

Review of: "Factors contributing to labour unrest at the garment factories in Bangladesh: A cross-sectional study"

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The paper titled "Factors Contributing to Labour Unrest among Garment Factory Workers in Bangladesh" provides a comprehensive analysis of the causes of labor unrest in the garment industry of Bangladesh. The authors collected primary data through a questionnaire survey and in-depth interviews with garment factory workers in six regions of Bangladesh. They identified four main factors contributing to labor unrest: Worker induced cause (WIC), owner induced cause (OIC), Middleman induced cause (MMIC), and external influence (EI) factors.

The paper starts with a well-written introduction that highlights the importance of the garment industry in Bangladesh's economy and its impact on employment and poverty alleviation. It effectively sets the context for the study by outlining the growth of the industry, the challenges faced by workers, and the need for addressing labor unrest.

The literature review provides a good overview of previous studies on labor unrest in the garment sector, emphasizing issues related to payment, working conditions, trade unions, and mismanagement of textile waste. However, it would be beneficial to include more recent references to ensure the review reflects the most up-to-date research in this field.

The methodology section adequately describes the data collection process, including the selection of regions and the use of a structured questionnaire. However, the paper lacks information on the sample size and the representativeness of the sample, which could affect the generalizability of the findings. Providing these details would enhance the study's transparency and allow readers to assess the reliability of the results.

The results section presents the findings in a clear and organized manner. The use of hierarchical linear regression analyses to explore the factors contributing to labor unrest is appropriate, and the reported mean percentage scores for each factor provide a useful summary. The multivariate analyses offer valuable insights into the relationship between various demographic and socio-economic factors and labor unrest.

The conclusion effectively summarizes the key findings and offers recommendations for addressing labor unrest in Bangladesh's garment industry. The suggestions to reduce inflation, discourage workers from participating in labor unions, and promote garment worker autonomy, particularly among young workers, are relevant and practical.

In terms of improvements, the paper would benefit from a more detailed discussion of the implications and limitations of the findings. Additionally, including a section on the theoretical framework or conceptual model underlying the study would enhance its theoretical grounding.

Overall, the paper makes a valuable contribution to the literature on labor unrest in the garment industry of Bangladesh. With some minor revisions and additional information, it has the potential to be a strong academic piece that can inform policymakers and stakeholders in the field. A minor revision is suggested.