

Study on Safety Training Programme in Textile Industries

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ABSTRACT

In this competitive world, training plays a significant role in the competent and challenging format of business. Training is the nerve that suffices the need of flowing and smooth functioning of work which helps in enhancing the excellence of work life of employees and organizational development too. Development is a process that leads to qualitative in addition to quantitative advancements in the organization, especially at the managerial level, and it is less considered with physical skills and is more apprehensive with knowledge, values, attitudes and behaviour in addition to specific skills. Therefore, development can be said as a continuous process whereas training has specific areas and objectives. Mainly, the textile industries need to study the role, importance and advantages of training and its positive impact on development for the growing of the organization. The textile industry consists of a number of units engaged in spinning, , dyeing, printing, weaving, finishing and a number of additional processes that are required to convert fibre into a finished fabric or garment. There are more than a few safety and health issues associated with the textile industry. This article intention at studying each of these issues in textile industries, along with the existing possible solutions for these problems. Some of the training methods also surveyed in this paper.

Keywords: textile industry, training, hazards, spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, finishing.

1. INTRODUCTION

The world second largest industry is a textile industry next to agriculture. In India, the textile industry contributes considerably to the foreign exchange earned by the country. The textiles the only industry that has made massive employment for both skilled and unskilled labour in textiles. India is first in global jute production and shares 63% of global textile and garment market. India is second in global textile manufacturing and also 2nd in cotton and silk production. 60% of the textile industry in India is cotton based. The emphasis on awareness about the environmental concern for example air, water and noise pollution for the duration of the processing from fibre to fabric is essential in the present situations. Information regarding cotton dust exposure influences on workers and its control strategies is missing among textile employers, management and employees. Textile industry includes five major sectors they are 1. Ginning 2. Spinning 3. Weaving 4. Dyeing 5. Garment Industry.

Ginning Industry: The cotton in a machine which is used to distinct the cotton fibre from the seeds and the cotton send to the textile for production of yarn. The one of the major Hazard in ginning industry is fire, the reasons of fire happens in the Ginning Industry are Electrical, spark from the Machine and stored Raw cotton in sunlight and Manmade Behaviour and other causes.

Spinning industry: Spinning is the main part of textile industry. The textiles are fabricated into clothes. Noise is the major risk in textile spinning industry. The noise pollution (Regulation & control) rule 2000 in industrial area was 75db at Day Time [6 AM to 10AM] and [10 PM to 6 AM] at Night time. The fire accidents happen in textile mills are often. The Risks in the spinning mills are more when compared with

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other sectors of textile industry, for the reason that the Raw material cotton exposed to the fire easily. In spinning major risk is cotton dust causes much health problems to the workers, RPN (Risk priority no) was high to this hazard.

Weaving Industry: Even though weaving is one of the significant sector for Indian textile industry, it has not been given due attention like spinning sector. Also structure of the industry plays a major role in making it competitive. Nature of this sector is generally unorganized. The sector consists of fragmented, small and often, un-registered units that invest low amount in practices and technology especially in the power loom, processing, handloom and knits. India has world's biggest installed base for looms. There are nearly 5mn looms in the country. India has 1.8mn shuttle looms which is 45 percent of world capacity, and 3.90mn handlooms which is 85% of world capacity.

Dyeing Industry: The dyeing method is one of the key factors in the successful trading of textile products. In addition to the design and beautiful color, the consumer commonly looks for some basic product characteristics, such as good fixation with respect to light, perspiration and washing, both initially and later prolonged use. To ensure these properties, the substances that give color to the fibre must show, uniform color, high affinity, resistance to fading, and be economically feasible. Modern dyeing technology consists of more than a few steps selected according to the nature of the fiber and properties of the dyes and pigments for use in fabrics, for example chemical structure, classification, commercial availability, fixing properties well-suited with the target material to be dyed, financial considerations and many others.

Garment Industry: In textile industry the garment is one of the oldest and largest export industries. Today India is booming fashion and lifestyle, with the organized retail trade increasing at a rate of 30% per annum. The Indian apparel or Indian garment industry is fixed at more than 90,000 cores with nearly 13% growth per annum. The men's garment or clothing segment constituted 45% of the total apparel market & growing at a constant rate each year. All the sectors affected with some hazards. All hazards discussed in this paper.

Cotton dust and noise are the two main environmental hazards which cause health hazard in a spinning mill. Out of these two, the cotton dust and fly, released in the spinning room environment, donate maximum to the health hazards of the workers.

The physical risks are mainly the chances of accidents, relating physical damage to the workers, and process risks such as fire. With proper precaution, training of labours and safety gadgets, process design, the physical risks can be minimized or almost eliminated. However, the cotton dust is a continual and stubborn problem. Researchers and machinery manufacturers have succeeded in reducing the intensity of the problem to a great amount and hence today's spinning room surroundings is much a safer work place. However, constant awareness towards maintenance and cares of machines, proper work procedures and worker training are required to keep the level of this problem underneath control. The various aspects of environmental and health hazards in textile industry have been discussed in this paper.

Generally, in textile industry, the hazards are classified into following types: Physical Hazards, electrical, ergonomically, physiological are also discussed in this paper.

1.1. Physical Hazards

Noise: In spinning industry, the textiles are fabricated into clothes, Noise is the major hazard in textile industry, the noise pollution Regulation & control rule 2000 in industrial area was 75db at Day time [6AM to 10AM] and Night time [10PM to 6AM]. Field work have been shown that, in maximum countries and most production stage, noise level are beyond the legal limit of 80dB. Due to this noise pollution hearing loss will be occurred.

Dust: The exposure of workers to dusts from material for example silk, cotton, wool, flax, hemp, sisal, and jute can occur for the duration of weaving, spinning, ginning, cutting, and packaging. Division of tasks

along gender lines may mean that women are unprotected to organic dusts more than men, with lung diseases being diagnosed more often in women than men. Revelation to fibres and yarns may cause nasal or bladder cancer. Short term exposure to cotton dust has caused bronchitis and acute byssionosis (too known as “brown lung”). Chronic exposure has make happen lung airway obstruction (which lessenventilatory capacity) and lead to disability and premature death.

Fire: By means of mixing air (gas) and dust (compound) in concentrations that make an explosion, combustion proceeds at high speed (sonic speed or supersonic speed) as of the point of ignition. In the textile industry, almost all materials being used are flammable to some degree. The physical characteristics of materials may affect the user. Rough, thorny or abrasive material can cut or abrade skin, glass, fibers or stiff grasses or ratten can penetrate the skin and cause infections or rashes. Hand and threading and tying knots, and eyestrain from poor lighting. Many of the same problem can occur in other fibre crafts linking sewing, tying knots and so forth. Needle work crafts can also involve risk of needle pricks. Lifting of bulky paper making screen containing water saturated pulp can cause possible back injuries because of weight of the water and pulp. Electrical short circuit happens; if no trips occur it gets sparks and gets fire. Smoking also caused major fire hazards.

Electrical Hazards: Improper earthing and improper isolation causes electric shock, Moisture, Motor high speed rotating due to high voltage cause problem to the machine. Usage of old wire not appropriate current flow, Cable melting and heated, poor electrical maintenance are major part of electrical hazards.

Ergonomics Hazards: Ergonomics is Study of capabilities and limitations of mental and physical work in different settings. Ergonomics apply anatomical, physiological, and psychological knowledge (called human factors) to work and work environments in order to lessen or eliminate factors that cause pain or discomfort. E.g. increased repetitious, seated for long period of time, worst arrangement of the machine, lifting large load, squatting position, Uncomfortable work environment causes pain in hands and legs, and repetitive strain injuries like wrist, neck, shoulder and knee.

Psychosocial Hazards: The stress and depression is a major psychological problem in work environments. Work stress and depression are caused by ‘intensification of work’ to come across daily targets, strict factory rules and regulations, poor pay, in-human abuse, poor working conditions, and fear of job loss. It includes personal Problems, financial problems. Since garment workers do not have much education and abilities they have no other option but to work for the garment industry and struggle in silence.

This paper concentrates and surveys the literature findings on importance of training and safety and its relation with the employees’ quality of work life. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes about literature survey of safety and training methods for textile industries. Section 3 concludes the paper.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

In this section, some existing analysis strategies of safety and training in textile industry are explained. Kan [1] shared an experience on executing the statutory elements of an occupational safety and health management system model in the working atmosphere of a textile testing laboratory in Hong Kong. A continual improvement, Plan-Do-Check-Act (P-D-C-A), method was used. In the statutory models in Hong Kong, 14 elements (i) safety policy, (ii) safety organization, (iii) in-house safety rules and regulations, (iv) safety training, (v) personal protection equipment programme, (vi) inspection programme, (vii) safety committee, (viii) emergency preparedness, (ix) control of sub-contractors, (x) accident / incident investigation, (xi) health assurance programme, (xii) safety promotion, (xiii) process control programme and (xiv) job hazards analysis, were contained done with the implementation of these elements, the benefits of the Occupational Safety & Health Management System could be observed. However, the effectiveness and suitability of the established Occupational Safety & Health Management System ought to be evaluated and monitored so that improvements could be identified.

Praveen Kumar et al., [2] proposed the method, To find out RPN (Risk priority number) for all the hazards in the textile industry and fault tree analysis (FEA) is over for the hazard with highest RPN no due to avoid the major hazards occur are chemical, physical, ergonomically and physiologically risks along with these some of things which can create risks are more working hours, improper ventilation. The Hazards and risk involved in the textile industry is high associated with other industries and slightest importances are given to textile industries. Most of management does not aware of Health & safety and other difficulties is that the working people in the textile industries are uneducated and unaware of OHS. This circumstance is very difficult to control the hazards and promote OHS to the workers. The hazards are ranked by the based on the RPN number. The RPN number is calculated by the multiplication of severity, probability and detects ability. The main objective of the study is conducted due to the Reasons Measure work surroundings problems such that noise, lighting humidity, temperature, 2. To find out Hazards in the Textile and tell the accurate control measure. 3. Identify unsafe working condition in the Textile industries. The presented study has demonstrated the hazards and risk complicated in the spinning and ginning industries. The main hazards are noise, dust, fire and electrical risks is found by calculated RPN number, associating to other hazards the maximum RPN is found to be harmful to the workers. So Instantaneous action must be taken to control these hazards to save workers health and promote safety to worker.

Nazia Malik et al., [3] designed to know the role of hazards control measures in Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) in textile industry. In this work Multistage random sampling technique was used to select the 480 permanent workers respondents amid the ages 30-55. Uni-variate and Bi-variate analysis shows a strong and positive association. The study proposed that consciousness about hazards should improve occupational health and safety. In Pakistan thousands of workers are regularly exposed to hazards in textile industry. There are different hazards faced by the workers of textile industry. There are dissimilar factors, which are responsible to create the hazards in the working environment. In textile these are Physical, Chemical, Biological and personal (Ergonomic) factors. There are some other aspects; to create risks in the work place environment i.e. shift work, smoking at work place, job strained proper use of personal protective equipment etc. The introduction of hazards technologies in industry has resulted in high accident rates, abnormal working environments, and occupational diseases. Most workers are illiterate and do not know what protective measures should be espoused for their jobs. Most of the workforce is not prepared to cope with the risks posed by manufacturing and industrial processes. The use of proper lighting system is very essential in stitching units. This will greater prevent our workplace against many eye sicknesses. Workplace conditions are so unhealthy as a result workers suffer from allergies, skin rashes and other skin infections. The ventilation system in these stitching units of textile industry is contracting to breathing problems and diseases (Rana, 2005). The present study is focused on explore problems, needs and the factors which are responsible to keep up occupational health and safety of the workers in textile industry. It can be supportive in formulating programme and policy to resolve the problems connected to the health and safety of textile workers. Based upon the above conversation and facts, the following objectives have been formulated for the present research, to detect the work hazards related to the working environment and detect the causes effecting occupational health and safety in textile industry and, to identify the major causes of industrial accidents.

Ashraf et al., [4] determined the frequency of hearing damage enclosed by workers of weaving department in textile industry. To record the noise level in the weaving sections and to relate with the international standards. To determine the awareness around the effects of noise on hearing between the workers and the protective measures espoused by them. A cross-sectional study was carried out at weaving department of five famous textile industries of Karachi. This study involved 248 workers exposed to noise, via non probability convenient sampling technique. Equivalent sound pressure range was measured with the help of a Class-1 type digital sound level meter. Hearing range status of the labours was evaluated through questionnaire and clinical tests (WHISPER, RINNE'S and WEBER). Outcomes showed that sound (noise

level) was in range of 88.4-104 dB (A). The questionnaire results exhibited that: (i) 92.7% of the labours were conscious that high noise level cause speech intrusion. (ii) 57.2% were unfamiliar about the effect of noise on health. (iii) 54.8% percentage used ear defence devices. (iv) 22.5% did not respond well to whisper test while 16.9% were found to have imperfect audible range on the basis of Rinne's test and 17.4% through Weber's test. It was detected the earshot loss was significantly associated with working experience of above 10 years (25%) and overtime (28.8%). The results of study found the statistic that noise level is more than acceptable limit of 85 dB(A) for 8 hours exposure specified by OSHA. There is an instantaneous necessity to develop and implement noise regulations in Pakistan (JPMA 59:575; 2009).

Soomro et al., [5] improved the health and safety problems related to workers. Health and safety of workers is the most important to the quality and manufacture of a ginning industry. Because when the workers are safe and healthy, environmental risks are minimum, the working atmosphere becomes conducive to work. It has been revealed from field visits and literature analysis that there are numeral harms in ginning industry relating to health and safety of workers. The main objective of this investigation is to study the problems faced by ginning industry of Pakistan as far as the health & safety are concerned, it is essential to design such a system that can improve the health and safety of workers. In accordance with this research, common safety precautions to workers and also dust control device cyclone on the machines are projected in order to lessen diseases like cough, asthma, phlegm and Byssinosis etc. this study is more emphasizing on two most important aspects either upgrade the existing ginning technology or apply PAKEPA act Formaintaining good health and safety conditions in ginning industry. It is an act to provide for the protection, conservation, improvement of environment, and rehabilitation, for the prevention and control of pollution, and promotion of sustainable development. In order to lessen dirt discharge from ginning machinery it is proposed to cover up the moving parts of machines, the proper upkeep and correct arrangement of the gin machinery. Also OSHA standards can be used in ginning industry of Pakistan in order to recover the health and safety aspects of the labour.

In [6] introduced the guidance in this article is applicable to general fire safety in premises used according to a factory or storage premises. It is also fit for individual units or occupancies within larger complexes where there is an essential for co-ordination and to take in the overall fire safety arrangements in the complex. The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, as amended, introduced alterations to fire safety law in Scotland and revoked earlier fire safety legislation. Sections 53, 54 & 56 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 owners, managers, place a duty on employers, employees & others in relation to fire safety. The booklet may also be helpful to all other persons with a role in make sure fire safety in industrial unit and storage premises Fire can pose a severe danger to the occupants of factories and storage premises. Much of the guidance in this document is major to buildings; however, the requirements of fire safety law apply likewise to external areas, storage yards, external plant and open air premises. The range of potential uses of factory and storage premises is very diverse. Caused by the difficulty of certain premises which contain special industrial risks, this guide should, in its application to those premises, be used only for common standards and more specialized information & guidance in respect of general fire safety should be sought. Instances of premises with special industrial risks are high bay warehouses or automated retrieval systems; petrochemical plants; & power generation plants. This book has been created to assist those who have responsibility intended for ensuring fire safety in industrial unit and storage premises in Scotland. Some buildings or sites contain hazardous or unsafe materials or methods with the potential for fire posing an additional risk to persons on, or in the instant vicinity of, the premises. The guidance in the article will assist owners, managers and staff to achieve fire safe surroundings in their premises and will also assist in managing compliance with fire safety law.

In [7] the textiles sector covers many dangers and risks to workers, ranging from exposure to noise and unsafe substances, to manual handling and working with risky machinery. Every single processing stage from the production of materials to the manufacturing, colouring, packaging and finishing, poses dangers

for workers, and some of these are particularly dangerous for women's health. This document covers the some major hazards and risks in the textiles sector, and highlights some of the key issues, generally to women workers, and how can be managed the worker safety and health. risk assessment followed by prevention measures based upon the succeeding common principles of prevention: avoiding risks ,assessing the hazards which cannot be avoided, combating the risks at source, adjusting the work to the individual, adapting to technical progress ,evolving a coherent overall prevention policy,changing the dangerous by the non-dangerous or the less dangerous, giving collective defensive measures priority over distinct protective measures ,giving appropriate instructions to the workers .

Aghera Nirmala [8] examined the viewpoint of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) in textile manufacturing in Gujarat state of India. The concept of occupational Health and Safety in developing countries is restricted and diseases and accidents at work remain one of the most appalling disasters of the modern industrial age as a result the incidence of occupational diseases and damages is high. No sufficient data about OHS are available in India for the reason that the majority of accidents are not reported to the Labour Department. Similarly India has poor occupational safety and health legislation and substructure. The health and safety measures arranged in most of the laws have not kept pace with the rapidly changing the largest enterprises with the biggest employed rate in India. Custody in view the present study has been undertaken. The example was consisted of 6 randomly selected textile units from the of the Gujarat State, India. This study examines the perspective of OHS in textile industries in Gujarat state of India. The key objectives of the research were to observe the workplace hazards faced by workers in textile zone. For this purpose a framework prepared which was based on the literature reviewed. The OHS deal as a dependent variable. The study found that there were different issues, which create hurdle to attain an effective OHS system in textile industry.

In [9] introduced High noise levels are commonly established in industrial buildings. The amount of noise based on the type of machines connected and industrial operations carried on & also the way power is applied and transferred. Since for alike machines or operations the noise will be commonly proportional to the power used, it follows that the trend to bigger and faster machines will create the hard of noise in manufacturing at extreme level. unless effective measures are taken to decrease the noise. The hazardous effects of excessive noise have been well known and it has been shown that such noise produces psychological and physiological effects on industrial workers, for instance, annoyance, fatigue and loss of hearing. It is always advisable to give due consideration to noise lessening measures at the planning stage itself in order to avert excessive expenditure on remedial measures later on. This standard is planned to indicate the types and sources of industrial noises, tolerable limits of noises, This study contain overall moralities and methods for reducing noise.

Padmini and Venmathi [10] studied to measure work Atmosphere parameters such as noise, temperature lighting, and humidity and also to evaluate the Safety measures practiced in garment industries with a checklist. The study revealed that the Congested work area, improper ventilation, unergonomic workstations, poor illumination, excessive Noise, dust and use of personal defensive equipment's not in practise were the major complications faced by the workers in these industries. Garment industry is one of the most significant strategic industries which constitute around 7% of total industrial production in the world and 8.3% of the entire trade in industrial materials. Also, reside in more than 14% of the total labour force in the world. It employs around 40 million people in different nation state. One of the biggest knitwear garment manufacturing & exporting clusters in South Asia is Tirupur, located in Western Tamil Nadu, South India. It has boomed nearly without interruption since the early 1970s when manufacturers initiated to export to Europe and today it is a foremost centre of garment exports for the world market. It also known as "T-shirt city", The garment manufacturing workers are affected numerous health problems due to the work atmosphere is unhealthy and hazardous. Five hundred and fourteen workers working in 13 large, medium and small scale garments manufacturing in the current study a face-to-face confidential interview are conducted for the

workers. The workers were uncovered to an interview schedule comprising their attitude, practice regarding occupational health, Personal habits, their details of socio economic background, knowledge, unawareness of the hazards of their Occupations, body parts that experience discomfort and other health problems. Due to lack of education, poor nutrition, general backwardness in sanitation, and climatic proneness of this geographic region to rash enhance their health hazards from work environment. Hence, measures towards improving the awareness of occupational health and safety and to achieving a safe and healthy workplace environment, the workers are motivated to use of productive tools.

Hafsa Riaz [11] proposed Maslow's Hierarchy of needs to improve productivity it is necessary to give due consideration to working condition. Basic human requirement next to food is textile products. The textile series from seed cotton to cotton-based textile and clothing productions has special importance for developing countries, as according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, the second layer of needs is concerned with one's safety, such as protection from danger. If this layer of need is followed, motivation of worker can be increased. Productivity of any organization can be improved either by increasing the resources or by improving the use of existing resources. so by improving work environment, one can increase productivity. The work environment includes all factors that affect the workplace and job performance even though they may not be directly involved in the operation itself. To maintain social and economic development, a healthy productive worker is very critical. Occupational health is an important strategy not only to ensure health of workers, but also to contribute productivity, quality of products, work motivation, job satisfaction and thereby overall quality of life or society.

Samiya Ahmed et al., [12] outlined some of the potential hazards of the various dyes and chemicals used in textile processing, and ways to reduce exposure to them. To lessen risks of accidents and to ensure a safer working environment in the textile dyeing industry it provides some basic prevention measures that can be taken in the laboratory and on the factory floor. It is the duty of the management team and factory workers, once trained, to implement appropriate H&S practices, for instance those mentioned in this booklet, where relevant and suitable. There are many health and safety (H&S) issues associated with the textile industry. It consists exposure to cotton and other organic dusts, which can affect the throat and lungs; chemical exposure from the processing & dyeing of materials; noise exposure can lead to hearing loss; ventilation and temperature, which can lead to fatigue & dehydration if temperatures are too high; including access to drinks, food, and bathroom facilities and working hours and breaks. In this booklet, MSDS contain information such as some key areas of H&S in textile dyeing industry; fire risk training and various other components of H&S. Material Safety Data Sheets is an important tool in achieving good H&S standards. They provide information on the chemical, its chemical name, its properties and its safe storage, handling and disposal. MSDS should be consulted and followed for all chemicals received by the factory and the factory workers should be made aware of the contents of the MSDS. If a supplier does not provide MSDS automatically they must be requested. The health and safety issues raised in this booklet highlight the importance of assessing risks in the textile dyeing industry and taking steps to minimize them.

Vasim Khatik et al., [13] discussed not only commonly understood causes but also observe the subtle and unidentified causes for the reason, their role in causing fires are not fully understood. Methodology of the work included by a questionnaire survey regarding the fire safety investigations in the selected ginneries are conducted by expert team. Various causes of fires identification and classification are studied in this paper. Namely electrical, mechanical, vehicular, anthropogenic, and other causes that are discussed with this work. In this study, the ginnery owners are suggested to understand all the causes of fires and follow the recommendations advanced in the study and follow the recommendations. One of the biggest and the most unmanageable and the danger to the cotton ginning industry (ginneries) is fire hazards. Therefore, fire is a dominant issue to the safety of the ginneries. Fires in the ginneries of Khandesh region have been notoriously destructive & begun heavy financial damages. In most these fires, actual cause is the reason of the accident

is not ever known and hard to trace even. The main focus of the study was to examine similar causes of fires in the ginneries of Khandesh region.

Kamalesh J Dube et al., [14] studied estimates of typical sound levels prevailing at the workplace atmospheres and its effects on hearing ability of the exposed workers were made between the workers under cotton ginning industry. A questionnaire survey conducted at 10 cotton ginning industries placed at Jalgaon district of Maharashtra state, India. Due to this survey data on self-reported health status was collected. The cotton ginning workers were exposed to unremitting noise levels between 89 and 106 dBA. In this work pure tone audiometry is used to assess the hearing ability of the workers. The results of audiometry display mild, moderate and moderately severe degree of hearing impairment between the cotton ginning workers. The study data shows that hearing loss was significantly associated with period of exposure to the place of work noise ($P < 0.0001$). The prevalence of audiometric hearing damage defined as a threshold average 25 dB audible range was 96% for binaural low-frequency average, 97 percentage for binaural mid frequency average and binaural high-frequency average is 94% in the cotton ginning workers. We recommend the necessary use of personal defensive tools like ear plug by the cotton ginning workers at the workplace environment. A regular care of ginning and pressing machineries will evade the emission of excessive noise at the workplace atmosphere of cotton gins. To observe the impact of factory noise on the health of cotton ginning workers a consistent periodic medical examination is necessary.

Ajeet Jaiswal [15] presented study, aimed to find the factors related to the deterioration of lung function between female textile workers. A contaminant of raw cotton fiber and cotton dust, are affecting respiratory function. The sample consisted of 243 men the age of above 20 years and minimum 3 year working experience in a textile manufacturing works, and 235 female non-textile workers of same area were examined. All the respondents were interviewed by a pretested questionnaire to gather information concerning the chest symptoms, certain personal physiognomies and occupational history. Numerical analyses like Chi-square and odds ratio was done to define the important difference between female textile workers and female non textile labours. Univariate analysis of the factors for symptomatic byssinosis displayed that dusty worksites, heavy smoking and duration of service years were important. Logistic regression analysis displayed that working in the scouring (odds ratio 11.0), weaving sections (odds ratio 2.6) and spinning (odds ratio 4.7), heavy smoking (odds ratio 12.4) and more than 10 years of service (odds ratio 2.8) were independent significant hazard factors. Efforts to reduce dust levels in the working atmosphere and due to minimize the risk of developing byssinosis to discourage smoking between textile workers. Workers should be motivated to use protective measures like face-masks. Since heavy smoking is a risk factor for lung problems, measures should be taken to decrease smoking among textile workers. Specific strategy should be developed for enhancing nutritional prominence. Welfare measures by textile industrial experts should be strengthened for better sanitary measures and better housing, safe drinking water, adequate food supply, medical care and for overall enhancement of socio-economic conditions. Periodic health check-ups also suggested to monitor health and nutrition.

Aghera Nirmala [16] examined the perspective of OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) in textile manufacturing in Gujarat state of India. The concept of OHS in developing countries is limited the diseases & accidents at work remain one of the most appalling disasters of the modern industrial age for that reason the incidence of occupational diseases and injuries is high. No enough data about OHS are available in India because the bulk of accidents are not reported to the Workers Department. India as well as poor occupational safety and health legislation and structure. The health and safety measures given in most of the laws have not kept pace with the rapidly changing the major enterprises with the leading employed rate in India. Custody in view the present study has been undertaken. The example was consisted of six randomly selected textile units from the Gujarat State, India.

Albert Sese et al., [17] presented Occupational Health and Safety in Spain and it has improved considerably over the last decade, probably due to a new concept where an entire concept of safety culture

is defined. Significant changes in hygiene, industrial safety, and psychosocial factors present a hopeful panorama for the future of Spain. Despite this general development, according to the European Convergence Program, Spanish info still offer far from good safety results. In fact, according to 1997 official info, Spain had the highest incidence rate for nonfatal occupational accidents of all European Union (EU) countries, The Spain occupied 3rd place or fatal accidents. This paper summarizes the administrative structure of the Spanish National System of Health and Safety at Work, its operative health and safety laws, and statistics on the Spanish work environment acquired from III Spanish National Survey on Work Conditions- 1997. The scholar trust that the findings of this work will have an influence on Spanish industry that will consequently bring about improvements in work conditions and improve assessment and intervention models in OHS, from a theoretical position integrating environmental, organizational factors and human.

3. CONCLUSION

The textiles sector contains several exposures and risks to workers, ranging from exposure to noise and hazardous substances, to manual handling and working with unsafe machinery. As a matter of fact, all the sections described in this paper were the key elements of existing work of Safety and training programme of Health Management System in textile industry. Through the implementation of these elements, the benefits of the Safety and training programme Health Management System could be observed and studied. However, In future needs to improve the safety and training programmes in textile industry specially for spinning industry. This improvement is used to protect the workers from the harmful hazards.

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