



HANDLOOM EXPORT

Monthly Newsletter
December 2016

Vol. XLIX No.9 Rs. 50



**THE HANDLOOM EXPORT
PROMOTION COUNCIL**

Calendar of Events 2016 - 2017

S.No	Name of the Event proposed	Date	Status / Remarks
1	International Hometextiles & Furnishing Fair, Hong Kong	20-23 April 2016	Completed
2	Index, Dubai (Exploratory)	23-26 May 2016	Completed
3	Global Indian Festival, Malaysia	1-5 June 2016	Completed
4	Hometex & Floorex, Toronto, Canada (Exploratory)	7-9 June 2016	Completed
5	India Textile – Handloom Exhibition, Anzio, Italy	7-9 July 2016	Completed
6	Hometextile Sourcing / Apparel Sourcing Expo, New York	12-14 July 2016	Completed
7	27 th India Home Furnishing Fair, Japan	20-22 July 2016	Completed
8	Decorex, Johannesburg, South Africa	5-9 August 2016	Completed
9	Buyer Seller Meet, Varanasi, India	7 & 8 August 2016	Completed
10	Intertextile Shanghai Home Textiles, Shanghai, China	24-27 August 2016	Completed
11	WHO'S NEXT, Paris, France	2-5 September 2016	Completed
12	Maison & Objet, Paris, France	2-6 September 2016	Completed
13	Global Home Show / Market Week, New York, USA	18-22 September 2016	Completed
14	IHGF, Greater Noida, India	14-18 October 2016	Completed
15	China Import & Export Fair Phase III (CANTON), China	31 October - 4 November 2016	completed
16	International Sourcing Expo, Melbourne, Australia	15- 17 November 2016	Completed
17	Heimtextil, Frankfurt, Germany	10-13 January 2017	Registration Closed
18	Domotex, Hannover, Germany	14-17 January 2017	Registration Closed
19	WHO'S NEXT, Paris, France	20-23 January 2017	Registration Closed
20	Maison & Objet, Paris, France	20-24 January 2017	Circular Issued / Registration Open
21	Spring Fair, Birmingham, England	5-9 February 2017	Registration Closed
22	India Sourcing Fair, Santiago, Chile	March 2017	Registration Open (Only for IHB Holders)
23	7 th India International Handwoven Fair, Chennai, India	22-24 March 2017	Circular Issued / Registration Open



HANDLOOM EXPORT

Newsletter of Handloom
Export Promotion Council
December 2016 Vol. XLIX No.9



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IN THIS ISSUE

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Chairman's Column | 2 |
| 2. Report | 3 |
| China Import and Export Fair | |
| 3. Article | 6 |
| Anti-Odour Clothing | |
| 4. Article | 7 |
| Interior Textiles | |
| 5. EU-GSP | 12 |
| Revised concept note | |
| 6. Meeting | 12 |
| Highlights of meeting with Textile Minister | |
| 7. Article | 14 |
| Lean Management | |
| 8. Report | 17 |
| Digital Payment Awareness Camp | |
| 9. Export Data Analysis | 19 |

Cover page features Garments made of India Handloom Brand fabric by Peter England



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Dear Members,

First of all, I would like to extend a warm welcome to the newly elected Executive Committee Members of the Council, who were elected during the 207th Executive Committee Meeting held on December 15, 2016. Shri.C.Jayachandran of M/s.Mascot Industries, Kannur & Shri.Lalit Goel of M/s. Riviera Home Furnishing Pvt. Ltd. Panipat were nominated as Additional members to the Executive Committee in the existing vacancies. Shri.M.Sivakkannan of M/s.Amaravathi Textiles, Karur & Shri.Ramesh Kumar Chugh of M/s.Sheena Exports, Panipat were Co-opted Additional members to the Executive Committee of the Council.



Following the implementation of demonetisation, Government is focussing on cashless economy against which several digital payment campaigns are being organised through out the Country. Ministry has given targets for all the EPCS and HEPC is given the target of covering 3 lakh beneficiaries under digital payment system by end of March 2017. Hence, to meet out this target, Council is conducting digital payment campaigns in various export hubs like Karur, Kannur, Panipat and New Delhi and so far, have trained about 9000 people. As it is a very small figure compared to the target of 3 lakh, member exporters are requested to extend their fullest cooperation in achieving the target towards cashless economy.

I would like to share with member exporters that the undersigned along with Vice Chairman, Dr.K.N.Prabhu attended meeting convened by Smt.Smriti Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles on December 17, 2016 and appraised issues/impact of GST on Handloom products & its exports with a request to exempt grey yarn and natural materials like grass, straw etc. and Handloom fabrics completely from GST or to fix it at the lowest rate of 0% or 5% and also to retain the same documental procedures and other exemptions in respect of certain provisions even after GST comes into effect. I believe that the handloom sector would be considered favourably.

I would also like to share with member exporters that the undersigned along with a team of member exporters and stakeholders of Madeups sector attended a meeting convened by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles on issues related to Madeups sector and appraised issues like high transportation/transaction cost within India, etc. and requested the Hon'ble Minister to reduce the same. I have also requested the Hon'ble Minister to involve HEPC in Skill development and R&D in Handloom sector.

Ministry has sent a Revised Concept Note on EU GSP regarding Certificate of Origin with details for obtaining REX number (Registered Exporter number), relevant website to download preapplication form along with Public Notice released by DGFT. The abstract of the same is published in this newsletter for the benefit of the exporters.

Export of handloom products during the period April-November 2016 was Rs.1559 crore/US\$ 233 million (provisional data received from DGCI&S) as against Rs.1568 crore/US\$ 243 million over the corresponding period last year registering negative trend of 0.59% in rupee terms and 4.30% in dollar terms. The achievement against the export target of US\$ 450 million for the FY 2016-17 is only 52%. Hence, all member exporters are requested to pursue measures to increase the export of handloom products.

As IHHF 2017 is nearing, I would request all member exporters to make early registration to avoid last minute rush and to make the event a grand success.

With warm regards,



V.Kumar,
Chairman



China Import and Export Fair, Guangzhou, China

China Import and Export Fair:

China Import and Export Fair is being organised by China Foreign Trade Centre since 1957. The fair is being organised in three phases. Phase 1 was held from 15th-19th October 2016 and covers Electronics & Household Electrical Appliances, Hardware & Tools, Machinery, Vehicles & Spare parts, Building materials, Lighting equipment, Chemical products, Energy resources, International Pavilion. Phase 2 was held from 23rd-27th October 2016 and covers Consumer goods, Gifts, Home Decorations and Phase 3 was held from 31st October – 4th November 2016 and covers Textiles & Garments, Shoes, Office Supplies, Cases & Bags, Recreation Products, Medicines, Medical Devices & Health Products, Food, International Pavilion.

According to Xu Bing, Spokesman of the China Import and Export Fair, both the number of overseas buyers and transactions increased significantly year-on-year during the current edition of the fair. Around 1,85,000 overseas buyers from 213 countries attended the fair signifying an increase of 4.6 per cent as compared to last year. Export deals to the tune of US\$ 27.8 billion were reached during the event, an increase of 3.2 percent compared to the last year. It is also reported that much of the increase was from buyers from the emerging economies as well as those from the United States and Europe.

Export of handloom products to China:

Export value in US\$ million

Products	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% growth during 2014-15	% growth during 2015-16
Fabrics	0.01	0.03	0.33	168.21	1060.18
Floor coverings	0.08	0.28	0.17	226.41	-37.44
Clothing accessories	-	0.01	0.01	-	-7.23
Madeups	0.56	0.66	0.56	17.29	-13.92
Total	0.65	0.97	1.08	47.75	11.31

It is observed that there is an increase of Handloom products export to China. Export registered 47.75% year-on-year growth during 2014-15 and 11.31% year-on-year growth during 2015-16. In order to provide impetus of export of Handloom products to this market, Council repeated participation in Phase III of China Import and Export Fair, Guangzhou.



Council's participation in Canton Fair:

During the current year, Council had hired space of 90 sq.mtr and participated with 10 Member Exporters at the Canton fair. Council's participants were accommodated in the International Pavilion at Hall 15.1.

Member Exporters displayed varied products such as cotton bath mats, bed covers, fouta towels, handloom cotton rugs/mats, cushion covers, throws, household items, fabrics, home furnishing, decor, quilt, door mat, kitchen textiles, table textiles, terry towels, living linen in the fair.

Shri H. E. Abdul Azeez, Member of Managing Committee, FIEO on the opening day (October 31, 2016) inaugurated the FIEO pavilion in which Council's Members were hosted. After inaugurating the pavilion, Shri H. E. Abdul Azeez, Member of Managing Committee, FIEO along with officials of FIEO and HEPC visited stalls & interacted with Council's Members and wished them good business during the fair.



It was observed during the fair days that footfall of the buyers on the opening day was very good with continuous flow of buyers. Buyer footfall was moderate during the third day and peaked during the last day. All Member Exporters had Buyer visits to their stalls (photos of buyer visits to Member Exporters booths).

As per Members Exporters feedback, participation in the current edition of Canton Fair has enabled them to enter into new markets like Sweden, South Korea, Canada, Europe, U.S.A., Argentina, Scandinavia & China. All participants were satisfied with the performance of the fair and have expressed their desire to participate again through the Council in the next edition of Canton Fair. Each member exporter has received at least 15-20 business visitors to their stalls. Total spot orders secured by Members were Rs. 1.99 crore & enquiries generated were Rs. 5.49 crore through participation in the Canton Fair.



ANTI-ODOUR CLOTHING



Anti-odour clothing or Bio active textiles are developed by treating the textile materials with anti-microbial finish as a part of odour management techniques in textiles to combat unpleasant odours. It has added another segment to lifestyle fashion clothing in the consumer centric market of today. This special treatment helps to control the microorganisms which causes the bad smell and has wide spread applications in base layer apparels, sportswear, socks, jeans etc. especially made from Manmade fibres.

Body odours are caused due to many sources like perspiration, pollution, stains, pets, industrial materials etc. and all these are mostly annoying or

disgusting . The unpleasant smell is caused due to the presence of microbes which multiply intensively under warmth, moist conditions. These microbes are generally not very harmful for human health but certain bacteria, fungi can cause allergies and infections. But in fabrics, these organisms can lead to bad odour, stain, discoloration, durability etc. Anti-odour textiles are developed in order to tackle these issues. Bamboo, Wool fibres and Chitosan are the natural solutions for anti-odour.

Anti-odour finish is usually given by microencapsulation of fragrant molecules or using chemicals like Zeolites, Activated Carbon etc. Now since people prefer to go back to nature for solutions and customers also opt for natural products, experiments prove that Bamboo, Wool fibres and Chitosan are the natural solutions for anti-odour. Bamboo fibre has inherent antibacterial property and have very good environment friendly credentials such as very less water needed for its growth, no need of fertilisers or pesticides etc. It's a very smooth, fine fibre manufactured in the similar way as Viscose. It is 100% biodegradable and resistant to UV rays. Wool is a natural fibre with high absorbency and so wool can absorb the sweat preventing bacterial growth. Merino wool has special characteristic of bacterial resistance. Chitosan is made from chitin, a bio polymer which is non-toxic, bio degradable and has excellent antibacterial properties.

Anti-odour finish prevents the discomfort due to bad odour; protect the wearer from infections; prevents discoloration of the fabrics and increase the life of the textile material. These finishes can either be incorporated in the fibre structure by chemical bonding or as a textile finishing treatment. Compared to chemical finish which are temporary in nature and adds more effluents to wet processing technique, its preferred to go for natural agents as its completely natural and permanent.

Excerpts from Textile Outlook International , November 2016 edition : “ Anti-odour Clothing : Fresh Fashion for an active lifestyle” ,Pg 70-120.

Bamboo, Wool fibres and Chitosan are the natural solutions for anti-odour with inherent antibacterial property and environment friendly credentials.

INTERIOR TEXTILES

The need for interior textiles is increasing rapidly day by day, so that it provides a good scope for textile manufactures, traders and retailers, say Dr. M. Krishnakumar and D. Sureshkumar.

Interior textiles, also known as home furnishing textiles, includes specialised textiles used in homes, offices, hospitals, hotels, schools, aircraft and automobile interiors. Widely used interior fabrics include satin, brocade, corduroy, damask, matelasse, sateen, velour (heavy), velvet (heavy), calico, canvas, terry and taffetta.

How do interior textiles differ from other textiles?

Certain features differentiate interior textiles from other textile. These include:

- The weight of the fabric for interiors is heavy. It is thicker since low count yarn and higher constructions of ends per inch (EPI) and picks per inch (PPI) are used.
- The fabric is made wider than other fabrics to cover the wider area of interiors of buildings.
- These fabrics are normally made using dyed yarns instead of dyeing fabric later, because most of the interior textile designs are made in woven designs. The designs are mostly dobby and jacquard designs.
- The finishing applied is mostly functional finishes like flame resistance, soil resistance and stain resistance.
- The expected durability of the interior textile can be for 10 years or more.
- Interior textiles are subjected to rigid testing requirements to see how it stands up with regards to fire repellence, smoke emission and abrasion resistance.

The interior textile industry is classified into

1. Decorative textile
2. Textile floor coverings
3. Wall coverings
4. Manufactured products.

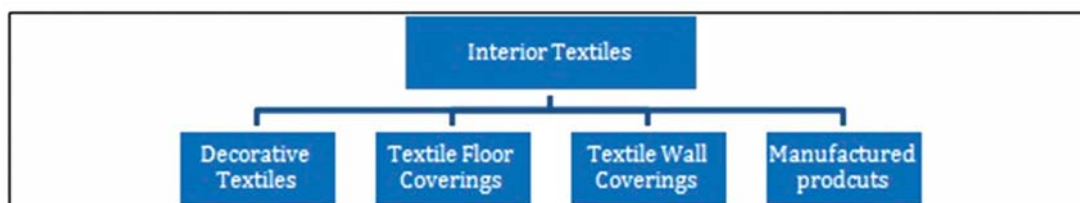


Fig. 1 Interior textile classification

1. Decorative Textiles

These are mainly used to decorate the interior of the home rather than for any functional purpose.

Decorative textiles include

- (i) Upholstery (ii) Draperies (iii) Wall hangings (iv) Curtains

i) Upholstery

These are the fabrics used over furniture frames and cushions. These fabrics are subjected to greater in-use stress including being used as seating for several hours.

Properties of upholstery fabrics:

Upholstery fabrics should have the following properties:

- (1) Very good resistance to wear or abrasion
- (2) Very high tensile strength
- (3) Pleasing handling of the fabric
- (4) Excellent colour fastness
- (5) High resistance to seam slipping and yarn distortion
- (6) It must not pill or shed
- (7) It should be given stain- and soil-repellent finish
- (8) It should have good flame-resistance
- (9) Striped and plaid designs must be true in grain with no bow or skew

Quality standard requirements

The quality standard requirement for upholstery fabrics are as follows:

- (1) Abrasion resistance - Light duty (less usage-several times/month - 3000)
- (2) Dimensional stability - 3 - 5 per cent
- (3) Seam breaking strength - warp (50 lbs), weft (50 lbs)
- (4) Seam integrity - 0 to 0.0125" opening (or) yarn slippage
- (5) Tear strength - 4-6 lbs (minimum)
- (6) Tensile strength - 50 lbs (minimum)
- (7) Colour fastness - (i) Cleaning (3-4) (ii) Crocking (3-4) (iii) Light (4) (iv) Gas fume (4)

ii) Curtains and draperies

Curtains and draperies, also called window fabrics, cover windows in the home or hotels or offices. They make up the major applications of textiles in the interiors. Curtains are sheer and reflecting light weight fabrics, hung without linings. Draperies are heavy, often opaque and usually have a lining. Casements are medium weight window coverings with a lower degree of transparency than curtains.

Uses of window fabrics

The uses of window fabrics are

- To provide privacy to residents
- To eliminate or reduce glare from sunlight
- To hide an undesirable outside view
- To create aesthetic effect
- To give insulation from heat, cold and light

Properties

Besides the requirements of common textiles properties, these fabrics require good light fastness and good draping or handling.

2. Textile floor coverings

Textile floor coverings are used inside buildings. Normally, they are made by weaving, tufting, needle-punching, bonding, flocking and knitting. Also called soft floor coverings as opposed to hard or smooth floor coverings like vinyl, linoleum, cork and rubber tiles or sheets, textile floor coverings are used at home and in hotels, hospitals, airports and automobiles. The fibre content and construction play an important role in the properties and characteristics of textile floor coverings and its selection for use.

Textile floor coverings include

i) Carpets (ii) Rugs (iii) Underlays

(i) Carpets

Carpets are heavy fabrics used for soft floor coverings. A carpet usually covers the entire floor and is fastened to it. Rugs are the same as carpets, but have a specific size. They are not fastened to the floor. Carpets are also available as Modular Carpet or Carpet Tile. Each tile is normally 1' x 1' in size. The fibres used in manufacturing carpets include wool, nylon, polypropylene and acrylic.

Manufacturing of carpets:

Carpets can be manufactured by the following methods or techniques:

i) Tufting ii) Weaving iii) Nonwoven - needle punched and fusion bonding

Carpet quality specifications:

The quality specifications of carpets are as follows:

It should have (i) high abrasion resistance (ii) good resiliency (iii) good colour fastness (iv) low piling (v) high dimensional stability (vi) good tuft binding strength (vii) high soiling resistance (viii) good ease of cleaning (ix) good flame retardant properties

Special characteristics:

The special characteristics of a carpet are:

- Sound absorption: to avoid sound echoing in a hall or room
- Thermal insulation: to prevent loss of heat from a room
- Static control: to prevent the production of static electricity

Types of carpet piles:

Tufted carpets will have pile or loops in their face side. The piles are of two types:

1. Loop pile 2. Cut pile



Fig. 2 Types of carpet pile

In the tufting machine, the substrate or backing cloth is passed over a supporting perforated plate. The creel will supply pile yarn to the needles, mounted in line in reciprocating bar measures to the width of the carpet. This penetrates through the backing cloth and perforated plate. The loops formed under the backing cloth are held by loopers while the needles are going up. The loops formed may be left as they are if a loop pile is required. For a cut pile, the loop is cut with a knife.

Carpet construction terms:

The following parameters are taken into consideration while manufacturing or purchasing a carpet:

- i) Pile height ii) Pile thickness iii) Pile weight iv) Total weight v) Gauge vi) Needles/inch vii) Stitches per inch viii) Rows/inch

Carpet backing:

After tufting, the reverse side of the carpet is finished or bounded with a carpet backing or foam underlay. The backing may be done by:

- (i) Plain backing (ii) Mesh fabric backing (iii) Underlay (iv) Foam brushed

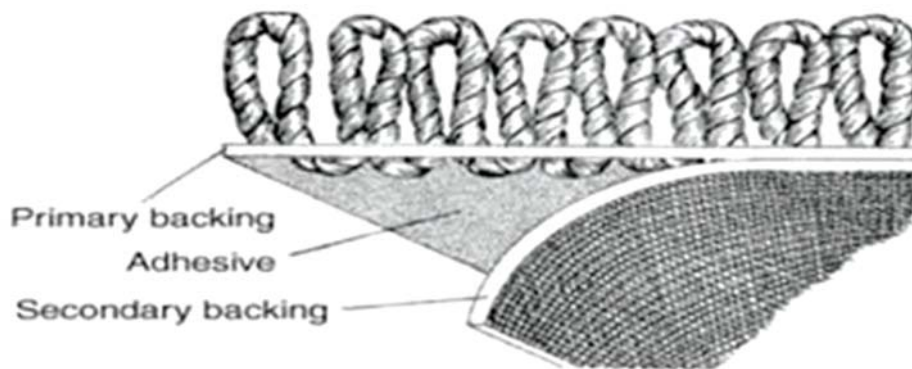


Fig. 3 Backing of carpet

ii) Rugs

A rug is a floor covering consisting of a piece of heavy fabric that does not cover the floor's entire surface. It will cover only a specific area intended for decorative purpose or for seating.

3. Wall and ceiling coverings

Wall and ceiling coverings are fabrics placed on walls and ceilings. These may be both decorative and functional. These fabrics are normally backed with paper or spun bonded nonwoven. The fabrics used to produce wall and ceiling coverings are macramand tapestry. The major physical properties of these coverings are good flame-, soil- and stain-resistant abilities.

4. Manufactured products

Manufactured products are made by cutting and sewing home textile. They include areas of bath, kitchen and table tops, and bedding products. They are also referred to as linen because they are normally made of linen.

i) Bath Products:

Bath products include towels made of terry and velour (cut loops).

ii) Bath Rugs and Mats:

Bath rugs are small, decorative soft flooring, light in weight. Bath mats are similar but smaller than rugs and meant to be kept in front of a tub, shower etc. Both are for functional purposes.

iii) Shower Curtains:

Shower curtains are made of plastic sheets and nonwovens and are used to prevent water splashing outside the shower area.

iv) Bedding Products:

Bedding products are also called Domestic. The vertical includes

- a) Sheets and pillow cases
- b) Blankets - tufted, knitted, needle-punched nonwovens
- c) Bedspreads - outr bed covers
- d) Quilts - also bed covers but in two layers and using fabric insulative substance
- e) Pillows - bed or decorative made in different shapes and sizes

v) Table top products:

Table tops are items which adorn dining table (table cloth, napkins, placements, etc.)

It is made of wovenfabrics like doobby, jacquard design, stain, sateen, etc. and lace fabrics like Nottingham lace or Raschel lace.

vi) Kitchen products:

Textile products used in the kitchen include aprons, gloves, masks and head coverings.

The manufacturing of interior textiles in India is becoming more organised because of availability of various modern technologies and techniques. Changing consumer needs are driving the scope for research and development in interior textiles. The growth potential of the interior textile market in India is positive. Earlier, it was export-oriented. Now, it is becoming more domestic-oriented because of the increasing demand at home as Indian consumers become more conscious about home interior designing and decoration.

Coutesy :

REVISED CONCEPT NOTE

1. All exporters who are exporting to EU under GSP would need to register on the Registered Exporter (REX) system of European Commission.
2. The Exporter would need to fill in the pre application form which is available at <https://customs.ec.europa.eu/rex-pa-ui/>.
3. A printout of this form would then need to be taken and get it signed by his authorized signatory.
4. If the details filled in by the exporter are different from IEC, necessary documentary proof may be produced by the exporter to the local user for registration for justification.
5. Once REX number is allotted, then the exporter has to export under EU-GSP by only using “Statement of Origin”.
6. The office of DGFT has issued a public notice No.51 dt.30.12.2016 which provides legal framework for the implementation of EU GSP self certification in India.
7. The key responsibilities of the Exporter is to provide the details of statement of origin to the local administrator while exporting to EU viz. HS code, Description, Document No/date on which “Statement of Origin” is made out, FOB value of exports (in US\$), destination port, destination of export, Origin Criteria i.e. “P” or “W” with 4 digit HS code.
8. Detailed circular is available in Council’s website:hepc@hepcindia.com

Highlights of the Meeting convened by the Hon’ble Minister of Textiles on 05.01.2017 on issues related to Madeups Sector

- The meeting was attended by Chairman, HEPC along with a team of members and stake holders of madeups sector.
- Inputs for short, medium and long term measures for the next 10 years that attract large scale investments and job creations to be submitted to the Hon’ble Minister.
- Industry to enhance its handholding with the handloom and Powerloom segments in a visible manner by organising buyer-seller meet and direct interactions by export promotion councils and associations.
- Industry to give detailed notes on logistics and transport cost (road, rail, port, ship, etc.) to take up the issues including sabotage rule relaxation with the Ministry of Road and Transport and Ministry of Shipping.
- All Export Promotion Councils to jointly give a proposal to make better market promotion in all major textile fairs including the HeimtextilExpo and also to have market promotion centres in all the major countries.

- To consider the duty drawback rates for Man Made Fibres(MMF) and its blended items.
- To remove the central excise duty on MMF to increase consumption and remain competitive till GST is implemented.
- To remove Digital Printing Machinery from red category by Printed Circuit Board.
- Branding of Indian Cotton like Egyptian Cotton.
- Set up of Centres of Excellence for Designing, R&D and Product Development for made-ups in important export centres and focus on upskilling in handloom sector.
- The compliance issues being raised by certain NGOs (invariably fabricated and exaggerated) through media is down grading the image of the Indian products especially the progressive States like Tamil Nadu; industry to take more proactive steps and ensure compliance to curb such allegations

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The following members were elected newly to the Executive Committee of the Council during the 207th Executive Committee Meeting held on December 15, 2016.

Shri.C.Jayachandran of M/s.Mascot Industries, Kannur & Shri.Lalit Goel of M/s. Riviera Home Furnishing Pvt.Ltd. Panipat were nominated as Additional members to the Executive Committee in the existing vacancies. Shri.M.Sivakkannan of M/s.Amaravathi Textiles, Karur & Shri.Ramesh Kumar Chugh of M/s. Sheena Exports, Panipat were Co-opted Additional members to the Executive Committee of the Council.



Shri.C.Jayachandran



Shri.Lalit Goel



Shri.M.Sivakkannan



Shri.Ramesh Kumar Chugh

LEAN MANAGEMENT- THE NECESSITY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY TODAY

One of the biggest threat textile industry facing today is to gear itself to raise its efficiency and competitiveness to meet the international competition in the export as well as domestic markets. There is severe competition from other developing countries like Bangladesh where the labour is cheap and industrialization is much promoted now and many of the top players have moved to these countries. Secondly, our mindset is not geared fully to accept the guise of Environmental Protection, Technical standard, Management Techniques which can curb the challenges faced in the markets.

Lean manufacturing is an operational strategy used to achieve the shortest possible cycle time by eliminating wastes in the process wherever possible. That means it makes the total production “Lean” by reducing the usage of all the available resources in a more effective and efficient way, such that the total production is increased with higher quality and efficiency. This will increase not only the profitability by reducing wastes like Lead time, Inventory etc. but also increases the confidence of the buyers as well as the suppliers, which is very much needed for the sustainability of the business. In simple terms, Lean is Manufacturing without waste but the concept should be religiously followed in the operations. It uses less of everything compared to the other traditional manufacturing methods. It deals with changing the Non Value Added Tasks into Value Added Tasks.

Kind of Wastes in Lean

Wastes in a manufacturing line can be classified as

- Muda (Non-Value Adding Work)
- Muri (Overburden)
- Mura (Unevenness)

Lean is more of “Muda” based concept. The different kinds of wastes which reduce production efficiency, quality of work can be categorized in following categories.

- I. Overproduction – Producing items more than required at given point of time creating the excess of inventories which require excess staffs, storage space etc.
- II. Waiting Time – Workers waiting for raw material, the machine or information etc. is known as waiting and is the waste of productive time.
- III. Unnecessary Transportation – Carrying of work in process (WIP) a long distance, moving material from one place to another place is known as the unnecessary transport.
- IV. Over processing – Working on a product more than the actual requirements which cannot add any considerable value to the product is Over processing. It may be due to improper tools, improper procedures etc.
- V. Excess Raw Material - This includes Excess WIP or finished goods, damaged goods, transportation and storage costs etc. Also, the extra inventory hides problems such as production imbalances, late deliveries from suppliers, defects, equipment downtime, and long setup times
- VI. Unnecessary Movement – Any wasted motion that the workers have to perform during their work is termed as unnecessary movement. Eg: Movement during searching for tools
- VII. Defects – Defects in the processed parts is termed as waste. Repairing defective parts or producing defective parts or replacing the parts due to poor quality etc. is the waste of time and effort.
- VIII. Unused Employee Creativity – Loosing of getting better ideas, improvement, skills and learning opportunities by avoiding the presence of employee is termed as unused employee creativity.

5 S

The first and simple step towards Lean is implementation of 5S, a Japanese technique of organizing ones' workplace. 5S produces a workplace that's clean, uncluttered, safe and organized. It is not just a clean-up campaign, rather a system that allows individuals to work more efficiently by assuring

- a designated place for everything so that it can be easily found
- Make sure everything is clean and functioning
- Establish Standard procedures
- To have a total cultural change.

5S is one of preliminary tools used in Lean Management. 5s stands for Sort/Seiri, Stabilize/_Seiton, Shine/Seiso, Standardize/Seiktsu and Sustain / Shitsuke

1. Sort or Seiri :

Remove All But the necessary Materials, Equipment and Supplies is Seiri . This is cleaning up of all unwanted materials in each sections or zone . This includes sorting the disposable items into 4 Categories

- I. Reusable : Those Material which can be used again Eg : Fabric
- II. Repairable : Those which has minor defects and can be repaired and used . Eg: Defective Machines
- III. Used by Others : These are materials which is no more usable to the particular department , but it may be useful for others Eg: Extra Computer in a Dept .
- IV. Not Usable : These has to be moved away as Scrap Eg : Used Papers , Files All the disposable items are either moved to Scrap Stores or Red Tag Area or to any other department which needs it . Any Material will have a retention period after which it has to be moved to the Red Tag Area. This is to be maintained Department wise and the maximum time the material can be kept in red tag area is 1 week.

The main activities to be done in Sorting are Identification of Red Tag Area, Disposal Plan, Maintaining Red Tag Register, Identification of long time storage area, Removing all unwanted materials, Removing all unwanted files, registers etc.

2. Seiton or Set In Order :

Arrange Products and Equipment, so that it is easy to find and use. In this, each and every material which is being used, is given a proper location with proper labels so that time wasted in searching it will be saved . The main activities done for this are

- I. Identify location for Files , Registers and other things
- II. Given a common Stationary place
- III. Label all the things
- IV. Maintain a Register Display the name of the responsible person
- V. Tape the pathways and also dangerous areas with respective colors
- VI. Display the list of files , things kept in each cupboard with the name of the responsible person
- VII. Put Staff Tracker Board in all the departments. Staff Tracker Board is a display board in each department which will

have the name and photograph of the employees of that department. A flag will be put under their names indicating whether they are in, out or on leave. If they go on duty to other units , it will be indicated in the board . It will help to track the particular person regarding his location at any point of time.

3. Seiso or Shine :

Seiso means keep everything clean always. This refers to the timely Cleaning, arrangements of the cleaning tools and maintenance of the cleaning register . This includes

- I. Selection of Cleaning Tools
- II. Selection of Cleaning Time
- III. Identifying and placing of the tools
- IV. Prepare and Display Seiso Calendar

4. Seiktsu or Standardize :

Seiktsu is integrating the first three S. Standardize ensures that the implementation of the Sort, Set in Order, and Shine doesn't deteriorate over time. It formalizes the procedures, schedules and practices that sustain the system and drive future improvements by

- I. Colour Standard Implementation
- II. Label Standard Implementation
- III. Shape and Shadow Board
- IV. Sign Board Standards Picture Standards

5. Shitsuke or Sustain:

Shitsuke is the checking Point. Once the above strategies are implemented, there should be a timely check if it's being followed and maintained correctly . There should not be any going back in the processes.

No 5S process for management will be effective without vigilant leadership. Lean producers have used this process effectively, but consistent leadership over time is necessary to prevent system deterioration with Daily check sheet, Internal Weekly audits, Weekly Score Display, External Audits etc.

Outcome of using 5 S :

5S is a powerful tool in manufacturing and its easy and simple to practice it. The main advantages of using 5S are

1. Improved safety
2. It's a key driver for Kaizen (Kaizen is a Lean Management technique)
3. Forms a solid foundation for continuous improvement
4. Employees gain a sense of ownership, involvement & responsibility
5. Reduction in seven forms of waste of Lean
6. Improved Productivity, Quality & Morale

- Jini Varghese

Opening of Bank Accounts and Digital Payment Awareness Camp

Subsequent to the implementation of demonetisation, Government is focussing on cashless economy against which several digital payment campaigns are being organised throughout the Country. HEPC is given the target of covering 3 lakh beneficiaries under digital payment system by end of March 2017. Hence, to meet out this target, Council is conducting digital payment campaigns in various export hubs like Karur, Kannur, Panipat and New Delhi and so far, have trained about 9000 people.

Few photographs taken during the campaigns

Karur



Kannur



Panipat



Gurgaon



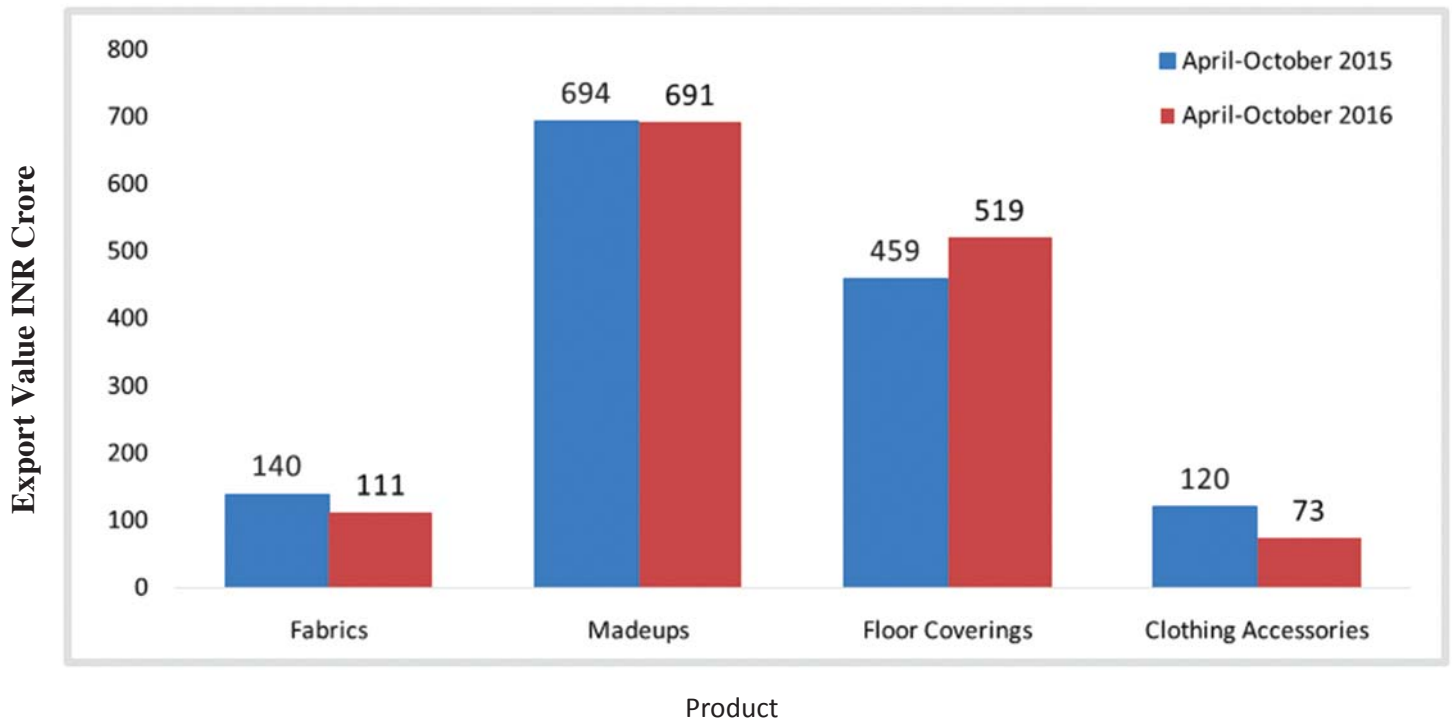
ANALYSIS OF HANDLOOM EXPORTS FOR THE PERIOD APRIL-OCTOBER 2016

Export of handloom products during the period April-October 2016 was Rs.1394 crore/US\$ 208 million as against Rs.1413 crore/US\$ 220 million during April-October 2015 registering negative trend of 1.36% in rupee terms and 5.19% in dollar terms.

Table detailing export of handloom products for the period April-October 2016 vis-à-vis April-October 2015

Products	April-October 2015		April-October 2016		% growth	
	USD M	INR Cr	USD M	INR Cr	USD M	INR Cr
FABRICS						
1. Real Madras Handkerchiefs	0.08	0.53	0.08	0.51	-3.55	-2.46
2. Lungies	1.44	9.30	1.45	9.73	0.57	4.57
3. Dhotis	0.15	0.97	0.26	1.74	73.19	79.50
4. Sarees	0.22	1.40	0.26	1.77	18.18	26.43
5. Other Fabrics	19.76	127.45	14.56	97.43	-26.32	-23.55
	21.65	139.65	16.61	111.18	-23.30	-20.38
MADEUPS						
1. Bed linen	27.51	176.27	21.50	143.95	-21.85	-18.34
2. Table linen	18.27	117.86	16.15	108.09	-11.60	-8.29
3. Toilet & kitchen linen	12.29	79.12	15.25	102.04	24.08	28.97
4. Cushion covers	14.36	92.48	14.26	95.47	-0.70	3.23
5. Other Furnishing articles	19.58	126.26	23.21	155.29	18.54	22.99
6. Other Madeups	15.84	101.85	12.86	86.04	-18.81	-15.52
	107.85	693.84	103.23	690.88	-4.28	-0.43
FLOOR COVERINGS						
Carpet and Floor coverings including mats & mattings	71.47	459.19	77.56	518.88	8.52	13.00
CLOTHING ACCESSORIES						
Scarves, Stoles, Gloves, Mitts, Mittens etc.	18.76	120.44	10.92	73.01	-41.79	-39.38
Grand Total	219.73	1413.12	208.32	1393.95	-5.19	-1.36

Chart detailing export of handloom products for the period April-October 2016 vis-à-vis April-October 2015



Top 10 export markets

S.#	Country	April-October 2015		April-October 2016		% growth	
		US\$ M	INR Cr	US\$ M	INR Cr	US\$ M	INR Cr
1	U S A	66.16	425.26	59.72	399.54	-9.75	-6.05
2	ITALY	9.92	63.81	12.99	86.90	30.92	36.19
3	U K	14.34	92.28	9.98	66.80	-30.40	-27.62
4	U ARAB EMTS	13.30	85.48	9.63	64.41	-27.61	-24.66
5	SPAIN	7.18	46.02	9.34	62.56	29.97	35.94
6	GERMANY	9.21	59.08	8.75	58.53	-4.93	-0.93
7	AUSTRALIA	6.36	40.97	7.77	51.98	22.27	26.89
8	FRANCE	7.95	51.16	7.68	51.36	-3.37	0.40
9	NETHERLAND	6.53	42.08	7.46	49.96	14.28	18.74
10	JAPAN	5.43	34.95	5.75	38.48	5.89	10.12

Source : DGCI&S, Kolkata



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