

100 billion dollar Textile Business opportunity awaiting for USA & India

Sourced and Compiled by Arvind Sinha

US Textile Industry & Indian Textile Industry have possibility of creating 100 billion dollar for additional business in both the countries which will lead to a major success of Bilateral Textile Trade between both the countries.

India is very strong in fibres, spinning etc while finishing facilities can be created in United States weaving & processing which will ultimately results in creating very high quality value added textile in both the countries.

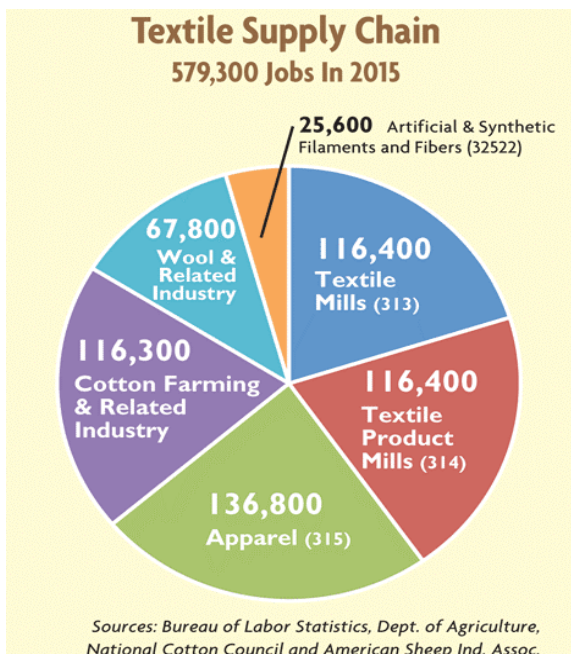
Review of US Textile Industry

The U.S. textile industry is one of the more important employers in the manufacturing sector, with 233,300 workers. The United States is a globally competitive manufacturer of textiles, including textile raw materials, yarns, fabrics, apparel and home furnishings, and other textile finished products. Our strength is in cotton, manmade fibers, and a wide variety of yarns and fabrics, including those for apparel and industrial end-uses.

Textile industry workers are highly skilled and the industry is technologically advanced, with investments of \$1.8 billion in total capital expenditures in 2014. In recent years, U.S. textile companies have focused on retooling their businesses, finding more effective work processes, investing in niche products and markets, and controlling costs.

The industry is globally competitive, ranking third in global export value behind China and India. U.S. exports of textiles increased 39 percent between 2009 and 2015, to \$17.6 billion. Our free trade agreement partner countries are our most significant export market: 70 percent of total U.S. textile exports in 2015.

In 2015, the value of U.S. man-made fiber and filament, textile, and apparel shipments totaled an estimated \$76 billion. This is an increase of almost 14 percent since 2009.



The breakdown of 2015 shipments by industry sector is as follows:

- \$30.7 billion for Textile Mills;
- \$23.2 billion for Textile Product Mills;
- \$13.9 billion for Apparel; and
- An estimated \$8.2 billion for Artificial and Synthetic Fibers and Filaments.

The sector's supply chain employs 579,300 workers.

The 2015 figures include:

- 116,400 jobs in Textile Mills;
- 116,400 jobs in Textile Product Mills;
- 136,800 jobs in Apparel Manufacturing;
- 25,600 jobs in Artificial & Synthetic Fibers & Filaments Manufacturing;
- 116,300 jobs in Cotton Farming and Related Industry; and
- 67,800 jobs in Wool Growing and Related Industry.

- A look back to employment data from 2009 onward further illustrates that precipitous job losses have virtually stopped. Today, job gains and losses likely are the result of normal business cycles, new investment, or productivity increases instead of being tied to the massive loss of market share as was the case in the 1995-2008 timeframe.

- Since 2009, U.S. exports of fiber, yarns, fabrics, made-ups, and apparel are up 38 percent, reaching almost \$27.8 billion in 2015. In particular, the U.S. has a strong export position in fiber, yarns, and fabrics. Exports of those products totaled \$21.6 billion alone in 2015, making America the fourth largest exporter of fiber and textile products in the world.
- Growing capital expenditures also are a clear sign of the textile industry's positive outlook. The textile and apparel sector spent \$2 billion on capital expenditures in 2014, the latest year for which data is available.
- Investment in Textile Mills and Textile Product Mills has seen especially explosive growth, climbing from \$960 million in 2009 to \$1.8 billion in 2014 — an increase of 87 percent. In contrast, capital investment in Apparel is down \$157 million, a decrease of 39 percent.
- The index for Capacity Utilization for Textile Mills is up 39 percent since 2009 as compared to increases of 19.5 percent for Textile Product Mills, 3 percent for Apparel, and 17 percent for All U.S. Manufacturing respectively. In even better news, Capacity Utilization for Textile Mills exceeded that of All Manufacturing during three out of four quarters in 2015.

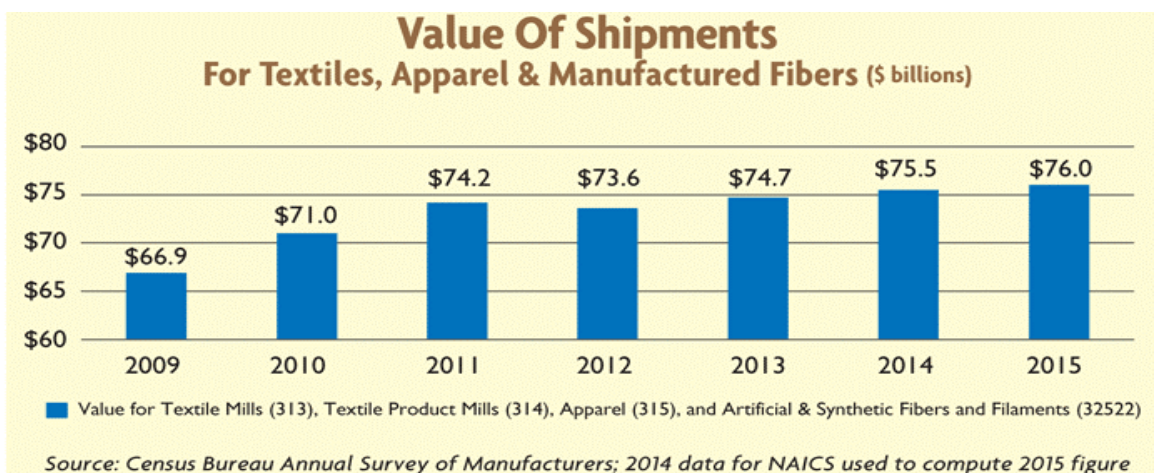
Finally, the index calculating change in Industrial Production demonstrates that the textile industry is no longer a negative outlier within the U.S. manufacturing sector.

Since 2009, industrial production is:

- up 12.2 percent for Textile Mills;
- up 3.2 percent for Textile Product Mills;
- down 17.8 percent for Apparel; and
- up 20 percent for All U.S. Manufacturing.

But since 2012, growth in industrial production by Textile Mills has exceeded that of All U.S. Manufacturing. Industrial production is up 7.6 percent for Textile Mills as compared to just 6.1 percent for All U.S. Manufacturing. Growth in industrial production for Textile Product Mills was 5.9 percent, a figure almost identical to that for All U.S. Manufacturing.

Wrapping up the numbers, the fundamentals for the industry are sound. That does not mean, however, that the industry is free of challenges. The sector has begun to see changes in demand as the global economy struggles to grow. Downturns in the business cycle are natural to every manufacturing sector, and specific strategies are needed for weathering difficult market conditions.



Policy

Moving on to policy, the textile sector is unique because changes in trade policy often can affect business with serious, unpredictable consequences. It is for this reason that the textile industry, and certainly NCTO, must engage in the Washington policy-making process; otherwise there is no working relationship with those who are shaping the government's position on trade.

There is a huge product category which can create very large volumes as under:

Non-wovens: The end use markets for non-wovens are classified as either disposable or durables. The disposable end use markets are made up of product categories such as absorbent hygiene, wipes, filtration, medical and surgical and protective apparel, while the durable end use markets are comprised of geosynthetics, home and office furnishings, transportation, building construction and other durables.

Nonwovens are being used to make products lighter, more efficient, and cost effective. More and more of these lighter and longerlasting non-wovens are being introduced in a variety of fields including packaging and autos.

Specialty and Industrial Fabrics: Specialty and industrial fabrics serve an array of markets, everything from awnings to auto airbags. As the U.S. specialty fabric business has continued to grow, some areas are seeing rapid advancement, for example, the base fabric used in road construction, erosion control, and spoil containment in landfills. Automotive textiles represent the most valuable world market for industrial textiles. These materials cover a broad range of applications, including upholstery and seating, floor covering and trunk liners, as well as safety belts, airbags, thermal and sound insulators, filters, hoses, tires and a variety of textile-reinforced flexible and hard composites.

Medical Textiles: Medical textiles are one of the most important, continuously expanding and growing fields in technical textiles. The medical textile industry has been improving existing products and creating new ones with new materials and innovative designs. Some of these new products are being designed for less in various surgical procedures, infection control, and accelerated healing.

Protective Apparel: North America emerged as the leading regional market for industrial protective apparel and accounted for over half of the total market volume in 2013. Stringent regulatory guidelines coupled with high levels of safety awareness in the industry are expected to drive the regional market growth over the next six years.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS & LEGISLATION

Revolutionary Fibers and Textiles Manufacturing Innovation Institute: On March 18, 2015, the Department of Defense committed \$75 million to a competition for a Revolutionary Fibers and Textiles Manufacturing Innovation Institute (MFT-MII). In March 2016, it was announced that a consortium of over 50 companies and universities were awarded the grant to form a new manufacturing hub focused on revolutionary fibers and textiles technologies, the Advanced Functional Fabrics of America Institute (AFFOA), headquartered at MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts. AFFOA will bring over \$300 million in public-private investment from leading universities and manufacturers to develop futuristic fabrics and textiles helping to accelerate the revival of textile manufacturing in the United States. The AFFOA will ensure that America leads in the manufacturing of new products from leading edge innovations in fiber science, commercializing fibers and textiles with extraordinary properties.

US Military Textile huge opportunity

Military Textile is very huge market in USA

Developments in the weapons and surveillance technologies are prompting innovations in individual protection equipment and battle-field related systems and structures. Besides conventional requirements such as durability to prolonged exposure, heavy wear and protection from external environment, the protection is sought from ballistic projectiles, fire, CBN (chemical, biological and nuclear) weapons and surveillance and detection systems. It is a challenge to the "system" designer to satisfy the conflicting requirements within the constraints of physiological requirements, logistics, technological limitations and the cost. This article gives an overview of the requirements, design considerations, developments and innovations related to the textile usage in the military applications. The examples and citations are mostly in the context of the United States Army.

Keywords: Ballistic projectile, Biological weapon, Camouflage, Chemical weapon, Nuclear weapon.

1. Introduction

The fall of a super power has resulted in decreased U.S. defense spending, but it has certainly not turned this planet into a place of everlasting peace and bliss. The potential remains for the misunderstandings, security impasses and internally unstable military powers. The hostile states can emerge with little warning.

Although modern wars are being increasingly fought more or less by remote means as evidenced by the recent examples, a combat soldier is still indispensable. Despite hundreds of sorties, U.S. fighter planes with their ultra-modern radars, sensors and state-of-the-art means of delivery could not locate the mobile missile launchers of Iraq during the Gulf war and not a single one was destroyed from the air. Modern trend in war fighting needs to have small teams of highly trained, well-equipped combat troops supported by the state-of-the-art weaponry and communication systems. This requires even more dependable protection systems as each troop is important due to smaller size of the teams.

2. Role of Textiles in Military

Textiles are widely used in the military. The U.S. Defense Department has about 10,000 items in its inventory made partially or entirely from textiles. About 300 of these items are regarded as "combat essential", including uniforms, protective clothing, parachutes, sweaters, socks, gloves, coveralls, sand bags, sheets, blankets and hospital supplies. The applications of military textiles may be divided into two categories: (i) personal protective clothing and individual equipment (battle dress uniforms, ballistic protection vests and helmets, chemical protection suits, belts, ropes, suspenders and field-packs) , and (ii) defense systems and weapons (tents, parachutes, shelters, tarpaulins and textile composites).

3. The Soldier as a System

The soldier along with his supplies, clothing, weapons and accoutrements is treated as a system. The soldier system efforts are based on the Soldier Modernization Plan of the U.S. army. It includes improved individual equipment, clothing, weapons and subsistence items to enhance his overall effectiveness and survivability on the battlefield. Soldier system items include several related programs that respond to the changing threat requirements and advances in state-of-the-art technology. Combat clothing and individual equipment (CIE) is one of the four main area in which the Soldier Enhancement Program (SEP) projects are focused. Some textile related projects include Enchanted Load Bearing Vest, Inconspicuous Body Armor, Second Generation Extended Cold Weather Clothing Systems (ECWCS) and Armor Crew/Infinity Masks. Mid-term research and development CIE effort are focused on the light weight equipment, ballistic and laser eye protection and improved chemical protective clothing. Long-term efforts include 21st Century Land Warrior (21CLW), which will identify less mature technologies to meet longer term soldier deficiencies.

4. Textiles for personal Protection

For personal protection, the requirements can be divided into four categories: (i) battle- field: protection from chemical warfare agents, flames, thermal radiation, ballistic impacts and detection (camouflage and low-noise clothing); (ii) environmental: air-permeable and isolative. It should also deny entry to insects; (iii) physiological minimum heat-stress, low weight and bulk, moisture-vapor permeability and isolative; and (iv) physical requirements: low weight and bulk, durability, soil-resistance and maintenance.

Not only do these requirements overlap, but they also contradict each other at various levels. All of them are important, but the means to fulfil these requirements are not simple and straightforward. Improvement in one aspect generally results in the deterioration of the other. For example, protection from environment invariably results in compromises with soldier's comfort, causing heat stress and fatigue. Therefore, it is very important to prioritize the various requirements. It is necessary to establish the order in which each requirement needs to be fulfilled. Two important considerations are the frequency and the intensity of exposure and the possibility of integrating solutions. Defense Clothing and Textiles Agency (DCTA) in Essex, U.K. uses the multiple layers of clothing, each one doing a particular function. Integrating different functions and condensing them to a minimum number of layers is a tough technological challenge. The British Army's Combat Soldier 95 system has reduced the number to eight.

5. Textiles for Protection from Nuclear Weapons

The effects of a nuclear weapon vary depending focused on the light weight equipment, ballistic on the size, yield and type of weapon and also on and laser eye protection and improved chemical the height of burst, nature of terrain, environmental protective clothing, etc. Due to brief duration of flash, any kind of shelter (leaves, clothing or buildings) is able to protect significantly. Flash burns are not only confined to the exposed areas of the body but also affect through varying thickness of the clothing. Even a slight increase in the thickness clothing makes a difference between burn and no burn. Skin burns beneath tight fitting clothing but is saved in loose clothing. The first requirement of heat flash protection is to have a flame-resistant outer, which is able to re-reflect maximum amount of radiation back. It should be intact as long as possible to give protection from incident radiation which the portion already absorbed is transferred to the inner layers.

For nuclear protection in the U.S. army, 63/35 polyester/cotton blended fabric is used which has advantages of better durability to de-communication process. The new fabric usually have 1% carbon content and the rest is nylon. Nylon/polyester blends are also used in some cases. New "intumescent" substances are being investigated, which smelt and char to form a thick protective layer. Even a few additional millimetres of thickness can add up to 30s of protection.

6. Textiles for Ballistic Protection

Soldiers need to be protection from bullets and other projectiles like shrapnel's, metal fragments and flying penetrating debris of various sizes, shapes and velocity. Underlying principle is of using up the kinetic energy of the projectile by dissipating it through stretching and breaking the yarns of the protective vests.

Plans or 2/2 basket weave perform the best. Loose weaves or fabric with low yarn-to-yarn friction perform badly due to the yarn slippage at the impact point. Balanced weaves perform better than the unbalanced weaves. Ballistic protection of the eye requires light weight⁵ transparent materials that resist ballistic penetration and are also scratch resistant.

Development in the protection of high-strength polymers has been at a phenomenal rate. Presently, ballistic protection is offered by aramids, high molecular weight polyethylene and liquid-crystal based fibres; the most common of these being Kevlar, Twaron, Technora (aramind) and Spectra, Dyneema (polyethylene). Different characteristics of the main ballistic fabrics used by the U.S. army are shown in Table 2.

A Personal Armor System for Ground Troop (PASGT) vest is made for 13 layers of Type-II Kevalar, 29 [14 oz/yd (475 g/m)] ballistic fabric covered by 8 oz/yd (271g/m) of camouflage ballistic nylon fabric. Kevlar also provides excellent flame and heat protection. Ballistic helmets are composites made from Kevlar 29 (nineteen layers) and polyphenyl butyryl and phenol-formaldehyde resins. They are extremely effective and provide as good a protection as conventional steel helmet but at 15% less weight. Research is continuing to further reduce weight-to-strength ratio of ballistic protective materials.

7. Textiles for Camouflage

Earlier camouflage requirements encompassed only the visible and the near infrared regions of the spectrum. Visual camouflage is obtained by printing patterns of colors in various shades depending on the background in which it is intended for use. Detection devices now span ultraviolet, near and far infrared, radar and seismic sectors in an integrated multi-sensor system through visual, black and white, color, false color, foliage penetrating radars, side-ways looking radar, remote ground sensors, etc. Protection from such a wide range of possible detectors is almost impossible to attain in a single solution based on the current state-of-the-art.

The material now being used as a camouflage structure is a spun-bonded nonwoven fabric to one surface of which a number of randomly oriented metal fabrics are attached. This Fabric is then coated with PVC on both sides. PVC can be impregnated with specific pigments to obtain desired camouflage.

The background may not remain the same throughout an attack. Mission Research Corporation, in Santa Barbara, California, is designing an automatic camouflage system using hollow fibres, filled with a mixture of liquid dye and a solid pigment responds to the changing electric fields generated by a computerized camera, effecting an overall change in color of the mixture, resulting in a camouflage system that adapts to the soldiers current environment.

The U.S. army is developing camouflage fabric, called "town and country" for urban backgrounds. Another camouflage pattern which mimics the grid of a night-vision scope has been tested by Pentagon.

8. Textiles for chemical and Biological Protection

U.S. army uses permeable, semi-permeable and impermeable material system to protect from chemical and biological warfare agents. The permeable system uses active carbon liners. These materials provide moisture vapour escape and adequate chemical agent protection. It is the nylon tricot base fabric coated with polyurethane foam impregnated with activated charcoal which provides adsorbing surface for the chemical vapour agents. Additionally, surface finishes can be applied to protect from liquid penetration. Semi-permeable system, in the form of coatings and films, can be engineered with various levels of porosity. Microporous and ultrasporous materials offer the most desirable balance of properties like high moisture vapor transmission rate, high hydrostatic resistance and chemical and biological protection. U.S. army's crew battlefield uniform for chemical and biological protection uses a microporous semi-permeable membrane in combination with active carbon impregnated foam. The ultimate solution will consist of integration of current protective systems with selective permeable materials which will provide extensive environmental protection in addition to chemical and biological protection.

In an infested environment there is no better protection other than complete encapsulation, but it has its down-slides in that it cannot be worn for more than a couple of hours due to the problems of heat stress. It requires bulky and expensive microclimate cooling systems. Microclimate cooling vests have been developed to be used by the tanks crew. A modified cooling system was used by allied forces in the gulf war in which system centralization cooler had multiple extended vents to dispense the coolant. Soldier plugs into the system and the coolant is related inside their special vests to the cool them down. Protective gloves are usually made from the butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene and PVA or PVC. Different thickness (7, 14 and 25 mils) / (0.18, 0.36, 0.64mm) provides varying degrees of protection. These gloves do not provide flame retardance or POL (petroleum, oil and lubricants) resistance.

9. A Comfortable Soldier

The load carried by a soldier is in the range of 39-57 kg during combat conditions. This is much more than the physiologically desirable maximum of around 18.5 kg. Excessive weight impedes the mobility of a soldier and reduces his effectiveness. Everything possible is done to keep the load carried by the soldier to minimum possible. In this light even the battle dress is a candidate for weight reduction. Most NATO countries use a 305 g/m² 100% cotton fabric. In the USA, a 50/50 cotton/nylon blend [7 oz/yd² (237 g/m²) twill] used for the battle-dress uniform. 67/33 and 65/35 polyester/cotton blends are also used in 245 and 195 g/m² constructions.

Low weight and bulk conflict with the requirements of ballistic protection, thermal insulation; flame-resistance (application of finishes add weight) and protection from high intensity thermal radiations.

10. Textiles Protect from Harsh Environment

A garment can be water-proofed coating it with polymers such as rubber, PVC, neoprene and acrylics or polyurethanes. These solutions furnish very low permeability values (200 g/m²/24h) against the requirement of 2000-5000 g/m²/24h). Water repellent finishes are good for light showers but not adequate for prolonged exposure to heavy downpours which are not uncommon in a soldier's life. The most effective solution is to laminate a nylon base fabric with a layer of microporous PTFE film, also known as Gore-tex membrane.

The U.S. Army Natick Research, development and engineering Center has developed an Extended Cold Weather Clothing System to protect soldiers' from extremely cold weather. It consists of polypropylene underwear, cold weather trousers, field jacket and trouser made with a semi-permeable film laminated fabric. This system performs well up to -25 F (-31.7 C). This range can be extended to -60 F (-51.1 C) adding a polyester pile shirt and bib overalls.

Smooth Surface, achieved by using 100% man-made filament constructions of the garment is convenient for snow-shedding. Coating of silicon improves snow-shedding but has negative effects on flame retardancy. The smooth constructions and finishes make the fabrics rustle when they are moved. Acoustic camouflage is very important since a slight noise can cost lives by attracting attention.

DCTA, U.K. is developing an "intelligent" insulation system. It is a 3-D textile in which two conventional layers are separated by a special fibre, which linearly expands or contracts with fall and rise of external temperature, resulting in regulation insulation.

Obviously, a lot needs to be done to develop better protective fabrics for the military personnel. Not only in terms of performance of individual aspects of protection but also integration of solutions into a protective system, which is economical, stress-free and performs optimally. Science fiction has always found a way to become reality. Some of the threats challenging both the soldiers and the designers and scientists are as follows:

- Surveillance devices of enhanced accuracy, range and deployment methodology.
- Nuclear, chemical and biological weapons with increased lethality.
- Laser weaponry.
- Particle-beam anti-personnel weapons.
- Liquid propellant guns.
- Electromagnetic guns.
- Powerful adhesives and super lubricants for temporary immobilization.
- Less than lethal weapons

Work is continuing towards new solutions and elimination of incompatibilities of requirements and new technologies and inventions will have a lot to offer in the future.

Textile & General Procurement guidance

The Berry Amendment is not the only law governing government procurement. For civilian government procurement, different rules apply.

In 2010, a new requirement, known as the Kissel Amendment, requires Berry Amendment-like procurement rules for certain agencies within the Department of Homeland Security. At present, this includes the U.S. Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration.

The Buy American Act sets requirements for much of the non-military procurement contracts with the federal government. While not as strict as the rules for military procurement, the intent of the law is to require procurement from U.S. sources. The Buy American Act was by Congress passed in 1933 and signed by President Hoover on his last full day in office (March 3, 1933), required the United States government to prefer U.S. made products in its purchases.

The General Services Administration (GSA) oversees purchases for much of the federal government. Companies wishing to sell to the Federal government, either GSA or DoD, must register in the Central Contractor Registration system. The GSA website includes detailed information about registering and selling to the federal government. In addition, every department of the federal government has a small business arm to assist small business that wish to sell products and services to the government.

These are just some of the countless combat essential items containing components that U.S. textile industry provides to support our men and women in the Armed Forces:

Combat and flight uniforms	Chemical protective suits
Combat and flight uniforms	Communication lines (optical fiberglass)
Flak jackets	Extreme weather protective fabrics
Gear for extreme weather operations	Interfacing and lining in apparel and shoes
Parachutes	Parachutes and parachute harnesses
Aircraft fuel cells	Personal flotation devices
Sandbags	Pontoon bridges
Tents and shelters	Rafts
Sheets	Ropes and cables
Blankets and hospital supplies	Ship composites
Airplane panels	Stealth fighter plane graphite fibers
Ammunition bags/pouches	Wet suits
Fabric for bullet-proof vests/helmets	

Rebranding the Industry

NCTO is leading a special public relations effort to help level the playing field for the textile industry. This past May, NCTO engaged the public relations firm of Wray Ward to develop and execute an industry rebranding initiative. The council has been joined in this important campaign by several industry partners. Financial contributors include:

- American Fiber Manufacturers Association;
- The National Cotton Council;
- The Industrial Fabrics Association International; and
- Glen Raven Inc.

NCTO is grateful for their support because the time is long overdue for our industry to take charge of how we are viewed by policy makers, the news media and the public at large. The council simply cannot allow parties that oppose the industry's policy agenda to perpetuate the false notion that the industry is antiquated and noncompetitive.

Instead, it is NCTO's responsibility to help paint a picture for opinion leaders and consumers that establishes a baseline appreciation for the industry as a major employer, investor, innovator, producer, exporter and competitor in the global marketplace. The campaign's theme is, "American Textiles: We Make Amazing." It encapsulates the industry's amazing cutting-edge technologies, amazing products, amazing contribution to the U.S. economy, amazing impact on national defense, and most of all, the amazing associates who make this happen every day.

Suffice it to say, there is a lot of hard work ahead, but the industry has much at stake in changing outdated and false perceptions.

Challenges Ahead

While last year was one of the most productive in NCTO's history, challenges still are on the horizon.

Whether it be a soft global economy, the prospect of implementing the most important trade agreement in two decades, or committing to the goal of becoming a better industry tomorrow than the one of today, complacency is not an option.

In Washington, it is incumbent upon NCTO to engage federal policy makers routinely and substantively on the many issues that directly impact sales, investments, and workers because if the council doesn't, it will cost the U.S. textile industry revenue, markets, output, and eventually jobs.

As for what the industry wants from the government, NCTO simply asks for a stable and logical policy environment that recognizes the value of the textile sector and its workforce. Doing so will allow this great industry to continue to grow, employ, invest, and improve America's standard of living and quality of life.

In terms of how the industry is perceived inside and outside the Washington Beltway, it certainly cannot allow others to speak for its interests or to define its image. That is why the industry must be its own best advocate. Stay involved or get involved and support NCTO to the greatest degree possible.

2017 STATE OF THE U.S. TEXTILE INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, DC – Outgoing 2016 National Council of Textile Organizations (NCTO) Chairman Robert “Rob” H. Chapman, III delivered the trade association's 2017 State of the U.S. Textile Industry overview at NCTO's 14th Annual Meeting on March 23 at the Capital Hilton in Washington, DC.

Mr. Chapman's statement outlined (1) U.S. textile supply chain economic, employment and trade data as well as (2) the 2017 policy priorities of domestic textile manufacturers. The text of his remarks as prepared for delivery are included in this press statement along with an economic data info graphic and a “Check the Tag” illustration of U.S. textile industry's trading relationship with Mexico.

Latest Figures

- U.S. employment in the textile supply chain was 565,000 in 2016.
- The value of shipments for U.S. textiles and apparel was \$74.4 billion last year, a nearly 11% increase since 2009.
- U.S. exports of fiber, textiles and apparel were \$26.3 billion in 2016.
- Capital expenditures for textile and apparel production totaled \$2 billion in 2015

Therefore from the above it is realized that right and positive approach between US Textile Industry and Indian Textile Industry can bring 100 billion dollar of business in few years. Both the countries have tremendous potential, however investment has to come in both the countries preparatory (such as spinning, fibers can be made in India and finishing lines weaving & processing can be in USA. Product will be made in USA which will make it eligible for US military and supplies to various garment manufacturers.

However, this is not a easy task, we have to establish a working group under the direction of Government of India and Government of USA and Chambers such as Indo-American Chamber of Commerce, US Consulate in Bombay should be the part of this team to create design and implementation papers on such a huge but not easy opportunity, there has to be very strict compliances as USA is a very high quality market and meeting compliances very essential. This will require big thinking, great implementation force and lot of support from all big players from America, US Defense Department and Indian Textile Industry also to meet the task.

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