

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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Abstract

In India, agriculture and the textile industry are closely related. One of India's oldest businesses, textiles have a significant impact on the country's economy because it accounts for one-third of our gross export revenues, 14% of manufacturing value-added, and millions of people with gainful employment. In our nation, the textile sector holds a special position. One of the first industries to emerge in India, it contributes to roughly 30% of exports, generates 14% of industrial production, and is second to agriculture in terms of employment creation.

One of people's most fundamental requirements is being met by the textile industry, which is crucial for maintaining steady growth and raising living standards. With significant value-addition at each level of processing and a unique position as an industry that is self-sufficient from the manufacturing of raw materials to the delivery of finished goods, it makes a significant economic contribution to the nation. Today we examine the structure, size, and economic importance of the Indian textile industry as well as its strengths, weaknesses, prospects, and challenges.

Keywords : Textiles, spinning, weaving, knitting, garment, apparel

Introduction

With a sizeable base of raw material and textile manufacture, India has one of the largest textile industries worldwide. Along with other important industries, the manufacturing and trading of textiles play a significant role in our economy. The export of textiles and apparel accounts for about 27% of total foreign exchange earnings. Approximately 14% of industrial production and 3% of the nation's GDP are contributed by the textile and apparel industry.

The textile sector contributes about 8% of the overall amount of excise taxes collected. So much so that the textile industry is responsible for up to 21% of all employment created in the economy. The textile manufacturing industry directly employs about 35 million people.

The largest industry in India (and one of the largest in the world) is textile, which contributes about 20% of the nation's industrial output. About 20 million individuals have direct employment because of it. One-third of the total value of the nation's exports is made up of textile and apparel. There are 1,227 textile mills, and they can spin around 29 million spindles each year. Fabrics are also manufactured in the power-loom and hand-loom industries, even though yarn is mostly made in mills. With cotton making up roughly 65 percent of the raw materials used in the textile industry, cotton is still the main fabric used in India. About 12.8 billion m of cotton cloth were produced each year

Structure :

The production of textiles is divided into the centralised, organised sector and the dispersed, unorganised sector. Spinning and composite mills are part of the organised sector.

In fact, the sector significantly contributes to the production of jute and other textile yarns on a global scale. Composite mills are ones in which spinning, weaving, and processing are all done in the same structure. Power-loom, hand-loom, and hosiery units, which mostly perform weaving, make up the unorganised, decentralised weaving industry. In addition, the decentralised sector also includes businesses that process fabric, yarn, and knitting.

1. Spinning:

The process of spinning involves turning cotton or synthetic fibre into yarn, which is subsequently turned into fabrics. Fabrics are then bleached to create textiles, and lastly, clothing is created. North India is where the majority of the spinning mills are found. The quality of the cotton and how well it is cleaned during ginning can have an impact on productivity in this technologically advanced industry.

2. Weaving and Knitting:

Cotton, synthetic, or blended yarns are transformed into woven or knitted fabrics by weaving and knitting. The industry's core is the weaving and knitting sector. With 2.2 million power-looms and 3.5 million hand-looms, India has one of the biggest weaving capacities in the world (61.6% of total worldwide weaving capacity).

3. Fabric Finishing.

Before clothing is made, the process of fabric finishing, which includes dyeing, printing, and other textile preparation, is controlled by numerous independent, small-scale businesses. In total, India has roughly 4300 processors in use, of which about 4000 are stand alone units and 300 are integrated with spinning, weaving, or knitting machines.

Role in Economy

In the economy, the textile industry is quite important. One of India's largest and most important economic sectors in terms of output, foreign exchange earnings, and employment is the textile industry. . It produces 20% of industrial production, 9% of excise revenue, 18% of industrial sector employment, over 20% of the nation's total export earnings, and 4% of GDP. With almost 35 million employees, the segment is the largest employer in the country. The success of important fibre crops and crafts including cotton, wool, silk, handicrafts, and hand-looms, which employ millions of farmers and other rural workers, is also directly correlated with the textile industry.

Strengths of the Textile Industry:

A few of the Indian textile industry's advantages include the following:

1. An independent and self-sufficient industry
2. A sizeable and potential domestic and international market
3. The wealth of raw materials that aid in cost control and shorten lead times throughout the operation
4. The availability of affordable and skilled labour that gives the industry a competitive edge

5. The availability of a variety of cotton fibres and a rapidly expanding synthetic fibre industry promising export potential.

Weaknesses of the Textile Industry:

The textile industry has a few challenges to overcome, which are listed below.

1. The industry is incredibly fragmented.
2. Cotton is really important to it.
3. Productivity has decreased in a number of sectors.
4. The mill segment is falling.
5. The absence of technological development, which has an impact on productivity and other activities across the entire value chain.
6. Efficiency and bottlenecks in the infrastructure, such as transit times and transaction times at ports.
7. Disadvantageous labour laws.
8. The inability to access other prospective markets due to a lack of trade membership.

Opportunities in the Indian Textile Industry :

1. Domestic market particularly susceptible to fashion fads, leading to the establishment of a responsive garment industry.
2. Low per capita domestic textile consumption indicating great potential growth.
3. India only accounts for 3% of the global market, whereas China holds 15%.
4. China is anticipated to control 43% of world textile trade by 2005.
5. New product creation must be the focus of businesses.
6. Increased use of CAD for creating more possibilities and improving design skills.

Conclusion :

The Indian textile industry plays a key role in both the domestic textile industry and the global textile industry. Its contribution to industrial production, the creation of jobs, and foreign exchange revenues all have an impact on the Indian economy. Moreover, the industry contributes significantly to the world's production of textile yarns like jute. . It ranks second in terms of silk supply, third in terms of cotton and cellulosic fibers, and fifth in terms of synthetic fibers production in the world. One of the most fundamental human requirements is met by the textile industry, which is crucial in ensuring continued growth and raising living standards.

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