CHAPTER – 2

Overview of Textile Industry
2. Overview of Textile industry
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2.1 Preface:

Indian Textile industry is the second largest industry after agriculture in terms of economic contribution and employment generation. Today, India has excellent confidence to invite outsider for the investment as well for employment also. The textile industry is the oldest industry in India having substantial cultural heritage with an extensive range of textile stuff, method and type that reproduce the various set of people and customs across the country. The Industry includes a broad range of section, from handwoven, an unorganized segment on and goes towards the capital intensive technological segment. India is a number one jute producer in the world and second chief producer of silk and cotton worldwide. The textile sector offers substantial employment opportunities for Indian people, especially for the people who reside in a rural area. Textile and apparel sector contributes 14% to industrial production, 4% to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and constitutes 15% of the country's export earnings. Textile and apparel sector were the second-largest employment provider in the country, employing nearly 51 million people directly and 68 million people indirectly in 2015-16. Textile exports of India stood at USD 40 billion in 2015-16. India's fibre production in 2015-16 is 9 million Tonnes in 2015-16 and is expected to reach 10 million Tonnes in 2017-18. The total fabric production in India is expected to grow up to 69 billion sq.mts by 2017-18 from 66 billion sq.mts in 2015-16.

India textile industry is being rehabilitated by providing excellent facilities to the cottage based formal sector like handlooms, handicrafts, jute and wool and try to enter in a whole chain. The government has been providing huge incentives to the textile manufacturers and farmers of the raw material of the textile industry this way encourage them. The minimum price band is set to the farmers for the raw materials, subsidies in up-gradation in the technology of handloom, providing trade facilitation to them. For the promotion of this sector decide to celebrate a National Handloom Day so everyone can come to about this sector. This is cheering the Young generation to wear more handloom products; hence, it is growing the market reach for these products. The other sector, like Power loom industry, is also increasing by reasonable finance assistance for upgrading technology.
2.2 History of Textile Industry

Indian textile industry is too old, it grows with human civilization and with the time history of the textile industry enriched by it. In India in 400 AD the silk was introduced, while cotton traces back to 3000BC. Due to the Industrial revolution discovery of various synthetic fibres like nylon created a considerable market for textile goods and gradually go-ahead to the invention of new and better sources of original thread means fibre. Furthermore, the development of transportation and communication facilities make possible the road map of a transaction of localize talent and textile skill among different countries.

The revolution of the textile industry in the 18th century made possible the mass production of yarn and cloth. In 1734 in Bury, Lancashire, John Kay invented the flying shuttle one of the first of a series of inventions associated with the cotton industry. Indian textile industry is going smoothly towards different area of the textile industry, the leading players of textile industry are Shri Jamshedji Tata in 1869 bought a bankrupt oil mill and converted it in to cotton mill and renamed “Alexandra Mill”, next to it in duration 1900 to 1960 players came in existence in textile industry Shri G G Birla, Lala Sriram (DCM), Shri Mafatlal Gaganbhai, Shri Piramal Chaturbhai, JK/Raymond, Wadia – Bombay Dyeing, others 1970 Shri Dhirubhai Ambani (Reliance Industries) 1980 Shri S.P Oswal (Vardhman), others 1990 Shri Sanjay Lalbhai (Arvind), others 2000 Jiwarajka family, others e.g. SKNL, BRFL, Welspun, Abhishek – each already or poised to soon become a billion US$ integrated textile.

2.3 Development of Textile Industry

The textile industry of India is one of the largest in the global with a vast raw material and textiles manufacturing foundation. In India, it's extensive scope in the textile industry because of Abundant availability of raw materials such as cotton, wool, silk, jute and manmade fibres. Furthermore, the producer gets a relative advantage in terms of skilled manpower and cost of production over chief textile producers across the sphere. Fabric and attire segment contributes 14% to industrial production, 4% to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and constitutes 15% of the country's export income.

Textile and apparel sector were the second-largest employment provider in the country, employing nearly 51 million people directly and 68 million people
indirectly in 2015-16. Export of textile of India placed at USD 40 billion in 15-16. The fibre production in 2015-16 is 9 million tones, and it was expected 10 million tons in 2017-18. The total fabric production is expected to rise to 69 million sq.mts by 2017-18 from 66 sq.mts in 2015-16. India become the largest producer of cotton with 5984 million kg in 2015-16. In the area of Jute also become the largest producer with 1710 kg million in 2013-14. India became the second-largest producer of silk in the world with 29 million kg in 2014-15. If we talk about wool production in this area also has become significant producer in the world with 48 million kg in 2014-15 and second-largest producer of manmade fibre and filament in the world with 2511 million kg in 2015-16.

The growth of this industry widely depends on the major two factors, one is geographical as well as government policy as India has pleasant geographical climate and land for the raw material for the production of fabrics. Another factor plays a vital role behind the growth of an industry that government policies are very favourable in terms of a boost of the textile industry. Right now the government is focusing on creating all overvalue chain starting from production of natural fibre to the production of Yarn, cloth material and attire within the country as well giving over the countries. Like Bangladesh, Vietnam, especially market is developed for traditional skill sectors, i.e. handloom and handicraft for that market entry arrangement with South Korea, Japan, Asian, Chile as well negotiations with Australia, EU, these country are under process for economic partnership.

2.4 About the sample Units

Ambika Cotton Mill

The Ambika Cotton Mills Limited was inaugurated in 1988, and it has four manufacturing units situated in Dindigul, Tamil Nadu with massive capacity of 108288 of compressing system. This company is situated at Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu district and engaged in the manufacturing of Premium quality compress and weaving and elitist cotton yarn for hosiery. From the beginning, this company has footprint in domestic as well international market in yarn segment around sixty percent of its revenues are generated from the international market through this product.
Ambika Cotton Mills has the exclusive difference of individual the number one in the shirting section and is the favoured client of all top class shirt producers around the globe. The company holds a very place segment in the industry, credit to its perfect way record of product quality and delivery implementation. There is no complains situation made people more sincere and enthusiastic towards quality with variety. Furthermore, clients, suppliers are delighted with the company help to create excellent value chain.

The company produces 100% cotton compact yarn counts varying from the 20s to 120s that quality is beneficial for the premium class shirts and t-shirts worldwide. Company is making a product with a combination of Indian and imported cotton.

This company is widely accepted in the chief shirt producers and knitted garments producers, nationally and internationally also. This company is widely popular for its contaminant-free cotton for shirts.

A company has the Supima certificate from Supima Association, GOTS Oeko-Tex Certificate of Standard 100 product class I, Certificate from Control union for organic yarn. Company’s manufacturing process is systematically controlled. The company ranked 245 out of 1000 BS for financial stability Index.

**Arvind Mill:**

The company was started in 1931 with share capital 1,65,000/-- in Ahmedabad. MrLalbhai is the founder of the company. Initially, it produces Dhoties, sarees, mulls, dories, crepes, shirtings, lingerie, coatings, printed lawns and voiles cambrics, twills and gabardine. In 1987, the company had taken a step ahead with modernization programme with triplet and produces denim cloth and double yarn fabrics for exports. In 1991 Arvind mill achieved 100 million meters of denim per year and became the fourthmost prominent manufacturer of denim in the globe. In 1993, the company increased its capacity of denim production with 23000 tons per day. In 1994, the company divided in three segments textile, telecom and garments. In 1995, the company introduced ready to stitch jeans pack with brand name Ruf & Tuf. 1997 new types of machinery are introduced in the manufacturing area to increase strengthened. In 1998, it becomes the worldthird-largest producer of denim. Now time is come to show its growth in 2003 the net profit increased by
280%. Financial stability of the company presents with CRISIL rating agency assigned “P1” that shows good financial situation. In 2016 emerged with entirely online retailing that is cope with change.

Products of the company:

**Bombay Dyeing:**
Bombay Dyeing mfg. co. Ltd. incorporated in 1879 that is Flagship Company of the Wadia Group, which mainly involved in the textile business. Bombay Dyeing is a trendy brand in the textile segment and becomes one of the largest manufacturers of textile products. At present, its chairman is Nusli Wadia. At present company hold exclusive 600 outlets across the country. The company mainly engaged in the production of textile and chemicals. Company is one of the major exporters of textiles. In 2009 company acquired White Horse Real Estate Company and then after becoming a 100% ancillary of the company.

Company’s product range:
Bombay dyeing provide variety of cotton suiting, polyester cotton suiting, shoe lining and yarn-dyed fabrics, duck fabrics, towels, tabletops and napkins, satin furnishings, satin bed sets, etc. company daily produces 3000000 meters and almost 50% of Bombay Dyeing does export in different countries like USA, UK, Netherland, Canada, Poland Switzerland, New Zealand, France, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia these all are countries loyal customer of Bombay Dyeing Company’s products.

Company’s landmark steps:

**Award and Appreciation:**

**Financial performance:**

For the five years financial situation presents via chart it gives real financial stability and its performance. EBITDA, PBT, PAT previous four years performance is quite good, but in the year 2016 became worse in the case of PBT and PAT it may create a problem for the company.

**Himatsingkaside:**

Himatsingka was established in 1985, it initially upright included domicile fabric chief with an international image. The main focus of this company is on the producing, retail trading and distribution of domicile products. The company produces long curtain fabrics, huge coverage, fabrics, bed linen products. Company has spread its market across Asia, North America, Europe, much retail and wholesale outlets bring some reputed brands in the domicile textile area, and most of the retailer sticks their own label all over the different area. Company’s primary focus is on design and innovative product production. It has excellent production methods and competent delivery succession capacity to make the maximum point of consumer satisfaction in the industry. The company hired 5000 people, all having one common goal to increase its capacity and make more reputable at the home space.

Company has upgraded technology, which makes sure quality management. The company also has upright integrated bed linen production facility and having good warping, weaving, sizing, cut and sew and captive co-generation facilities. It as annual 23 million meters capacity, 320 weaving machines, 3.8 million meters capacity for bed sheets per Annam.

**Products of the company:**

Silk and Blended Yarn Drapery and Upholstery, Spun silk, silk blended yarns etc.

**Company's landmark steps:**

In 1985 company incorporated as Himatsingka Seide Ltd.

In 1986 the first IPO was introduced
In 1988 production facility for Silk and Silk producing Drapery and Upholstery Cloth
In 1998 further growth was made in weaving capacity for Drapery and Upholstery cloths
In 2003 the first time in India Home Furnishing Brand Atmosphere was introduced.
In 2005 for the Greenhouse Bed Linen production facility was introduced at the SEZ of Karnataka
In 2007 company acquired a Giuseppe Bellora SPA in Italy that was very popular in bed linen in Europe. In same year Divatex Home Fashions has acquired another acquisition of DWI Holding Inc. That was very famous in North American Market and having a license of the Calvin Klein Home and BARBARA BARRY trademark.
In 2008 India went on the flow of retail distribution chain by establishing a center at Doddaballapur, Karnataka, in same year outlets were opened in Dubai and Singapore.

Awards and Appreciation:
In 2013 won award for “Best Run SAP” in the production process
In 2012 won Best Of Breed Hr Award from NHRD also won Asian CSR Leadership Award in the group of “Developing Sustainable Strategies.”
In 2004 company awarded with top most “Small-Cap Company” for the “Best Managed Companies Poll” that was ordered by Asia Money, HongKong.
In the same year another appreciation company received Best Operational Efficiency award also secured no. 1 for the best Annual Reports and no.1 to take care of shareholders.
For the 12 successive years company received Visvesvaraya Industrial Trade Centre, from Government of Karnataka, as well best export award also won in the field of Silk and Natural Silk Fabrics.
In 2002 the company awarded top most Export award 2002 FKCCL, Bengaluru. That was for best performance in the area of silk for the year 2001-02.


In 2000-2001 honoured with a certificate of admiration by the Chief Commissioner of Customs & Excise, Bangalore for consideration of top export task.

Another honour company received that is the best company in Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd.

**Indo Count Industry:**

Indo Count is running in the market for the last 25 years with a strong base in which the company earns steady profit. Company is very decisive, lively and elastic. Therefore, it has a good association with all stakeholders. It produces the latest products by the latest technology, and it’s a very environment-friendly also.

Indo Count Focuses on total bed products; it consists of all kinds of bedding feelings. At presents it covers 49 markets having the aim to introduce new item every year. Company has been interested in finding retail partners worldwide. The company gives focus on customizing products more thereby trying to satisfy the needs of customers

In India, it has robust market especially bed linen brand trying to expand with different classes and categories for home products. It has also introduced premier linen for the domestic market. Company’s retail store is known with Indo Count Retail Ventures P. Ltd. Over there sell all home decor products. Company has launched its multi-brand outlets from July 2017.

The company took great pride with many awards for its best quality products as well as good performances in the market.

In December 2016 won textile apparel award given Business Today. Texrpcil has given the award to the company for the second-largest exporter. Cotton Egypt Association has given Egyptian Cotton Gold Seal, Union Bank Of India in 2016 Most Promising MSME Award is given, it also won best CEO award
from Business Today in 2016, Rotary Club Pune is given the award to the company for second-highest Exporter in Made-ups.

**JBF Industry:**

JBF Industry Ltd. Stands as a leader in Polyester segment of the textile industry in India. It started its business in 1982, the name of the founder is Mr Bhagirath Arya. Since then, backward integrated into the business has made it an extensive business. It produces various products of textile. It became a public ltd. In 1986 since then acquired a very broad market, increased 250 times in its turnover. Today it has earned very value-added reputation in the market. And become a trendy name in a polyester area not in India only but abroad also. The company always captures the worldwide opportunity for the expansion of the business. At present, it becomes topmost 10 manufacturers of Bottle grade chips and partially oriented yarn worldwide. JBF never compromise with quality has been attributed with ISO 9001 system for the quality standard as well ISO 14001 for environment management. This way company always try to achieve its goal with full of efficient way. It never lost its focus to satisfy stack holders.

**Product Range:**

Polyester Chips, Bottle Grade Chips, Partially Oriented Yarn, Fully Draw Yarn, Polyester Textured Yarn.

**Company’s Milestone:**
Laksmi Machine:
Company was founded in 1962 now it becomes a global player in the area of manufacturers of the entire range of Textile Machinery. Since initiation, it grows a continuous way. LMW has 60% market share in the domestic Textile Spinning Machinery Industry. LMW diversified its business into CNC Machine Tools and is a brand leader in manufacturing customized products. The company runs its business outside India also it exports its products in Asian countries as well as Europe countries. LMW multiplies globally. The company won an export award also.

Milestones

LOYAL TEXTILE MILLS
Company has been founded for 167 years. Loyal Textile Mills is one of the biggest integrated mills in the country. It consists spinning, weaving, knitting and dyeing house, as well seven garment manufacturing units also. The company runs its business as a joint venture in Italy. The company committed with quality assurance and acquired ISO 9002-2008 certificate. Code of conduct is very strictly followed in business operation. Company’s annual turnover is INR 1500 Cr. Out of which INR 1200 cr revenue is generated from exports. Exports have been done in many countries such as Madagascar, Portugal, Poland, Philippines, Pakistan, Peru, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Srilankan, Tunisia, Turkey, Thailand, Taiwan, Vietnam, United Kingdom and the USA. Dubai, El Salvador, Egypt, Germany, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Belgium, China, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Latvia, Mauritius, Morocco, Hong Kong, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Iran, Israel, Japan , Korea, Lithuania.
**Company's milestone:**
The company continuously grows with a vision since the 1800s to 2016. The company started with spinning and weaving mill, which was second-hand machine from England at present in 2016 established star export house journey is tremendous.

**Product range:**
The company produces Yarn, fabrics, garments, home textiles, organic products etc. 98% of products are exported in various countries across the globe.

**Mandhana Industries**
The company started 50 years ago as fabric retailers. The company constructed its value-added chain step by step. Varied experiences in business made today’s widely accepted business globally. Mandhana Industries runs its business in various locations across the globe. Company is busy with the production of textiles and garments with state of the art infrastructure. The scope of the business consists of designing, yarn dyeing, weaving, processing, printing and garments manufacturing. Excellent planning of business made business vertically integrated and due to that today company becomes a good player in the Indian Textile Industry with a turnover of over Rs. 6250 million as on the financial year 2009-2010.

**Nandan Denim**
Nandan Denim is busy with producing versatile denim products which are generally for the modern world. It changed the way of wearing the style of men and women. This change made business recognized worldwide. The company runs its business from Ahmedabad. Producing products like superior grey cotton fabrics, khakis and denim. Company is most cotton supplier globally in the textile industry. It caters denim bottom wear and shirting fabrics. As time pass, it becomes second-largest denim manufacturing in India. The company assured with quality management and environmental safety in production. Nandan Denim Limited boasts of an ISO certification and Oeko-Tex certification to its credit.
Nandan Denim

EBITDA is an acronym for Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization. PBT stands for Profit before Tax, and PAT stands for Profit after Tax.

The graph visually shows how the net profit of the company stand reduced due to the impact of Interest, Depreciation, and Tax.

Raymond

Raymond was set up in 1925 with a woollen mill in the area of Thane stream. The company manufactures 38 million meters in wool and wool blended fabrics it has captured 60% bazaar share in suiting in India and secured the third rank worldwide in suiting segments. Only a company in the world is having 20000 different products design and colour of suiting fabric which is suitable for every age, occasional celebration and trend. The company exports its products over the 55 countries, including Canada, Europe, USA, JAPAN and the Middle East. Company’s suiting is available in India in over 400 towns through 3,000 retailers as well as over 650 exclusive retail shops better known as 'The Raymond Shop'. The company won DHL and CNBC TV18 International Trade Awards 2006/07, outstanding Exporter Award in the Engineering category.

Financial Situation:

The financial situation of the company is represented through graph, visually we can see the EBITDA, PBT & PAT. The graph shows the impact of Interest, Taxes, and Depreciation on net profit

EBITDA, PBT, and PAT Pillar show undoubtedly the growth of the company continuous uplift.

Ruby Mills

Ruby Mills started in the year 1917 as combined Textile Mill chiefly producing Cotton. Since 1946 mill has been continuously progressing and producing varieties of products. Mr M.C. Shah has made a tremendous change in products variants and quality of products and performance. Ruby Mills has two production houses one is for spinning and the second one is for weaving and located at Dhamni near to the Bombay and Pune Highway. Company is having R & D laboratory and latest quality control equipments fully. Ruby mill is an
integrated forward business. It becomes the world’s most trustworthy and reliance textile manufacturer.

Ruby Mills Ltd. Provides fabrics to Indian defence force also. It is a proud feeling incident for the company and always tries to provide quality based products to the defence of the Indian Army.

Company’s product range: Polyester Viscose 100 % cotton Modal Ramie, Polyester Cotton 100% Linen Tencel Rayon, Cotton Linen Cambric Lycra Voile, Wrinkle-free Aero Brush, Easy to Iron Peach Antifungal, Stain Repellent Antibacterial Water Repellant, Nano Care Permanent whiteness Diamond Emery and Carboni etc. are the fancy products of the company. Ruby Mills is internationally recognized and reputed in textile products.

**Sangam (India)**

Sangam started its business in the year 1984 with eight weaving Machines. The backward integration was made in 1995 with 17280 spindles of PV dyed yarn. Further expansion was made in 1998 with the power plant. Then after year after year, addition has been made in operation capacity. Two major expansion has been made in the year 2014 and 2015. In 2015 B2B and B2C Business launched which made business-wide. Sangam Group has diversified into power, steel and infrastructure, recently the flawless article of clothing business. The Group has set up a flawless piece of clothing industrialized facility with 36 flawless knitting machines with the capacity to produce 3.6 million pieces per year.

The group is supporting charitable trust’s which operates a 100-bed hospital for the needy people, An University having world-class infrastructure, and an IB World School in Bhilwara, Rajasthan.

Products range Yarn, Fabric, Denim Fabric, Seamless Garment, Building Capability.

**Sarla Performance Fibers**

Mr Madhusudhan Jhunjhunwala, the chairman and Mr Krishna Jhunjhunwala, the Managing Director, have started its business in the 1960s. The company’s head office is located in Mumbai, India and its manufacturing facilities are situated 160 km outside Mumbai in Silvassa and Vapi. The business started with trading, over the years involved in weaving and textile manufacturing
products yarns at present, specialized in value-added yarns. In 1993 100% export business has been done. In 1994 converted into private limited company. Over the year’s expansion is going year by year and today become massive uniting and providing products not only in India but exporting in different countries too.

Sarla Performance Fibers Limited is a (formerly known as a Sarla Polyester Limited). The company received An ISO 9001:2008 Certificate and it is a 100% export oriented unit engaged in the manufacturing and export of polyester and nylon textured, twisted and dyed yarns, covered yarns, high tenacity yarns and sewing thread. 
Product range:
Industrial Yarns used in Automotive interiors, airbags, seat belts, and parachute fabrics, soft luggage, umbrellas, canvas goods etc.
Narrow Fabrics, Hosiery, Innerwear & Sportswear Threads used in Medical bandages, athletic &swimwear, athletic & dress socks, casual dress. T-shirts, Polo’s, briefs, lingerie, fleece goods, bedding sheets & comforters, swimsuits, towels, placemats, embroidery, quilting, dress and athletic shoes, leather garments, furniture, car seat covers.

**Trident**
Trident Group is a trendy name in the production of the terry towel and bed linen production. It has used economies of scale due to that having vast capacities of production. Company has a foreign partnership, so that gets technological benefits. Company provides best in class product and services to the market as a wella wide range of products portfolio.

Product range: towels, bet sheets, blankets, doors and bathrobes.

**Vardhman Textiles:**
Welspun India:
Welspun India was incorporated in January 1985 with fully included domicile Textile Manufacturer start from spinning to finishing. Company has production facilities at Vapi and Anjar in Gujarat. Company has been ranked first among domicile textile supplier in the US furthermore it is the largest manufacturer of the towel in Asia. Company has spread its market over 50 countries including the USA, UK, Europe, Canada And Australia. The company achieved 1st ranked in the area of production and sales of 1 million tons in Line pipes for the 4th consecutive year it has signed the share purchase agreement with Tata Power for Renewable Energy. The company don’t just produce textile for the people but weave the stories with people; this shows how interested in looking at the area of interest of people.

2.5 The role of the textile industry in the Indian economy

The textile industry of India gives excellent contribution to the GDP. This industry is providing the second largest employment after agriculture sector. And thus, development of this industry directly affect to the Indian Economy. The export of textile of India is targeted to touch US$ 185 billion by the year 2024-25.

The exports of textiles have been up to USD 41.67 billion in 2014-15, that is by 3%. In INR 2.55 lac crores in against Rs. 2.48 lac crores in the previous year. The growth in a specific area was considered as such handicrafts, carpets and readymade garments 17%, 15%,12% respectively. The share of Indian textile across the world is 5%. The estimated figure for exports is hereunder.

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic Industry ($ Billion)</th>
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<td>2023</td>
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2.6 India’s position in the World Textile Economy:
Indian textile industry is the second largest producer of raw cotton, same position in producing cotton yarn, same in cellulosic fibre yarn, in silk production largest producer of jute and fourth producer of synthetic fibre.

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<td>258</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>283</td>
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<td>598</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>770</td>
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2.7 The Government Policies of Textile Industry:
The government of India has planned to promote all textile sector of India it covers Power loom that includes social welfare schemes, insurance cover, area development as well to upgrade old looms, tax benefits and propaganda support, and that is expected to be improving the status of powerloom weavers in the country.
The MoU with 20 e-commerce companies has been signed up by the Ministry of Textile of India main objective is to build up a platform to artisans and weavers in different handloom, and handicraft groups make them able to sell their products directly to the users.
The Government of India also has done the MoU value Rs.8,835 crore (US$ 1.3 billion) in areas of recreation facilities, the introduction of new technologies in different areas such as textile parks, textile processing machinery, carpet development etc., which is signed during Vibrant Gujarat 2017 Summit.

To develop unploughed the ministry for textile started garment making centre in Meghalaya. For the government of India sectioned worth Rs. 32 crore to promote the handlooms. Furthermore government of India does a promotion with social media also such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram there is view to connect the ultimate users especially the young generation.

Government policy of textile to make available 35 million new jobs that could be possible by gear up foreign investment, a figure expected to be 180-200 billion US$.

For the technical purpose, the ministry of textile introduced technology mission on technical textile.

The main objective of TMTT to encourage technological textile around the world by providing world-class quality that would be totally indigenous.

Furthermore, to develop unproductive is the ministry of textile has sectioned a Scheme for encouraging the practice of geotechnical textiles in the North East Region in that way make it productive. This scheme has started from 2014-15 with worth Rs — 427 crore. The technical textile is a very hopeful and rapid rising area in Indian. It has verified the growth trend in India with a compound average growth rate of 8%. This sector is expected to increase CAGR of 16% to attain 4 31 billion by 2020-21. Technical textiles are playing a very important role in our economic growth, which helps to do expenses over public facilities like healthcare, roads, highways etc. The Ministry of Textile set up different schemes such as Revised Restructured for the up-gradation of the textile industry as well. Government of India provides assistance for the infrastructure of the park under the scheme o integrated textile parks also get benefits it includes skill development scheme will offer training to 1.5 million people it covers all supported sectors of textile such as Handicrafts, Handlooms, Sericulture, jute, Textile and Apparel etc.
Under the approach of zero error and zero effect foreign companies are invited for the investment for different segments of the textile industry which allows opportunities in different areas like speciality fabrics, fabric processing also helps to setups all types of natural and synthetic textiles as well garments and retail brands. Many foreign companies have invested in India in different areas of the textile industry. These include ZARA and MANGO from Spain, PROMOD from France, Benetton from Italy. Government of India is taking steps to make business easy and smooth.

Government of India is promoting export-import business by extending 24/7 customs clearance facility setup 13 airport and 14 seaports as a result clearance become easy.

The main aim of Government of India is to make the business sustainable, resulting consumer awareness and preference, conformity norms that make future secure. Time succession approach is to sustainability in textile and attire industry lead to making sure three-faced of sustainability – Social, Economic and Environment.

ACHIEVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY:
The report is updated as on 31/3/2017 as below Report is updated as on 31/3/2017 as below FDI increased 41% in the year 2014-16 in amount USD 303 million FDI equity came USD 563.75, it was in year 2012-14 to USD 428 million. This is upper than aggressive nations like Vietnam, China.

EXPORT STATUS:
In the year 2015 – 16 export increased by 15% from 13% in the year 2013-14 the garment export will be expected to be increased USD 62 billion from USD 38 billion in 2016.

2.8 Difficulties Faced by Textile Industry in India:
The textile industry in India is playing a very vital role in terms of employment generation, manufacturing and overseas income. Textile industry always tries to maintain its second rank around the world; it is facing numerous difficulties not only to maintain its position but also develop it. It is true that the textile industry is facing problems and sure come in the way of Make in India concept.
1. Superseded Mechanism and Knowledge:
In domestic, we find lacking in the development of machinery and technology that left behind our textile industry in against other countries’ textile industry. Another one thing is that lack of homemade shuttle-less loom and spindles that makes production delay due to order time is too long to be complete. The Department of Science and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India mark out that spindle in used are 25 years old visible they are in weak efficient and producing chip quality product. In addition, unawareness regarding investment in the research area of textile industry leads to foreign import machinery to compete for different textile industry. The import of textile machinery is going to increase in double recent two years.

It is necessary to introduce new technology for the long-run benefits. The Government of India introduced a (TUFS) Technology up-gradation Fund Scheme from 1st April 1999. This scheme opened the door for those who are eagerly waiting for the fund to upgrade its technology.

2. Scarcity of Electrical Energy:
There are many states facing power shortage problem that leads to loss of manpower and low production. Research has been done by Fibre2fashion stated the name of states acutely facing power shortage problem; Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh cannot produce as per their capacity and loosing Rs.300 crores daily due to irregularity in the power supply. Compulsory they have to use manual machines for production that ultimately increase the cost of production and make behind than other producers of the nation. It is needed an uninterrupted power supply to support the textile industry of the nation.

3. The risk to the Traditional Handloom Sector:
Indian Traditional Handloom Sector is very famous worldwide. It should be maintained but there is a risk, because of the implementation of contemporary technology. This sector has a wide variety of potentiality in a variety of quality, inter twine, and designs spun off the handloom is endless. A significant risk to the handloom sector comes from power loom associations. The Sari exemption has been demanded by power loom association. The Act
is protecting Handloom sector is Reservation of Articles for Production since 1985. It gives protection to the handloom weavers, specifically of sarees, is being copied by opponents making by machines and power loom. This matter is in court to be the judge. Another problem from credit facilities, the necessity was in twelfth five-year plan. It was stated in the planning commission report requirement was not fulfilled because of constraining of the fund, high cost of credit. Weavers are not in the way of the formal financial system they always faraway from a smooth system of marketability. The make in India handloom sector is given emphasis for marketability and traditional weavers’ sustainability. Start celebration of handloom day on August 7, 2015, in Chennai and Handloom brand gave brand value to handloom products; the foundation is made of tread facilities of handloom products and laid down at the place of Varanasi on November 7, 2014. The integrated office is also setup to give a common platform to all stakeholders.

4. Illegitimate Bazaar:
We are getting a lot off Technological advancement benefits it opened a huge possibility of a variety of production and marketability. In against, Imitation production problem comes in front. It is a very dangerous for brand value companies, they are initiative by R&D doing lot efforts to come up with change and foot forward, but they don’t get those benefits because of imitators. In this case, need constant fight to find them and punish them another thing is to make aware about the result of the purchase of the fake product. That can be controlled by the efforts of every purchaser only.

5. Concern to the Workers:
In India, a large population is always in the mood to seeking task. This opportunity is taken by the Textile industry and providing employment to them in a different area of work requirement and set them in small units. there are many problems related to the labours. Like: Safety and health-related problems, Child Labour, unskilled labour, strict labour law and worse working environment.

6. Raw Material Shortage:
Cotton is the main base of the textile industry even though since consumer choices are increasing and sifting in contemporary manmade fibre. The
industry is always facing a shortage of good quality raw material to meet demand. Another thing is fluctuating prices, uncertainty in supply and availability direct low production and sickness of mills. To overcome this situation need to introduce high yielding cotton variants, so as to reach the demand.

7. Collision on Environment:

A study by Fibre2fashion stated the summary report on pollution generated by textile activities. Energy production emission from boiler producing N2O nitrous oxides and sulphur dioxide SO2, Coating, Drying and curing generates volatile organic components. Particulates generated by cotton handling activities. Nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, sulphur oxide etc. are produced by sizing activities. Dying, bleaching printing finishing, chemical storage, waste water treatment ext. activities generate chlorine, chlorine dioxide, carriers, H2S, Aniline vapors, hydrocarbons, ammonia, volatile organic component, toxic emissions. It shows carbon intensity due to textile industries’ activities how serious it needs to find alternate energy and system to protect our ecosystem.

2.9 Future Prospects:

A significant portion of GDP comes from the Indian textile industry, furthermore, generating numerous opportunities for employment and earns massive amount of foreign currency.

The Indian textile export will reach US$185 billion by the year 2024/25. The export of textile industry increased to US$41.67bln in 2014 /15, that is 3% according to this Indian textile industry has 5% share in the global textile market.

**Estimation of Indian export figure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>World Textiles Exports ($ Billion)</th>
<th>India's Exports ($ Billion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>860.6</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>903.6</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>948.8</td>
<td>72.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Domestic Industry ($ Billion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>88.4</td>
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<td>2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>108.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>123.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>132.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimation for Domestic Textile Industry figure:

This could be possible, by using potential strengths of industry

1. Low cost and skilled manpower is available give a lot of benefits to the industry.
2. Varieties of cotton fibre and speedily develop synthetic fibre in the industry are available.
3. Yarn export is done by India worldwide it has significant share in the international market.
4. The potential growing domestic and international market is looking forward.
5. Large varieties of products sections also give benefits to the industry

INDIA VISION 2024-25

The integrated strength is using to develop a complete value chain. In order to, achieve 20% growth in export during the next decade.

Estimate to achieve 12% growth from the domestic market. By the sales, industry should achieve a production level of

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**CONCLUSION:**

In the Indian economy, the contribution of the textile industry is remarkable. Looking forward to the growing area like demographic change, it makes huge available market which absorbs spare manpower ultimately increase employment. Emerged culture leads to fashion consciousness that makes better textile industry more powerfull in upcoming decades.
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