

PROCESSING CLUSTER – HYDERABAD

Hyderabad is an IT hub. It is also a cluster for another IT meaning ‘Indian Textiles’. This IT industry has however not been able to make a dent on Indian and World Map of Textiles and Clothing. Textile manufacturing activity started with lot of expectations, after the liberalization of the industrial policy in 1991 but could not keep its momentum due to various reasons, resulting in closure of units one by one. Product mix is not appropriately selected, water scenario is poor, there is no dedicated infrastructure to spur the growth. Industry has not been able to take advantage of various developmental schemes of Govt.of India, Ministry of Textiles, to come up to the expectation of ever demanding consumers. Low and cheap products are not good for economy and health of the industry. Here are some details about this cluster:

1. Location:

Hyderabad, the city of Nizams is well known worldwide for its Nawabs and its Hyderabadi culture. It is now an IT hub blooming with modern ‘state-of-the-art’ infrastructure, wide roads and planned development. Hyderabad has acquired a position of the fifth metropolitan city comprising ‘twin city status’ with Secunderabad, the most favoured IT destination in Andhra Pradesh. It is well connected to Chennai through road and rail network about 800 Kms away from Chennai. It is one of the major port in the country. Another nearby major port is Vishakapatnam, about 700 Kms from Hyderabad. Hyderabad Airport is another facility for growth of the industry and business at Hyderabad and Secunderabad. An International Airport is coming up and would be operational soon at Shamshabad around 30 Kms away from Hyderabad. Hyderabad is well connected to all major destinations viz. Bangalore, Chennai, Ahmedabad, New Delhi, Bhubaneswar, Agartala, Guwahati, Imphal, Indore, Jaipur, Kolkatta, Mumbai, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Tirupati and Vishakapatnam through air route. It is also connected to major cities and towns via road and rail network. It’s connectivity through road, rail and air network

has made it easily accessible for various industries, marketing, sourcing and service activities to various destinations within the country and outside.

2. Industrial Profile:

Processing units in Hyderabad are scattered in Kattedan Industrial Area, Kothur Mandal in Mehbubnagar district and Jeedimetla Industrial Area. In total, there are 60 processing units. Of these, 40 units are located in and around Hyderabad (Ranga Reddy District), Jeedimetla IDA and 20 units are located in Kothur Mandal, Mehbubnagar district, about 25 Kms from Hyderabad. Presently, only 18 units are working in decentralised sector and two are in organised sector. Rest are closed. There are two Textile Parks viz.

- Hyderabad Textile Park
- Pochampalli Textile Park.

3. Product Profile:

Product range comprises of 100% polyester dress material, shirting, suiting, sarees, curtain fabric and home furnishing fabrics. Some units process polyester blends. Grey polyester fabric comes from Sircilla, Bhongir, Hyderabad, Surat, Bhiwandi, Ichalkaranchi etc. and furnishing grey fabrics comes from Punjab. Products manufactured are for domestic consumption and are supplied to various places in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra.

Sarees, Dress material, shirtings and furnishing fabrics are made from 100% filament yarn whereas suitings are made from 100% polyester and Viscose polyester blends. Varieties produced are cheap and hence are not being preferred for export. Some units, of late, are showing interest to set up wider width cotton fabric processing facilities, that may have export demand. Majority of products are processed on Jiggers and Jet dyeing machines. Printed varieties are produced on semi automatic flat bed printing machines. Some units are engaged in processing of fabrics for their own production while other do job work or both. Since polyester processing is in abundance, major consumption of dyes is from disperse class. Job work comes from Hyderabad, Sircilla, Surat, Bhiwandi, etc.. Job charges on an average are Rs.1.75 per

meter for dyeing and Rs.3.50 per meter for printing. Dyeing and printing is charged at an average rate of Rs.4.50 per meter. Low job charges speak about the quality of processing in this cluster. Average value of the products manufactured in this cluster is as under.

i)	100% Polyester Shirting	Rs.10-15 per meter.
ii)	100% Polyester Suiting	Rs.20-40 per meter.
iii)	100% Polyester dress material	Rs.15 per meter.
iv)	100% Polyester Saree	Rs.70-80 per saree.
v)	Curtain cloth	Rs.12/- per meter
vi)	Furnishing Fabric	Rs.20-35 per meter.

Annual value of goods processed in this cluster is around Rs.600 Crores.

4. Environmental Responsiveness:

This is very poor. Units in organized sector have their own ETP but those in the decentralized sector cannot afford it. The common effluent treatment plant at Jeedimetla is not suitable and feasible for decentralised processing units scattered around Hyderabad and Mehboobnagar district. This is one of the reasons, the units are not able to comply with the emission standards set up by State Pollution Control Board and are getting closed, being uneconomical.

5. Associations and Support systems:

- The only Processors Association is A.P.Textiles Processors Association, 21-2-760, Kedia Chambers, Rikabganj, Hyderabad, Phone No.040-24413688 / 55144052, e-mail: vl@kediantl.com is finding difficult to persue the interest and growth of processing units of Hyderabad due to the poor economic health of units and low end product mix.
- Powerloom Service Centre at DIC Campus, RTC 'X' Road, Musheerabad, Hyderabad – 500 020, Telefax: 040-27627885, e-mail: hyderabad_psc@nic.in under the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, has been set up to provide quality testing, troubleshooting, training and technical guidance and to create awareness about the developmental schemes of Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles.

- Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner at Shed No.7,8, VITC, Export Bhavan, 2nd Stage, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore – 560 068, Telefax: 080-28367439 / 28367539, e-mail: textilebangalore@gmail.com overseas the developmental work pertaining to industry including implementation of various government schemes viz. TUFS, 20% CLCS, Group workshed, Group Insurance Schemes for powerlooms, 15% upfront capital subsidy scheme for SSI textile units, 10% Capital subsidy with 5% interest subsidy for specified processing machines, garments, technical textiles and Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP), and Consumer Protection measures, etc. It works on creation of awareness for quality, productivity, work culture and latest developments in the field of textile manufacturing and processing.
- Osmania University at Hyderabad conducts four year B.Tech. course to make available technical man power for the industry.
- Textiles Committee has set up an upgraded quality testing laboratory for the textile industry in and around Hyderabad.

6. Basic Problems:

- Pollution problem is grave with the discharge of hazardous effluents from textile processing units. Size and economy hinders setting up and maintenance of individual effluent treatment plants. There is no common effluent treatment plant to cater the widely scattered processing units. A dedicated textile park with all the processing units shifted to such park with all infrastructure facilitates of common ETP, water supply, drainage system, appropriate roads, common facility centre for display of products, support manufacturing for raw material for processing, dyes and chemical suppliers set up, IT and communication facility, is needed for alround development of the industry at Hyderabad. Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) of Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles, could be used to augment such facilities.

- Product mix is low end, affecting the economic health of the cluster. Product diversification with technological upgradation, using TUF Scheme of Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles could boost the development of textile processing sector at Hyderabad.
- Industry is almost missing the intellectual thinking for its development and growth. Technically qualified manpower to manage the quality and productivity at shop floor level and professional management input for planning and development, marketing and diversification is must to see the cluster keeping pace with the changing requirement of clusters, within the country and outside.

Source: Material used in this coverage is based on the cluster profile prepared by Powerloom Service Centre, Hyderabad and Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bangalore. The profile is given an appropriate shape by Shri.Ram Asrey Lal, Deputy Director (Chemical Processing), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, under the instruction and guidance of Shri.J.N.Singh, I.A.S., Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.