

COTTON

AREAS CONDITIONS PROBLEMS MOST WIDELY USED

CONDITIONS IN KARNATAKA

- Climate: Humid climate
- Mulberry leaves available
- Thread does not break.
- Superior quality *Bombyx mori*
- Maharashtra
- Tassar
- skilled women artisans (Mumbai)
- Centres Mysore and Bengaluru
- Power: Tata hydel power.

- Lack of long staple cotton.
- Low productivity due to obsolete machinery.
- Shortage of power.

- Tropical condition demands Cotton clothing
- Cotton is light material
- For transportation
- Single largest industry

SILK

TYPES/ VARIETIES:

Difference between:

- Mulberry and Non-Mulberry

Eri/ Mugu/

CENTRES



Jammu & Kashmir

Uttar

Srinagar

South

Coimbatore

Non Mulberry

Tassar-

- Pradesh
- Varanasi, Kanpur
- Gujarat
- silkworms for obtaining silk
- Eri Silk- silkworm feeds on castor
- silkworm feeds on *anthereae*

-Yarn production due to cotton raw material.

West Bengal

- Climate: Humid climate
- Power: Hydroelectricity is easily available.

Tamil Nadu

Kanchipuram

Mumbai

West Kanpur

North Kolkata

East Chennai

CENTRES

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

JUTE

- AREAS
- Hugli region, West Bengal
- Godavari delta
- Ganga flood plain
- Krishna delta

CONDITIONS

- Availability of raw jute
- Skilled Labour
- Water available for jute processing
- Power from Raniganj coalfields

GOLDEN FIBRE Why?

- Leading foreign exchange earner ,nearly 20% of the total export earnings comes from jute industry
- Golden colour of jute

BROWN PAPER OF WHOLESALE INDUSTRY Why?

- Used widely in wholesale packaging industry for making gunny bags and ropes

PROBLEMS

- Shortage of raw jute
- Competition with synthetic Substitutes
- Competition with other countries
- Outdated machinery

SOLUTIONS

- Increase jute cultivation in new areas
- Finding new uses and new products from jute
- Setting up a jute consultative council
- Installation of modern machineries
Tropical condition.

WOOLLEN

Not so developed because whole of India does not have winter season throughout the year due to Centres Ludhiana Amritsar, Srinagar

Obsolete Machinery

Low productivity of wool

The textile industry is part of Agro-based industry which employs largest number of people in India after agriculture. India is the second largest producer of textiles and garments in the world. The Indian textiles and apparel industry is expected to grow to a size of US\$ 223 billion by 2021, according to a report by Technopak Advisors. This industry accounts for almost 24% of the world's spindle capacity and 8% of global rotor capacity. Abundant availability of raw materials such as cotton, wool, silk and jute as well as skilled workforce have made the country a sourcing hub.

The textiles industry has made a major contribution to the national economy in terms of direct and indirect employment generation and net foreign exchange earnings. The sector contributes about 14 per cent to industrial production, 4 per cent to the gross domestic product (GDP), and 27 per cent to the country's foreign exchange inflows. It provides direct employment to over 45 million people. The textiles sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture. Thus, growth and all round development of this industry has a direct bearing on the improvement of the India's economy.

Growth

The Indian textiles industry is set for strong growth, buoyed by strong domestic consumption as well as export demand.

The most significant change in the Indian textiles industry has been the advent of man-made fibres (MMF). India has successfully placed its innovative range of MMF textiles in almost all the countries across the globe. MMF production recorded an increase of 10 per cent and filament yarn production grew by 6 per cent in the month of February 2014. MMF production increased by about 4 per cent during the period April 2013–February 2014.

Cotton yarn production increased by about 10 per cent during February 2014 and by about 10 per cent during April 2013–February 2014. Blended and 100 per cent non-cotton yarn production increased by 6 per cent during February 2014 and by 8 per cent during the period April 2013–February 2014.

Cloth production by mill sector registered a growth of 9 per cent in the month of February 2014 and of 6 per cent during April 2013–February 2014.

Cloth production by power loom and hosiery increased by 2 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, during February 2014. The total cloth production grew by 4 per cent during February 2014 and by 3 per cent during the period April 2013–February 2014.

Textiles exports stood at US\$ 28.53 billion during April 2013–January 2014 as compared to US\$ 24.90 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year, registering a growth of 14.58 per cent.

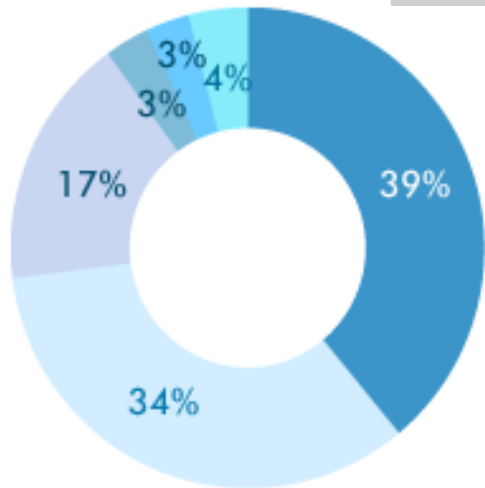


- Kashmir
- Ahmedabad
- Mumbai
- Bengaluru
- Indore

Textile and apparel zones of India

India's textile exports share

Readymade garments was the largest contributor to total textile and apparel exports from India in FY12P; the segment had a share of 39 per cent.



- Readymade Garment
- Cotton Textiles
- Man-made Textiles
- Handicrafts
- Silk & Handloom
- Woolen & Others