Xinjiang’s Economic Development after Undertake the Textile Industry Transferring

Man-zhao LIU and Yan GUO*

Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology, Business School, Beijing 100029, China

*Corresponding author

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**Abstract.** Xinjiang lies in the northwest of China. With its special geographical location, special natural conditions and historical factors, The Chinese government has always attached great importance to the development of Xinjiang. With the abundant resources of cotton, Xinjiang has been the key area to undertake the industrial transfer of the textile industry from central and eastern of China. This paper analyzes the status of Xinjiang’s economic development through data analysis after the transfer of textile industry to Xinjiang.

Xinjiang Undertake Textile Industry Transferring

In order to use cotton resources in Xinjiang, the textile enterprises transferred to Xinjiang to production. Undertaking industrial transfer has brought great success to Xinjiang’s textile industry development.

A large number of enterprises in eastern and central regions invested in Xinjiang. Up to 2017, there are 2725 textile and garment enterprises in Xinjiang, including more than 600 enterprises from the mainland, including RUYI GROUP, JINSHENG, Texhong Textile Group Limited, HUAFU FASHION CO., LTD, JIFA GROUP, Hodo GROUP, Grace, and so on. These are the national superior companies. Xinjiang has developed from cotton industry to complete textile industry chain.

Xinjiang’s Economic Developed Rapidly

Attracted Large Investment

In 2013-2016, the Xinjiang textile industry received a total investment of 89.3 billion yuan. In 2013, the total investment in the textile industry in Xinjiang was 5.1 billion-yuan, accounting for only 0.6% of the total investment in the national textile industry. In 2016, Xinjiang’s textile industry attracted 48.02 billion yuan of investment, more than nine times the amount of investment in 2013, and the proportion of investment in the national textile industry also increased to 3.7%. Figure 1, shows that investment into Xinjiang has been increasing year by year after accepted textile industry transferred from eastern coastal area.

![Figure 1. Xinjiang attracted investment.](image)
Xinjiang's GDP Increasing

The Chinese government put forward the industrial transfer in 2010. After that, the total output value of Xinjiang increased year by year. From 541.88 billion yuan in 2010 to 1092.01 billion yuan in 2017, the average annual growth rate is as high as 14.5%. And the value added of the secondary industry as a whole keeps rising. The proportion of added value of primary industry decreased from 19.9% in 2010 to 15.5% in 2017, and gradually transferred to the second and third industries.

Textile Industry Providing More Jobs

From 2014 to 2016, the cotton textile industry in Xinjiang increased employment by 24.88 thousand of people, including 40 thousand in 2014, 97 thousand in 2015 and 118 thousand in 2016. At present, the total number of employments in the textile and garment industry is about 414 thousand, accounting for 3.3% of the total employment in the region. The government is committed to building the textile industry into an advantageous industry that absorbs employment in Xinjiang.

Residents’ Income Increased Obviously

Since 2010, the income of residents has increased significantly. In 2010, the income of urban residents was 13644 yuan, which rose to 30775 yuan by 2017, an increase of 125.6%. The income of rural residents increased from 4643 yuan in 2010 to 11045 yuan in 2017, an increase of 137.9%. Most importantly, the overall income gap between urban and rural residents has narrowed, with the
urban-rural income ratio of 2.9 in 2010 and 2.7 in 2017. This shows that the transfer of cotton textile industry has increased the income of Xinjiang residents, especially farmers.

Figure 4. Residents’ income.

Cotton Products Production Increasing Rapidly
In 2013-2017, manufacturing technology in Xinjiang has been greatly improved and textile processing capacity has been improved. Statistics from the National Bureau of Statistics show that the output of various cotton products in Xinjiang has increased. From 2014 to 2016, yarn production has increased by 37.8% annually, and fabric production has increased by 33.2% annually. Clothing production has grown by an average of 22.4% per year. The output of non-woven fabrics increased from 154 tons in 2013 to 9,561 tons in 2016, an increase of 61 times.

Compared with the previous export of cotton, Xinjiang has upgraded the technology of cotton textile processing, traded textile products and increased the added value of products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yarn (thousand tons)</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>1510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric (million meters)</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-woven fabrics(tons)</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1213</td>
<td>9561</td>
<td>14752.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing(thousand pieces)</td>
<td>8583</td>
<td>9411</td>
<td>13872</td>
<td>24454</td>
<td>25980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggestions
In the development of textile industry in the future, Xinjiang will enhance the innovative ability of enterprises and enhance the capability of science and technology.

Promote the fashion of clothing produced by enterprises, and integrate clothing with minority characteristics, so as to form an independent brand with Xinjiang characteristics and form competitiveness.

Xinjiang is a famous tourist city in China. Sustainable development of the environment is a problem worthy of attention. Improving the sewage treatment capacity of enterprises, accords with the goal of “science and technology, innovation and green” put forward by China Textile Industry Federation.

Summary
To sum up, undertaking industrial transfer has promoted the development of Xinjiang. Promoted employment in Xinjiang, increased gross output and technological capabilities. Under the background of “one belt and one road”, Xinjiang's textile and garment industry will have new opportunities to actively trade with Asian States.
Acknowledgement

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