

Positive Aspects:

- Becomes key economic activity of the rural area
- Provides direct and secondary employment to the community
- Industrial activity provides improved infrastructure to the community

Negative Aspects:

- Water pollution due to discharge of effluent & increased use of pesticide
- Huge water requirement for the finishing processes & related wastewater management problems
- Health problem due to lint pollution

Target Audience:

- Industry cluster & Networking experts
- Expert in sustainability assessment
- Micro-regional environmental planner
- Academicians and Re-searcher working with sustainability
- Environmental & Industrial Policy makers/ decision makers
- NGO's working towards sustainable development

You can be a part and contribute to SINET which will offer:

- Case studies on sustainable industrial networking
- Free participation in Expert group SINET seminar related to the textile, leather and health/medical tourism
- Pilot case studies for sugar, textile, leather and health/medical tourism
- Newsletter & regular updates

Partners



International Council of Swedish Industry



Network for Preventive Environmental Management (NetPEM) Public Trust



Flemish Institute for Technological Research



Confederation of Indian Industry

Contact Us

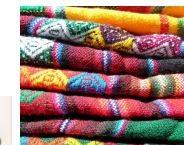
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Sustainable Industrial Network and its Application on Micro-Regional Environmental Planning (SINET)

(Cotton Textile Sector)



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Background:

The environmental problems created by industry stem primarily from the use of a strictly linear production process of extracting raw materials and fossil energy, processing the material and energy, and dumping the waste back into natural systems. In response, an innovative new theory termed Sustainable Industrial Network (SINET) is emerging to guide industries towards sustainable production. SINET aims to incorporate the cyclical patterns of ecosystems into designs for industrial production processes that will work in unison with natural systems.

Aims and Objectives :

The overall objective of the proposed initiative is to develop and adapt solutions to promote sustainability of the micro regions, specifically through making the industry network (key economic activity) of the micro region more effective and efficient, thereby making products, processes & services at the micro region more resource efficient and less polluting.

Indian Cotton Industry :

Cotton is one of the major cash crops grown in the country. In 1998-99, it was estimated that the area under cotton cultivation in India was 92.87 lakh hectares (Ministry of Textiles – Annual Report 04-05). However, the area under cotton has been decreasing over the last few years and provisionally it is estimated that it is approximately 89.69 lakh hectares in 2004-05. In terms of global production, India is the third largest producer of cotton behind China and the United States (USDA 2001a – Production, supply and distribution (PSD) database, online edition, available at www.ers.usda.gov).

The main cotton producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Of these, Maharashtra alone accounts for 35 % of the total cotton production. In terms of the cotton output, over the last five decades, there has been an increase from 30 lakh bales (170 KG each) in 1950-51 to 177.90 lakh bales (170 KG each) in 1996-97 (Ministry of Textiles – Annual Report 04-05). The contribution therefore to the spinning mills, estimated at 75 % (Ministry of Textiles – Annual Report 04-05) of the total fibre consumed, is substantial.

Human Resource Chain in Indian Cotton Industry

- Farmers - those who produce the cotton
- The fiber producers - Those who produce the raw materials used in fabrics.
- The knitting mills and weavers - Those who make the fabric.
- The dyers and finishers - Those who dye and finish the fabric.
- The designers - Those who design the garments or products.
- The contractors - Those who cut and sew the fabric.
- The manufacturers - Those who manufacturer the finished products.
- The retailers - Those who sell the products.

