WWJMRD 2019; 5(5): 19-23
www.wwjmrd.com
International Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal
Refereed Journal
Indexed Journal
Impact Factor MJIF: 4.25
E-ISSN: 2454-6615

Dr.C.Raja
M.Com (CA). NIFT-TEA College of Knitwear Fashion, Tirupur, India

M.Phil
NET., Ph.D Associate Professor in Commerce, NIFT-TEA College of Knitwear Fashion, Tirupur, India

Mr.N.Poonthamizhan
Final year B.Com, NIFT-TEA College of Knitwear Fashion, Tirupur, India

Correspondence:
Dr.C.Raja
M.Com (CA). NIFT-TEA College of Knitwear Fashion, Tirupur, India

Physical Ailments Faced By a Women Employee at Garment Industries in Tirupur

Dr.C.Raja, M.Phil, Mr.N.Poonthamizhan

Abstract
Tirupur is a seventh largest city in Tamil Nadu is one of the fastest developing cites in the state popularly referred to as "dollar city" or small Japan or Banian city which excels in knitted ready-made garments. In Tirupur, if the integration is not wholly owned by the exporter to become a vertical unit then the exporter buy stakes or invest into a process house to become partner to ensure preferences to their orders for the textiles process and maintain standards quality as desire by their buyers where the owners of the environment controls.Garment is one of the many labour –intensive that provides a gateway for developing in countries in entering into the global market. It offers important opportunities to countries to start industrialized their economies and in courses industrialized countries domination globals export in this area. The area selected for the study is Tirupur, Tamilnadu which is famously known as knitting destination and this study is mainly suitable and needed to Tirupur, a fast growing city. The researchers have used convenient sampling. In convenient sampling, a obtained by selecting convenient population elements from the entire population. This is collected through questionnaires, and observation of the respondent. In this study the primary data used were collected from respondents with of self-administrated and structured questionnaire. The study has utilized the tools for analysis like ANOVA test, Chi-square method and compared T-test.

Keywords: Banian City, Foreign Exchange, Knitwear Industry, Female Workers, Policy Makers

1. ntroduction
Tirupur is a seventh largest city in Tamil Nadu is one of the fastest developing cites in the state popularly referred to as "dollar city" or small Japan or Banian city which excels in knitted ready-made garments. In Tirupur, if the integration is not wholly owned by the exporter to become a vertical unit then the exporter buy stakes or invest into a process house to become partner to ensure preferences to their orders for the textiles process and maintain standards quality as desire by their buyers where the owners of the environment controls .Garment is one of the many labour –intensive that provides a gateway for developing in countries in entering into the global market. It offers important opportunities to countries to start industrialized their economies and in courses industrialized countries domination globals export in this area. Today, developing countries produce half of the world's textiles exports in this area. Today, developing apparel and textiles industries in developing countries has on employment opportunities especially for women, the development of small-and medium –sized enterprises (SMEs) and spill over's into informal sector. The study reveals that the majority of the female workers in the garment sector suffer from the diseases like uterus problems, asthma, abortion complexity, dermatitis, back pain, eye strain, respiratory diseases, arthralgia, respiratory problems, (neck pain, fatigue, abdomen pain,) The policy makers and other concern bodies should take necessary measures to ensure good health of the garment workers. It will help female workers to be more productive and their contribution to the country have to be enhanced. The causes for physical ailment problems like exposure cotton dust, exposure to noise, exposure to chemicals, ergonomics issues, heat of the industry. The study analyzed the types and extent of physical ailment problem of the garment workers as well as the relationship of various health problems with the age of the workers and the data were collected through interviews with the selected samples. It was

founded that work in the garment factory several affected worker's health, as they were confined in a closed environment.

2. Review of Literature

The majorities of the women are engaged in unorganized sector such as carpet industry, aluminum industry, and snack making industry and farm activities mainly because of low socio economic status. They faced different health hazards like musculoskeletal disorders, physiological stresses and neuroticism due to longer work duration, strenuous posture at work, repetitive work movements, overwork, unsuitable work conditions, unsuitable equipment and unhygienic environment (Ghatol et al, 2002). Endocrinological and Immunological Variables Sensitive to Psychosocial Factors of Possible Relevance to Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders indicated that energy mobilization in the body is associated with lowered anabolism, which promotes the repair and restoration ofdamaged or worn out tissues. Problems may arise when adversity requires energy mobilization for a long period of time and increased tissue vulnerability can be anticipated (Theorell &Hasselhorn, 2002). Unorganized sector of work is full of health hazards and injuries and if the work force is female, the scenario worsens. Injury data of sampled population revealed incidences of abrasion of skin, falls, slips, trips, crushing and pinching of body parts, boils in hands and feet, burns, sprains, cuts and bleeding and eye injury or hurt being more frequent occurring injuries during work (Bharara et al, 2012).

The musculoskeletal problems faced by rural women while performing different farm activities (an unorganized sector) that is weeding, cutting and collecting fodder and wheat harvesting revealed that musculoskeletal problems experienced by the respondents during these activities are mainly due to awkward postures used which resulted in pain of joints, bones and muscles (Singh et al, 2002). The risk of musculoskeletal disorders may be higher in agricultural workers because of the longer working hours was the fact disclosed by O"Neill, (2004). The percentage reduction in grip strength was also observed to be lower in improved method compared to traditional method. Development of such small improved agricultural tools can reduce the physiological workload and drudgery of farmwomen and increase the efficiency (Hasalkar et al, 2007). The effective intervention strategies such as ergonomically tested tools and technologies, knowledge about suitable work posture, effective rest pause, etc were required for combating physiological stress and enhancing the occupational health and safety of women farmers (Agarwal etal, 2007).

3. Objectives

1. To identify the physical ailments faced by women employee like Asthma, uterus problem and others.
2. To check the changes between the demographic variables and the other diseases.
3. To analysis the relative influences of the age and other occupational disease of the women employee.

4. Scope of the Study

1. To make better understanding in the physical ailments faced by a women employee
2. To find out the gap between the problems faced and probable solution to the physical ailments faced by the working women
3. To create awareness among the physical ailments faced by women employee
4. To find out the possible solutions for physical ailments faced by a women employee

5. Methodology

The area selected for the study is Tirupur, Tamilnadu which is famously known as knitting destination and this study is mainly suitable and needed to Tirupur, a fast growing city. It's because now a days the major problem is the cruelty against to the women employees those who are working in the garment industry. Due to lack of motivation and family support and adequate security in the garment industry. A sample is a definitive plan for obtaining for a given population. It refers to the technique or the procedure the research would adopt in selecting items ti the included the research would adopt in selecting to be included in the sample (i.e) the size of the sample. The procedure by which a few subject are chosen from the universe to be studied in such a way that the sample can be used to estimate the characteristics in the total is referred to as sampling. A sample of 100 respondents has been taken for the study. A well-structured questionnaire was designed to collect qualitative and quantitative data. Question related to the objectives of the study from a major portion of the questionnaire. It mainly consists of multiple choice of answer easily by just putting a tic on any of the choice of furnished. The questionnaires are arranged in an orderly way so as to provide a logical progression.

In this study, we have used convenient sampling. In convenient sampling, a obtained by selecting convenient population elements from the entire population. This is collected through questionnaires, and observation of the respondent. In this study the primary data used were collected from respondents with of self-administrated and structured questionnaire. The data which have already been collected and processed by some or person which is taken over from used there and by any other agency for statistical can be termed as secondary data. Secondary sources consist unpublished records like survey, magazines, journals etc. The study has utilized the tools for analysis like ANOVA test, Chi-square method and compared T-test.

6. Data Analysis and Intrepretation

The percentage method distinguish between cross controlling are data, which you maintain in an overhead structure, and controlling area related data, success base cost elements, overhead rates and credit objects. In the calculation of percentage the figure is taken as and expressed by 100.

Table – 1: Demographic Variable of the Respondents

Variables	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Age	Below 25	12	12
	25-30	21	21
	30-35	39	39
	35 and Above	28	28
Educational Qualification	1-10 Std	57	57
	10-12 Std	27	27
	Graduate	6	6
	Others	10	10
Marital Status	Married	83	83
	Unmarried	17	17
Type Of Job	Sewing	48	48
	Checking	32	32
	Packing	12	12
	Others	8	8
Type Of Employeement	Full Time	38	38
	Part Time	12	12
	Piece Rate	47	47
	Others	3	3
Work Experience	0-3 Years	13	13
	3-9 Years	12	12
	9-12 Years	33	33
	12 And Above	42	42
Earnings	Below 5000	12	12
	5000-10000	16	16
	10000-15000	32	32
	15000and Above	40	40
No. Of Children	1 Child	24	28.91
	2 Children	51	61.44
	3 And More Children	6	7.22
	No	2	2.4
Transport	Own Vehicle	13	13
	Company Vehicle	66	66
	By Walk	12	12
	Others	9	9
Working Hours	Less Than 8 Hours	12	12
	8 Hours	29	29
	8-10 Hours	53	53
	Above 10 Hours	6	6
Quality And Services	Very Good	8	10.66
	Good	10	13.33
	Very Bad	23	31.94
	Bad	31	43.05
	Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data

Table – 1 inferred that 12 percent of the respondents are in the age range of below 25, 21 percent of the respondents are in the age range of 25-30, 39 percent of respondents are in the age range of 30-40, and 28 percent of the respondents are in the age range above 40. There are 57 percent of the respondents are studied in 1-10 standards, 27 percent of the respondents are studied in 10-12 standard, 6 percent of the respondents are graduate and 10 percent of respondents are studied in others. The result inferred that 83 percent of the respondents are married, and 17 percent of the respondents are unmarried. The 48 percent of the respondents are worked in sewing department, 32 percent of the respondents are worked in checking department, 12 percent of the respondents are worked in packing department and 8 percent of respondents are worked in other departments. The employees of 38 percent are working full time, 12 percent of the respondents are working part time, and 47 percent of the respondents working in piece rate and 3 percent of the respondents working said others. There are 13 percent of the respondents are in the work experience of 0-3 years, 12 percent of the respondents are in the work experience of 3-9 years, 33 percent of the respondents are in the work experience of 9-12 years, and 42 percent of the respondents are in the work experience of above 12 years and above. The employees of 12 percent are in the earning range below of 50000, 16 percent of the respondents are in the earning range 50000-10000, 32 percent of the respondents are in the earnings range 10000-15000 and 40 percent of the respondents are in the earning range 15000 and above. There are 24 percent of the respondents are have 1 child, 61.44 percent of the respondents are have 2 children, 7.22 percent respondents are have 3 and more child and 2.4 percent of the respondents are no child. The 13 percent of the employees are travel by own vehicle, 66 percent of the respondents are travel by the company vehicle, 12 percent of the respondents are by walk, and 9 percent of the respondents travel by the other mode of transport. The overall result indicated that 10.66 percent of

the respondents are said very well, 10 percent of the respondents are said well, 31.94 percent of the respondents are said very badly and 43.05 of the respondents are said badly.

Table- 2: ANOVA Test - Changes between Disease Vs Occupational Diseases

Disease		Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Physical Ailment Problems	Between Groups	4.244	1	4.244	6.459	.014
	Within Groups	31.536	48	.657		
	Total	35.780	49			
Hair Fall Problems	Between Groups	30.830	3	10.277	2.258	.087
	Within Groups	414.160	91	4.551		
	Total	444.989	94			
Visual Problems	Between Groups	27.709	2	13.855	8.493	.001
	Within Groups	102.776	63	1.631		
	Total	130.485	65			
Skin Problems	Between Groups	9.162	2	4.581	4.872	.010
	Within Groups	75.223	80	.940		
	Total	84.386	82			
Respiratory Diseases	Between Groups	23.738	3	7.913	24.524	.000
	Within Groups	14.842	46	.323		
	Total	38.580	49			
Uterus Problems	Between Groups	2.111	1	2.111	3.591	.064
	Within Groups	28.209	48	.588		
	Total	30.320	49			
Hemoglobin Level	Between Groups	.711	1	.711	6.400	.635
	Within Groups	.889	8	.111		
	Total	1.600	9			

Source: Calculated Value

Table indicated that physical ailment problems, hair fall problems, skin problems, hemoglobin level and uterus problems that the calculated values is above the assumed value of signification, hence the hypothesis is accepted so there is relationship between the age and physical ailment problems, hair fall problem skin problems, hemoglobin level and uterus problems. The other occupational diseases calculated values is less than assumed value of signification, hence the null hypothesis is rejected so there is relationship between the demographic variables of the respondents and other occupational diseases.

Table – 3 Chi-Square Tests - Relationship between Age vs Occupational Disease

Particulars	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Blood Pressure	6.328a	2	.542
Head Ache	52.000a	1	.000
Uterus Problems	18.337a	2	.000
Skin Problems	59.645a	8	.000
Physical Ailment Problems	84.441a	15	.000
Hemoglobin Level	.412a	1	.521

The chi-square table inferred that calculated values are above the assumed value of signification hence the hypothesis is accepted so there is relationship between the age and other diseases.

Table - 4 Paired T-test - Demographical Variables vs Occupational Diseases

Pair	Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Hemoglobin level -physical ailment problems	.11	.33	.111	1.000	8	.347
Pair 2	age - skin problems	-.32	1.38	.152	-2.134	82	.036
Pair 3	experience –stress	2.50	1.269	.401	6.228	9	.000
Pair 4	age - blood pressure	1.45	3.54	.583	2.502	36	.017

The above paired T-TEST table it is inferred that calculated values is above the assumed value of signification hence the hypothesis is accepted. So, there is relationship between the age and physical ailments problems. Pair-2 variables that calculated values is above the assumed value of signification hence the hypothesis is accepted so there is relationship between the age and stress. The third pair and fourth pair were rejected so there is relationship between the experience and hemoglobin level.

7. Reccomendations to Overcome the Health Issuses

- ✓ The Managing authority shall conduct the stress relief activities for their employees.
- ✓ The affected women can take more iron rich foods in case of uterus problem.
- ✓ They may have some nutritious health drinks to avoid fatigue.
- ✓ They could have banana and pomegranate to maintain their hemoglobin levels properly.
- ✓ They shall take dairy products such as milk, curd, buttermilk to maintain their body temperature.

- ✓ Finally, they could avoid the oily fried snacks from outside the home to neglect the obese issues.

8. Conclusion

The Government of china has stopped garment production of their country. Due to environmental effects and health issues. The most of the Tirupur city women's are also depending up on the garment industry. So, the garment should concentrate on their employees' health more productions and stronger manpower in their firm. The result showed that some of the disease which provide more problems like visually and physically. The government should take proper action to protect the people lives in Tirupur.

Reference

- Dror Etzion, Journals of management, 2007, Vo1 44.
- Occupational safety and health, and safety, June 2014, Vo1 11, No.1
- Occupational health, safety and risk analysis, June 18 2014, Vol. 21.
- Nellam singh, Safety and health issues in workers in clothing and textile industries, march 14, Vol 6.
- Das Gupta, Occupational Health Hazards among workers in garment factories in Bangladesh by Rajat October 22, Vol 12.
- Vijitha De Selva, Health status and quality of life of female garment workers in sri Lanka By November 2, Vol 3.
- Vijay, Economic Crisis and Overall Performance of Textile Companies in Coimbatore District with special reference with Precot Meridian Ltd., 2013, International Journal of Research and Business Innovation, Vol. 1, No.2.
- http:// www.unido.org/en/doc/4825
- nationaljewish.org.
- www.ijset.net
- www.niosh.com
- www.osha.gov
- www.who.int
- www.caterecent.org
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/health and safety