

PROBLEMS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA SPECIAL REFERENCE FOR TIRUPUR

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ABSTRACT

The Indian textile industry is very fragmented and very labor intensive. The textile industry is dominated by the informal sector and small and medium businesses. Government policy and tax system on Indian textile exports, textile exports GST issues facing common problems, fabric, product development textile products, pollution issues, article tries to explain the problems of textile industry.

Keyword: Textile, Problem , Fabric, Cotton

INTRODUCTION

The cotton textile industry grew rapidly in the second half of the 19th century, and by the end of the century there were 178 cotton textile mills; However, at some point in 1900, the cotton textile company was in a terrible nation, as there were famines and some turbines in Bombay and Ahmadabad were going to be shut down for a long time.

India is the 2nd largest country in the textile and textile manufacturing sector after China. It is the third largest cotton producer in the world, next to China and us, and the second largest cotton customer after China. The Indian textile company is currently estimated to be US \$ 108 billion and is expected to reach USD 209 billion by 2021. This industry is the second largest employment generating company after agriculture.

Tirupur is the 7th largest metropolis in Tamil Nadu and one of the fastest growing cities in the state. "Dollar City" or "Small Japan" or Bunyan City "Popularly called the knit decorated costumes are outstanding. However, at the beginning, however, the city acquires and annual 1200 million dollar foreign income exchange. The major problems and difficulties faced by the Tirupur garment industry are raw material availability, pricing, subsidiaries and subsidiaries, processing equipment, labor, taxation and other regulatory agencies.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To study about the export of textile industry
- To know about the problems faced by textile export
- To know the growth of the export

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This paper is based on descriptive type, and the collected information taken from many websites related to textile sector.

1. **Elangovan, R. (2016)** has examined the authorities policies and tax shape are not favoring this industry fabric enterprise is particularly competitive and the prevailing scenario demands the businesses to benchmark their merchandise with the high-quality inside the global and attempt to upgrade the great and production processes
2. **Satish Kumar R (2018)** presented textile export challenges and solution. The foreign buyers are not investing in the textile area which is likewise one of the regions of subject . The government guidelines and tax structure are not favoring this industry fabric enterprise is enormously competitive and the present situation needs the agencies to benchmark their products with the pleasant inside the international and try to upgrade the first-class and manufacturing approaches.
3. **RiddhiBarwer 2019** briefly research the impact of the maximum formidable scheme Make in India" of Indian authorities. The Indian fabric sector have a few positive edge on fronts of large availability of uncooked fabric, cheap and professional manpower, complete value chain productiveness power from farm to factory, excessive domestic demand, The make in India" marketing company can probable transform India as a manufacturing hub but the real want of the hour is to successful implementation of collective efforts of all of the stakeholders in this motion

ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE & GARMENT INDUSTRY

- Majority of weaving, knitting, processing and garmenting sector is in the unorganized sector.
- Spinning sector is relatively in the organized sector.
- Mill sector is in the organized sector engaged in spinning and weaving
- Unorganized sector is divided into
 - Power loom (Weaving)
 - Handlooms (Weaving)
 - Hosiery (Knitting/Garmenting)

Problems taxation issues, marketing is difficult in other countries, nature distaster like fire accident and flood ,quality of product ,political issues ,land problem, manpower issues ,poor management , time management issues ,unsupported employees, textile need every section like dying embroidery so it must have all facilities, competitors strength ,process of the industry must easy and speed ,season problem of clothes, feedback of customers, communication issues ,Indian textile industries have procedures not independent themselves

INDIA 'S EXPORT IN TEXTILE 2014 TO 2019

INDIA 'S EXPORT IN TEXTILE (Fig. in US\$mn)							
Sl. No.	Commodity	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Mar	% change
1.	Readymade Garment	16,833	16,966	17,368	16,705	16,176	-3%
(i)	Rmg Cotton Including Accessories	9,283	9,090	8,513	8,509	8,700	2.2%
(ii)	Rmg Manmade Fibres	3,997	4,182	5,036	4,745	3,858	-19%
(iii)	Rmg Of Other Textile Material	2,942	3,185	3,463	3,122	3,226	3.35%
(iv)	Rmg Wool	308	265	214	171	203	19%
(v)	Rmg Silk	304	244	142	159	189	19%
2.	Cotton Textiles	11,754	11,134	10,429	11,190	12,429	11%
(i)	Cotton Yarn	3,937	3,608	3,237	3,424	3,906	14%
(ii)	Other textile yarn, fabrics, made ups etc	400	332	358	409	459	12%
(iii)	Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	1,900	1,938	1,621	1,886	2,107	12%
(iv)	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	5,516	5,257	5,213	5,471	5,958	9%
3.	Man-made textiles	5,827	5,213	5,152	5,388	5,563	3%
(i)	Manmade Staple Fibre	552	540	594	585	572	-2%
(ii)	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	5,275	4,673	4,558	4,803	4,991	4%
4.	Wool & Woolen textiles	202	197	175	186	222	19%
(i)	Wool Raw	0	0	0	1	1.2	90%
(ii)	Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up	202	196	175	186	221	19%
5.	Silk Products	143	98	76	69	77	11%
(i)	Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up	125	84	62	53	57	9%
(ii)	Silk Raw	0.11	0.22	0.07	0.16	0.19	19%
(iii)	Silk Waste	18	14	15	16	19	17%
6.	HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	370	369	360	356	344	-3%
(i)	Carpets	1,361	1,442	1,490	1,429	1,486	4%
(ii)	Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	1,358	1,439	1,481	1,427	1,470	3%

(iii)	Silk Carpet	3	3	10	3	16.1	504%
7.	Jute Products	367	577	321	342	330	-3%
(i)	Floor Covering Of Jute	86	68	38	46	53	14%
(ii)	Other Jute Manufactures	113	349	123	127	143	13%
(iii)	Jute Raw	19	17	11	7	4	-38%
(iv)	Jute Yarn	23	18	11	20	16	-22%
(v)	Jute Hessian	126	126	138	141	114	-19%
8.	HANDICRAFTS (EXCL. HANDMADE CRFTS)	3,263	3,293	3,639	3,573	3,804	6%
9.	Total T&C including Handicrafts	40,119	39,288	39,011	39,239	40,431	3.0%
10.	% Textiles Export	12.9%	15.0%	14.1%	12.9%	12.3%	-5%
11.	India's Overall Exports	310338	262290	275852	303376	329536	9%

PROBLEMS IN TEXTILE EXPORT

1. Fibers

Textile fibers confer with filaments or threads that are woven, knitted, disheveled or certain for use to make fabric for unique functions .To positioned it in perspective, Fabric is made from yarns and yarn is crafted from fibers Textile fibers are generally labeled as herbal textile fibers and man-made fibers. As guy advanced in textile era he has discovered a selection of man-made as well as natural fibers which have been a boon to designers looking for specific characteristics inside the textiles they use to layout their creations with. Natural fibers are fibers acquired from plant life and animals they are further categorized as Vegetable fibers Animal fibers and Mineral fibers.

2. Taxation issues

The Indian fabric industry is incredibly fragmented and is being ruled through the unorganized zone and small and medium industries. The converting authorities guidelines on the country and important government degrees are posing principal challenges to the textile industry. The tax shape GST (Goods and Service Tax) make the clothes costly. Another critical thereat is raising hobby costs and labor wages and employees' salaries. There is higher degree of attrition inside the garment industry. Although vital government is wooing the foreign investors the funding is coming inside the fabric enterprise. In India locations which includes Bangalore, Mumbai, New Delhi and Tirupur are the hubs of textile garment industries. These manufacturers have capability to

provide the whole range of woven wear and knitwear at low value with reasonably proper satisfactory in the quick notices. The Indian textile enterprise has its own limitations consisting of accesses to state-of-the-art era and failures to meet international requirements inside the tremendously aggressive export marketplace. There is fierce competition from China, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka within the low rate garment market. In the worldwide market tariff and non-tariff boundaries coupled with quota is posing main assignment to the Indian fabric Industry. The environmental and social problems like infant hard work and personal safety norms are also some of the demanding situations for the textile industry in India

3.Competition

Stiff competition from different home fabric exporting countries such as China, Vietnam, Pakistan and Turkey is expected to keep. Barring the year, currencies of different nations presently trade at a steep cut price to the greenback. India's home fabric players to compete towards foreign opposite numbers in terms of gaining marketplace share inside the US. What adds to Indian groups' woes is the relatively low energy, labour and stuck overhead costs in competing international locations

4.Cost inflation

Raw cloth (cotton) fees had been on an uptrend in India for the reason that quite a while, and no rate respite may be seen inside the foreseeable destiny. According to the Cotton Association⁹⁹ of India, cotton production is possibly to say no with the aid of 3-4 percent this 12 months to 350 lakh bales. The discount is as a consequence of low rainfall in key cotton growing states which include Gujarat (which influences sowing styles), a decline in acreage, outbreak of red ball worm infestation on plants, and focus on different coins vegetation by way of farmers (particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Punjab). For domestic fabric majors, passing on such value hikes to importers is tough because merchandise, more regularly than now not, are commoditized in nature.

5.Weak off take

In the USA, that's the largest marketplace for domestic textile exports from India, economic role of a few offline retailers hasn't been too encouraging. This is predominantly due to heightened hazard from e-trade players accessible, which has compelled many brick-and-mortar shops to close shop and report for financial disaster. Established US-based totally stores are realigning and restructuring enterprise models with the aid of slicing down stock. Instead of following the erstwhile policy of receiving month-to-month consignments, they're transferring to the weekly orders system,

which ultimately increases operating capital expenses of suppliers (ie. India's domestic fabric organizations).

6. Quality control

Quality manage is a set of steps or recommendations designed to assure that a service or product meets sure performance requirements. The intention of great manipulate is to ensure that an item meets the needs and specs of the client population. Good great manage additionally helps a employer to greater effectively navigate production and manufacturing procedures to cut down on mistakes and waste, and maximize income. In the fabric enterprise, great manipulate isn't always lots exclusive than the same old definition furnished here. It is a program put into vicinity from the very starting of the fabric production system, starting from the sourcing of raw fibers to the very last ranges of garment production. Textile first-rate manipulate is measured through a garment's pleasant in addition to the numerous manufacturing components:

- Selection of raw materials
- Fiber manufacturing
- Yarn manufacturing
- Fabric construction
- Dye and coloration
- Printing and designs
- Finishing components such as zippers or embellishments

PROBLEMS IN TAXATION ISSUES

Income tax in India is insanely high, because of black money and corruption. Only 20-50 lakhs record income tax in 30%+ variety i.e. Having earnings 70,000 in keeping with month. Instead of giving 5% tax - you need to pay 30% tax. Those who says income tax is not excessive, never paid 30%+ earnings tax

- High Rate and Low Yield of Direct Taxes
- Low Contribution of Income Tax
- Double Taxation of Dividends
- Absence of Agricultural Income Tax
- Importance of Indirect Taxes

1. Pollution

Textile manufacturing affects the surroundings in lots of ways. Farms that grow crops like cotton use lots of water and spray their plant life with dangerous materials like herbicides and

pesticides. Textile dyeing, printing, and completing strategies frequently use toxic chemicals like arsenic, formaldehyde, lead, and mercury

- Exposure to Toxic Chemicals. Workers in the textile industry are exposed to dangerous chemicals.
- High Noise Levels.
- Poor Working Conditions.
- Working Conditions Can Cause Bad Ergonomics.
- Cotton Dust Can Cause Breathing Problems.
- Waste in the Industry.

2. Time management

'Time control' is the procedure of organizing and making plans the way to divide time among precise activities. Time management allows running smarter simpler so a person can do greater in less time even if time is tight and pressures are high Efficient time management helps to boom productivity and performance, it builds a higher professional reputation, reduces pressure at and after work. Better management of time brings accelerated opportunities for profession advancement.

CONCLUSION

The Indian textile corporation calls for guide from both the Central and State governments to end up competitive in the Global market These measures are allowing the corporation in turning into competitive inside the worldwide marketplace. The Indian cotton textile company is predicted to show off a strong increase in FY2017-18, supported via study input prices, healthy capability usage and constant home call for The textile organization in India has long gone through giant changes in anticipation of accelerated worldwide competition Textile export plays a crucial role inside the standard exports from India. Out of five sorts, the synthetic products leads first area inside the exports of fabric in India. The usual normal overall performance of the fabric enterprise in India is exceptional at some stage in the have a look at duration The Indian fabric able to create hundreds of lots of jobs and may become growth driving force of the monetary machine by using decreasing dependency on agriculture area. Now interest should be given greater on ability development and up gradation in place of an increasing number of manufacturing, cluster-primarily based technique should be adopting to enhance investment and better infrastructure.

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