



THE ANALYTICAL STUDY ON INDIAN TEXTILE MILLS WITH REFERENCE TO COTTON/MAN MADE FIBRE TEXTILE UNITS

Arvind. R. Gajakosh* Dr. Savita Trivedi**

*Assistant Professor (Researcher) Department of Business Management, HNBSGU (A Central University), Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India.

**Prof. & HOD (Guide) Dayananda Sagar Institutes, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

Abstract

This manuscript seeks to analyze the growth of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills between March, 2005 and March 2015 over a last decade. Along with this objective manuscript also analyzed about total number of Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units Statewide, Closure of textile mills (Non SSI), Employment status etc. The study follows both analytical research to achieve the objectives. The study is based on secondary data which has been collected from the website of CITI (Confederation of Indian Textile Industry), Ministry of Textiles-Government of India, and other supportive sources journals. Closure of textile mills (Non SSI) includes total number of closed mills from FY 2004-05 to FY 2014-15(P), and also State wise Number of Textile mills (Non SSI) closed and affected workers as on September 2015. The reason and duration of closure of mills also been explained in the study. It is found that there were 1566 Spinning and 223 Composite Textile Mills (Non SSI) existed by the end of March 2005, which have reached to 1776 Spinning and 200 Composite Textile Mills (Non SSI) by the end of March 2015. There are total 578 number of Cotton/Man Made Textile Mills (Non SSI) got closed as on September 2015. Out of which 415 mills, 14 mills, 103 mills and 46 mills are closed due to financial difficulties, lock out, other reason, and strike/labour trouble respectively. Overall it is projected that there will be an increase in employability with 15.81 million workers from March 2011(P) with 105.4 million to 121.2 million, by end of the twelfth plan (2017).

Keywords: Indian Textile Mills, Small Scale Industries (SSI), Non SSI, Closure of Mills, Employment.

1. Introduction

According to the annual report 2014-15 from Ministry of textiles, "Indian Textiles Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. Apart from providing one of the basic necessities of life, the textile industry also plays a pivotal role through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation and export earnings of the country. It contributes about 14% to India's industrial production which is 4% of GDP; employs 45 million people and 13% to the country's export earnings. The report of the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission on boosting India's manufacturing exports during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) envisages India's exports of Textiles and Clothing at US\$ 64.41 billion by the end of March, 2017. The textile sector is one of the largest providers of employment along with agriculture. The Indian textiles industry represents a widely diverse spectrum of activities with the hand-spun and hand-woven sector at one end, and the capital intensive sophisticated mill sector at the other. The decentralized power looms, hosiery and knitting sectors form the largest section of the Textiles Industry. The close linkage of the Industry to agriculture and the ancient culture, and traditions of the country make the Indian textiles sector unique in comparison to the textiles industry of other countries. This also provides the industry with the capacity to produce a variety of products suitable to the different market segments, both within and outside the country."

The structure of Indian Textile Industry can be divided into four segments as Spinning, Weaving/Knitting, Processing and Apparel Manufacturing. According to one of the 2013 report from CITI (Confederation of Indian Textile Industry); the Spinning segment includes 1951 number of large scale units and 1385 number of small scale units which produces yarns as output. The Weaving/Knitting segment which produces Fabrics/Grey Fabrics includes 1 million organized units and 2.4 million handloom units, 2.3 million power loom units. There are about over 5000 processing units in processing sector. Apparel manufacturing sector includes around 100,000 apparel units which produce readymade garments.

2. Literature Review

Ariff Anjum and D. V. Thakor (2011) in their research study examined problems of Power loom Industry in the State of Maharashtra emphasizing Maegaon by considering the facts in a comprehensive way and suggested to up gradation and modernization of the Power loom Industry.

Dr. P. Vikkraman, N. Sumathi (2012) have discussed about an analytical study on apparel retail marketing in India post reform period, in their research paper. They have concluded that Government of India has providing support to the textile exporters by reframing trade policies to compete in the global market.



A. Dharmaraj and Dr.S. Sivakumar (2013) have analyzed the financial performance of the Indian textile companies to offer proposal for the improvement of textile companies in India. They concluded that in recent years, many alterations have been witnessed in the World trading system that endangered the stability of textile industry.

N. Sumathi (2015) in one of her paper titled “*Performance Analysis of Selected Textile Mills in Coimbatore District*” has analyzed the performance of the 8 listed textile mills in Coimbatore district.

3. Objectives

- **To analyze the growth of Indian Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills during last decade i.e. from March end 2005 to 2015.**
This objective is to analyze the growth of the Indian Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) from the last one decade i.e. from 31st March 2005 to 31st March 2015. This involves identifying the total number of mills Statewide, including both Small Scale Industrial (SSI) Units and Non Small Scale Industrial Units as on 31st October 2015.
- **To understand the total number of closure of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) and its reasons**
This objective is to identifying the total number of Non SSI Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills closed, its affect on workers, reason of closure as on September 2015.
- **To ascertain progress of the employment in textile and allied sectors**
This objective is to identify the total number of employment sector wise in textile and allied sectors as on March 2011. This also includes projected employment for the ending year of the twelfth plan (2017).

4. Methodology

This research manuscript includes the analytical and quantitative research types to meet the above mentioned objectives. Research work is carried mainly by accumulating secondary data. The textile mills data has been collated from the websites of *Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI), Ministry of Textiles Government of India.*

5. Scope of the Study

The scope of this research manuscript is to Indian textile Industry with reference to the Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills. This industry has been selected on the basis of its greater contribution towards both export & domestic market and it is largest employment provider industry in India after agriculture. This manuscript seeks to analyze the growth of textile mills in India during last decade i.e. from March 2005 to March 2015, closure of Non SSI mill, and employment status in textile industry.

6. Limitation of the Study

Author has considered every possible concern to ensure accuracy in the presentation of the facts followed by analysis; this paper may tentatively suffer from a few shortcomings, which are listed briefly below:

- Since the study is based on available secondary data, the accuracy of findings is depending on the secondary sources of data.
- The detailed study is particular to Cotton/Man Made Fibre textile mills. Therefore this study cannot be applied to other sectors or industries.

7. Analysis and Interpretation

Objective 1: To analyze the Growth of Indian Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) during last decade i.e. from March end 2005 to 2015.

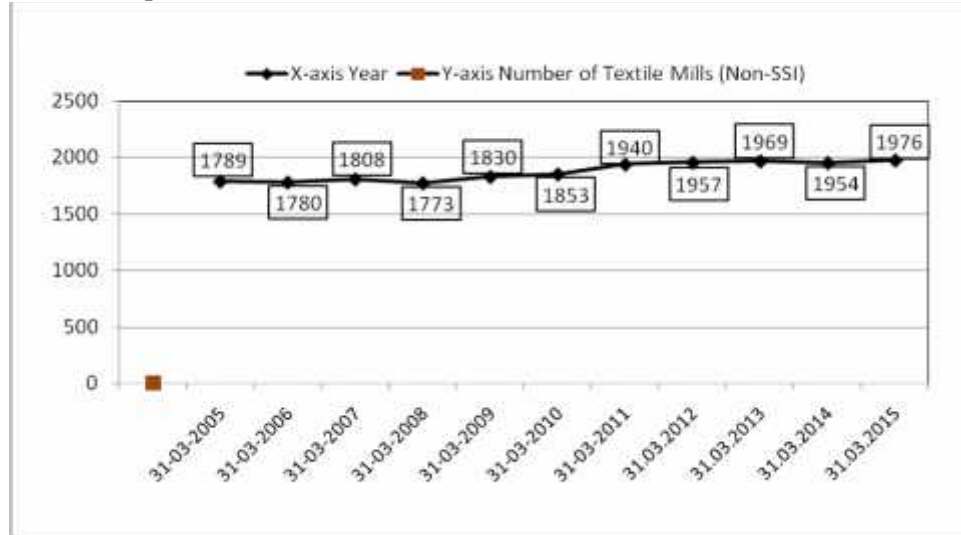
| Financial Year | Number of Mills (Non SSI) | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | Spinning | Composite | Total |
| 31-03-2005 | 1566 | 223 | 1789 |
| 31-03-2006 | 1570 | 210 | 1780 |
| 31-03-2007 | 1608 | 200 | 1808 |
| 31-03-2008 | 1597 | 176 | 1773 |
| 31-03-2009 | 1653 | 177 | 1830 |
| 31-03-2010 | 1673 | 180 | 1853 |
| 31-03-2011 | 1757 | 183 | 1940 |
| 31.03.2012 | 1761 | 196 | 1957 |



| | | | |
|------------|------|-----|------|
| 31.03.2013 | 1771 | 198 | 1969 |
| 31.03.2014 | 1757 | 197 | 1954 |
| 31.03.2015 | 1776 | 200 | 1976 |

Source: O/o the Textile Commissioner Updated on 18.11.2015

Graph 1: Growth of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI)



- Table 1: includes the detail information about total number of Spinning and Composite Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills of Non Small Scale Industrial (SSI) Units, from 31st March, 2005 to 31st March, 2015. There were 1566 Spinning and 223 Composite Textile Mills (Non SSI) existed by the end of March 2005, which have reached to 1776 Spinning and 200 Composite Textile Mills (Non SSI) by the end of March 2015.
- There is an increase in number of Spinning Mills (Non SSI) with an average of 21 from the of end March 2005 to 2015 whereas the number of Composite Mills (Non SSI) declined from 223 to 200 during the same period.
- Graph 1: explains the line graph of year wise, total number of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills from 31st March, 2005 to 31st March, 2015.
- There is an up and down in total number of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) during end of the March 2005 to 2009 and from then onwards it had been increased till end of the March 2015, except 2014.

Table 2: State wise Workers on Roll of Small Scale Spinning Units As on 31.10.2015 (P).

| S.No. | State | Number of Mills | Workers |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 20 | 1289 |
| 2 | Dadra Nagar Haveli | 1 | 93 |
| 3 | Daman & Diu | 1 | 38 |
| 4 | Delhi | 2 | 62 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 29 | 782 |
| 6 | Haryana | 102 | 3047 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 72 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 7 | 288 |
| 9 | Kerala | 5 | 383 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 340 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 26 | 1702 |
| 12 | Orissa | 3 | 428 |
| 13 | Pondicherry | 5 | 153 |



| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 14 | Punjab | 36 | 2590 |
| 15 | Rajasthan | 17 | 767 |
| 16 | Tamil Nadu | 1021 | 41120 |
| 17 | Telangana | 2 | 136 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 43 | 1192 |
| 19 | Uttaranchal | 4 | 88 |
| Total | | 1332 | 54570 |

Source: O/o the Textile Commissioner Updated on 18.11.2015; P= Provisional

- Table 2: explains the State wise number of Small Scale Industrial Spinning Mills and also number of workers for each State respectively on 31st October, 2015(P).
- Tamil Nadu has large number of Small Scale Spinning Units and workers with 1,021 & 41,120 respectively; whereas Haryana has 102 Small Scale Spinning Units and 3047 workers.
- Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu have only one Small Scale Spinning Unit each with 93 and 38 workers respectively.

| Table 3: Number of Cotton/Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non-SSI) as on 31.10.2015 (P) | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| S.No. | State | Number of Mills (Non SSI) | | |
| | | Spinning | Composite | Total |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 127 | 3 | 130 |
| 2 | Assam | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 3 | Bihar | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 1 | - | 1 |
| 5 | Dadra Nagar Haveli | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 6 | Daman & Diu | 1 | - | 1 |
| 7 | Goa | 1 | - | 1 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 43 | 46 | 89 |
| 9 | Haryana | 69 | 2 | 71 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 16 | - | 16 |
| 11 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 | - | 2 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 1 | - | 1 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 36 | 4 | 40 |
| 14 | Kerala | 31 | 3 | 34 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 43 | 16 | 59 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 161 | 36 | 197 |
| 17 | Manipur | 1 | - | 1 |
| 18 | Orissa | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| 19 | Pondicherry | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| 20 | Punjab | 104 | 9 | 113 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 50 | 12 | 62 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 924 | 46 | 970 |
| 23 | Telangana | 37 | 0 | 37 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 58 | 9 | 67 |
| 25 | Uttaranchal | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| Total | | 1778 | 201 | 1979 |

Source: O/o the Textile Commissioner Updated on 18.11.2015; P= Provisional

- Table 3: describes total number of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) as on 31st October, 2015(P).
- Tamil Nadu has large number of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) with 924 Spinning Units & 46 Composite Units; whereas Maharashtra has 161 Spinning Units & 36 Composite Units.



- Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Jharkhand, and Manipur States are having only one Spinning Unit respectively with no Composite Unit.

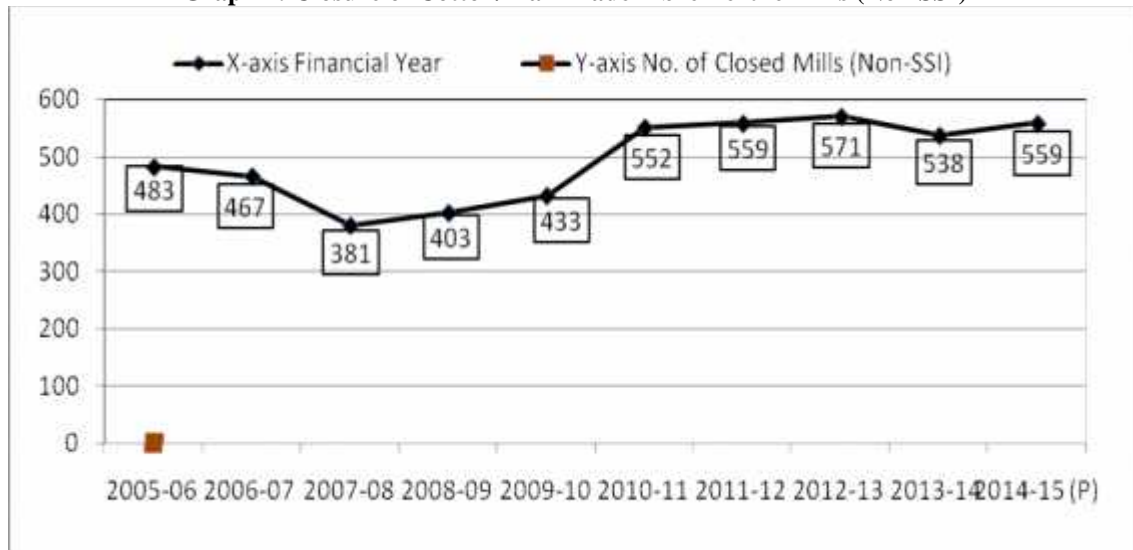
Objective 2: To understand the total number of closure of textile mills its reasons.

Table 4: Closure of Cotton/Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI)

| Financial Year | Number of Mills (Non SSI) | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | Spinning | Composite | Total |
| 2005-06 | 387 | 96 | 483 |
| 2006-07 | 380 | 87 | 467 |
| 2007-08 | 318 | 63 | 381 |
| 2008-09 | 339 | 64 | 403 |
| 2009-10 | 365 | 68 | 433 |
| 2010-11 | 471 | 81 | 552 |
| 2011-12 | 475 | 84 | 559 |
| 2012-13 | 487 | 84 | 571 |
| 2013-14 | 457 | 81 | 538 |
| 2014-15 (P) | 478 | 81 | 559 |

Source: O/o the Textile Commissioner; P=Provisional

Graph 2: Closure of Cotton/Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI)



- The details of Closure of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) between the Financial Year 2005-06 and 2014-15(P) has been mentioned in the Table 4.
- During the Financial Year (FY) 2005-06, there were total of 483 Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) closed. Out which 387 Spinning & 96 Composite Units were got closed; Whereas by FY 2014-15(P) there were total of 559 Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) closed, which includes 478 Spinning & 81 Composite Units were got closed.
- Graph 2: depicts about the closure of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) from FY 2005-06 to FY 2014-15(P).

Table 6: No. of Cotton / Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non-SSI) Closed And Affected Workers As on September 2015

| S. No. | Duration of closure | No. of Mills (Non SSI) | Workers |
|--------|---------------------|------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Less than one year | 14 | 4521 |
| 2 | One to two years | 26 | 6797 |



| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|
| 3 | Two to three years | 16 | 3011 |
| 4 | Three to four years | 41 | 14673 |
| 5 | Four to Five years | 52 | 16389 |
| 6 | Five to ten years | 103 | 28505 |
| 7 | More than ten years | 326 | 218293 |
| Total | | 578 | 292189 |

Source: O/o the Textile Commissioner Updated on 18.11.2015

- The above Table 6: explain about duration of closure and total number of closed Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) and also affected number of workers. With the duration of less than one year only 14 mills closed which has affected 4,521 workers' life. 26 mills closed with the duration of one to two years which has affected 6,797 workers' life. 16 mills closed with the duration of two to three years, which has affected 3,011 workers' life.
- With the duration of three to four years 41 mills closed which has affected 14,673 workers' life. 52 mills closed with the duration of four to five years, which has affected 16,389 workers' life and with the duration of five to ten years 103 mills closed which has affected 28,505 workers' life.
- 306 mills closed with the duration of more than ten years, which has affected 218,293 workers' life.

| Table 6: State wise Number of Textile mills (Non SSI) Closed and Affected Workers As on September 2015 | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| S. No. | State | No. of Mills (Non SSI) | Workers |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 22 | 7171 |
| 2 | Assam | 7 | 3864 |
| 3 | Bihar | 4 | 1206 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 1225 |
| 5 | Daman & Diu | 1 | 180 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 42 | 42711 |
| 7 | Haryana | 40 | 4231 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 2044 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1 | 206 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 20 | 4928 |
| 11 | Kerala | 17 | 6488 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 19 | 26696 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 64 | 35800 |
| 14 | Manipur | 1 | 350 |
| 15 | Orissa | 13 | 11970 |
| 16 | Pondicherry | 2 | 815 |
| 17 | Punjab | 18 | 6521 |
| 18 | Rajasthan | 20 | 12182 |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | 212 | 51412 |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | 52 | 48161 |
| 21 | Uttaranchal | 4 | 1349 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 16 | 22679 |
| Total | | 578 | 292189 |

Source: O/o the Textile Commissioner Updated on 18.11.2015

- The above Table 6: describes the State wise closure of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) with total number and also total number of affected workers in each state.
- In Tamil Nadu large number of workers affected in 212 closed mills with 51,412 workers' life; whereas in Uttar Pradesh 48,161 number of workers got affected due to the closure of 52 Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI).
- In Gujarat has the third larger number of affected workers with 42,711 in 42 closed mills.



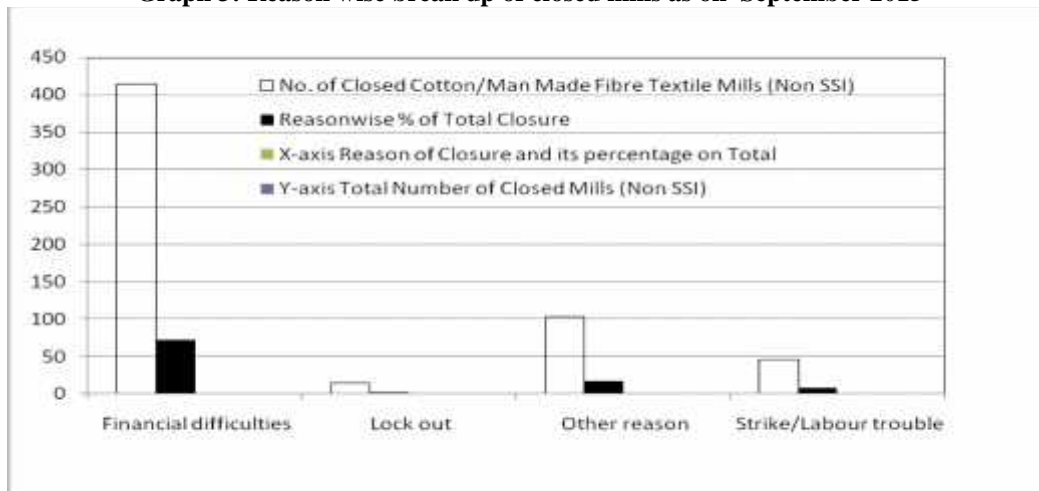
- In Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Jammu & Kashmir, and Manipur States only one Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mill (Non SSI) closed which has affected to 1,225, 180, 206 and 350 workers' life respectively.

| S. No. | Reason of Closure | No. of Mills (Non SSI) | Reason wise % of Total |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Financial difficulties | 415 | 71.80 |
| 2 | Lock out | 14 | 2.42 |
| 3 | Other reason | 103 | 17.82 |
| 4 | Strike/Labour trouble | 46 | 7.96 |
| | T o t a l | 578 | 100.00 |

Source: O/o the Textile Commissioner Updated on 18.11.2015

- As on September 2015, 415 Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) got closed due to financial difficulties which is about 71.80 percent of the total. Due to Lock out, 14 Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) got closed which is about 2.42 percent of the total.
- 46 Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) got closed due to Strike/Labour trouble, which is about 7.96 percent of the total. Due to other reasons, 103 Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) got closed which is about 17.82 percent of the total.

Graph 3: Reason wise break up of closed mills as on September 2015



Objective 3: To ascertain progress of the employment in textile and allied sectors

| S. No. | Sector | Employment (In Million Numbers) | | |
|----------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| | | As on March 2011 (Prov) | Projected for the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan (2017) | Increase |
| I | TEXTILE SECTOR | | | |
| 1 | Cotton/Man-made Fibre/Yarn Textile/Mill Sector (including SSI spinning & exclusive weaving units) | 1.40 | 1.61 | 0.21 |
| 2 | Man-made Fibre/Filament Yarn Industry (including text rising industry) | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.04 |
| 3 | Decentralised Power looms Sector | 5.08 | 5.84 | 0.76 |
| 4 | Handloom Sector | 7.00 | 8.05 | 1.05 |
| 5 | Knitting Sector | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.07 |
| 6 | Processing Sector | 0.44 | 0.51 | 0.07 |



| | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 7 | Woollen Sector | 3.20 | 3.68 | 0.48 |
| 8 | Ready Made Garment Sector (including Knitwear Sector) | 11.22 | 12.90 | 1.68 |
| 9 | Sericulture | 7.70 | 8.86 | 1.16 |
| 10 | Handicraft Sector | 8.00 | 9.20 | 1.20 |
| 11 | Jute Industry | | | |
| | i) Organized Jute Industry | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.04 |
| | ii) Decentralized Jute Industry | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.03 |
| | Total (I) | 45.19 | 51.97 | 6.78 |
| II | ALLIED SECTOR | | | |
| 1 | Cotton | | | |
| | i) Cotton Agriculture | 20.00 | 23.00 | 3.00 |
| | ii) Cotton Ginning/Pressing | 1.3 | 1.50 | 0.20 |
| | iii) Cotton Trade | 19.0 | 21.85 | 2.85 |
| | Sub – Total | 40.3 | 46.35 | 6.05 |
| 2 | Sheep rearing | 2.8 | 3.22 | 0.42 |
| 3 | Jute Agriculture | 17.0 | 19.55 | 2.55 |
| 4 | Textile machinery industry & accessories | 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.02 |
| | Total (II) | 60.2 | 69.23 | 9.03 |
| | Grand Total (I + II) | 105.4 | 121.20 | 15.81 |

Source: O/o the Textile Commissioner as on 17/5/2012.

- The above Table 8: explicate about the present and projected employment status in various sectors of Textile Industry, allied sectors as on March 2011 and end of the twelfth Plan (2017) respectively.
- As on March 2011(P), there are 105.4 million employees or workers are associated with textile Industry. Out of which 45.19 million, 40.3 million, and 60.2 million are belongs to Textile sector, allied sector and other sector respectively, which are estimated to grow 51.97 million, 46.35 million & 69.23 million by the end of twelfth plan (2017).
- The allied sector includes Cotton Agriculture, Cotton Ginning, and Cotton Trade with 20 million, 1.3 million & 19.0 million workers respectively, which are estimated to grow 23.0 million, 1.5 million & 21.85 million by the end of twelfth plan (2017).
- The other sector includes Sheep rearing, Jute Agriculture, Textile Machinery Industry with 2.8 million, 17.0 million and 0.1 million workers respectively, which are estimated to grow 3.22 million, 19.55 million & 0.12 million by the end of twelfth plan (2017).
- There are about 1.4 million, 5.08 million, 7.0 million workers are in Cotton/Man Made Fibre/Yarn Textile sector (including SSI Spinning and exclusive weaving units), Decentralized Powerlooms sector, and Handloom sector respectively as on March 2011(P) which are projected as 1.61 million, 5.84 million, 8.05 million by the end of twelfth plan (2017) for the same.
- There are about 3.2 million, 7.7 million, 8.0 million workers are in Woollen sector, Sericulture, and Handicraft sector respectively as on March 2011(P) which are projected as 3.68 million, 8.86 million, 9.20 million by the end of twelfth plan (2017) for the same.
- Ready Made Garment Sector (including Knitwear Sector) is the largest employment provider sector in Textile with 11.22 million workers as on March 2011(P) and it is projected that by the end of twelfth plan (2017) it will reach to 12.90 million with a difference of 1.68 million.
- Manmade Fibre/Filament Yarn sector (including text rising), Knitting sector, Processing sector, and Jute industry are having employability of about less than 0.5 million as on March 2011(P) which are expected to grow above 0.5 million by the end of twelfth plan (2017).

8. Findings & Conclusion

- It is found that there were 1566 Spinning and 223 Composite Textile Mills (Non SSI) existed by the end of March 2005, which have reached to 1776 Spinning and 200 Composite Textile Mills (Non SSI) by the end of March 2015.
- Tamil Nadu has large number of Small Scale Spinning Units and workers with 1,021 & 41,120 respectively; whereas Haryana has 102 Small Scale Spinning Units and 3047 workers. Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu have only one Small Scale Spinning Unit each with 93 and 38 workers respectively.



- Tamil Nadu has large number of Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) with 924 Spinning Units & 46 Composite Units; whereas Maharashtra has 161 Spinning Units & 36 Composite Units. Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Jharkhand, and Manipur States are having only one Spinning Unit respectively with no Composite Unit.
- In Tamil Nadu large number of workers affected in 212 closed mills with 51,412 workers' life; whereas in Uttar Pradesh 48,161 number of workers got affected due to the closure of 52 Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI).
- In Gujarat has the third larger number of affected workers with 42,711 in 42 closed mills.
- In Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Jammu & Kashmir, and Manipur States only one Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mill (Non SSI) closed which has affected to 1225, 180, 206 and 350 workers' life respectively.
- We can say that most of the Cotton/Man Made Textile Mills (Non SSI) got closed due to the reason of financial difficulties.
- There are total 578 number of Cotton/Man Made Textile Mills (Non SSI) got closed as on September 2015. Out of which 415mills, 14 mills, 103 mills and 46 mills are closed due to financial difficulties, lock out, other reason, and strike/labour trouble respectively.
- It is found that there are 105.4 million employees or workers are associated with textile Industry as on March 2011(P). Out of which 45.19 million, 40.3 million, and 60.2 million are belongs to Textile sector, allied sector and other sector respectively, which are estimated to grow 51.97 million, 46.35 million & 69.23 million by the end of twelfth plan (2017).
- On an average around 500 Mills (Non SSI) are closed in a last one decade which is something severe issue need to be consider by the concerned authorities.
- Overall it is projected that there will be an increase in employability with 15.81 million workers from March 2011(P) with 105.4 million to 121.2 million, by end of the twelfth plan (2017).

Reference

1. Arif Anjum and D. V. Thakor (2011). "An Analytical Study of the Functioning and the Problems of the Powerloom Industry in Maharashtra with Special Reference to Malegaon Dist. Nashik", International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp 194-195.
2. Dharmaraj and Dr. S. Sivakumar (2013). "Direct and Indirect Effects of Independents Variables on Return on the Total Assets of Composite Cotton Sector-An Analytical Study in Indian Textile Companies", Bonfring International Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management Science, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp 24-26.
3. N. Sumathi (2015). "Performance Analysis of selected Textile Mills in Coimbatore District", Journal of Progressive Research in Social Sciences, Vol 2, Issue 1, pp 50.
4. Dr. P. Vikkraman, N. Sumathi (2012). "An Analytical Study on Apparel Retail Marketing in India Post Reform Period", International Journal of Scientific Research, Vol 1, Issue 4, pp 100-101.

Websites Sources

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry

5. <http://txcindia.gov.in/html/growthcapacity.htm> accessed on [10/12/2015]
6. <http://txcindia.gov.in/html/statecapacity.htm> accessed on [10/12/2015]
7. <http://txcindia.gov.in/html/capacity%20ssi%20Mar06.htm> accessed on [10/12/2015]
8. <http://txcindia.gov.in/html/closure%20report%20Mar06.htm> accessed on [10/12/15]
9. <http://txcindia.gov.in/html/closure%20statewise%20Mar06.htm> accessed on [10/12/15]
10. http://txcindia.gov.in/html/closure_periodic%20Mar06.htm accessed on [10/12/15]
11. <http://txcindia.gov.in/html/closure%20reason%20wise%20Mar06.htm> accessed on [10/12/15]
12. http://txcindia.gov.in/html/employment_textile%20Mar06.htm accessed on [10/12/15]

Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

13. http://texmin.nic.in/annualrep/ar_14_15english.pdf accessed on [10/10/15]