

Stain protection can give a boost to apparel industry

By Our Special Correspondent

MUMBAI, Apr. 12—

Demand for apparel with stain protective properties is surging as consumers increasingly rely on clothes which offer easy-care and convenience, according to UK based, Textiles Intelligence.

Stain protection is one of the fastest growing categories in performance enhancing treatments. It is set to become a standard performance feature of garments for everyday wear, such as shirts and trousers, because of the convenience it provides for consumers with busy lifestyles. Like wrinkle resistance, stain protection is no longer considered a novelty, and it has been predicted that consumers will choose stain protection in their clothing as routinely as they

now choose fabrics, colours and styles.

Although stain protection technologies have been around for around 40 years, it is only in the past five years that they have made a significant impact in the marketplace. The latest additions to such care technologies are dual-action products which offer stain repellency and stain release, and such products are proving to be highly popular.

At one time the applications for stain protective apparel were confined to workwear and uniforms worn in environments where spillage and staining are prevalent. But in recent years their use has expanded considerably, especially in casual wear.

A number of big apparel

names, including Eddie Bauer, Lee Jeans and Dockers, have been offering casual trousers which are stain repellent. Sales of these trousers, which have been heavily promoted through television advertisements, are reported to be doing extremely well. This has prompted a growing number of apparel suppliers to add stain repellent items to their clothing lines. Those already offering stain repellent items have been incorporating a greater number of such clothes to their ranges.

Textile researchers have been exploring ways of creating the ultimate in stain protective apparel: self-cleaning clothes. These would benefit the environment as well as the

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Key to success lies in mktg: ASAP Chief

By Our Special Correspondent

MUMBAI, Apr. 12-

"The key to success lies in aggressive marketing," opines Mr. Frank S. Yuan, Chairman & CEO, ASAP Show - the world's largest garment and textile sourcing show.

Going by his track record, Mr. Frank opinion needs to be taken seriously for he has practiced what he preaches and today organizes the most successful show in Las Vegas which is the original and authority for the US apparel sourcing industry.

The US market pie, according to Mr. Frank, will remain the same and while grabbing the market share some will lose and some will win. India is No. 6 player with a market share of 4.1 per cent. And if it has to increase its US textile and apparel market share, India has to become very aggressive, he said in an exclusive talk with this correspondent during his visit to city last week.

Mr. Frank advised that Indian exporters should follow

the RFID (Radio Frequency Identification System) which is now becoming a mandate while working with big retail chains. Another important advice is that exporters should work closely not only with their customers but even with customers' customer.

The time has now come to work on the Just-in-Time concept. The supplier needs to open warehouses in the US to immediately replenish the textiles and apparel to retailers, which means that the time has now arrived to directly work with

retailers in order to spread ones tentacles in the US market, stressed Mr. Frank.

However, he cautioned that working with mass retailers has its own drawback. Mass retailers help you grow and prosper. But when they cut you from suppliers list, you are out of business.

Mr. Frank also accentuated that Indian exporters should not go after buyers looking for lower prices. Since today's buyers are highly knowledgeable on costing, it is better to be open with them and ask them the important question: "how much profit should I make."

Transparency in business goes a long way and if exporters delivery quality product as per the lead times, they are sure to succeed in the present ruthless market conditions, he emphasized.

During his visit to the city, Mr. Frank signed a pact with Confederation of Indian Apparel Exporters (CIAE) for promotion of ASAP show within India. The

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48 leading models to participate at Lakme India Fashion Week

From Our Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Apr. 12-

The Fashion Design Council of India (FDCI), today announced the names of 48 leading models who will display the creations of India's top designers and add glamour to the prestigious Lakme India Fashion Week 2005. The mega event, which will be held from April 20-26 at The Grand, New Delhi, is India's largest B2B fashion event.

The established and well known female models who will be participating are Jasmeet Kaur Randhawa (Jessei), Fleur Xavier, Vidisha Pavate, Nina Manuel, Tupur Chatterjee, Diandra Soares,

Viveka Babaji, Bhawna Sharma, Carol Gracies, Kiran Rao, Binal Trevedi, Michelle Innes, Sapna Kumar, Joey Mathews, Laxmi Rana, Poonam Nath, Indrani Das Gupta, Sampada Inamdar, Shivani Kapur, Sonalika Sahay, Neha Kapur, Nolana D?Mello and Shivani Sabikhi. In the male category the list includes Ignatius Camilo, Muzamil, Upen Patel, Rajneesh Duggal and Gaurav Sachdeva.

The new female models that would walk the ramp in LIFW for the first time are Krishna Somani, Sohini Jaitley, Himani Thapa, Tanvi Singh, Deepika Padukone,

Monikangana Datta, Kiran Vajpai, Sucheta Sharma and Sunita Nagi. The male models making their debut are Aryan Biju Baruah, Bharat Arora, Amit Rampal and Sunny Arora, while the supplementary male models are Kushal Tandon, Abhinav Shukla, Rahul Jagtiani, Farhad Shah Nawaz, Rahul Chaudhary, Navnit Sharma and Andre.

After the enthusiastic response towards model auditions during the last three editions of LIFW, FDCI organized model auditions in Delhi in February, to select fresh faces for

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Bangla RMG building collapses; 30 dead

DHAKA, Apr. 12 (PTI)—

Some 100 workers were still feared trapped inside a Bangladeshi garment factory that collapsed after a boiler explosion, as the toll mounted to 30 with recovery of more bodies by rescuers sifting through the rubble using bare hands and crowbars, officials said today.

Search for survivors continued overnight without much success due to lack of proper equipment in the factory in Gazipur district, 32 km northwest of here, which collapsed yesterday.

Four bodies were pulled out of the pile of concrete and metal overnight, bringing the toll to 30.

Some 100 injured workers were rescued and rushed to hospitals, officials said, adding the rescue operation would continue. Some 1,000 rescue workers were pressed into service under the army's supervision, along with anxious relatives of the factory employees.

The government has launched a probe into the country's deadliest such incident.

Police, army and fire fighters were struggling to save those trapped inside the rubble of the nine-storied garment factory, witnesses said.

Upto 200 night shift workers were in the two floors of the factory when it caved, police and survivors said.

Apparently the building caved in after a boiler exploded in the newly constructed building. Hundreds of wailing relatives crowded the scene, but it was unclear exactly how many workers were still in the rubble.

CMIE optimistic of higher growth

MUMBAI, Apr. 12—

Backed by prospects of normal monsoon and revival of farm sector, the Indian economy is expected to grow at higher rate of 6.6 per cent in 2005-06 as against 6.3 per cent in 2004-05, according to Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE).

The industrial sector is expected to lead the growth with a rise of 8.5 per cent in 2005-06. The monsoon was likely to be normal and farm sector is expected to grow at 3.1 per cent in the current fiscal, the economic think tank said today.

However, the growth in the services sector was likely to slowdown to 7.5 per cent in the current fiscal from eight per cent in 2004-05.

A modest rise was expected in the government spending. The centre's spending was budgeted to rise by 1.7 per cent in 2005-06 as against 7.1 per cent in 2004-05,

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US textile industry files seven petitions to limit Chinese textile/clothing imports

From Tecoya NewsDesk

MUMBAI, Apr. 12-

U.S. textile, apparel and fiber producing trade associations have announced the filing of seven safeguard petitions covering fourteen categories to limit the growth of U.S. textile and apparel imports from China.

Combined U.S. imports in the fourteen categories covered by the April 6 announcement totaled \$14.24 billion in 2004, with imports from China accounting for \$1.45 billion.

The value of the Chinese imports covered by the petitions account for 8.1 percent of the \$17.8 billion in textile and apparel imports from China and 1.6 percent of the \$89.7 billion in imports from the world (including China) in 2004.

In terms of the \$196.7 billion in U.S. imports of all goods from China in 2004, these petitions affect only about 0.7 percent of that trade.

Textile safeguard petitions

are filed with the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

CITA is a five-member interagency group comprising of representatives from the U.S. Departments of Commerce, State, Labor and Treasury as well as the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. At least three agencies must vote to approve any safeguard petition.

Once a safeguard petition is filed, CITA has up to 15 working days to accept or reject the petition on its technical merits.

If the petition is accepted, a 30-day public comment then commences, followed by a 60-day CITA decision-making window.

If CITA approves a safeguard petition, by terms of its WTO accession agreement with the United States, a consultation period then begins.

If no agreement is reached between the parties, the United States can limit Chinese exports

in the safeguard categories to 7.5 percent growth.

Facts on Imports, Jobs, and the Safeguard Process

* In the first three months of the year, all U.S. textile and apparel imports from China increased by 63 percent.

* China's share of the U.S. import market in the apparel categories released from quota on January 1, 2002 jumped from less than 10 percent to more than 70 percent in less than three years.

* According to Chinese Customs data, China's exports to the United States in the most sensitive apparel categories are up 349 percent for the first two months of this year while prices are down 31 percent.

* Since January 2001, U.S. textile and apparel employment has fallen from 1,047,200 to 665,900 as of March 2005. The loss of 381,300 jobs represents 36.4 percent of the January 2001 workforce.

Safeguard Category/Description	China Increase Jan. - Mar. 2005 compared to Jan. - Mar. 2004	% Change
340/640 - c/mmff non-knit shirts	+ 1,422,603 dozen	+ 284.12%
345/645/646 - c/mmff sweaters	+ 274,662 dozen	+ 203.71%
349/649 - c/mmff brassieres	+ 1,408,731 dozen	+ 34.53%
350/650 - c/mmff dressing gowns	+ 325,884 dozen	+ 36.86%
620 - other synthetic filament fabric	+ 11,814,292 square meters	+ 769.79%
638/639 - mmf knit shirts	+ 2,128,603 dozen	+ 331.19%
647/648 - mmf trousers	+ 1,597,270 dozen	+ 269.16%

*mmf = man-made fiber
 ** c = cotton

ART-SILK	120/36	88.00	Velan	NA	Eddricot	1040-00	Shree Mfg.	123-00	30s 45/55 PC	R S R Mohata	130-00	Reliance Normal	78-50		
Ex-Bhiwandi	265/36	84.50	38S WARP 5 KG.		Ganesh	1085-00	Soundarajar	130-00	Aditya	113-00	2/40s 65/35 PC	Reliance TBL	81-50		
CASH BASIS	265/108	85.00	Arun Kumar	635-00	Karthikaya	1120-00			Gokak	112-00	Asoka	150-00	Reliance Black	90-50	
120 DENIER BRIGHT	110/36	91.00	GVG	635-00	Kottayam	1095-00	Aditya	168-00	Vardhaman	113-00	Indo Rama	147-00	Super Dye		
CRC	200-00	115/136	90.00	34S WEFT 5 KG.	Laxmi	1130-00	Cheran	169-00	40s 45/55 PC	Malwa Cotton	149-00	Reliance	84-75		
IRC I	200-00	140/36	86.00	Mada	431-00	Satya	1170-00	Palpalayam	167-00	Gokak	133-00	R S R Mohata	150-00	Dye fast	
IRC III	207-00			Texturised	Pusad	436-00	Vrajeswari	1205-00	Priyadarshani	171-00	Malwa Cotton	131-00	STAPLE	Reliance	70-50
KRC I	198-00			80/84 DENIER	Singoda	431-00	120s Comb 10 lbs.	R S R Mohata	171-00	Vardhaman	131-00	20s per kg.	Acrylic Fibre		
KRC II	205-00			40S WEFT CARDED+	Bhojraj	1310-00		Soundarajar	171-00	40s 65/35 PC	Cheran	110-00	Ex-Factory		
NRC I	194-00			Cananore Co-op	470-00	Kottayam	1240-00		2/76 PV 65/35	Asoka	130-00	Nagda	111-00	Regular Fibre Wet	
NRC III	193-00			Quilon	470-00	KLRF	1310-00	Aditya	192-00	Gokak	130-00	P.K.P.N	108-00	0.9 Denier	97-00
BRC I	194-00			Malbar	470-00	Sugana	1290-00	Cardwel	190-00	Malwa Cotton	125-00	Palpalayam	108-00	1.2 Denier	96-00
				40S WARP CARDED+	Annamalai	505-00	Blended Yarn	R S R Mohata	197-00	Sondarajar	130-00	30s per kg.	1.5 Denier	95-00	
150 DENIER				Bhilosha Roto	93-00	515-00	Polyester/Viscose	Ramakrishna	189-00	52s 70/30 PC	Cheran	120-00	2.0 Denier	95-00	
CRC I	194-00			BMT Warp	102-00	510-00	20s PV 70/30	Soundarajar	195-00	Annamaliar	128-00	122-00	2.0 Denier Blend	95-00	
CRC II	NA			Devashree	90-00	515-00				Cambodia	129-00	121-00	3.0 Denier	95-00	
CRC III	195-00			Gini Tex	90-00	42S WP CARD 5 KG				Kaleshwara A	128-00	128-00	3.0 Denier Blend	95-00	
IRC I	194-00					600-00	Agarwal	102-00	Indo Rama	100-00	Lakshmi	132-00	5.0 Denier	95-00	
IRC II	NA			Bhuneswari +	600-00	530-00	Cheran	102-00	Rishabdev	99-00	Lakshmi	132-00	7.5 Denier	95-00	
IRC III	192-00			Cananore Co-op	530-00	560-00	Indo Rama	102-00	Zenith	99-00	Pankaja	128-00	Shrinkable Fibre Wet		
KRC I	192-00			K B	560-00	578-00	Nagda	102-00	30s Poly 100%	102-00	Kasturi	133-00	2.0 Denier	97-00	
KRC II	NA			Kadri Ambal +	578-00	560-00	P.K.P.N	102-00	Annanore	102-00	Pioneer	129-00	3.0 Denier	97-00	
KRC III	190-00			Kaleswar B	560-00	578-00	Palpalayam	102-00	Cheran	105-00	60s/62s 75/25	P.K.P.N	143-00	5.0 Denier	97-00
NRC I	189-00			Kumargiri +	578-00	551-00	Priyadarshini	102-00	Indo Rama	103-00	Warp				
NRC II	NA			Nityakalani +	551-00	559-00	R S R Mohta	102-00	Pali	105-00	Akkamba	156-00	POLYESTER	Regular Fibre Dry	
NRC III	187-00			Pondicheery +	559-00	571-00	Ritspin	102-00	Pankaj	103-00	Hansaveni	144-00	0.8 SD.	0.9 Denier	97-00
BRC I	185-00			Rangavilas	571-00	575-00	Suryajyoti	102-00	Rishabhdev	105-00	Kaleshwara B	141-00	1 Denier S.D.	1.2 Denier	96-00
				Saraswati +	575-00	563-00	Suryalata	102-00	Ritspin	103-00	Kaplan	140-00	1.2 Denier S.D.	1.5 Denier	95-00
				Snehalali +	563-00	558-00	2/15 PV 70/30	Sanghi	107-00	Lakshmi	154-00	Reliance	71-25	2.0 Denier	95-00
				Sulzer +	558-00	558-00				Kasturi	157-00	Indo Rama	70-75	5.0 Denier	95-00
				Velan +	558-00	571-00				Pankaja	140-00	Reliance	71-25	6.0 Denier	95-00
				52s Wp Card 5 kg.	716-00	703-00				K P S M	124-00	Orissa	71-25	7.5 Denier	95-00
				Harshveni	716-00	703-00				Krishnaveni	122-00	Futura	141-00	Shrinkable Fibre Dry	
				Kaleswara	703-00	733-00				Malapuram	122-00	BRPL	141-00	2.0 Denier	95-00
				Kadri Ambal	733-00	708-00				Pionner	125-00	Orissa	141-00	3.0 Denier	95-00
				Pioneer	708-00	962-00				Podar	128-00	BRPL	125-00	5.0 Denier	95-00
				64s Wp Com 5kg +	962-00	977-00				Rajgopal	128-00	Indo Rama	70-75	5.0 Denier	95-00
				Annamaliar	962-00	977-00				Balaji Modern	132-00	Reliance	71-25	6.0 Denier	95-00
				Bhagwati	977-00	962-00				Golden	132-00	BRPL	71-25	7.5 Denier	95-00
				GVG	962-00	1027-00				K P S M	132-00	Orissa	151-00	Tow	
				Jaysundaram	1027-00	1032-00				Kadrasen	132-00	Orissa	152-00	3.0 Denier	96-00
				Jaylakshmi	1032-00	1022-00				Kaleshwar B	132-00	Indo Rama	70-00	5.0 Denier	96-00
				Jayjyoti	1032-00	972-00				PK.P.N	132-00	Reliance	70-50	1.5 Denier	96-00
				Katari	962-00	1022-00				Sakthi Yashwarya	132-00	BRPL	70-50	2.0 Denier	96-00
				Nagamnachia	972-00	1022-00				2/40s Poly 100%	110-00	Reliance	70-50	3.0 Denier	96-00
				Rajpalayam	1022-00	1002-00				2/60s Poly 100%	110-00	BRPL	70-50	5.0 Denier	96-00
				Silver Raju	1022-00	1002-00				Cheran	121-00	Orissa	132-00	1.5 Denier	96-00
				Sanghi Weft	88-00	1002-00				Rishabhdev	122-00	Reliance	132-00	1.2 Denier Bright	
				Sanghi Roto	90-00	1002-00				Aditya	156-00	Reliance	134-00	OPTICALLY WHITE	
				Shubh-Nil	85-00	60s Wt Card 5 kg.				Laxmi	156-00	1.2 D.	75.25		
				Shubh-Nil Warp	86-00	626-00				Rama Krishna	156-00	1.2 SHT	76.25		
				Welspun	87-00	574-00				Suzlon	156-00	2/30s 65/35 PC		BLACK	
				Welspun Warp	98-00	631-00					Asoka	130-00	RIL 1.2 D.	83-25	
				NYLON		602-00					Indo Rama	130-00	RIL 1.4D.	82-50	
				SURAT PRICES		628-00					Malwa Cotton	130-00	Tow		
				15 DENIER		604-00					Parasrampur	128-00			
				Shreelon	--	602-00									
				JCT	--	623-00									
				Nirlon	--	623-00									
				20/1 DENIER		650-00									
				Shreelon	--	802-00									
				JCT	--	747-00									
				20/6 DENIER F.D.		692-00									
				J.C.T.	--	702-00									
				Modipon	--	687-00									
				44DENIER S.D.		1000-00									
				Modipon	--	1040-00									
				Sreelon	--	1040-00									
				JCT	--	1030-00									
				60s/63s Wp card 5 kg +		1030-00									
				Shreelon	--	1040-00									
				JCT	--	1040-00									
				82s/84s Wp Com 10 lb+		1103-00									
				Shreelon	--	983-00									
				Modipon	--	1053-00									
				72s Wp Com 5 kg+		1103-00									
				Sreelon	--	1103-00									
				JCT	--	1103-00									
				CRIMPED		1053-00									
				44DENIER		1098-00									
				Enka	--	1040-00									
				Guj. Nylon	--	1040-00									
				Shreelon	--	1103-00									
				Priyalon	--	983-00									
				JCT	--	1053-00									
				81D F.D.		1103-00									
				Shreelon	--	1103-00									
				Modipon	--	1103-00									
				COTTON		1053-00									
				YARN		1098-00									
				10s per kg.		767-00									
				130/34	86.30	767-00									
				250/34	82.00	767-00									
				250/100	83.20	767-00									
				280/100	82.25	767-00									

GREY CLOTH**Grey Mulls**

Count	Reed x pick	Width	Rs./Metre
100x120	80x72	49"	17-00 to 17-75
100x100	78x68	49" Com	14-50 to 15-00
90x100	76x66	48"	13-50
70x90	64x56	48.5" Comb	10-75 to 11-00
80x100	68x64	49" Comb	12-50 to 14-25
80x100	68x64	49" Semi Com	11-50 to 12-75
60x80	58x48	47"	9-85
60x80	58x50	47"	9-70 to 10-00
60x80	56x44	47.5"	9-00
44x60	62x62	47"	11-25

Grey Cambric

COUNT	REEDXPICE	WIDTH	RS/METRE
60x60	88x80	39" Ichal	11-00
60x60	92x88	49" Comb Dyed	20-00 to 22-00
60x60	92x04	49" export	25-00 to 26-00
40x60	72x72	38"	10-75 to 11-75
2x1	72x72	40"	20-00 to 21-00
2x2	72x72	40"	27-00 to 28-00
55x55	80x80	39"	15-00 to 17-00
55x55	72x72	39"	11-75 to 12-75
Chiffon	80/1400		18-00 to 20-00

Powerloom Grey

COUNT	VAREITY	WIDTH IN CMS.	PR. HAND
100x120	Mill Comb 80x72	119	17-05
100x100	Mill Comb 76x66	119	14-80
40x60	HD Comb 62x52	117	12-15
Century Cotton	9.000 Kgs.	47"	12-75
	10.000 Kgs.		13-50
	11.000 Kgs.		15-00
	12.000 Kgs.		16-00
	12.500 kgs.		17-00
	11.500 Kgs.		15-75
	8.800 Kgs.	37/38"	12-00
	9.000 Kgs.		12-25
	9.400 Kgs.		13-00
Raymond 40 PV	9.700 Kgs.		15-00
Raymond Micro	11.000 Kgs.	47"	17-00
	11.700 Kgs.		17-50
	9.400 kgs.		14-50
	9.700 kgs.		15-25
Mink Micro	7.800 Kgs.		12-00
	9.000 Kgs.		15-50

GREY ART SILK**SHIRTING**

Table (NC)	Net Cash
2/60 Cotton x 76 Polyester	88x80 17-15
20/80 Bosky (Nylon) 4,200	46" 11-90
P.V. Satin 80/150	47" 12 Kgs. 15-00
TEXO BOSKY	
76x76	7.200 47" 10.00 to 10.25
	7.000 47" 9.80
	6.800 47" 9-25
	6.600 47" 9.00
	6.200 47" 8-75
76x76	6.200 Roto 8-25
	6.400 Roto 8-50
	6.800 Roto 36" 9-50
Roto	5.700 Plain 8-00
76x76	5.400 7-75
84x150 47" Rinkle	7.50 kgs 8-00
150x150	Tex plain 51" 8500 9-00
150x150	Tex Dobby 46" 12,000 12-25
84x150 37" Dobby	7.5 kgs. 8-00
60sx60s 47"	74x74 13-00
Normal	72x72 11-75
	72x68 10-50
	76x76 10-25
	68x68 10-50
50s P.C. 47"	84x76 16-00
50s P.V.xTex 47"	84x76 16-50
2/40x2/40 36"	11.5 kgs 20-15
2/40x2/20s 48x52	11.50 kg 19-40
D. China 46"	Print 16-15
D. China 46"	Dyed 17-15
50Br. x 60 Devi Silk	46" 17-00
45x45PV 84/76	48" 16-00
45X45PV 80/76	48" 17-25 to 17-50
40X40 Cotton Cord	38" 13-15
45x45 84/76	38" 15-50 to 16-00
50x50 P.C. 84/76 Dyeing	48" 15-50
40x40 Cotton Saten	38" 17-65
45x40 Cotton Saten	38" 12-65

SAREE CLOTH

60s	86x76	47"	13-00
Swiss Cotton	2/60	37"	9.400 kgs. 19-00
Swiss Cotton	2/60	37"	9.800 kgs. 20-00
Swiss Cotton	32s	37"	9.800 kgs 13-50
32s P.V.	Swiss Cotton 37"		8,800 kgs. 12-00
Swiss Cotton	38" G.K.		7,800 kg 11-00
42s P.C.	Swiss Cotton 47"		8,100 kg. 10-75
Gadhwal Border			11-75
Patti			7-35
Acrylic Patta			8-25
Radhika Cheks			12-00

VISCOSE COTTON

120 x 100	80x72		15-50
120 x 100	76x72		13-75
120 x 80	68x64		13-00
Viscose Cotton	80x72		16-50
Rayon	2/4020	56x56	22-25
Staple	30x30	64/64	18-25

**DyStar launches Dianix E-PLUS
disperse dyes for polyesters**

By Our Staff Reporter

MUMBAI, Apr. 12-

DyStar's new Dianix E-PLUS disperse dyes reach new levels of Controlled Coloration and Color Confidence in pale shades on polyester fabrics. Sensitive pale shades can now be dyed with Dianix E-PLUS to the highest levels of shade reproducibility and colour fastness, even on difficult microfibres, weight-reduced polyesters and taffetas.

Dyeing with Dianix E-PLUS dyes has many advantages, particularly reduction of unit processing costs through Controlled Coloration and Right-First-Time dyeing. Shade and colour strength are standardised within very narrow tolerances.

Dianix E-PLUS dyes have carefully balanced dyeing properties, excellent on-shade build-up during the heating-up phase and are not sensitive to fluctuations in dyeing parameters such as time, temperature and pH. Moreover, they can be applied in acid, neutral or alkaline dyebaths, making them suitable for many innovative application processes tailored to the needs of individual fabrics.

Dianix E-PLUS dyes also meet the high Color Confidence performance standards required by today's textile industry. Even on critical polyester fabrics made from extremely fine fibre qualities such as blends of normal polyester and ultrafine microfibres these dyes produce on-tone shades with outstanding light fastness.

The Dianix E-PLUS range comprises Dianix Yellow E-PLUS, Dianix Red E-PLUS and Dianix Blue E-PLUS and complements the established Dianix PLUS range for medium and heavy shades on similar difficult polyester fabrics.

Industrial prodn. records negative growth

NEW DELHI, Apr. 12—

Negative growth in mining and electricity pulled down the industrial growth to 4.9 per cent in February this year, nearly half of 8.3 per cent growth recorded in the same month previous year.

The latest Index for Industrial Production (IIP) released today put the growth in April-February 2004-05 to 8.1 per cent as against 6.9 per cent in the same period of previous fiscal.

In February 2005, the mining sector showed a negative growth of 2.3 per cent as compared to a robust growth of 10.7 per cent in the same month of 2004.

While electricity sector showed a negative growth of 0.9 per cent in February 05 as against 12.9 per cent growth in the the same month of 04, the manufacturing growth slowed down to 6.2 per cent from 7.6 per cent last year.

However, except mining, other two sectors taken into account for the IIP showed a much better year-on-year growth

in April-February 2004-05.

While the growth of mining sector in first 11 months of 2004-05 slowed down to 4.0 per cent from 5.3 per cent last year, in manufacturing the growth was 8.7 per cent in the same period of this fiscal as against 7.3 per cent in pervious year.

Electricity sector also grew 5.3 per cent in April-February 2004-05 as compared to 4.5 per cent in the same period last fiscal.

The growth in production of basic, intermediate and capital goods suffered the biggest drop in February 2005 but their impact was absorbed by robust growth in consumer goods.

The growth in production of basic goods fell to mere 0.8 per cent in February 05 from 10.3 per cent in the same period of last fiscal. The growth of capital goods dropped to 4.5 per cent from 27.8 per cent last year while in case of intermedieate the rate of increase of production fell to 2.4 per cent from 6.2 per cent last year.

Consumer goods, however,

China will be largest trading partner: Kamal

From Our Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Apr. 12-

China is poised to become India's largest trading partner in two or three years if the rapid growth in bilateral trade seen lately is maintained statd Mr. Kamal Nath, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

In his address at the India-China Business Cooperation Conference jointly organised here by the apex Indian business chambers and their Chinese counterparts, he welcomed the Chinese Premier Mr Wen Jiabao and Commerce Minister Mr. Bo Xilai and underlined that Premier Wen's presence at the business meeting "signals the tremendous importance attached by the Chinese government to promoting trade and business between our two countries".

While trade between the two countries had increased

rapidly, crossing the 12 billion dollar mark this year - up from less than 1 billion dollars a decade ago -, Mr. Kamal Nath made two suggestions for further augmenting the bilateral flow of trade and investment. One, the composition of the export basket needs to change to make it more broad-based in favour of higher value-added items, especially for India's exports. And secondly, there should be greater focus on investment flows between India and China, the Minister said.

On the multilateral trading front, it was indicated during discussions between Mr. Kamal Nath and Mr. Bo Xilai here last night that India and China would strongly oppose attempts to divide developing countries by categorizing them as advanced developing countries, along with South Africa and Brazil.

"Barely two decades ago, the world perceived China and India as large but poor developing countries. There has been a sea change in this perspective. And emerging economic realities has driven this change of mind-set. If we are to build upon this, then the scope of our economic engagement has to be enlarged and diversified. Prime Minister, your visit gives us the platform to raise our economic partnership to a new high", he said.

Stain protection a boost to apparel industry

Continued from Page 1 Col 3. consumer. Because they would not require conventional laundering, they would avoid the problem of river pollution caused by waste water from washing machines. However, it is likely to take some years before self-cleaning clothes reach the mass consumer market.

In the meantime, research in the field of stain protection in apparel is likely to focus on ways of developing environmentally friendly alternatives to the chemicals used in many stain protection technologies today.

Stain protection is one of several easy-care fabric finishes — such as wrinkle resistance — which have also struck a chord with time-starved consumers who want to wear clothing requiring the minimum of care.

Such technological advances enable companies to greatly differentiate their apparel lines. And this has helped them to boost volumes and achieve premium prices in a market environment characterised by fierce competition and rampant price deflation.

Stain protection and other easy-care fabric finishes will play an important role in boosting the value which consumers place on clothing, according to Performance Apparel Markets.

Indeed, it is forecast that the percentage of apparel with performance enhancing treatments will double in the next few years.

Lacoste launches 'Cyclades' collection for Summer 2005

By Our Staff Reporter

MUMBAI, Apr. 12-

Lacoste, premium French apparel brand announced the launch of its summer collection 2005 'Cyclades'. Fresh and funky, Cyclades reflects the full spectrum of Lacoste and comprises of colourful and vibrant polos, shirts, trousers, shorts skirts and tops for men and women. The new collection is first part of the Spring Summer collection 2005 and is chic and elegant.

The collection is named after the mystical beauty of Cyclades, an insular cluster of islands scattered in the blue Aegean Sea. Inspired by the magical interplay of sun & the sea, the collection captures hues of blues, whites and dolphin with touches of tomatine; colours inspired from the mythological islands as they emerge from the deep blue sea, bathed with sparkling sunlight and adorned with whitewashed houses.

Mr. Vikas Gupta, President & CEO, Lacoste says, "Cyclades is a beautiful collection that

captures the spirit and mesmerizing beauty of the Cyclades islands, which encompasses the heritage of Lacoste tradition with modernity. This collection offers some absolutely new innovative fabrics which are light and airy., suited best to beat the Indian summer".

The new collection beautifully captures the towering cliffs crowned by tiny and blindingly-white houses plunging straight into the depths of the sea in its white and spring blue ensemble with "wave" prints.

New for men are attractive and elegant polos and half sleeve shirts in sober solids and wave inspired strips, which are asymmetric patterns.

The collection also introduces new and exciting fabrics of shirts like cotton chenille, stretch diamante, textured checks and cotton linen.

For the first time Lacoste introduces unique wavy prints on polos that will add to the fury of sun this summer. The classic polo

is offered in as many as 18 colour options and solid fila-fill shirts in all possible hues of blue.

Matched with a wide range of fashionable and cool trousers in new styles and fabrics like cotton linen spinnaker weaves and cotton armeer, the attire makes for a perfect wear at anytime of the day!

For women, the range offers sexy and stylish tops in sleeveless, mage sleeves and full sleeves options in interesting necklines. Sexy tops like spaghetti and also available in this rang. A touch of pink and maroons is added to the ladies tops to make it more feminine and vibrant. Stretch fabrics like viscose elastane, stretch mini piques, ribbed pique and derby rib add to the great fit.

A new stretch poplin shirt is also introduced for ladies in five attractive colors. Stylish ladies trousers and skirts in paper finish cotton and striped stretch gabardine completes the ensemble.

Tecoya available on E-Mail Subs: Rs. 2500 per annum

Cotton Trend Prices firm

By Cotton Man

MUMBAI, Apr. 12-

The buyers interest was revived at lower levels which gave an impetus to the traders to firm up the prices of northern varieties while Sankar-6 in Gujarat reported minor loss.

The arrivals continued to be at same levels. Desi report arrival of 300 bales while J-34 7000 bales arrived in the market.

The northern varieties are quoted in maund while other varieties are in candy. The kapas and seed prices are quoted in quintal.

26mm 15000

Punjab

J-34 (RG) 1550-1630

J-34 (SG) 1570-1650

Haryana

J-34 (RG) 1470-1530

J-34 (SG) 1490-1550

Rajasthan

J-34 (RG) 1450-1485

J-34 (SG) 1470-1505

Punjab

Desi (RG) 1275-1285

Desi (SG) 1325-1335

Haryana

Desi (RG) 1200-1210

Desi (SG) 1300-1310

Rajasthan

Desi (RG) 1250-1260

Desi (SG) 1300-1310

KAPAS (Per Quintal)

Desi 1500-1630

J-34 1650-1850

COTTON SEED (Per Quintal)

Desi 850-860

J-34 860-870

MADHYA PRADESH

Y-1 14400

LRA 15400

H-4 15600

GUJARAT

V-797 11400

S-6 A 16800

S-6 B 16400

S-6 C 15800

ANDHRA PRADESH

LRA 15400

MECH/H-4 15400

MCU-5 20700

Bunny 18800

Brahma 17400

KARNATAKA

Jaydhar 13300

DCH-32 A 30500

DCH-32 B 28000

TAMIL NADU

MCU-5 20200

DCH-32 A 31500

DCH-32 B 28000

SICA SPOT RATES

(per candy)

Bengal Desi 13030

Wagad ---

V-797 11800

Jaydhar 13500

J-34 15337

F-414 N.Q.

LRA-5166 N.Q.

H-4 16500

LK 16700

Shankar-6 17000

MCU-5 18500

DCH-32 29500

MAHARASHTRA VARIETIES

MECH-5 16300

H-4 16300

LRA-5166 15300

NHH-44 14700

Challenges & opportunities for Indian cotton textile industry under WTO Regime

By P. D. Patodia, Chairman, Standing Committee on Cotton of ICMF-CDRA

The first and second part of this article was published on 7th and 8th April, last week. Due to the New Foreign Trade Policy this was temporarily on hold due to lack of space. We continue this article from today and are sorry for the inconvenience caused.

Contamination of Cotton:

Contamination of cotton is a more serious problem than high trash contents in cotton. Trash can be easily removed in a blow room but not contaminants, which have to be picked up either manually or with the help of machines and results in additional avoidable cost. Indian Cotton Textile Industry has been facing this problem of cotton contamination for decades.

In the entire chain of cotton supply, cotton farmer occupies important position. He decides which variety to be sown, He takes care of cotton crop, But he is not fully aware of what care has to be taken while picking of cotton, storing of cotton in his house and while transporting same to market yard. Problems of cotton contamination start at this level and cause serious difficulties to spinning Mills in maintaining high standards of quality of yarn.

It is a sad story that addition of contaminants in cotton does not stop at cotton farmer's level. But the process of addition of contaminants continues when seed cotton is brought to market yard and then to Ginning & Pressing Factories for processing. Contamination of cotton is totally unintentional but causes serious problems to Indian Cotton Textile Industry. The problem can be tackled in a big way if we succeed in creating awareness at various levels. The ICMF-CDRA makes efforts to educate cotton farmers regarding proper methods of cotton picking, storing and transportation to market yards.

With the exposure of Indian Cotton Textile Industry to the overseas markets in a big way, the problem has assumed serious dimension. Under the Quota Free Regime under WTO, where simple rule is survival of the fittest, we will have to gear up to tackle this problem quickly and effectively lest somebody will push us aside and occupy our seat especially when we would not only export cotton product but raw cotton also.

Considering the gravity of the problem, the Govt. of India have taken a strong initiative in modernizing over 270 G & P factories. Additional numbers of G&P factories are to be modernized in the near future. This has created an infrastructure to provide clean and contamination free cotton.

It is, however, necessary to see that at least the modernized G & P Units take special care -

i) For proper Upkeep of the machinery to ensure supply of clean and contamination free cotton;

ii) To create an environment of cleanliness in the factory so as to ensure that no contaminants are added after the cotton is delivered at the G & P Factories;

iii) To ensure that the Factories use proper packing material like - high quality cloth of prescribed specifications and new iron hoops and use labels for marking to avoid contamination by ink, rusted hoops etc.;

iv) The factory owner should make special efforts to educate farmers to adopt proper methods of picking, storing and transportation of cotton to avoid contamination in cotton.

v) To advise farmers to use certified seeds only, which can enhance cotton yields by 10 - 15 %

The ginning and pressing factories, which are close to cotton farmers, can take up cotton extension work to create awareness amongst cotton growers regarding new methods of cotton cultivation.

VI) Cotton Contamination by Threads of White Polythene Fertilizer Bags:

Cotton farmers generally use empty fertilizer bags, which are white in color, for storing and transportation of Seed Cotton. In this process, loose threads of white polythene fertilizer bags get into seed cotton. Since these threads are white in color, it becomes very difficult to remove them manually or by machine. These threads cause serious problems to Spinning Mills, which are required to pay huge claims to overseas buyers of cotton yarn.

The ICMF-CDRA has, therefore written to the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers to issue appropriate instructions to the Fertilizer Plants in the Public, Private and Co-operative Sectors to change the color of Fertilizer Bags to any color other than white. The Ministry of Textiles has also been requested to take up the matter with the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The ICMF-CDRA has also written to the C. M. Ds of 25 prominent fertilizer plants for changing the color of the bags.

VII. Role of Marketing agencies:

I feel that marketing agencies both in the Public and Private Sectors have an important role to play in improving the quality of cotton-

a) By proper grading of cotton at Market yard level to facilitate separate heaps in the G & P factory according to grade;

b) Strictly avoid inter mixing of cotton varieties and

c) Insist on proper ginning, pressing and packing of cotton bales.

d) They can patronize such factories which have been modernized and are keen to improve quality of cotton and

e) Lastly but more importantly play a role of educating and motivating cotton farmers to follow proper picking practices and avoid contamination at field level.

VIII) Supply of High Quality Inputs to Cotton Growers:

a) Market Committees:

Since Market Committees, located in cotton growing areas can play a useful role in supplying high quality seeds, pesticides and fertilizers, ICMF-CDRA wrote letters to Chairmen of 111 Market Committees whose Market Yards were modernized under M.M.III of TMC requesting them to take up this activity which would immensely benefit the cotton

growers of those areas.

b) G & P Factories:

Since Ginning and Pressing Factories are located in the cotton growing areas and have long and close association with the cotton growers, similar letters were sent to the Regional Associations of G & P Factories, requesting them to advise their members to take up supply of quality inputs to cotton growers in their respective areas.

IX) Recent Important Government Decisions:

a) Association of NGOs to implement project under M.M.II:

As mentioned earlier, the ICMF-CDRA has been urging the Ministry of Agriculture to associate NGOs in implementation of M.M.II The Ministry of Agriculture, GOI, have issued orders permitting Industries, Co-operatives, NGOs to take up certain activities under M.M.II. The ICMF-CDRA, SIMA-CDRA, COTAAP etc. have already sent proposals to the CCI, which is a Nodal Agency for taking up projects under M.M.II.

The ICMF-CDRA has requested the Ministry of Agriculture to allocate sufficient funds so that the various agencies could take up projects up to their full capacity so as to benefit large number of cotton farmers.

b) Enhancing Production and Distribution of High Quality Seeds:

As mentioned earlier, the ICMF-CDRA has been urging the Ministry of Agriculture to substantially increase production and distribution of High Quality Certified Seeds, particularly of Cotton Varieties. The GOI, in the Ministry of Agriculture have issued orders substantially enhancing financial incentives for production and distribution of certified seeds as also for treated seeds vide their letter dated 1st December 2004. It is hoped that this will have some positive impact in raising the availability of High Quality Certified Seeds.

X) Present Cotton Situation:

As a result of various measures taken by the Central and State Governments and vigorous efforts made by private agencies like ICMF-CDRA, South India Mill Owners Association-CDRA, Coimbatore (SIMA-CDRA) Northern India Textile Mills Association (NITMA), Super Spinning Mills, Coimbatore, Maral Overseas Ltd., Khargone, M.P, Suryalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Secunderabad, A.P, Gokak Mills Ltd., COTTAP, Appachi Cotton, Pollachi etc. as also efforts of Ahmedabad Textile Mills Association, Ahmedabad, Mill Owners Association, Mumbai, Karnataka

Textile Mills Association, Bangalore in rendering valuable support to ICMF-CDRA in implementation of its Projects, there has been a significant improvement in the yield level. Moreover, increased availability of high quality seeds and quick spread of Bt Cotton and lastly but most importantly the millions of COTTON GROWERS, whose tireless efforts and their enthusiasm to adopt new

technologies and Agronomic practices have richly contributed to higher yields. Yields, which were stagnant at around 300-310 kgs. Per hectare have reached a level of 440 kgs per hectare in the year 2004-2005.

Cotton yields have risen by about 40%. This is a major development on cotton front. This would raise the incomes of cotton growers and provide a strong raw material base to the Cotton Textile Industry.

XI) Investments in the Textile Sector to realize potential Opportunities:

With the abolition of Quota Regime w.e.f 31st December 2004, the Indian Textile Industry would have unlimited access to the Overseas Market. As mentioned earlier, the Textile Exports are projected to reach a level of US \$ 40 billion (Rs. 176000 Crores annually) from the present level of about 12 billion US\$. This, would however, call for massive investments in the Textile Sector. As per the

VISION STATEMENT FOR THE TEXTILE SECTOR prepared by CRISIL, investments of Rs. 140000 Crores will be needed not only to modernize the existing capacities but also to create fresh capacity. The largest investment need will be in the processing sector, which is a critical segment in the value chain that determines the quality of the fabrics/ apparels. An investment of Rs. 50000 Crores is required to set up world-class process houses in the country. A broad break up of investments of Rs. 140000 Crores is as under: Spinning - 37000; Weaving - 25000; Knitting - 3000; Processing - 50000; Garmenting - 25000.

Assuming a Debt: Equity Ratio of 1.5:1, the Equity requirement is about Rs. 56000 Crores and Debt Requirement of Rs. 84000 Crores.

Important Developments on Textile front

a) Removal of sectoral disparities in excise structure

Sectoral disparities in excise structure were hampering investments in Textile Sector. The Textile Industry was therefore urging the Central Government to remove such disparities for its healthy growth. This was appreciated by the Government of India.

The process of correcting sectoral disparities in excise system started from the year 2001-02 and this policy was progressively followed in the subsequent years. The sectoral disparities have now been totally removed, making significant impact on investments for Technology Upgradation in the Textile Sector.

These measures taken by the Central Government have created a positive atmosphere for sizeable investments in the Textile Sector for technology upgradation, which is so relevant for enabling the Indian Textile Industry to face new challenges under Quota Free Regime under WTO.

TO BE CONTINUED

CMIE optimistic

Continued from Page 1 Col 3. it said.

CMIE said the real GDP grew by 6.2 per cent in third quarter of 2004-05. This was lowest real growth in the GDP since 11 per cent rise recorded in same quarter a year ago.

This lower growth was largely attributed to the decline in farm and allied sector. After a growth of 3.3 per cent in Q1 of 2004-05, it declined to 0.8 per cent and 1.1 per cent in the second and third quarters of last fiscal, it added.

The service sector showed a growth of eight-nine per cent in the three quarter of 2004-05 due to spurt in activity in the trade, hotels, transport and communications segment.

The industrial sector grew by 8.9 per cent in Q3 of FY-05 due to healthy performance shown by the manufacturing sector, it added.

Mktg. is key to success

Continued from Page 1 Co. 6.

participation is growing from India and our work tie-up with CIAe will bring us more closer to the market, he said.

It may be noted here that as globalization spreads, countries are becoming more interconnected and interdependent on each other in order to compete. And ASAP connects hundreds of top global full-package factories to thousands of serious buyer's of men's, women's and children's apparel. The attendees ranging from designers and importers to sourcing executives from major private labels come to meet pre-qualified overseas manufacturers.

Held twice a year, ASAP has become known in the U.S. apparel industry as the premier show and one-stop marketplace for sourcing apparel overseas. No other show is able to bring top 5% factories of over 40 countries such as China, Taiwan, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, South Africa, Kenya, Mauritius, Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico. The next event is scheduled to take place from August 28-31, 2005.

Lakme India Fashion Week

Continued from Page 1 Col 3.

LIFW 2005. Over 200 aspiring and talented models participated in the audition, which was held at The Grand, New Delhi, to vie for a place in the most prestigious fashion event in the country. The Jury that selected the new models included well-known designers Rohit Gandhi, Rohit Bal, Vijay Arora, Nikhil Mehra, Leena Singh along with choreographers Vidyun Singh, Asha Kochchar and Aparna Bahl.

Announcing the names, Ms. Rathi Vinay Jha, Director General, Fashion Design Council of India (FDCI) said, "Modeling & Designer creations go hand in hand and we are glad that Lakme India Fashion Week, apart from being a global platform for Indian designers, is also becoming a prominent launching pad for upcoming models. As in past years the new model auditions this year too got tremendous response and on behalf of FDCI, we welcome the new models to be a part of the Mega Fashion event".

Tecoya available on E-Mail
Subs: Rs. 2500 per annum