



A Study on the Opinion of Textile Entrepreneurs towards Maintenance of Quality of Tex Products While Exporting

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ABSTRACT:

The research project explores the opinions of textile entrepreneurs regarding the maintenance of quality in textile products during export. The study investigates the key challenges faced in ensuring quality, such as high costs, lack of skilled labor, and infrastructure issues. It highlights the importance of quality control methods, including Total Quality Management (TQM) and ISO standards, in improving textile export quality. The research has 50 respondents.

Keywords:Textile industry, quality control, Total Quality Management (TQM), ISO standards, export challenges

Introduction:

The textile industry is a crucial sector contributing to global trade, with quality playing a key role in determining competitiveness. Quality control ensures that products meet international standards, customer expectations, and regulatory requirements. Despite advancements in technology and manufacturing techniques, textile entrepreneurs face several challenges in maintaining quality during export. These include high costs of quality control, shortage of skilled labor, and production inefficiencies. This study aims to assess the factors influencing quality management and explore solutions to enhance the export performance of textile businesses.

Literature review:

Samina KOMAL and Sameh M SAAD, (2022) have studied The Role of Total Quality Management in Textile Industry. The study aimed to reveal that both lean and agile strategies significantly influenced by market orientation, total quality management and lastly by supply chain visibility. The textile industry should have a deliberate focus on lean and agile operations and strategies for effective performance inclination. There are two types of research purposes: explanatory and exploratory. Primary data sources have been used for data collection. It has been managed to collect 242 valid responses from target population. The study used a five-point Likert Scale questionnaire. Partial Least Square (PLS) Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) has been used in the study. The area of study was conducted in UK. The study has aimed to identify the role of lean and agile strategies for improving market performance and operational performance of the textile industry. The study also emphasized the influence of market orientation, supply chain visibility and total quality management as factors for effective agile and lean strategy implementation.

Vu Quang Trinh ab, Anh Thi Quynh Nguyen, Xuan Vinh Vo, (2022), Export quality upgrading and environmental sustainability: Evidence from the East Asia and Pacific Region: The main purpose of the study is to examine the effect of export quality upgrading through energy and transportation transformation on environmental sustainability in a regional scale. Export quality upgrading and environmental sustainability: Evidence from the East Asia and Pacific Region. The study is based on an applied research and methods and it is descriptive survey. Data is compiled from World Bank, World Development Indicator and International Monetary Fund. Among 29 countries and territories in the EAP region, for the balance purpose, we kept only countries having full data available for the 40-year period from 1975 to 2014. The study was conducted into three-step estimation procedure which includes (i) panel unit root tests of stationary variable properties, (ii) panel cointegration analysis and long-run estimation, (iii) panel vector autoregressive model (VAR) estimation and post-estimation of Granger causality test. The Area of the study was Vietnam. The primary contribution of this research is to raise the first awareness of the importance of export quality upgrading through evolution of energy mix and transportation towards the environment on a regional scale. The main results survive when we re-estimate all models by substituting production-based CO2 emissions by Consumption Emissions and Economic Complexity Index.

Angielyn M. Raquedan, (2023), The Service Quality of An Import-Export Trading Company and Its Relationship on Consumer Satisfaction: This research aimed to determine the relationship between employee satisfaction and service quality dimensions in terms of tangibility, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. Servqual can be used in various sectors to understand service quality and improve customer satisfaction. This study uses a descriptive-correlational research design to gather data from selected consumers of an import-export trading company in Manila. Primary sources include journals, articles, and records related to service quality and consumer satisfaction. Purposive sampling will be used to select a specific setting and respondents. Data collection was conducted through survey questionnaires distributed to ten consumers, with individual consent obtained.

Data will be analyzed using inferential statistics of Pearson r or test of correlation to determine the distribution of data. The study also found that the import-export trading company's service quality is weak in terms of reliability and assurance. Some indicators in responsiveness, such as clarity of explanation by cashiers, little waiting time before assistance by sales staff, and clarity of explanation for transaction duration, were observed with disagreement interpretation from respondents.

Edim Eka James, Altuğ Ocak and Samuel Eventus Bernard, (2023), Exploring the dynamics of product quality and failures in export trade: To explore the major dimensions of goods quality in export trade available in contemporary literature; to explore the major dimensions of service quality in export trade available in contemporary literature; to Identify the key dimensions of goods failure in export trade available in contemporary literature. This research utilized a systematic literature review approach, which facilitated a thorough examination, review, and synthesis of pertinent literature to address the research questions methodically. This study was then analyzed using in-depth content analysis method facilitated by flowcharts to accelerate data interpretation. The area of study was Nigeria. It is concluded that product quality and failures in the context of export trade is a multi-faceted phenomenon, with a torrent of factors potentially affecting export companies in foreign markets. Whether the merchandise be goods or services, this study underscores that maintaining high levels of quality on a consistent basis is essential for foreign market penetration and product failure mitigation.

Mohammadali Ariamanesh, Hadise Fouladi and Hakimeh Khatoun Ariamanesh, (2020), Measuring the Effect of the Quality Management System on the Export of Small Production Units: The purpose of this study was to identify ways to increase exports by measuring the effect of the quality management system. In simple words, quality can be expected to mean a set of specifications that satisfy the client of products or services and quality management system is that part of the organization's which focuses on management system achieving results of quality objectives to meet the needs, expectations and requirements of interested parties or demands. The purpose of this study is based on an applied research and methods and it is descriptive and survey. Data have been collected by using a researcher questionnaire containing 26 questions and were distributed among quality control authorities and representatives of the Office of Standards and Industrial Research of Semnan production units for a total of 40 units. Inferential statistics was used for hypothesis testing normality using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic (K_s) and t -test was used to examine the relationship between variables. The results suggest the establishment of a quality management system has effect on indicators exports, commodity prices, international standards, increase sales and durable goods indexes. But this system was not effective on the training and motivating of human resources and it had no significant difference.

BERHANU GEZAHEGN, (2020), Quality Management Practice and Performance of Coffee Processing and Exporting Firms In Ethiopia: The study aimed to examine the quality management practice and firm performance of coffee processing and exporting firms in Ethiopia. To study the level of implementation of the quality management practice adopted by coffee exporters' in meeting the categorical requirements of the Business Excellence self-assessment model and organization performance. The study will employ a combination of both explanatory and descriptive research designs to explain quality management Implementation and organization performance. Primary data was collected using self-administered questionnaires. This study used the Regression Model because the dependent variable is continuous. Multiple Linear Regression was used to establish the combined effect of all independent variables on the dependent variable and Step-by-step. Respondents selected through a stratified sampling technique for adequate representation of the population in the sample. The three respondents from coffee export processors and exporting firms, 160 active exporters which cover 85% of the country's coffee export share in terms of value and volume as a population from this we take 40 companies those who export more than 3,500tons as highest exporters, in between 3,500- 1,500 tons as medium exporters and below 1,500 tons lowest exporters by volume. The area of study is Ethiopia. Continuous improvement found to be statistically significant in influencing the firm's performance; therefore, managers should look for ways of monitoring and sustaining performance through training employees and by ensuring continuous quality audits and system measurements of coffee processing and exporting firms.

Olaniyi Amos Fawole, Shannon Claudia Riva and Umezuruike Linus Opara, (2020), Efficacy of Edible Coatings in Alleviating Shriveling and Maintaining Quality of Japanese Plum (*Prunus salicina* Lindl.) during Export and Shelf-Life Conditions: The study aimed to alleviate shrivel and extend shelf life of plums. Fruit was subjected to a simulated shipping period for five weeks and a subsequent shelf-life period for 20 d. Overall, the study showed that it is possible to alleviate shrivel and also extend shelf life of plum ('African Delight') at export and shelf-life conditions. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of lab-formulated polysaccharide-based edible coatings and two commercial imported coatings (not in use in South Africa) on the lessening of shrivel and maintenance of plum quality during export and shelf-life conditions. The study was selected based on preliminary studies (data not shown), and formulations that controlled shrivel and delayed ripening of fruit in the preliminary study at ambient storage were chosen for the simulated export storage study. The area of the study is South Africa. The study found that edible coatings could be beneficial in alleviating shrivel and maintaining quality and extending shelf life of the investigated plum cultivar during a simulated export condition.

Konul Azizova, (2020) The Main Components Of The Implementation Of The Quality Management System In Textile Enterprises: To examine the key components needed to implement a Quality Management System (QMS) in the textile industry. To identify essential factors such as management responsibility, resource management, product and process design, quality control, quality improvement, quality assurance, quality audits, documentation, and quality value. The primary data is collected by using questionnaires and interviews. The secondary data were gathered through document analysis and relevant organization (MOTI, ESA, CABs and EPAPEA) reports, journals, research and websites. Accordingly, in this study, both closed and open-ended questionnaires and semi structured interviews were employed. A Likert Scale, which is a five-point scale was used to allow the individual to express how much they agree or disagree with a particular statement in the questionnaire. accordingly the first findings and discussion was on the producer's post-harvest management challenges regarding quality managements, which are the, experienced personals, trained personals, proper warehouse management system, product fumigation and pest control, management commitment, recognition and awards, transportation and trashing mechanism, awareness and understanding.

Abdo Ashuta Wako, (2020) Challenges of Producers and Exporters Of Pulse And Oilseeds On Quality Conformity Processes In Ethiopia: to assess the challenges of producers and exporters on quality conformity assessment process of pulse and oilseeds, to provide the stakeholders with the examined and identified main challenges on the export operation of the quality conformity process for pulse and oilseeds exports. Primary data was collected using a questionnaire. 385 experts from the population of 10,350 exporters through purposive sampling method; the same questionnaires were collected from 12 CABs. In addition, interview was held with selected 25 managements and quality experts from Exporters to strength and supports the idea got from questionnaires. The area of study was conducted in Ethiopia. The primary Data gathered has analyzed using descriptive and SPSS statistics

and presented using tables and figures. Though this study will help policymakers to foresee the severity and negative influence of main problems or challenge on the quality of export product and NCoQ in the country 's economy since no one has been able to see and measure it so. Through developing and managing the institutional, human and technical resource of from the government and private on NQI on addressing quality conformity process of the pulse and oilseeds for export market.

Boon Cheong Chew, (2019) Quality Management Evolution from the Past to Present: Challenges for Tomorrow: To examine the evolution of quality management, identifying key scholars and their contributions. To show that as quality management has evolved, its principles, systems, tools, and techniques have also changed. To conclude, the changes in focus, principles, and systems in quality management have shaped the field over time. Several tools and techniques that made the headlines during this time were Quality Loss Function, Quality Functional Deployment (QFD), Poka Yoke, Quality Control Circle (QCC), 7 Quality Tools (i.e. Pareto Analysis; Fish Bone Diagram; Stratification; Check sheet; Histogram; Scatter Diagram and Control Chart), Benchmarking, Lean tools and techniques, and Single Minute Exchange of Die (SMED). The type of research design used in the was exploratory. The area of study was conducted in Turkey. To have confirmed that as the focus has changed, the principles have also changed and as the principles have changed, the systems, tools and techniques also have changed in quality management field.

Research Methodology:

This study applied a descriptive and exploratory research design to analyze the challenges faced by textile entrepreneurs in maintaining quality during export. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaires distributed to 50 textile entrepreneurs in Surat City, while secondary data was sourced from research papers, articles, and industry reports. A non-probability convenience sampling method was used to effectively access the target group. For data analysis, statistical methods such as Factor Analysis Test were applied using SPSS and Excel to identify key quality-related challenges and assess their impact on export performance.

Data Analysis:

Factor Analysis Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.787
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	474.837
	df	55
	Sig.	.000

The output KMO and Bartlett's test was significant as sampling accuracy was 0.787 and extracted eleven factors having factor loadings above namely, High costs of quality control, Lack of skilled labour, Inadequate infrastructure, Pressure to meet tight deadlines, Time Constraints, Defective Inputs in Supply Chain, Poor Standardization Practices, Miscommunication Across Teams, Environmental Factors, Cost of Quality Assurance, Resistance to Change.

Total Variance Explained									
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	6.494	59.038	59.038	6.494	59.038	59.038	4.646	42.232	42.232
2	1.738	15.803	74.841	1.738	15.803	74.841	3.587	32.609	74.841
3	.611	5.551	80.392						
4	.590	5.364	85.756						
5	.444	4.033	89.789						
6	.362	3.292	93.082						
7	.281	2.551	95.632						
8	.189	1.721	97.354						
9	.161	1.467	98.821						
10	.073	.661	99.482						
11	.057	.518	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotated Component Matrix		
	Component	
	1	2
Lack of skilled labour	.898	.052
High costs of quality control	.866	.067

Pressure to meet tight deadlines	.783	.420
Time Constraints	.768	.406
Inadequate infrastructure	.727	.153
Poor Standardization Practices	.699	.535
Miscommunication Across Teams	.692	.494
Cost of Quality Assurance	-.016	.928
Resistance to Change	.163	.879
Environmental Factors	.453	.743
Defective Inputs in Supply Chain	.397	.706
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.		

Based on the rotated component matrix, the variables can be grouped into two distinct categories: Component 1: Operations and Workforce Challenges, these come under the category of internal inefficiency and manpower shortage factors: Lack of skilled manpower (.898), Excessive quality control costs (.866), Pressure of deadlines (.783), Time pressures (.768), Inadequate infrastructure (.727), Inadequate standardization (.699), Miscommunication between teams (.692). These are issues from resource shortages and operational inefficiencies that hamper productivity and quality. Organizations might have to spend on training, process improvement, and standardization to enhance efficiency.

Component 2: Systemic and External Barrier, these are under a category that contains systemic and environmental variables: Cost of quality assurance (.928), Resistance to change (.879), Environmental factors (.743), Defective inputs in the supply chain (.706).

Interpretation:

The study highlights two key challenges in maintaining textile export quality: Operations and Workforce Challenges and Systemic and External Barriers. Internal inefficiencies, such as a shortage of skilled labour, high quality control costs, tight deadlines, inadequate infrastructure, and miscommunication, hinder productivity and make quality maintenance difficult. Addressing these issues requires investment in training, process improvement, and better standardization. On the other hand, external challenges, including the high cost of quality assurance, resistance to change, environmental factors, and defective supplier inputs, add further complexity. Overcoming these barriers demands strategic financial planning, adaptability, and stronger supplier collaborations. Tackling both internal and external challenges is crucial for ensuring consistent quality in textile exports.

Conclusions:

The study includes the challenges textile entrepreneurs face in maintaining quality during exports and the strategies to overcome them. Key issues include high quality control costs, a shortage of skilled labour, inadequate infrastructure, tight deadlines, and logistics problems. Many businesses rely on semi-automated processes, highlighting the need for technological upgrades. Quality management practices like Total Quality Management (TQM), ISO standards, and Lean Manufacturing are commonly used. Additionally, supply chain inconsistencies, such as fluctuating raw material quality and transportation delays, impact export quality. Strengthening supplier relationships, investing in workforce training, and adopting advanced technology are essential for maintaining consistent quality.

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