

2019

# Industrial Economics

Class Presentation File

Presentation Topic: "Textile Industry"

Group members name:

- |    |                     |             |
|----|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Altamash Asif Ghori | EP- 1742004 |
| 2. | Afnan               | EP-1742003  |
| 3. | Asad Khalid         | EP-1742007  |
| 4. | Muhammad Azim       | EP-1742027  |
| 5. | Moosa Khan          | EP-1742018  |
| 6. | Muhammad            | EP-1742020  |



# Introduction:

Textile is a term that comes from "textilis" which is a Latin word that means "woven fabric". A cloth, especially one manufactured by weaving or knitting a fabric. The textile industry or apparel industry is primarily concerned with the production of yarn, and cloth and the subsequent design or manufacture of clothing and their distribution. The raw material may be natural or synthetic using products of the chemical industry.

*"The Textile industry is primarily concerned with the design and production of yarn, cloth, clothing, and their distribution. The raw material may be natural or synthetic using products of the chemical industry."*

The textile industry is often considered the backbone of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan's .4. Economy. Pakistan's textile Industry is the fourth Largest Cotton Producer.6th largest importer of raw cotton. The Third largest Consumer.

Textile Industry is one of the sectors in Pakistan which provides high employment opportunities and has had a substantial contribution to the growth and development of the country. Pakistan's textile industry ranks amongst the top in the world. Cotton based textiles contribute over 60% to the total exports, accounts for 46% of the total manufacturing and provide employment to 38% manufacturing labor force. The availability of cheap labor and basic raw cotton as raw material for textile industry has played the principal role in the growth of the Pakistan Textile Industry.

The textile industry contributes approximately 46 percent to the total output or 8.5 percent of the country GDP. In Asia; Pakistan is the 8th largest exporter of textile products providing employment to 38 percent of the work force in the country.

## **Significance:**

- Pakistan is the 8th largest exporter of textile products.
- Pakistan is the 3th largest exporter of raw cotton.
- Pakistan is the 4th largest producer of cotton with the third largest spinning capacity in Asia.
- Pakistan is the 2nd largest supplier of cotton yarn with 26% share of the international market.
- Pakistan Cotton-textile sector accounts for 11% of GDP and 60% of exports.

## **Economic Importance:**

- Employment opportunities for the labor force to 15 billion people 38 % of the work force.
- Share in the GDP of the country, especially in the exports.
- Indirect effect on the cotton production of Pakistan.
- Textile industry contributes approximately 60% to the total output or 11% of the Country GDP.
- Textile industry also has a major stake in the balance of payment of the country.

## Issues of Textile Industry:

- Lack of research and development.
- Lack of Modernize equipment.
- Increasing cost of production.
- Effects of inflation.
- Government unhealthy policies.
- Power and Energy crisis.
- Electricity crisis.
- Gas shortage.
- Tight monetary policy.
- Removal of subsidy on textile sector.
- Lack of new investment.
- High Raw material prices.
- Export performance of textile.

## Data and Analysis:

### 1. Departments in Textile Industries:

There are twelve different departments in any textile industry which are given below:

- **Merchandising department:**  
The various job responsibilities of this department include receiving or making the purchase order sheet, tracking the order, making the time and action calendar, getting and giving approvals, cost finalization, pricing finalization, supervising sampling, sourcing, vendor development, vendor selection, communication and coordination etc.
- **Marketing department:**  
The major responsibilities of this department include sales and promotion, advertising, visual merchandising, organizing special events, public relation etc.
- **Exports department:**  
The responsibility of this department include the making the export documentation, shipping the product, dealing with various government bodies, getting various licenses, getting custom clearances etc.
- **Finance department:**  
Credits, payments, inventory control is the major responsibility of this department

- **Materials department:**  
The major job responsibility of this department includes material management, fabric ordering and receiving, trims ordering and receiving, keeping inventory record etc.
- **Production department:**  
The responsibility of this department include order processing, line balancing, production planning, setting production floor, ordering machine and equipment, maintaining optimum output, ready the production order time, getting the quality check done and shipping on time , control the cost etc.
- **Finishing department:**  
The function of the department includes pressing, tagging, packing, putting shipment stickers etc.
- **Sampling department:**  
The job responsibility of this department includes making samples on time, pattern making, marker making, calculating the consumption of material for various garments, new design development etc.
- **HR department:**  
Hiring new personnel, salaries, wages distribution, training of the workforce, record keeping etc. is done by this department.
- **Quality control department:**  
The major job responsibilities of the department includes understand buyer's quality specification, ensure the required quality is achieved and maintained, do the quality audits, quality inspection, shipment inspection, final inspection, online inspection, check size sets, check sealer samples, check the specification sheet etc.
- **Production planning department:**  
The job responsibility of this department includes floor planning, line planning, order planning etc.
- **Maintenance department:**  
The job responsibility of this department includes maintain various machines and equipment's, plant maintenance, store maintenance, servicing, repairs etc.
- **Design department:**  
The main objective of this department includes designing new product and developing the product.

## 2. Processes in Textile Industries:

Clothing is the basic human need. For hiding shame and also protecting from the inclemency of weather clothing is essential for human being. Clothing is the final product of textile manufacturing. Textile manufacturing or production is a very complex process. The range of textile manufacturing is so long. It starts from fiber to finished products. Chemicals are present in all parts of textile processing. This part will walk you through the production steps – from fiber to finished garment – and give you an idea of the kind of chemicals that are used. Flow chart of textile manufacturing is given below:

- Spinning
- Weaving
- Dyeing
- Printing
- Textile Finishing

## 3. Raw Material of Textile Industry:

Raw material (RM) is the primary substance which is used as an input to a production process for subsequent modification and finally modified into a finished good. Raw materials may be in processed or unprocessed state. Most of the times raw materials are natural resources such as cotton, oil, rubber etc. They are also altered to be used in different processes before being used in the final manufacturing process. So we can say that, the processed or unprocessed materials which are used to produce final textile products are called TRM.

### **Types of TRM:**

TRM may be of different types as follows –

- **Fiber:**  
Cotton Wool Silk Rayon Nylon
- **Yarn:**  
Yarns can be made of staple fibers by several techniques. The method used is dependent upon such factors as the economic implications, the fibers to be used and desired properties of the yarn to be produced.
- **Fabric:**  
Fabric is a planar textile structure produced by interlacing yarns or filaments. Most fabrics are produced through knitting or weaving, but some are produced by non-woven processes such as braiding, felting, and twisting.
- **Dyes:**  
Different types of dyes are used in the textile industries as raw materials are as follows –
  - a. Basic dyes
  - b. Acid dyes

- c. Mordant dyes
- d. Substantive direct dyes
- e. Developed dyes
- f. Azoic dyes
- g. Disperse dyes
- h. Vat dyes
- i. Reactive dyes
- j. Pigment dyes

- **Chemicals and Auxiliaries:**

Different types of chemicals and auxiliaries used in dyeing, printing and finishing are as follows –

- a. Whitening agent
- b. Wetting agent
- c. Fixing agent
- d. Detergent
- e. Silicon
- f. Stiffening agent
- g. Water proofing agent
- h. De-foaming agent
- i. Enzymes
- j. Caustic soda
- k. Soda ash
- l. Acetic acid
- m. Oxalic acid

## 4. Equipment of Textile Industry:

- Cloth finishing machines
- Knitting machines
- Lace making machines
- Label making machines
- Textile finishing machines
- Textile scouring machines
- Textile spinning machines
- Textile winding machines
- Textile singeing machines
- Weaving machines
- Zipper making machines
- Woolen mill machines
- Cloth measuring machines
- Cloth cutting machines

- Embroidery machinery
- Garment machinery
- Industrial sewing machine
- Laundry dryers
- Monogramming machines
- Textile bleaching machines
- Textile folding machine
- Textile trimming machine
- Textile washing machine
- Textile dyeing machine

## Objectives:

- Provide a detailed analysis of the problems historically being faced by the textile industry of Pakistan.
- Provide sustainable solutions to the aforementioned problems and find alternative methods to return the profitability back to this sector.
- Try and find a relationship between cotton production and the growth of textile industry.

## Summary:

Textile industry is the backbone of the Pakistan's economy. The textile industry of Pakistan plays an important role in earning foreign exchange, providing employment to the country. Pakistan's textile industry is going through one of the toughest periods in decades. Our textile sector needs to capitalize on the new emerging opportunities by adhering to global best practices, adapting rapidly changing technologies, better supply chain management while trying to reach global value chains.

