavers and there statement on problematic factors & decrease in export. And There is a relationship between manufacturers and there statement on problematic factors & decrease in export.

Limitation of the Study

This study primarily focused the some specified textile industry & export in Haryana state only. For this study data is collected online mode only. Future studies may be conducted covering more states of India. Therefore, results may be more pervasive in the context of India. Moreover, it is suggested that data for future research may be collected by personally visiting the textile industry of various states.

Conclusion

The study identifies determinants of textile industry service quality alike extra curriculum activity, working atmosphere, resource availability and problem solving, product replacement, training quality, supportive behavior of staff, physical support facilities & administrative policies. In this competitive ambiance the textile industry works on these factors to improve the satisfaction level among foreign customers. Because Importer's satisfaction has direct correlation with growth of textile industrys. Mangers should be well innovative and give the proper attention . The study suggested that textile industry should emphasize on resources utilization , working atmosphere, resource availability and problem solving, and product replacement & customer satisfaction. Weavers & artisans cannot be fully satisfied but industry are obligatory to gratify the customers as well as laborers by providing the service quality. The administrative aspects plays the most important role inspite of financial & marketing aspects in decrease of export & the Govt. should take sufficient action on this view.

 Finally ,

"Administrative policies & Financial aspects put great affects on marketing or export of textile products & the retention of economic development of country."

Future Scope

The present study is conducted in the consequences on economic development in the state of Haryana. The present study has been conducted in the field of Problematic Factors in Textile Industry in the state of Haryana, but the future may be studied in the field of other factors as well as practices of many other areas of Textile industry in India. Haryana is a state in north-central India. But such study can also be extended to other parts of our country. Under this study for the future the effect of gender differences in textile industry in people's personal and social lives can be studied.

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