ANALYSIS OF DATA

(TREND OF PRODUCTION, EXPORT, IMPORT OF TEXTILE WEAVING MACHINES FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS)

Production :

For the starting years 1996- 97(Rs 108.13 Crores) to 1999 – 2000 (Rs 72.29 Crores) , the production of weaving machines decreased gradually by Rs 9.80 Crores , Rs 15.70 Crores , Rs 0.34 Crores respectively and increased in the year 2000-2001 by Rs 47.01 Crores and then decreased by Rs 40.82 Crores in the following years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003.*From the years 2002-2003 to 2005-2006 there is continous growth of Rs 11.33 Crores , Rs 29.03 Crores and Rs 43.62* Crores respectively. This speedy growth in production of textile weaving machines could be attributed to the spontaneous growth of textile industry in view of the developments taking place worldover due to abolition of quota in WTO regime and Indian Government incentives provided under TUF,20%CLCS and 10% capital subsidy for specified hi-tech weaving machines, during the last three years.

Export :

During 1996- 1997, the export of weaving machines which is Rs 5.56 Crores.has increased to Rs 11.91Crores registering a growth of about 100%. In the year 1999-2000 the exports reduced and there after in the next five years upto 2004-2005 maintained an average export of around Rs15.00 Croresl. However in the year 2005-2006 there is a decline of export to Rs11.91 Crores. There is more scope for increasing the export of Indian textile weaving machines to the developing and least developed countries.

Import :

During the three years period from 1996-1997 to 1998-1999 the import of weaving machineries averaging around Rs.230 crores. In the next two years during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 the import reduced to averaging around Rs.145 crores. Thereafter from 2001-2002 the import of machineries increasing gradually from 235 crores to 1500 crores in the year 2005-2006, This is the period during which the import of weaving machinery picked up due to Government of India's Policy initiatives such as TUFS, 20% CLCS and 10% capital subsidy for specified machinery in addition to 5% interest subsidy and rationalisation of excise and customs duties. The bulk of these imports are of high tech weaving machineries such as shuttleless looms. The continuation of TUF scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan is further expected to increase import of high tech weaving machinery to produce quality products as well as to meet the export and domestic cloth requirement which is estimated to double by the end 11th fiveyear financial year 2012.