Huge potential lies in fashion sector: Irani

SHILLONG, JUNE 03—

Union Textiles Minister Smriti Irani has urged the fashion technology students to hone their skills to become more competent as there is huge potential in the fashion industry.

Irani said, “Today we have a whole generation of new designers.. with a grand future. But what are the key ingredients in your success, what is the one thing that will differentiate you from others, is that absolute and absolute competence. Hone that skill as competence is very rare.”

The minister said that time has come to stand out as different from others, that is absolute and absolute competence. She added addressing the students to contribute to make a new world for themselves.

The minister said when one is committed to his skills everyday and competence comes when one is honest with himself. She appealed to the students to contribute to make a new world for themselves and a new India.

“Today there is huge potential in the fashion sector,” the minister said, citing high demand for fashion designers in international markets and the large potential available in the garment market.

She said that the efficiency of this institution can be imagined by the fact that 80 per cent of designers in India pass out of NIFT and that of the individual and economic growth of Indian designers was Rs 1,000 crores.”

Irani said while addressing the students, “time is required to develop and hone our skills and that is the only way to success.”

She concluded her address by urging the students to work hard and excel in their chosen field.

By Our Staff Reporter

ITMF informed that the number of shipped draw-texturing spindles and shuttle-less looms increased by 23% and 11% respectively from 2015 to 2016, and finishing machines of the category “fabric discontinuous” each rose by 44% year-on-year.

In contrast, deliveries of circular knitting machines stagnated in 2016 (+0.12%) and finishing machines of the category “fabrics continuous” fell by 2%.

These are the main results of the 40th annual International Textile Machinery Shipment Statistics (ITMSS) just refereed by the International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF). The report covers six segments of textile machinery, namely spinning, draw-texturing, weaving, large circular knitting, flat knitting and finishing. The 2017 survey in cooperation with more than 20 textile machinery manufacturers representing a comprehensive measure of world production. This number includes numerous Chinese companies represented via the so-called “District” (see the annex for a list of Chinese participants).

Shippments of new short-staple spindles increased for the first time since 2013. The level of short-staple spindles improved by about 1.65 million spindles. Most of the new short-staple spindles (95%) were shipped to Asia, whereby shipments rose by almost 24% year-on-year. Thereby China, the world’s largest investor of short-staple spindles, experienced an increase of 34%, whereas deliveries to Bangladesh and Vietnam decreased by 33% and 39%.

Continued on Page 3
Shipment of new textile machinery on upswing

Continued from Page 1 Col 6

According to a report that肢体wide last year increase (at least 135%). The six largest investors in the short-staple segment in 2017 were China, India, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

Global shipments of long-staple (wool) spindles rose by 46% from around 14,000 units in 2016 to nearly 26,000 units in 2017. Deliveries of cotton spindles to Iran soared by 45% from just around 11,000 in 2016 to around 39,000 spindles in 2017. The majority of long-staple spindles (65%) were shipped to China. 30% of long-staple spindles were shipped to Europe.

Shipments of open-end rotors rose by 24% to a level over 78,900 rotors in 2017. Deliveries of open-end rotors were destined for Asia. Thereby, deliveries to Asia increased by about 15% to nearly 74,900 rotors. However, China, the world’s largest investor in open-end rotors, increased its investments by only 6% in 2017 when compared to 2016. The second world’s largest investor in open-end rotors in 2016 were Turkey and India.

Texturing Machinery

Global shipments of single header draw-texturing spindles (mostly used for cotton Slub yarns) increased by 87% from nearly 5,800 in 2016 to 1,060 in 2017. With a share of 50%, Asia is the region where most of the single header draw-texturing spindles were shipped to follow second Western Europe with a share of 36% and 5%, respectively.

In the segment of double header draw-texturing spindles (mainly used for polyester and viscose yarns) the downward trend ended and global shipments increased by 27% on an annual basis to about 134,000 spindles. Double and 2% and 2% of the world’s spindles manufactured to 2017. Thereby, China remained the largest investor accounting for 46% of global shipments.

Weaving Machinery

In 2017, worldwide shipments of shuttle-less looms increased by 12% to 950 units. China, the world’s leading investor in this category, shipped 57% of all shuttle-less looms in 2017. With 29%, Asia was the second largest investor and delivered 27% of the world’s orders for shuttle-less looms.

Continued from Pae 1 Col 2 and/or nonwoven production seem to be the most favorite sectors in the textile industry, while about 74% of the variant's total orders has been surveyed. Surveys reported that about 10% of the variant’s production capacity was increased by new investments in new machinery and components. As a result, high productivity, after-sales services, end product quality, low operating and acquisition costs are the decisive machine selection criteria in this order.

In total, the investments plans are based on a positive business and investment outlook in India. As a result, investors surveyed planned to invest more than 10% within the next 12 months and 30% over the next two years. More than 9% of the visitors expect a sales increase by more than 10% for the next 12 months and 60% anticipate a sales growth of up to 10%.

Considering this positive business climate and the high interest in the 32 well-known VDMA members participated in the three-day conference to offer the right technologies and to place new orders. The technical presentations along the entire textile value chain will help the Indian industry to fulfill expansion plans and to meet the challenges such as the demand for higher performance and better productivity, lower investment costs, and fewer space requirements. The major cutting-edge topics of the conference were as follows:

• Higher profit and productivity throughout the entire textile value chain, regarding energy, material, water and dyestuff savings for an environmentally friendly production.

• New technologies such as technical textiles, nonwovens, p. g. hygiene products, proteinates, sales for the infrastructure) or home textiles (p. g. terrycloth).
## Price steady

### The China, North Korea, South Korea and Japan: huge trade and economic power

By Arvind Sinha, Former President, Textile Association of India and CEO & Chief Advisor, Business Advisors Group

#### Part - 2

The United States has pushed North Korea to irreversibly

- **logic and normalization of relations.** But experts say that the US should get in on it. China, Japan and South Korea account for a quarter of the world's output of goods and services. Their combined trade surplus is currently running at an annual rate of $400 billion. Therefore, the reasons for the booming trilateral business have to be sought in improving political ties. These often estranged neighbors have been unsuccessfully talking for years about the need to improve economic relations. The economic and political relationships in what Asians call Northeast Asia cannot be explained by purely economic factors. Meanwhile, the U.S. military has stepped up joint exercises with Japan and South Korea and has periodically dispatched U.S. carrier strike groups near North Korea as a show of force. For a quarter of the world's output of goods and services. Therefore, the reasons for the booming trilateral business have to be sought in improving political ties. These often estranged neighbors have been unsuccessfully talking for years about the need to improve economic relations. The economic and political relationships in what Asians call Northeast Asia cannot be explained by purely economic factors.