



Weaving towards economic sustainability –future trends of Indian textile industry & its impact on global economy

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Abstract : India is the largest producer of textiles .Indian garment industry is one of the leading contributors to Indian economic growth. Abundant availability of cotton, wool , silk , jute & such other raw materials has helped this industry to thrive. The Indian textile industry is considered as bread winner to millions of families across India. India is the second largest producer of textiles & garments.

Key words: exports, employment, synthetic yarns

Introduction: Indian textile Industry is one of the greatest contributors to the Indian GDP textiles exports are increasing every year & is expected to reach 300 Billion dollar by 2024 The Indian textile industry accounts for 24% of the world's spindle capacity & 8% of the global total capacity This is expected to reach 223 billion US dollar by 2021.(the report of the technopak advisors 2014).

Benefits of Indian textile to Indian economy

1. Indian textile sector contributes to employment generation 45 million as it is the second largest employment provider next only to agriculture
2. Indian textile sector contributes to net foreign exchange earnings of 27%
3. Indian textile sector contributes to industrial production -14 % which is increasing every year
4. Indian textile sector contributes to GDP - 4%
5. Indian textile sector contributes to global textile contribution by 17.5%

As reported . it is ever expanding sector with great growth prospects.(Indian textile sector UN comrade report 2013)

The textile sector classifications-

Manmade fibers: They include manufacturing of clothes using fiber of filament synthetic yarns produced in huge quantities in power loom factories. They account for largest textile production in India. This accounts for 62% of India's total production & provides employment to 4.8 million people .

The cotton sector : Indian textile industry is almost monopolized by cotton sector. IT provides huge employment opportunities (The report of the cotton corporation of India ltd 2014-15) with 4000 lakh bales per year in 2014). Even though this segment is generating good employment opportunities it is depending on seasonal nature of the production. (Shuji uchikawa -Indian textile industry state policy ,liberalization & growth Amazon books 1998).

The Handloom sector : This sector is mainly dependent on SHGs for their funds it has market share of 13% of the total cloth production in India.

The woolen sector: India is the 7th largest producer of the wool in world as it produces 1.8% of the world's total wool.

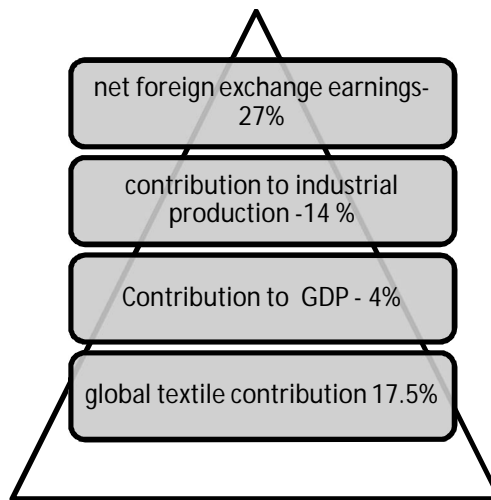


The Jute sector : The jute which is also called as the golden fiber is also a very good component of the Indian textile market. (Shuji uchikawa -Indian textile industry state policy ,liberalization & growth Amazon books 1998).

West Bengal produces the finest varieties of Jute. Eastern state s of India specially Assam produces good jute.

The sericulture sector is also one of the prime contributors to Indian textile industry. India is the second largest producer of Silk in the world. It accounts for 18% of the world production.

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globe. Handloom weavers are being supported through online marketing . Companies such as Flip cart is being supporting online platform for handloom weavers. The ministry of textile is promoting up- gradation of plain power looms It is also thinking in terms of forming cluster of power looms in Gujarat Maharashtra .



cotton yarn production	4% increase
Blended cotton	5% increase
cloth production mill cloth	6%
cloth hosiery	8%
total cloth production	2%

Deals with online companies is on the way. If online companies sign up deals textiles can become the fashion manthra of youth. The development of the weavers & the handloom sector depends on the initiatives of the Central as well as State . The financial assistance to the future of Rs 1,019 crore has been given as financial support to handloom sector the scheme of revival reform & restructuring

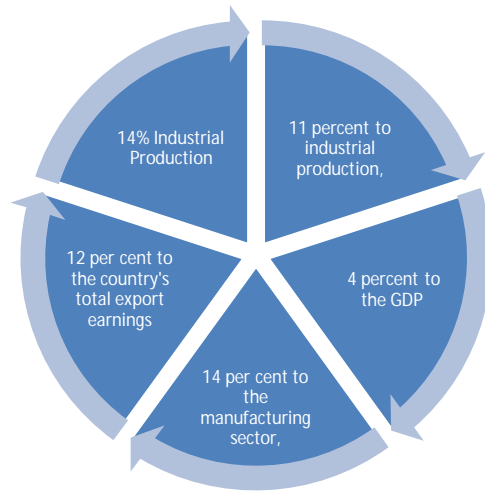
R R R package which is helping the people involved in textile industry. A the cabinet committee on Rs 500-00 crore to make textiles processing units more environment friendly globally competitive the industries is set for strong growth by strong domestic consumption as well as export demand . the industry is expected to reach US\$ 220 billion by 2020

Indian textiles position

Sl	heading	position in globe
1	Textile Weaving Factories	first
2	Textile Finishing Factories	first
3	Share Of Textiles	second
4	Global Jute Production	First
5	Global Textile Manufacturing	Second
6	Silk Textile Manufacturing	Second 18%
7	Cotton Textile Manufacturing	Second
8	Fibre Production	Second
9	Woolen	Seventh 1.8% Of World

Indian textile industry contributes about 11 percent to industrial production, 14 per cent to the manufacturing sector, 4 percent to the GDP and 12 per cent to

the country's total export earnings , 14% Industrial Production is Contributed By Textiles as shown in chart -2



Employment opportunities -Indian textile industry provides direct employment to over 35 million people, the second largest provider of employment after agriculture, besides, another 54.85 million people are engaged in textile allied activities.

Advisory boards for the ministry : In order to help the sector expansion , there are several advisory bodies.

1. All India Handlooms Board,
2. All India Handicrafts Board,
3. All India Power looms Board,
4. Advisory Committee under Handlooms Reservation of Articles for Production
5. Co-ordination Council of Textiles Research Association.

Considerations -There are several considerations which can make the industry more supportive.

1. there is a need to review of the fiscal policy towards textile industry
2. there is a need to review in the National textile policy of 2000
3. there is a need to apply Technology up gradation schemes
4. there is a need to strengthening textile workers rehabilitation fund scheme
5. there is a need to strengthening group work shed scheme
6. there is a need to lending support through integrated scheme for power loom sector development

As there is an expansion of strong domestic consumption as well as export demand , the industry has to be supported through policy interventions.

Supporting textile industry workers through group insurance scheme-



1. **supporting through group insurance scheme** ; Indian textile sector has to be supported to governmental interventions. supporting through group insurance scheme for power loom sector workers integrated textile park scheme .The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' of the Ministry of Textiles provides high quality infrastructure to new textile units. Under this scheme, the Government of India provides grant or equity limited to 40 per cent of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 400 million for the textile projects. The scheme was inaugurated during the 10th Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, the government has approved 20 textiles parks during the last one year which are likely to create 75,000 jobs. By 2017, 25 more textile parks are being sanctioned.
2. **supporting through technology up gradation-** Indian textile industry contributes about 11 percent to industrial production, 14 per cent to the manufacturing sector, 4 percent to the GDP and 12 per cent to the country's total export earnings , 14% Industrial Production , hence technology needs to be up graded.
3. **supporting through rehabilitations -** Indian textile industry provides direct employment to over 35 million people. It is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture, besides, another 54.85 million people are engaged in textile allied activities.Hence provision for rehabilitations is to be considered through budgetary allocations.
4. **supporting through integrated power loom policy** -The financial assistance to the future of Rs 1,019 crore has been given as financial support to

handloom sector the scheme of revival reform & restructuring (R R R package) which is helping people involved in textile industry. The cabinet committee has announced Rs 500-00 crore package to make textiles processing units more environment friendly , globally competitive , & reach international standards.

Conclusion : thus Indian textile industry with great promises is being h challenged by severe lacuna. There is a need for an integrated policy approach towards improving these drawbacks. India needs a good scheduling of textile policy. Technologies up gradation schemes strengthening textile workers rehabilitation fund schemes are needed. New & innovative initiative such as Make in India initiatives support textile industry

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