PREFACE

The present research indicates A study of financial efficiency of selected textile units of India which are mainly engaged in production of textile products. This study is aimed at exploring the financial efficiency of selected textile units of India.

The Textile industry is one of the oldest industries in India. The sector has made significant contributions in terms of forex earnings and employment and is one of the mainstays of the economy. Indian Textile Industry occupies a very important place in the economic life of India. The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a massive raw material and textiles manufacturing base. Our economy is largely dependent on the textile manufacturing and trade in addition to other major industries. About 27% of the foreign exchange earnings are on account of export of textiles and clothing alone. The textiles and clothing sector contributes about 14% to the industrial production and 3% to the gross domestic product of the country. Around 8% of the total excise revenue collection is contributed by the textile industry. So much so, the textile industry accounts for as large as 21% of the total employment generated in the economy. Around 35 million people are directly employed in the textile manufacturing activities. Indirect employment including the manpower engaged in agricultural based raw-material production like cotton and related trade and handling could be stated to be around another 60 million.

A textile is the largest single industry in India and amongst the biggest in the world, accounting for about 20% of the total industrial production. It provides direct employment to around 20 million people. Textile and clothing exports account for one-third of the total value of exports from the country. There are 1,227 textile mills with a spinning capacity of about 29 million spindles. While yarn is mostly produced in the mills, fabrics are produced in the power loom and handloom sectors as well. The Indian textile industry continues to be predominantly based on cotton, with about 65% of raw materials consumed being cotton. The yearly output of cotton cloth was about 12.8 billion m about 42 billion ft. The manufacture of jute products 1.1 million metric tons ranks next in importance to cotton weaving. Textile is one of India’s oldest industries and has a formidable presence in the national economy inasmuch as it contributes to about 14
per cent of manufacturing value-addition, accounts for around one-third of our gross export earnings and provides gainful employment to millions of people. They include cotton and jute growers, artisans and weavers who are engaged in the organized as well as decentralized and household sectors spread across the entire country.

In order to analysis the financial efficiency of selected textile units of India, the researcher has collected the data from published accounting reports, and some publications. Most useful information has been gathered from the various journals reports, periodicals and daily newspapers and other official websites of the company and government websites. It is hoped that the thesis will be of immense help and use to practicing financial manager, Management, Government officials, Employees, Shareholders, Academicians and research scholars.

The present study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is Introduction of textile industries. The second chapter focuses on Brief profile of selected textile units of India. The third chapter is related with Research Methodology. The fourth chapter is dealing with Data analysis and interpretation. Finally, in the last chapter suitable and significance suggestions have been made based on findings and conclusion drawn.

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