

# TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

[ Special Reference To THE IMPORT AND EXPORT ]

LAVLEEN KAUR

Examination Roll no-

17044501154

Paper Code - 62273601

Basic Computational  
Techniques for Data Analysis

# CONTENTS

1 Abstract

2 Introduction

3 Review of Literature

4 Objective of the study

5 Research Design

6 Data Table include line Graph & Bar Graph

7 Analysis Report

8 Correlation & Regression

9 Conclusion

# ABSTRACT

The textile sector in India has next to agriculture, textile is one of the India's oldest industries and it contributes to about 14 percent of manufacturing and around one third of our Gross Export of our earning. It also provides employment opportunities to more than 45 millions of the people. So, the textile industry occupies a unique place in our country. One of the earliest to come into existence in India, it accounts for 14 percent of the total industrial production, contributes to nearly 30 percent of the total export and it is the second largest employment generator after agriculture. Indian textile contributes to 7 percent of industrial output in terms of value, 2 percent of India's GDP and 15 percent of country export earning. Textile industry providing one of the most basic needs of the people and maintaining sustained growth for improving the quality of life. It has a unique position from the production of raw material to the delivery of finished product, it is a major contribution to the country economy. Before 2 years a film "SUI DHAGA" made by Sharat Katariya has brought back the traditional art form of handloom and textile which is based on

the 'MADE IN INDIA' campaign. Despite this, the Government has been implementing various policy for development of textile and handicraft particularly for technology and infrastructure. Like Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojna, Govt. also launched a special package to boost investment and employment. This paper deal with Structure, Growth and Size of the Indian Textile Industry, and role to the textile industry in economy.

# INTRODUCTION

## Textile Industry and Market growth in India

India's textile sector is one of the oldest industries in Indian economy dating back several centuries. Even today, textiles sector is one of the largest contributors to India's export with approx. 13 percent of total export. The textile industry is also labour intensive and is one of the largest employers. The textile industry has two broad segment - First the unorganised sector consist of handloom, handicraft and sericulture which are operated on a small scale and through traditional tools and methods. The second is the organised sector consist of spinning, apparel and garment segment which apply modern machinery and technique such as economies of scale. The textile industry employ about 45 million people directly and 20 million people indirectly.

## Market Size

The Indian textile industry, currently estimated at around US \$120 billion, is expected to reach US \$ 230 billion by 2020. The Indian Textile Industry contribute approximately 2 percent to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 10 percent of manufacturing production.

Indian khadi products sale increased by 33 percent year on year to ₹ 2005 cr in 2016-17 and is expected to exceed ₹ 5000 crore sales target for 2018-19 as per the khadi and Village Industries Commission. The total area under cultivation of cotton in India is expected to increase by 7% to 11.3 million hectare in 2017-18, on account of expectation of better return from rising prices and improved crop yield during year 2016-17. Indian export of locally made retail and lifestyle product grew at compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10% from 2013 to 2016, mainly in the product and textile. The Govt. of India target textile and garment sector export at US \$ 45 billion for 2017-18.

### Investment -

The textile sector has witnessed a spurt in investment during the last five years. The industry attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US \$ 2.55 billion during April 2010 to June 17.

Some of the major investment in Indian Textile industry are -

- Future group is planning to open 80 new store under fashion format, Fashion at Big Bazaar and is targeting sales of 230 million unit of garment by March 2018 which is expected to grow to 800 million unit by 2021.

How the textile production impact the environment

Textile production impacts the environment in many ways. Farms that grow crop like cotton use lot of water and spray their plants with harmful substances like pesticides. Making artificial fabric like rayon involve use of dangerous chemical and many trees. Additionally, synthetic fabric like Nylon is made up from fossil fuel.

Processes used in textile manufacturing use lots of water and they allow harmful substances like surfactant. Textile dyeing, printing and finishing process often use poisonous chemical like mercury.

Millions of people work in the textile industry where they face long hours, low wages and often dangerous. The factories they work in emit harmful gases like carbon monoxide.

Problem faced by the Textile Industry

Obsolete machinery - In India most of the cotton textile mills are working with old and obsolete machinery.

Power Shortage - Textile mills are facing acute shortage of power. Supplies of coal are difficult to obtain and frequent cut in electricity and load shedding affect the industry badly.

Low productivity of labour - Low productivity is another major problem of textile industry. Also industrial relation is not very good in country. Strike - layoff are the common feature of many mills.

Shortage of raw material - Raw material determines 35 percent of the total production cost. The country is the short of cotton particularly long staple cotton which is 9 percent of the world output.

Competition in foreign market - The Indian textile goods are facing stiff competition in foreign market from Taiwan, South Korea and Japan whose goods are cheaper and better in quality. It is really paradoxical that in a country where wages are low and production cost should be so high.

Competitions in foreign market - The Indian textile goods are facing stiff competition in foreign market from Taiwan, South Korea and Japan whose goods are cheaper and better in quality.

Government Initiative -

In order to follow the goal of making India's development inclusive, the central govt. is focusing on no. of policies in providing best manufacturing and infrastructure towards local technology -

The govt. has been implementing various policy initiatives and programmes for development of textile

1. Amended Technology up gradation Fund Scheme
2. Power Tax India Scheme
3. Schemes of Integrated Textile Park
4. National Handicraft Development programme
5. Silk Samagra - integrated silk development scheme



## Labour Law Reform

Government is now bearing 3.67 percent of employee Provident Fund Contribution for new workmen in addition to existing reimbursement of 8.33% employer contribution under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna for 3 years. The Govt. has launched a special package to investment, employment and export in the garment and made up sector. The special package was designed to create up to one crore jobs and boost Export by US \$ 31 billion and attract investment of ₹ 80,000 cr in 3 years. So far it has generated additional export of ₹ 5,128 cr and additional investment of ₹ 25,345 cr.

## Effect of Make in India Campaign on Textile Sector

Indian textile Industry is one of the largest industries in India. It is the second largest industry in terms of providing employment opportunities to more than 35 million people in the country. Recently film by Sharat Katariya has brought back the traditional art form of handloom and textile industry. The film based on Made in India campaign launched by the Indian Govt. to promote the country textile. Indian textile contributes to 7% of industrial output in terms of value, 2% of India's GDP and 15% of country export earning.

India's overall textile export during FY 2017-18 stood at US \$ 39.2 billion. The size of India's textile and apparel market recorded USD 108.5 billion in 2015 and expected to reach USD 226 billion by 2023 growing at CAGR of 8.7% between 2009 and 2023.

India is the second largest producer and exporter of cotton in the world at \$ 6.3 billion marginally close to china. India has emerged as the largest production of 345 lakh in 2016-17 and second largest exporter after china. Currently the cotton industries is sustaining livelihood of 5.8 million farmer and 40-50 millia people engaged in other activity processing and trading.

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE ....

## Textile Research Journal

The Textile Research Journal is the leading peer-reviewed journal for textile research. It is devoted to the dissemination of fundamental, theoretical and applied scientific knowledge in material, chemistry, manufacture and system science related to fiber, fibrous assemblies and textile. The Journal serves author and subscriber worldwide and it is selective in accepting contributions on the basis of merit.

Since its founding in 1930, The Textile Research Journal has served as the premier forum for the presentation of scientific results that introduce new concepts, innovative technology and improved understanding of textile material, processes, chemistry and systems.

In its recently expanded monthly issue, TRJ has presented peer-reviewed research and review papers from leading research organizations. These papers deal with research in the design, development and measurement of natural and synthetic polymeric materials, fibers, engineered fabrics and textiles.

including polymer mixture and additives, the fabrication, development in production processes, machinery, manufacture and testing of fibrous structure and fabricated products, chemical application to and modification of fibres, and fibre substrate, including dyeing finishing and waste reduction and the management of product design, sourcing, economics, production, distribution and consumption system

Manuscript are welcomed from industrial laboratories, government research centres, universities, private research organisation and independent scientist. This journal is a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics.

## 2. The Rise of Fashion Informatics - A case of Data-Mining-Based Social Network Analysis Fashion

With the advent of modern cognitive computing technologies, fashion informatics researcher contribute to the academic and professional discussion about a large-scale data is able to reshape the fashion industry. Data-mining-based social network analysis is a promoting area of fashion informatics to investigate relation and information flow among fashion units. By adopting this pragmatic approach, we provide dynamic network visualization of the case of Paris Fashion Week.

Three time period were research to monitor the formulation and mobilization of social-media users discussion of the event. Initial textual data on social media were crawled, converted, calculated, and visualized by Nephix and Python.

The most influential nodes that function adjunction and the distinct hash tag communities were identified and represented visually as graph. The relation between the contextual cluster and the role of junction in linking these cluster were investigated and interpreted.

### 3. Value Enhancement for textile industry during global economic crisis -

It is time for people involved in the textile value chain, especially, knitting and weaving companies, garment companies, fashion designer and clothing brand to understand where they are and find way to improve value of end product. They can do so by controlling cost and at the same time communicate clearly with consumer by giving exciting value enhancement like reason to buy.

Traditionally, buyer keep their eyes peeled for the look and touch of the fabric. These parameter influence buying decision of most fashion designer, people involve in the fashion industry and brand buyers. Generally, yarn parameter are ignored. Many time, we have seen several dissatisfied consumer because the garment is made with fabric that cannot hold its own after a couple of washes and loses its look.

Ironically, there are no yarn quality standard from yarn to fabric. The standard are for yarn production parameter. They are not prerequisites for fabric. knitted are woven fabric production level are often chosen through trial and error or by experimental approach using one-time experiment or based on past experience with the particular yarn being used.

The characteristic properties of spun yarn have a significant influence on the performance of subsequent fabric manufacturing operations as well as the end-product quality. Several fabric properties such as strength, handle, elongation, covering factor, ease of dyeing, and wearing comfort are affected by yarn properties to varying degrees.

# OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

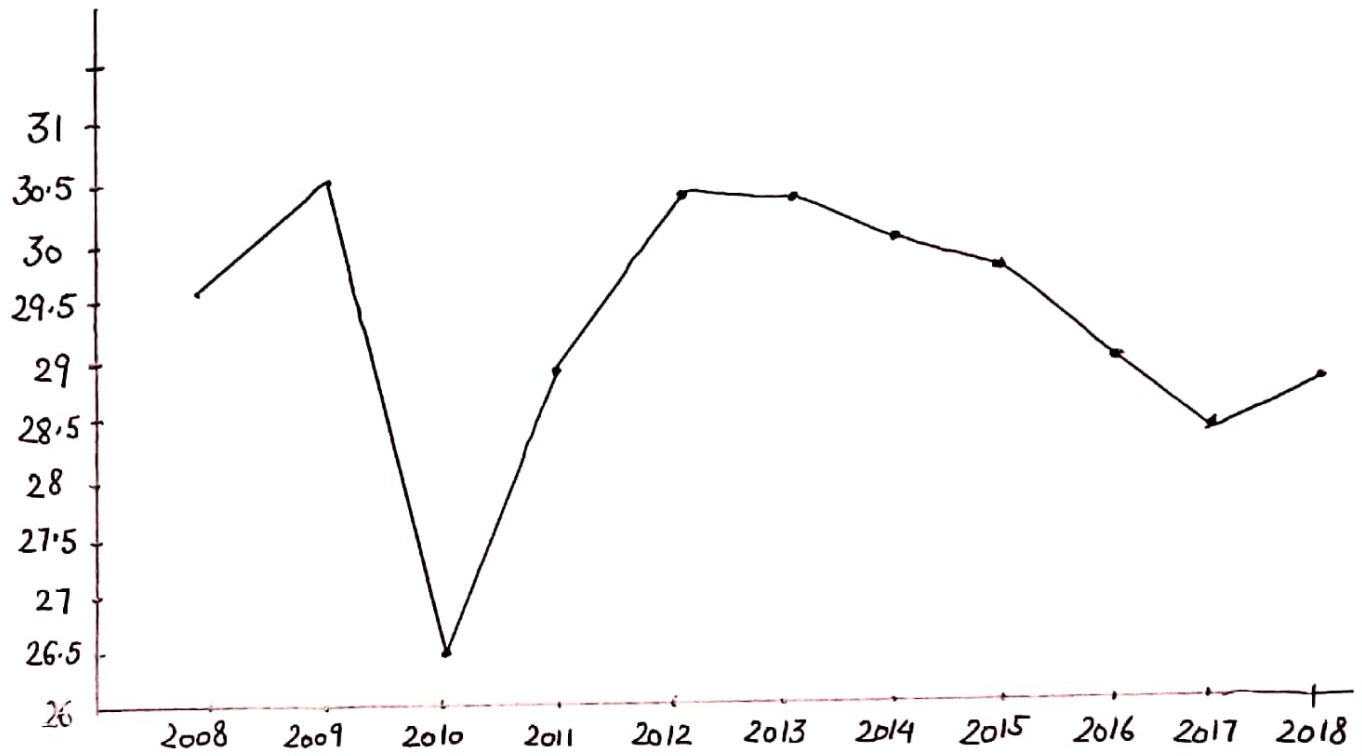
In the Textile Industry there have been tremendous changes from last some years. In this research I ~~will~~ am analysed exports and import measured who are getting employed in the textile industry and role of "Make in India" in Textile Industry. I take data from last 13 years since 2004 till 2019 which has help in the changes in the economy. They data will be presented here will be taken from the "World Data Bank" from the internet.



# RESEARCH DESIGN

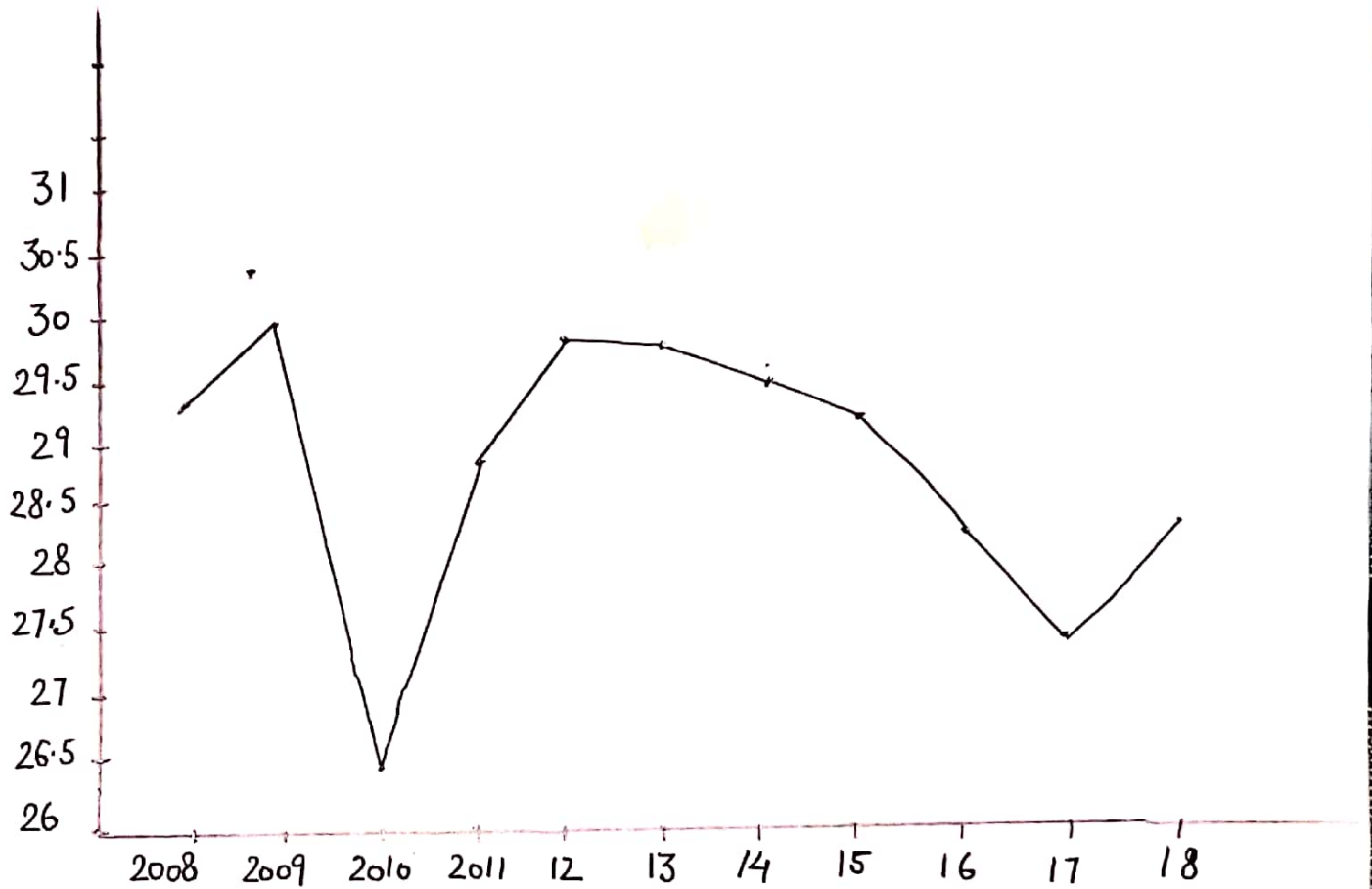
Area of Study	Textile Industry Growth [Like Exports & Import]
Secondary Data	From World Data Bank [Since 2004 - 2018]
Analysis	With the help of following Line Graph Bar Graph

# EXPORT OF TEXTILE (% of GDP)



# IMPORT OF TEXTILE

(% of GDP)



## TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

### CORRELATION BETWEEN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (BETWEEN 10 YEARS)

Year	Exports of textile % of GDP	Imports of textile % of GDP
2008	29.6	29.3
2009	30.6	30.0
2010	26.4	25.7
2011	28.9	28.9
2012	30.4	29.9
2013	30.5	29.9
2014	30.3	29.6
2015	30.1	29.5
2016	29.2	28.5
2017	28.4	27.6
2018	29.3	28.5
	<b>0.009756098</b>	

*Answer*

# REGRESSION

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

REGRESSION BETWEEN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (BETWEEN 10 YEARS)

independent variable

X

Exports of textile

29.6  
30.6  
26.4  
28.9  
30.4  
30.5  
30.3  
30.1  
29.2  
28.4  
29.3

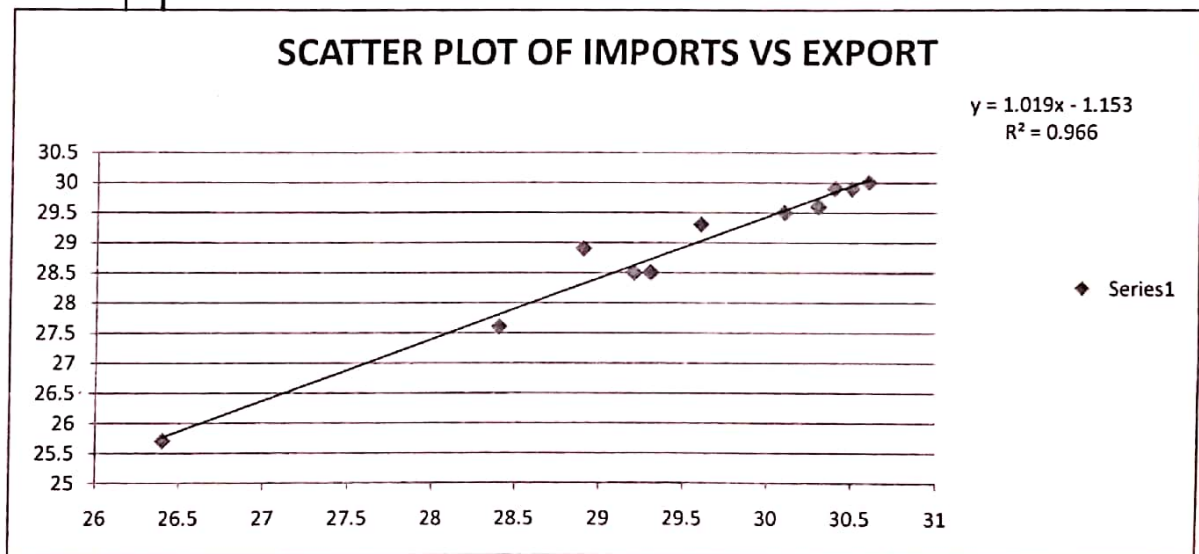
dependent variable

Y

Imports of textile

29.30

30  
25.7  
28.9  
29.9  
29.9  
29.6  
29.5  
28.5  
27.6  
28.5



## SUMMARY OUTPUT

### SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.985228839
R Square	0.970675866
Adjusted R Square	0.967010349
Standard Error	0.243900946
Observations	10

### ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	15.7531	15.7531	264.8128306	2.04606E-07
Residual	8	0.475901	0.059488		
Total	9	16.229			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-1.082162765	1.838528	-0.588603	0.572367292	-5.32181662	3.157491094	-5.3218166	3.157491094
29.6	1.016394518	0.062459	16.27307	2.04606E-07	0.872364543	1.160424492	0.87236454	1.160424492

# ANALYSIS REPORT

India's textile sector is one of the oldest industries in Indian economy dating back several centuries. India's overall textile export during the FY 2019 stood at US \$ 39.2 billion.

The size of India's textile market as of November 2018 was around US \$ 150 billion which is expected to touch US \$ 223 billion market by 2021, growing at a CAGR of 12.2% between 2009 - 21.

The new textile policy aims to achieve US \$ 300 billion worth of textile export by 2024-25 and create additional 35 million jobs.

The Indian textile industry currently estimated at around US \$ 150 billion, is expected to reach US \$ 250 billion by 2020. India's textile industry contribute 7% of industry output of India in FY 19.

The Indian textile industry is extremely varied with the hand spun and hand-woven textile sector at one end of the spectrum, while the capital intensive sophisticated mills sector at the other end of spectrum. The decentralised power loom and knitting sector form the largest component of the textile sector.

The close linkage of the textile industry to agriculture and the ancient culture and traditions of the country in terms of textile make the Indian textile sector unique in comparison to the industries of other countries.

The Indian textile industry has the capacity to produce a wide variety of product suitable to different market segment.

As per data from National Bureau of Statistics, due to steep wage inflation, the average monthly wage cost in China stood at US \$ 230 per month in 2013 as against US \$ 80 per month in India. Also India is rich in traditional workers adopt at value adding task, which could give Indian companies significant margin advantage. However, India's flexible labour laws have been a hindrance to investment in this segment. Unlike in home textile garments capacities are highly fragmented and leading Indian textile companies have been slow to ramp up their apparel capacities.



# CONCLUSION...

As we know, Indian Textile Sector is one of the oldest industries in Indian Economy. Even today textile sector is one of the largest contributors to India's export. The textile industry also provide labour intensive to the organised and unorganised sector. The unorganised sector consist of handloom, handicraft, which are operated on a small scale through the traditional tool. The organised sector consisting of spinning and garment segment which apply modern machinery and techniques. The textile industry employs about 45 million people directly and 20 million indirectly. Now, textile export during the financial year 2017-18 stood at Rs 39.2 Billion.

The Indian Textile Industry contributes approximately 2 percent to India's Gross Domestic product (GDP), 10 percent of manufacturing production and 14 percent to overall Index of Industrial production. The size of India's textile and apparel market recorded USD 108.5 billion in 2015 and is expected to reach USD 226 Billion by 2023 growing at CAGR of 8.7% between 2009 and 2023.

In order to follow the goal of 'Make In India' development the central of government is focusing on number of policies in providing best manufacturing because the aim of the Govt. is increase the contribution of Manufacturing in GDP from 15% to 25%. Like the Government also launched a special package to boost investment, employment and export in the garments. And providing up to one crore job and boost export and attract investment of ₹ 80,000 in 3 years.