

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

India is a traditional textile-producing country with textiles in general, and cotton in particular, being major industries for the country. India is among the world's top producers of yarns and fabrics, and the export quality of its products is ever increasing. Textile Industry is one of the largest and oldest industries in India. Textile Industry in India is a self-reliant and independent industry and has great diversification and versatility.

The textile industry can be broadly classified into two categories, the organized mill sector and the unorganized decentralized sector.

The organized sector of the textile industry represents the mills. It could be a spinning mill or a composite mill. Composite mill is one where the spinning, weaving and processing facilities are carried out under one roof.

The decentralized sector is engaged mainly in the weaving activity, which makes it heavily dependent on the organized sector for their yarn requirements. This decentralized sector is comprised of the three major segments viz., powerloom, handloom and hosiery. In addition to the above, there are readymade garments, khadi as well as carpet manufacturing units in the decentralized sector.

The Indian Textile Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. It is the second largest textile industry in the world after China. Apart from providing one of the basic necessities of life i.e. cloth, the textile industry contributes about 14% to the country's industrial output and about 17% to export earnings. After agriculture this industry provides employment to maximum number of people in India employing 35 million people. Besides, another 50 million people are engaged in allied activities.

India is the largest producer of Jute, the 2nd largest producer of Silk, the 3rd largest producer of Cotton and Cellulosic Fibre / Yarn and 5th largest producer of Synthetic Fibers/Yarn.

Textile Industry contributes around 4% of GDP, 9% of excise collections, 18% of employment in industrial sector, and has 16 % share in the country's export. The Industry contributes around 25% share in the world trade of cotton yarn. India is the largest exporter of yarn in the international market and has a share of 25% in world cotton yarn export market. India contributes for 12% of the world's production of textile fibers and yarn. Indian textile industry is second largest after

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China, in terms of spindleage, and has share of 23% of the world's spindle capacity. India has around 6% of global rotor capacity. The country has the highest loom capacity, including handlooms, and has a share of 61% in world loomage. The Apparel Industry is one of largest foreign revenue contributor and holds 12% of the country's total export.

Strengths of the Textile Industry:

The following are few strengths of the Indian Textile Industry:

- An Independent and self-reliant industry;
- Large and potential domestic and international market;
- Abundant Raw Material availability that helps industry to control costs and reduces the lead-time across the operation;
- Availability of low cost and skilled manpower provides competitive advantage to industry;
- Availability of large varieties of cotton fiber and has a fast growing synthetic fiber industry;
- Promising export potential.

Weaknesses of the Textile Industry:

The following are the few drawbacks of the textile industry, which it has to overcome.

- The Industry is a highly fragmented Industry.
- It is highly dependent on Cotton.
- There is lower productivity in various segments.
- There is a declining in Mill Segment.
- Lack of Technological Development that affect the productivity and other activities in whole value chain.
- Infrastructural Bottlenecks and Efficiency such as, Transaction Time at Ports and transportation Time.
- Unfavorable labor Laws.
- Lack of Trade Membership, which restrict to tap other potential market.

Textile Sectors in India:

The Man-Made Fiber / Yarn and Powerloom Sector: This part of industry includes fiber and filament yarn manufacturing units. The Power looms sector is decentralized and plays a vital role in Indian Textiles Industry. It produces large variety of cloths to fulfill different needs of the market. It is the largest manufacturer of fabric and produces a wide variety of cloth. The sector contributes around 62% of the total cloth production in the country and provides ample employment opportunities to 4.86 million people.

The Cotton Sector: Cotton is one of the major sources of employment and contributes in export in promising manner. This sector provides huge employment opportunities to around 50 million people related activities like Cultivation, Trade, and Processing. India's Cotton sector is second largest producer of cotton products in the world.

The Handloom Sector: The handloom sector plays a very important role in the country's economy. It is the second largest sector in terms of employment, next only to agriculture. This sector accounts for about 13% of the total cloth produced in the country (excluding wool, silk and Khadi).

The Woolen Sector: The Woolen Textile sector is an Organized and Decentralized Sector. The major part of the industry is rural based. India is the 7th largest producer of wool, and has 1.8% share in total world production. The share of apparel grade is 5%, carpet grade is 85%, and coarse grade is 10% of the total production of raw wool. The Industry is highly dependent on import of raw wool material, due to inadequate production.

The Jute Sector: Jute Sector plays very important role in Indian Textile Industry. Jute is called Golden fiber and after cotton it is the cheapest fiber available. Indian Jute Industry is the largest producer of raw jute and jute products in the world. India is the second largest exporter of jute goods in world.

The Sericulture and Silk Sector: The Silk industry has a unique position in India, and plays important role in Textile Industry and Export. India is the 2nd largest producer of silk in world and contributes 18% of the total world raw silk production. In India Silk is available with varieties such as, Mulberry, Eri, Tasar, and Muga. Sericulture plays vital role in cottage industry in the country. It is the most labor-intensive sector that combines both Agriculture and Industry.

The Handicraft Sector: The Indian handicrafts industry is highly labor intensive,

cottage based and decentralized industry. It plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craft persons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage.

Textiles Organizations:

The following are some governmental, semi-governmental, private bodies and associations, which are working for the smooth running of the commerce of textile in India.

The Ministry of Textiles:

A Secretary who is assisted in the discharge of his duties by four Joint Secretaries and the Development Commissioners for Handlooms and Handicrafts, Textile Commissioner and Jute Commissioner heads this. The following are the principal functional areas of the Ministry:

- Textile Policy & Coordination
- Man-made Fiber/ Filament Yarn Industry
- Cotton Textile Industry
- Jute Industry
- Silk and Silk Textile Industry
- Wool & Woollen Industry
- Decentralised Powerloom Sector
- Export Promotion
- Planning & Economic Analysis
- Integrated Finance Matters
- Information Technology

Advisory Bodies:

- All India Handlooms Board
- All India Handicrafts Board
- All India Power looms Board
- Advisory Committee under Handlooms Reservation of Articles for Production
- Co-ordination Council of Textiles Research Association
- Cotton Advisory Board

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- Jute Advisory Board
- Development Council for Textiles Industry

Export Promotion Councils:

- Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
- Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
- Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi
- Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai
- Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- Power loom Development & Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- Wool & Woolen Export Promotion Council, New Delhi

Autonomous Bodies:

- Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur
- National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi
- National Centre for Jute Diversification

Statutory Bodies:

- Central Silk Board, Bangalore
- Jute Manufactures Development Council, Kolkata
- Textiles Committee, Mumbai

Textiles Research Associations:

- Ahmedabad Textiles Industry's Research Association
- Bombay Textiles Research Association, Mumbai
- Indian Jute Industries Research association, Kolkata
- Man-made Textiles Research Association, Surat
- Synthetic and art silk –Mills Research Association, Mumbai
- Wool Research Association, Thane
- Northern India Textiles Research Association, Ghaziabad
- South India Textiles Research Association, Coimbatore

Public Sector Undertakings:

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- National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC): This is the single largest Textile Central Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Textile managing 52 textile mills through its 9 subsidiary companies spread all over India. The Headquarters of the holding company is at New Delhi.
- British India Corporation Ltd. (BIC): It has 2 woolen mills, one in Kanpur (U.P) and the other in Dhariwal (Punjab).
- Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI): This profit-making Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Textiles, situated in Mumbai is engaged in commercial trading of cotton.
- Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI): The JCI functions as the official agency in implementing Govt. policy of providing minimum support to the jute growers and to serve as a stabilizing agency in the raw jute sector. It has a large number of procurement centres in the following major jute growing states of the country: West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Orissa, and Andhra Pradesh.
- National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC): This is the apex body for the management of all nationalised jute mills. It is situated in Kolkata and is a wholly owned undertaking of the Government. The NJMC is involved in the activities of modernization and renovation of jute mills under it.
- Birds Jute Exports Ltd. (BJEL): This is the only subsidiary Corporation of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC) Ltd. And it is a pioneer in processing for Jute, Jute Cotton / Viscose blended fabrics used as decoratives and furnishing.
- Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation (HHEC): This is a government company under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles. It has its registered office at New Delhi. The HHEC has been set up with the objectives of export promotion and trade development of handicrafts and handloom products. The corporation is also presently engaged in the development and introduction of jute products for home use in international markets. Major crafts products of Corporation are garments, jewellery, jute and leather products.

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- Central Cottage Industries Corporation (CCIC): The Corporation operates through its 5 showrooms situated in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore, and Chennai and has franchisee outlets at Jaipur and Gurgaon.
- National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC): The main objective of the corporation are to ensure easy availability of raw materials and inputs used in handloom sector like yarn, dyes and chemicals and other inputs and to encourage production and marketing of handlooms by opening of marketing outlets. The NHDC has set up marketing complexes at Jaipur, Kochi, Calcutta, Quilon, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Kanpur where variety of handloom products of different state / regions are made available under one roof.

Reform measures and Policy initiatives:

The Textile Industry came out of Quota Regime of Import Restrictions under the Multi Fiber Arrangement (MFA). This development came on 1st January 2005 under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Textiles & Clothing. In an effort to increase India's share in the world textile market, the Government has introduced a number of progressive steps.

- 100 per cent FDI allowed through the automatic route.
- De-reservation of readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.
- Technology Mission on Cotton has been launched to make available quality raw material at competitive prices.
- Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been launched to facilitate the modernization and up gradation of the textiles industry.
- Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) has been started to provide world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units through the Public Private Partnership model.
- The Indian Textile Plaza is being built, in the city of Ahmedabad to encourage exports to overseas markets.

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- 50 textile parks are being established to enhance manufacturing capacity and increase the industry's cost competitiveness.
- A cluster approach for the development of the handloom sector has been adopted from the year 2005-06 onwards.
- Measures have been initiated for protection of handloom items like Banarasi brocades, Jamdani of Bengal etc., under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. So far sanction to register 20 items have been issued under the Act.
- For the handicraft sector, some of the new initiatives include the facility center for exporters and entrepreneurs in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode on build, own and operate model with the government meeting 40% of the total cost of setting up the centre with maximum investment of Rs. 24 lakhs.
- In the Wool Sector, a project in public private partnership mode was approved for setting up processing and finishing facilities for shawl manufacturers at Ludhiana in Punjab.
- In the Jute Sector, the Jute Technology Mission was started during the year 2006-07 with Mini Missions being implemented by the Ministry. The focus of the mission is on improvement of the yield and quality of Jute Fibre, establishing market infrastructure, storage godowns, developing prototypes of machinery with private sector involvement, development of human resources for the jute industry etc.

Indian Textile Policy 2000:

For the growth and development of the Indian Textile Industry and to make it more vibrant, the Government of India passed the National Textile Policy in 2000, which had the following objectives:

- to produce and provide good quality cloth in affordable price to fulfill different needs of customers;
- to increase the share of India in Global Textile Market;
- to increase the contribution for employment and economic growth of country.

National Jute Policy-2005:

The objectives of the policy are to:

- Enable millions of jute farmers to produce better quality jute fibre for value added diversified jute products and enable them to enhance per hectare yield of raw jute substantially;
- Facilitate the Jute Sector to attain and sustain a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture and export of jute products;
- Enable the jute industry to build world class state-of-the-art manufacturing capabilities in conformity with environmental standards, and, for this purpose, to encourage Foreign Direct Investment, as well as research and development in the sector;
- Sustain and strengthen the traditional knowledge, skills, and capabilities of our weavers and craftspeople engaged in the manufacture of traditional as well as innovative jute products;
- Expand productive employment by enabling the growth of the industry;
- Make Information Technology (IT), an integral part of the entire value chain of jute and the production of jute goods, and thereby facilitate the industry to achieve international standards in terms of quality, design, and marketing;
- Increase the quantity of exports of jute and jute products by achieving a CAGR of 15% per annum;
- Involve and ensure the active co-operation and partnership of State Governments, Financial Institutions, Entrepreneurs, and Farmers' Organizations in the fulfillment of these objectives.

Initiatives taken during 2007-2008:

- Foreign Investment Promotion Scheme to attract foreign direct investment in textiles, clothing and machinery. In the background of high potential of the textile sector, the scheme aims at attracting investments through market studies of source countries and potential investors; restructuring institutional arrangement for smooth FDI flow and developing targeted strategy.
- Brand Promotion Scheme, which is based on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) approach, to develop globally acceptable Indian apparel brands. The scheme is meant for promotional programmes in the selected

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- targeted markets of the world. The scheme envisages publicity material through electronic and print media campaigns; arranging India focus shows and exhibitions; capacity building through training of entrepreneurs in export measures etc.
- Textilpolis is to act as trade facilitation Center for Indian image branding, Research and Development. The scheme is for setting up exhibition and seller interaction center and common data resource center which inter-alia includes export infrastructure and marketing infrastructure like global procurement center, international merchandise center, single window center for regulatory services, center for brand administration, and fashion development.
 - Fashion Hub is for providing an interface among stakeholders in textile industry such as exporters, importers and buyers, by creating a permanent market place for the Indian fashion industry.
 - 'Common Code of Conduct' or 'Compliance Code' is for acceptability by majority of apparel buyers. In the present international merchandise with a multilateral restraint free and highly competitive milieu, non-tariff barriers like environmental and social standards have assumed commercial significance towards base minimal as well as high end products in major markets of EU, USA etc. The Scheme is for development, codification and awareness of such social and environmental compliance code by the manufacturing units in the country so as to widen and deepen the international market share.
 - Emphasis on Human Resource Development involves setting up of Training Centers in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Scheme is aimed at bridging the gap between training needs of textile industry with that of existing infrastructure of training institutes. The scheme is for setting up new centers, upgrading the existing centers, development of course design & materials, standardization of curriculum, development of trainers' pool etc.

Initiatives taken in the Budget 2008-2009:

The following were the major initiatives taken during the Budget of 2008-09:

- Allocation towards the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) maintained at Rs 450 crore.
- Allocation for the Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) raised from Rs 911 crore to Rs 1,090 crore.
- Allocation for the development of the handloom sector increased to Rs 340 crore.
- Setting-up six 'mega clusters' proposed. The mega clusters include Varanasi and Sibsagar for handlooms, Bhivandi and Erode for powerlooms and Narsapur and Moradabad for handicrafts. An initial allocation of Rs 100 crore is proposed.
- National Calamity Contingent Duty (NCCD) of 1 per cent on polyester filament yarn abolished.

Handloom sector:

- 250 clusters being developed and 443 yarn banks established under the cluster approach to the development of the handloom sector;
- Over 17 lakh families of weavers to be covered under the health insurance scheme;
- Allocation being increased to Rs.340 crore in 2008-09;
- Infrastructure and production being scaled up by taking up six centres for development as megaclusters.

Tax Incentives:

- General Central Value Added Tax (CENVAT) rate on all goods reduced from 16% to 14%.
- Central Excise provides full exemption from Central Excise duty to goods manufactured by small-scale units i.e. units whose aggregate value of clearances did not exceed Rs.4 crore in the preceding financial year. The exemption is available for clearances up to Rs.1.5 crore in a financial year subject if the prescribed conditions are fulfilled.

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- Coir Boards income has also been exempted from income tax.
- National calamity contingent duty (NCCD) of 1% removed on Polyester Filament Yarn.

Market Size:

A leading sector in the Indian economy, textiles contributes 14 per cent to industrial production, 4 per cent to the GDP and around 17 per cent to the total export earnings. It is, in fact, the largest foreign exchange earning sector in the country.

India is the world's 2nd largest cotton producing country, after China. BT cotton was a major factor contributing to higher rate of production, from 15.8 million bales in 2001-02 to 31 million bales in 2007-08.

India accounts for:

- 61 per cent of the global loomage
- 22 per cent of the global spindleage
- 12 per cent of the world's production of textile fibres and yarn.
- 25 per cent share in the total world trade of cotton yarn.

The textile industry size has expanded from US\$ 37 billion in 2004-05 to US\$ 49 billion in 2006-07, the domestic market increased from US\$ 23 billion to US\$ 30 billion, and exports increased from around US\$ 14 billion to US\$ 19 billion.

India's textiles and apparels industry is estimated to be worth US\$49 billion where 39 per cent is accounted by the exports market. The total exports in 2006-07 were US\$ 19.62 billion. Currently India has a 3.5-4 per cent share in world export of textiles and 3 per cent in clothing exports.

The cloth production during 2006-07 was 53,389 mn. sq. mtr. The sectorwise compound annual growth rate during the last five years works out to 6.20%.

The non-woven and technical textile produced by India is approximately US\$ 8 billion, which amounts to six to eight per cent of world production.

The handloom sector, which is the second largest sector in terms of employment accounts for about 13% of the total cloth, produced in the country (excluding wool, silk and Khadi).

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The production of handicrafts during the period 2002-07 has increased from Rs.19, 564.52 crores to Rs.38659.45 crores. The exports during the period increased from Rs.10933.67 crores in the year 2002-03 to Rs 20,963 crores at the end of the year 2006-07 registering a cumulative growth 91.74 %, and an annual average growth rate of around 17.72 %.

During 2006-07, total production of jute goods stood at 1356.3 thousand M.T. whereas domestic consumption and export were at 1216.2 thousand M.T and 242.8 thousand M.T. respectively.

During 2007-08 (April- October), total production of jute goods stood at 1024.1 thousand M.T which is higher by 17.8 % compared to production during the corresponding period of last year. The volume and value of export of jute goods during 2006-07 (April-October), was recorded at 126.7 thousand M.T valued at Rs.697.33 crore, as against 117.8 thousand M.T valued at Rs.622.94 crores during the corresponding period of last year.

The market size of the Indian Textile Industry is expected to reach US\$110 billion by 2012 and the domestic market is expected to reach US \$ 60 billion by 2012.

Textile Exports and Imports:

The Indian Textile Industry is one of the largest industry that provides high exports and foreign revenue.

Textiles exports, which were growing at a moderate pace till 2004-05, registered a sharp growth of 21.77 per cent in 2005-06 to touch US\$ 17 billion from US\$ 14 billion in 2004-05, due to the scrapping of quotas. The growth has continued with total exports increasing to US\$ 19.62 billion in 2006-07. Currently India has a 3.5-4 per cent share in world export of textiles and 3 per cent in clothing exports.

While Europe continues to be India's major export market with 22 per cent share in textiles and 43 per cent in apparel, the US is the single largest buyer of Indian textiles and apparel with 10 per cent and 32.6 per cent share respectively. Other significant countries in the export list include the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Bangladesh, China, Turkey and Japan.

Readymade garments (RMG) are the largest export segment, accounting for 45 per cent of total textile exports and 8.2 per cent of India's total exports. This

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segment has benefitted significantly with the termination of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) in January 2005. Readymade garments exports from India are expected to touch US\$ 14.5 billion by 2009-10 with a cumulative annual growth of 18 to 20 per cent, according to Apparel Export Promotion Council.

Another segment in which India has excelled in the export market is carpets. Exports of carpets have increased from US\$ 654.32 million in 2004-05 to US\$ 930.69 million in 2006-07, showing a growth rate of 42.23 per cent. During April-October 2007, carpet exports totalled US\$ 404.74 million. This makes India the world leader in carpet exports with 36 per cent of the global market share.

Textile Exports from April-March 2006-07 to April-March 2007-08 (Itemwise)

(Value in Rs Crore)

Item	April-March'07	April- March'08 [P]	% Variation
Cotton Textiles	25197.20	26161.94	3.83
Manmade Textiles	10863.39	12624.29	16.21
Silk	3196.89	2581.09	-19.26
Wool	1919.36	1800.62	-6.19
Ready Made Garments	37506.16	35745.39	-4.69
Total Textiles	78683.00	78913.33	0.29
Handicrafts	6181.00	5557.73	-10.08
Jute	1178.39	1299.86	10.31
Coir & Coir Manufactures	660.25	639.72	-3.11
Grand Total Textile Exports	86702.64	86410.64	-0.34
Total Exports	571779.29	640172.15	11.96
% Textile Exports	15.16	13.50	

Textile Imports from April-March 2006-07 to April-March 2007-08 (Itemwise)

(Value in Rs Crore)

Item	April-March'07	April- March'08 (Provisional)	% Variation
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Raw Material	2683.25	2992.87	11.54
Semi-Raw Material	2952.45	3021.00	2.32
Yarn & Fabrics	6563.98	6535.49	-0.43
Readymade Garments (Woven & Knit)	333.92	454.37	36.07
Made-up Textiles Articles	322.67	413.96	28.29
Total Textiles imports	12856.27	13417.69	4.37
Overall Imports	840506.31	964849.76	14.79
% of Textile Imports	1.53	1.39	

Major Textile Players:

Following are some major players in the field of Indian Textile Industry.

- **Arvind Mills:** Arvind Mills is one of the major and fully vertically integrated composite mills player in India. It has large production in denim, shirting and knitted garments. It is now adding value by manufacturing denim apparel. Its sales are around US\$ 300 million.
- **Raymonds:** Raymonds has the large, diversified integrated business model, which is spread across the value chain from yarn to retail. It is specialized in Diversified woolen textiles. It already supplies to some US retailers.
- **Reliance Textiles:** Reliance Textiles is one of the major Textile Companies that is in the business of fully integrated manmade fiber. It has capacity of more than 6 million tones per year. It has joint venture partners like, DuPont, Stone & Webster, Sinco (Italy) etc.
- **Vardhaman Spinning:** Vardhman deals in spinning, weaving and processing segment of the industry. It is an approved supplier to global retailers like GaP, Target and Tommy Hilfiger. Its sales are little over US\$ 120 millions

The following are some of the other major textile companies:

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- Bombay Dyeing Ltd. (Composite and fully integrated)
- Welspun India (Manufactures terry towels)
- Oswal Knit India (Woolen Wear)
- Sharda Textile Mills (Man-made Fiber)
- Mafatlal Textiles (Fully integrated Composite Mill)
- LNJ Bhilwara Group (Diversified and vertically integrated denim producer with spinning and weaving capacity)
- Alok Textiles (Cotton and Man-made Fiber Textiles)
- Indian Rayon (Man-Made Fiber)
- BSL Ltd. (Textiles)
- Century Textiles (Composite mill, cotton & Man-made)
- Morarjee Mills (Fully integrated Composite Mill)
- Hanil Era Textiles (Yarn, Cotton & Man-made Fiber)
- Filaments India Ltd. (Manmade Textiles)

Collaborations and Acquisitions:

There has been increased collaboration between Indian and foreign textile companies in the past few years. Such collaborations include Armani, Arvind Brands, Barbara, Benetton, De Witte Lietaer, Esprit, Gokaldas, Jockey, Levi Strauss, Marzotto, Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills, Raymond, Vardhman Group, Vincenzo Zucchi, and Welspun.

In order to gain global acceptance several Indian companies are investing overseas and also acquiring International brands. For example, in the Home Textile market, Welspun industry has purchased "Christys", a UK Towel Brand; GHCL has acquired "Dan River" and "Rosebys", Creative Garments has purchased "Portico" brand to facilitate entry into the US and EU markets; Alok Industries has purchased "Hamsard", a UK based retail chain.

Local Brands:

The introduction of domestic brands by the leading textile and apparel firms is another interesting feature of the Indian textile market. Prior to 2000, there were around 5-6 brands in India, prominent amongst them being Zodiac, Monte-Carlo, Raymond, Bombay Dyeing.

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Some of the brands built in recent years are "Pantaloon", "Killer" Jeans, "Easios", "Tibre", "Colour Plus", "Trigger" etc. Many of these brands have now reached a stage where they can look towards gaining a regional, if not a global presence.

Localization of the Industry:

Northern India: Jaipur, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Ludhiana (Punjab), Delhi, Kanpur (U.P.)

Western India: Solapur (Maharashtra)

Southern India: Bangalore (Karnataka), Coimbatore, Erode, Salem and Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)

Opportunities in the Indian Textile Industry:

The textile industry is undergoing a major reorientation towards non-clothing applications of textiles, known as technical textiles like thermal protection and blood-absorbing materials; seatbelts; adhesive tape, and multiple other specialized products and applications. These technical textiles are an emerging industry with a potential to reach a size of US \$ 127 billion by 2010 and hold a great promise for Indian textiles industry.

Indian textile industry phase-out of the quota regime of the multi-fibre arrangement (MFA) is upbeat with new investment flowing and various initiatives taken by the government. A Vision 2010 for textiles formulated by the government to capitalize on the upbeat mood aims to increase India's share in world's textile trade to 8% by 2010 and to achieve export value of US \$ 50 billion by 2010. Vision 2010 for textiles envisages growth in Indian textile economy from the current US \$ 37 billion to \$ 85 billion by 2010 and modernization and consolidation for creating a globally competitive textile industry.

High growth is expected in the domestic market as well as exports. The growth of the Industry is expected in the following areas:

- Cotton
- Jute
- Ready garment



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- Silk textile
- Handloom
- Textiles export
- Wool and Woolen textiles
- Handicrafts