



ROLE OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT :

The Indian textile industry is highly fragmented and labour intensive. The textile industry is dominated by unorganized sectors and small and medium enterprises. Foreign investors do not invest in the textile industry. This is a matter of concern. Government policies and tax structures are not industry friendly the textile industry is highly competitive and the current situation demands that companies should benchmark the best products in the world and try to improve quality and production processes. This paper seeks to inform the Indian textile industry. The article attempts to explain opportunities, challenges and suggestions.

KEYWORDS : *Indian textile industry , Government policies , production processes.*

INTRODUCTION

Indian textile industry ranks second in terms of economic share and employment generation. Today, India has great faith in inviting outsiders for investment as well as employment. Textile industry is one of the oldest in India, which has a huge cultural heritage with textile materials, techniques and forms reproducing different types of people and customs in the country. The industry involves moving towards a broad and capital intensive technology segment in a hand-woven, unorganized segment. India is the world's leading jute producer and the second largest producer of silk and cotton in the world. Textile industry, especially in rural areas, is providing huge employment opportunities to the Indian people. Industrial production contributes 5% in textile and textile sectors, contributes to% of India's gross domestic product (GDP) and 5% of the country's exports. The textile industry and textile industry is the second largest employer, employing nearly a million people and indirect employment in 2015-16. Textiles: India's textile exports totalled \$ 8 billion in 2015-2016 Tax. India's fibre production in India is 5 million tonnes in 2015-16 and is likely to reach one million tonnes in 2017-18. The total production of fabric in India is 9 billion billion square feet. Indian textile industry is being rehabilitated by providing good facilities and access to the entire chain in cottage based habits such as handloom, handicraft, jute and wool. Thus, the government promotes textile manufacturers and raw material manufacturers in the textile industry. Subsidies for raw materials for farmers, grants for upgrading handloom technology, minimum price bands have been fixed to facilitate trade. Plan a celebration of National Handloom Day for the promotion of this area so that everyone can know about the area. The younger generation is happy to wear more handloom products; that is why the market for these products is growing. Financing for technology upgrades is also available in other sectors like the energy industry.



DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

India's textile industry is the world's largest raw material and textile manufacturing base. With the huge availability of raw materials such as cotton, wool, silk, jute and man-made fibres, the textile industry is expanding in India. Additionally, skilled manpower and major textile manufacturers in the manufacturing sector benefit from the cost of production. Fabrics and textiles account for 14% of India's gross domestic product (GDP) and 15% of the country's exports, in the industrial and manufacturing sectors. The textile industry and textile industry is the second largest employer, employing nearly a million people and indirect employment in 2015-16. Cotton exports total 40 billion 1 billion tonnes in the next 2-3 years. Total fabric production is expected to increase to a million square meters in 2017-18 fabric, which is 66 square meters. Cotton In 2015-16, India has become a cotton producing country with 848484 million kg. The jute sector also produced about 110 kg. India has become the second largest producer of silk in the world in silk production in 2014-14. Speaking of wool production in this area, wool production has become the world's largest man-made fibre and filament manufacturer. The growth of this industry depends on two main factors; one is the government's policy: land for raw materials for the production of geographical climates and fabric. Another important factor behind the growth of the industry is that government policies favour the growth of the textile industry. Currently the government is focusing on creating all kinds of valuable chains from fibre chains, textile materials and textile products across the country. Like Bangladesh, Vietnam, the market has been developed especially for the traditional skill area. That is, handicrafts and crafts to enter markets including South Korea, Japan, Asian, Chile, as well as financial partnerships in Australia, the European Union and this country are under way.

INDIAN ECONOMY AND ROLE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

India's textile industry contributes a lot to GDP. The industry is providing the second largest employment after the agricultural sector. And thus the development of this industry has a direct impact on the Indian economy. By 2024-25, India's textile exports are aiming to reach \$186 billion. By 2014-15 Exports of textiles to reached \$4.76 billion, an increase of 4%. In comparison to INR 2.56 lakh croreRs. 2.49 lakh crore in the previous year, the growth in such sector was 19%, 15%, 14%, respectively, such as handicrafts, mats and readymade garments, the Indian textile industry accounts for 8% of the world

Table 1.1 Top export countries in Textile and Apparel Exports (Lac Crore)

Sr. No	Countries	Year				
		2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	China	107.5	198.9	239.8	245.0	283.9
2.	India	17.0	27.1	33.4	32.7	40.2
3.	Bangladesh	7.7	17.9	23.8	23.8	25.5
4.	Vietnam	5.3	13.5	17.4	18.0	19.3
5.	Spain	8.3	11.3	13.3	13.4	15.5
6.	Netherlands	7.6	10.2	13.6	12.3	13.1
7.	Australia	3.3	3.3	5.5	5.8	5.4
8.	Poland	3.6	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.0
9.	Cambodia	2.2	3.1	4.0	4.3	4.6
10.	Sri Lanka	2.9	3.6	4.3	4.1	4.4
11.	Pakistan	10.3	11.6	13.6	12.9	13.7
12.	Rest	265	258	295	277	288
Total		440.7	563.7	669.6	654.7	719.6

Source: Economy Trade of UN

The above table 1.1 describes about the top export countries in textile and apparel exports since 2005 to 2013 and it was observed that china is in number one position with 107.5 lack crore in 2005 with increasing of 283.9 by the year 2013, whereas India is in second rank with the export of 17.0 lack crore in 2005 and 40.2 lack crore by the year of 2013. The total export of textile and apparel from all the countries is 440.7 lack crore in the year 2005 with 719.6 lack crore in the year 2013.

There are areas such as socio-cultural plans, insurance cover, regional development as well as outdated tools, tax benefits and publishing aids, which give women all kinds of technology plans and hope to improve the situation. The Indian E-Commerce Tourism Technology Value Added Agreement is hereby signed. His life is mainly about creating and stonewalling all-around craftsmanship and wicker work. Introduction of Knot Entertainment Technology, Text Park, Text Processing Machinery, Carpet Development, etc., has a reconciliation agreement of US \$835 crore (US \$ 1.2 billion). For the on-going maintenance of the textile industry in Meghalaya, Rs. 32 crores, Apart from this, the Government of India also plays a role in social media such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, while there are 35 million new Nokia available to find the stupid empire in the country. Art costs \$180-200 billion. A satisfactory training technology campaign is underway.

The main objective of TMTT is to promote technology clothing worldwide by providing world-class quality that can be completely indigenous. The Ministry of Textiles has devised a plan to promote the study of geotechnical fabrics in the North Manufactured Sector so that they can be productive. The scheme was launched in 2014-15, it has a budget of Rs. 427 crore. Technical textile is one of the most promising and fastest growing areas in India. It has verified India's growth rate at an average rate of 8%. The sector is expected to increase the CAGR by 16% to \$ 31 billion by 2020-21. Technology textile industry is playing a vital role in boosting our economy which helps to spend on public facilities like healthcare, roads, highways etc. The Ministry of Textile has prepared various schemes for the development of textile such as improved restructuring. The Government of India provides assistance for the park's infrastructure under this scheme. Integrated textile gardens will benefit from which more than 1.5 lakh people will be trained in skill development scheme which includes all sectors of textile industry including handicrafts, handloom, silk industry, jute, textile and textile.

Table 1.2 Export of Textile 2000-01 to 2010-11 (Million \$)

Sr. No.	Year	Export	Growth
1.	2000-01	11285	
2.	2001-02	10227	-10
3.	2002-03	11617	14
4.	2003-04	12732	10
5.	2004-05	13555	6
6.	2005-06	16402	21
7.	2006-07	17373	6
8.	2007-08	19426	12
9.	2008-09	20016	3
10.	2009-10	19853	-1
11.	2010-11	23312	17

Source: Fieldwork

DIFFICULTIES OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

India's textile industry is playing an important role in terms of employment generation, production and income abroad. The textile industry is constantly striving to maintain its position in the world, not only maintaining its position but developing many problems. The textile industry is facing problems and the fact that Make in India is coming to fruition.

CONCLUSION:

The contribution of the textile industry to the Indian economy is remarkable. While waiting for a growing area like demographic change, it provides a larger market that absorbs additional manpower and ultimately creates jobs. Emerging culture embodies the fashion consciousness that will make the fine textile industry more powerful in the coming decades.

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