

TEXTILE INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT IN MUMBAI REGION

Mrs. Sonal Ayush Jalan

Head of the Department: Management Studies

Reena Mehta College of Arts, Science, Commerce and Management Studies

ABSTRACT

The world economy is in a stable position due to the largest contribution of the textile sector. Today's textile industry has reached this stage only due to sound production management. The textile sector is the only sector where the production process, capacity, machinery, compliance, etc. are discussed before the main product arrives and the desired production is obtained through proper management of these. So it can be said that the role of production management in this sector is immense. The textile sector plays a significant role in Indian economy through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation and the export earnings of the country. Mumbai has ranks second in India in respect of production of cotton; accounts for 20% of the country's total cotton production. Cotton is an important cash crop in the state comprises around 3 million farmers in cultivation. Textile industry is an imperative agro-based industry, in context of employment creation, national GDP and export earnings in the country. The purpose of the present research is to explain a Growth and Developmental Issues of Textile Industries in Mumbai Land Areas. This study combines both primary and secondary research methods. Thus, gathering and analyzing the data will be done on the basis of existing research.

KEYWORDS: Textile, Mumbai, Production.

INTRODUCTION

Textile management is an interdisciplinary research subject where management issues in the textile and fashion industry (i.e. the value chain of textile products from concept to customer) are studied. The textile and apparel manufacturing business is very much complex and both export & import include in it; in order to get success in the business, management level, and the system is also stable and effective. In this era, the textile and apparel industry's management system depends on business volume; the bigger industry, the bigger the management chain flow is there and vice versa. The smaller business owner can take strong leadership to every individual manager. There is a basic difference of vision between a planner and an owner's approach to the development of the textile industries lands in Mumbai. A vision of a planner is to take a holistic view on the issues related to the city. For a visionary planner, a "city" is referred to as people, streets, transportation, vegetation, buildings and places and so its response to the development is in reference to this landscape adding life to the city. It is my intention to explore the transition of this development by layering the mill fabric with the new urban development in the city. I would like to take a holistic view of the available land and look it as an asset meant to be put to the fullest benefit for the city and further represent the interest of the owner, state and the workers. I intend to merge small group of mill lands together and prepare a development plan for a single group of mill lands.

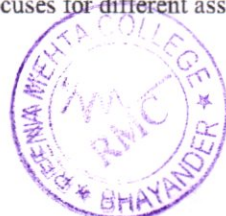
Mumbai ranks second in the production of cotton in India. It is the important cash crop in the state. Nearly three million farmers are mostly busy in the cultivation of cotton in backward Marathawada and Vidarbha region. Mumbai state accounts 20% of the country's total cotton production and 30% of the country's total area under cotton cultivation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the various entrepreneurial dimensions through the sample survey of entrepreneurs in the development of cotton textile industry in Mumbai.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Marudhamuthu et al., (2011) examined the execution of lean standards in an Indian piece of clothing export industry. The goal was to develop and test different techniques to take out waste and to improve the efficiency. This paper quickly depicted the use of Value Stream Mapping (VSM) and Single Minute Exchange of Die (SMED). Existing state creation floor was changed by utilizing VSM productively to improve the creation procedure by recognizing waste and its causes. Simultaneously, set up time was additionally diminished impressively. To close with proof the early consequences of the projects just as various key learning focuses for different associations wishing to follow comparative way



Sonal Jalan
H/O Principal
Reena Mehta College of Arts, Science
Commerce & Mgt. Studies
Bhayandar (West), Dist. Thane 401 101

Bhadouria and Verma (2012) expressed that Intra-industry trade (IIT) assumed a significant job in Indian textile industry. It was another marvel. Since 1960, this idea had been utilized by Pieter Verdoorn and Bela Balassa. The point of this paper was to gauge the degree of IIT in Indian textile industry. For this reason, the Grubel-Lloyd record was determined. The examination depended on yearly time arrangement information of export and import. The outcomes uncovered that during 1990s, the degree of IIT in Indian textile industry was higher, while since the origin of 21st century it went down. It was because of the ascent in net export.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: The cotton textile industries of Mumbai state have a scope to expand their business if they are well managed.

THE COTTON AND TEXTILE CORPORATION

The company COTEX was set up in the year 1971, and it went into its 30th year of genuine business, growing consistently. The company's dynamic achievement gives an extraordinary boldness and energy to the professional group the correct way.

Premonition in adopting new innovation, current marketing and managing framework and planning, has given a leap forward in cotton textile, and clothing send out arranged industry of COTEX. Our scope of items includes Tajima Embroidery. Japanese Confidence, Separate Organic Yarn Knitting, Cotton Bales, Tajima Embroidery Japanese Confidence, Spreading Machine for Economy and Perfection and Band Knife Cutting For Precision In Measurements

TABLE 4.4: GROWTH TREND IN SHARE CAPITAL OF THE COTTON & TEXTILE CORPORATION (RS. IN LAKHS)

Years	Cotton Growers	Growth %	Govt. of Maharashtra	Growth %	Total	Growth %
2009-10	101.30	-	860.00	-	962.11	-
2010-11	101.32	0.01	850.00	-1.16	950.13	-1.24
2011-12	101.32	0.00	935.50	10.05	1037.63	9.20
2012-13	101.32	0.00	931.50	-0.42	1033.63	-0.38
2013-14	101.37	0.04	931.50	0.00	1033.68	0.04
2014-15	117.54	15.95	925.50	-0.64	1043.85	0.98
2015-16	117.54	0.00	910.50	-1.62	1028.85	-1.43
2016-17	117.54	0.00	910.85	0.03	1028.85	0.00
2017-18	117.54	0.00	910.50	-0.03	1028.85	0.00
2018-19	117.54	0.00	910.50	0.00	1028.85	0.00
Average	109.43	1.78	907.63	0.68	1017.64	0.79

Source: Annual reports (2009-10 to 2018-19), THE COTTON & TEXTILE CORPORATION.

Following hypothesis are proved through findings of the present research study.



○ GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT:

India held world imposing business model in the manufacturing of cotton textiles for around 3,000 years from about B.C. 1500 to A.D. 1500. In the medieval times, Indian cotton textile items were in extraordinary demand in the Eastern and European markets.

The muslins of Dhaka, chintzes of Masulipatnam, calicos of Calicut, baftas of Cambay and gold-created cotton piece goods of Burhanpur, Surat and Vadodara obtained an overall VIP by uprightness of their quality and plan.

This industry couldn't make due even with solid rivalry from the cutting edge factory industry of Britain which gave modest and better goods because of Industrial Revolution in that nation. In addition, the British textile industry delighted in political favorable position around then.


CONCLUSION

The Textile Industry is one of the largest and one of the rapidly growing industries in the world. The Indian Textile Industry too is a large one and as such employs varied and large work force. India is a land of diversity and this diversity is reflected in its cultural attire as well. This ethnic diversity demands several designs and variety of costumes and apparels. It is here that the need of management graduates with skills in the areas ranging from textile manufacturing to its marketing, create a never ending demand. The textile industry in the state confronting issues, for example, significant expenses of raw materials, work lack, costly force, obsolete innovation, slow pace of modernization, appropriately lower use prompts low productivity, increasing cost of production, low degree of profitability and going towards the ailment among the cotton textile mills in the state. Disorder might be brought about by unfavorable things like often changes in government strategies about exports, changes in power obligation, innovation development and rivalry factor and so on. The administrative lacks may bring affliction. It tends to be lacking in changed perspectives like weaknesses in work force, uses, and offices to representatives, production, deals choices, fund and so forth.

REFERENCES

1. Jeppesen, S., and Hansen, M., 'Environmental upgrading of Third World enterprises through linkages to transnational corporations', Theoretical perspectives and preliminary evidence,' Business Strategy and the Environment, 13(4): 2004, pp.261–274.
2. Jothi,D., AUTEX Research Journal, 2008, Vol.8, No.12. Kalantari, A., Occupational Noise Exposure and its' Relationship to Blood Pressure and Other Aspects of Health in Textile Industries, Arya J., 3: 2006, pp. 212-214.
3. Jeyaraj, K.L., C. Muralidharan, T. Senthilvelan, & et.al. (June 2012). Application of SWOT and Principal Component Analysis in a Textile Company - A Case Study. International Journal of Engineering Research and Development. 1(9), p. 46-54 retrieved from www.ijerd.com
4. Kasi, S. (2011). India's Textile Industry in the Liberalized Economic Regime - An Appraisal of Growth, Productivity and Technology. Ph. D Thesis Submitted to the University of Kerala.
5. <https://textilelearner.net/production-management-in-textile-industry/>.
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Textile_management.
7. <https://www.textileindustry.net/management-levels-and-their-functions/>.
8. <https://targetstudy.com/courses/textile-management-courses.html>.




I/C Principal
Reena Mehta College of Arts, Science
Commerce & Mgt. Studies
Bhayandar (West), Dist. Thane 401 101