PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The present study deals with a study of productivity and financial efficiency of textile Industry of India, which are mainly engaged in production of textile Products. This study is aimed at exploring various types of productivities and financial efficiency of textile industries in India.

The Indian textile industry is the second largest in the world—second only to China. Indian textiles also account for 38 percent of the country’s total exports and are therefore, a very important industry. The forecast is that textiles exports will reach USD 35 billion by the years 2000. To sustain this growth it is imperative that the textiles industry produces goods of high quality at reasonable prices. This means that the industry must continuously moderate its machinery. Therefore, the textiles machinery industry sector has an integral role to play in the growth of India’s export Industry analysts note that textile prices are increasingly competitive worldwide as more and more developing countries enter the global textile trade. To maintain if not increase, its global market share, the Indian textile industry must procure modern, low-cost, textile machinery so that it can produce high quality textiles and garments for export at competitive prices. It is in this context that the market for used textile machinery is viewed as very promising used textiles machinery permits India to incorporate new technology at low cost. Here are a few important facts about India’s textile—There are approximately 1200 medium to large scale
textile mills in India. Twenty percent of these mills are located in Coimbatore (Tamilnadu). India has 34 million cotton textile spindles for manufacturing cotton yarn. Cotton yarn account for 70 percent of India’s textile exports (China has 40 million cotton spindles). Of the Indian textile yarn exports, almost 80 percent come from coarser yarns (counts below 40s). Consequently, there is a need to upgrade the technology. For the past two years, there has been a significant slow-down in the cotton spinning segment, mainly due to the spiraling price of cotton. For the past two years, there has been a significant slow-down in the cotton spinning segment, mainly due to the spiraling price of cotton. The domestic knitting industry is characterized by small scale units which lack adequate facilities for dyeing processing and finishing the industry is concentrated in Tirupur (Tamilnadu) Ludhiana (Punjab). Tirupur produces 60 percent of the country’s total knitwear exports. Knitted garments account for almost 32 percent of all exported garments.

For studying the productivity and financial efficiency of textile industries in India, seven (7) leading companies of textile industry having a large plant have been selected. The period covered under the study extends over six years from 2002-03 to 2007-08. Adopting various techniques such as ratio analysis trend analysis has made analysis of selected units.

In order to analysis the productivity and financial efficiency of the textile industry of India which the help of published accounting annual reports, some publications. Most useful information has been gathered from the various journals reports,
periodicals and daily newspapers. It is hoped that the thesis will be of immense help and use to practicing financial Managers, Management, Government officials, employees, Shareholders, Academicians and research scholars.

The present study is divided into nine chapters. The first chapter is the Conceptual Framework of financial efficiency and productivity management. The second chapter focuses on Profile of textile industries in India. The third chapter is related with the Research Methodology. In the fourth chapter, financial efficiency of the textile industry has been analyzed. The Material productivity of selected textile units has been critically analyzed in the fifth chapter. The sixth chapter explained analysis of Labour Productivity of selected textile units. The seventh chapter deals with the analysis of overheads productivity of selected textile units. The overall productivity has been analyzed in eighth chapter. Finally, in the last chapter summary suitable and significant suggestions have been made and conclusions have been drawn.

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