

‘A STUDY ON THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE AND EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY’

Author: Vidhi Goel
(Student of MA Economics)
Amity School of Economics

Co-author: Dr. Kavita Indapurkar

ABSTRACT

India is one of the biggest producer of textile in the world. Because of availability of raw materials in the country in abundance like cotton, silk and jute and skilled workforce and everything has raised the demand and have made the country a hub for these sources. India is the world's second largest producer of textiles and garments.

This paper examines the Export competitiveness and Export performance of Indian textile Industry. Export competitiveness is formulated with the help of Revealed Comparative Advantage for few different commodities of Textiles and for which results have showed that some products are more competitive when compared with other products. Export performance has been measured using Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR). The study based on Secondary data which have been collected from the academic journals, Textile Ministry of Government of India Reports, Indian Textile and Clothing Exports Association Reports and various other related private and public reports. Correlation analysis has been done to find out how exports for textile in the country is strongly correlated to overall exports from India in the present few years and how India's textile export is greatly affected by the export conditions of country with the outside world which depicted that Indian export of their textile products to US is highly relatable with its world exports to US.

Keywords: Export performance, Export competitiveness, Indian Textile.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

India has one of the biggest textile industries in the whole world. Currently, our country's economy is highly and greatly dependent on textile production and its exports. India's earning is approximately 28% of their foreign exchange from exports. Additionally, the contribution of Textile Industry of our country is approximately 16% of the India's total industrial production. Then, the contribution towards the Gross Domestic Product of the country is approximately 4% and these numbers are on rising rate only gradually. Textile Industry of India includes approximately 36 million labour directly and it gives numbers for 20% of its total employment created in the country. India has left behind Italy, Germany, China and Bangladesh to become like the world's second biggest textile exporter. The share for its India in Global Textiles raised by 19.4% in the year 2017 when compared with the year 2016. India's textiles exports will be approximately US\$ 300 billion till the year 2024-25.

DIFFERENCES IN THE WORLD SCENARIO

The world trade of textile products was around \$782 billion in 2017, which is approximately 4.4 per cent of trade of overall commodities, that was approximately estimated as \$18 trillion. It is from the year 2007 to 2017, the world's textile and garment trade had increased at a CAGR of 5 per cent.

The present world textile market is approximately estimated at \$1.05 trillion which creates approximately 1.8 per cent of the global GDP. Around 75% of the market is focused or expanded in Europe, USA, Italy, Germany and China. The current analysis for the per capita spending on textile in different countries of the world shows a great difference between these numbers in developed and developing nations. From these the main markets, India has the lowest per capita expenditure on textile (\$38) which is approximately 5 per cent of the largest country i.e. Australia (\$1,141).

The few top textile and garment exporting countries are China, India, Germany and Turkey. China is one of the largest exporting country with around 39 per cent share while India stand at the far away place with around 6 per cent share.

The few top importing countries of textile and garments are as follows- US, China, Italy, United Kingdom and Germany. US is amongst the greatest importer which has the share of 18 per cent of its global trade overall. Textile and garment industry of our country has a great importance presence in the India's economy because of their contribution towards the industrial output, employment creation, and the earnings through exports. Their contribution is around 7% of the trillion Indian economy and their share in India's exports stood at

a 14 per cent significant level. Our country is among the few of the largest exporter of textile products with the share in the global trade is for around 9 per cent.

In 2017, India had become the few of the largest exporter of textile all over the world which leaves behind Italy and Japan. India's exports for textile and garment products which is of approximately \$42 billion, world's textile and garment trade with a share is of approximately 6 per cent of. If talk about the terms of value, textile and garment exports of our country is dominated by textile products which had the majority share of 42 per cent followed simultaneously by yarn, fabrics, many other fabrics, human made-ups and few other textiles including carpets and nonwovens.

Investment count for in Gross Capital Formation is about 33 percent of it's the GDP, out of which the fixed investment approx. nearly for 28 percent of the GDP. At the level of the sectors, the rates of investment had decreased since 2014-15. In the financial year of 2014-15, investment rate of textile industry sector is the greatest, then the service sector, and when talk about the agriculture sector which have very low investment rate that is calculated as half of the services sector. Fall in the investment rate and the fixed rate of income from approximately 2014-15, leads to be the base line with few rise sign of the improvement since 2018-19.

Up movements in the activity of investment seems to have hold on the pickup in industry of credit growth history. The initiative of all the large and mini, small & medium enterprises gave a good start in the sake of growth.

Exports are very much eternal part of the demand for home products, and imports are a great part of the leakage of country's residents income for products demanded of the home country from other countries. The part of the exports and imports in the gross product domestically matter more in rupee value for national accounts matter than the US dollar matter. As well as the rise for both the export and import fall in dollar US, it raises in rupee terms (at recent prices) in 2017-18. This was all because of the devaluation of Indian rupees in terms of US dollar in 2017-18.

Already known that our country is a big importer and big net exporter of textile, which are usually negative. So whether, the great contribution for the exports of textile products from the country is rising from the many years. In 2019-20, there was a great improvement in terms of the net exporter to the domestic production growth rate, leads to a great growth in terms of exports and small rise of imports in textile industry terms which is at constant prices when compared with the rate of previous performances. Moving ahead, the prospects for the export rise are much more depending on its impact rising trend of the trade protection from outside world and its effectiveness of export rising measures of our country's Government.

Milestone achieved during the years:

- i) Exports for the commodities of textiles and clothing in India have raised steadily from the past few years, especially after 2006.
- ii) Textiles & Clothing commodities of Indian exports showed a very good high growth of 26% in 2009-10, which showed the rise of 3.6 US \$ billion over 2007-08 in the term of their value which reaches the level for US\$ 17.568 billion and the growth stayed for the period 2008-09 with textile exports of US\$18.25 billion which shows a rise in around 9.38% during the last year which reaches US\$ 23.26 billion in 2007-08 showed a rise of 14.7% but reduced around 5% in 2008-09. Textiles & Clothing of exports rise from US \$ 21.34 billion in 2008-09 to USD 22.61 billion in 2009-10 and had reached to US dollar 27.47 billion in 2010-11. In the accounting year 2011-12, textiles and clothing exports rose by 20.15% over the accounting year 2010-11 to reach USD 34.31 billion. Exports of textiles in the year 2012-13 is showing a negative 4.79 percent rise in dollar terms as we know that there is 8.09 per cent rise in the Indian rupee.
- iii) In the year 2014-15, clothing account for approximately 35.8% of the total exports of textiles. Garments and textiles commodities side by side shows approximately 77% of the total textiles of exports.
- iv) Textile commodities of India which includes handlooms and handicrafts, those are now get exported to a large number of countries. Meanwhile, the US and the European Union, shows for about one-thirds of India's total textiles exports. Some of the main export destinations from India are as follows- Italy, China, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Pakistan, Hong-Kong, Egypt and many more.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nanda and Raikhy (2013) examined export performance, commodity composition and direction of commodity composition of textile exports during the period 1992-93 to 1997-98. Textiles was broadly divided into 2 categories which is textiles (excluding garments which are readymade) and readymade garments i.e. including readymade garments (RMG). Export performance of different categories of textiles has been examined in terms of compound annual growth for the study period. An analysis for the performance of the exports for the textile showed that textiles exports (excluding RMG) increased with the rate of 18.7 percent annually during the period of the study. Of the distinctions which are considered in textiles (excluding RMG), the exports of few commodities namely coir and its manufacture, cotton yarn fabric human made-ups etc., floor coverings made up of jute, human made yarn fabrics raised at a faster rate than the whole group. The exports of RMG showed the rate of growth of approx. 16 percent after the liberalization. The trend analysis of different product of exports for textile shown that USA and UK were attaining heights in country's exports, while France and Germany were not able to cope up and losses its importance as the country's trading partners in RMG, carpets and the mill made handmade.

Samar Verma's (2012) paper evaluated the competitiveness of exports for the Indian textile and garments sectors of the country. This study identifies the commodities in the basket of export which shows the really good growth and have importance in the Indian basket of export which is decided on the basis of present performance in the US and the UK market for this sector. To raise the competitiveness, this study shows those areas which require government policy intervention. The study discusses that the Indian textile industry had very good potential, but still several policy reforms and some actions are urgently required in order to carry on the latest opportunities.

Chugan (2015) In this paper it was discussed that the textile industry of India need to change as soon as possible to be much more competitive for the long period. This paper analyses this only cost competition is not only ok to maintain the lead while Indian companies need to have world competitive view.

Paul.R and Mote.D.C (2012) got a conclusion that India need to increase their level of export in the world market to increase the level of competition for Indian commodities and there are many various prices set by the manufacturers of India and its competitors for similar commodities. In this study it was found that the rising in the wage productivity relationship would have been reduced the fixed cost for the Indian mills and it is therefore according to their needs for realising a greater contribution.

Verma (2010) in the article wrote by him gives importance on the impact on the textile and garment industry of India after the quota elimination. In the article he says that Indian textile and garments exporters need to bring the very important changes in their way of production, management of activities, marketing skills and productivity and capacities to remain competitive in the world market. And it also puts some special emphasis on the facts and figures of Indian textile units when it is compared with the counterpart of China.

Burma J(2008), did a deep and analytical study with its objective to find the export competition of Indian textile and garmenting industry. Because Indian textile and garmenting industry are basically cotton based, and this study is basically focused on cotton textile and look into the whole value chain from fiber to cloth and then its retail distribution. The purpose of this study is to cover the products in the Indian export basket of commodities which had shown a hopeful growth in its value.

Pandey (2003) in the article expressed that how textile exporter from India will get benefit with the quota elimination effect, here in which it discusses on various industries of textile and garmenting. Also it was expected that hoisery industry will become one of the largest profit maker and the scale of small exporters will become much more competitive because of the small size and its small controlled cost.

Kathuriva and Bharadwaj (2015), they both did a very deep study on the opportunities that was being provided by the World Trade Organization to the Textile industry of the country India. In this paper it gives a lot of pressure on the capacity building to take the advantages in the full extent from India which needs to be the true maker in competitiveness with the other nations. As we know that India's self consumption of per capita income is also on the rising trend with the increase of income and their consumption habits, the profits available to the Indian textile and garment producers will be great in numbers. But in India's export market, the prices of commodities will be forced or directed by international variables and profits then will be under pressure, due to which the exporters need to go for the strategy of partial exports and the domestic sale also partially.

Chanda (2000) in its article discussed about the challenges faced by the textile and garmenting industry of India in the post quota regime, which puts special importance on its production capabilities and its efficiencies are most useful elements to fight with world competition. Herein it gives suggestion on different strategic decisions which Indian manufacturers of textiles and garments have to make to stay in the competition of the post quota regime.

The simultaneous and early study shows that China would have benefitted more if the quota phase-out from the country, as a surge of exports of apparel and textile it was expected to be the determinant of the few small exporting nations (Avisé and Fouequin 2006; Dia and Somwaro 2004; Terra 2001).

Juliette Miligrom Baleix (2008) shows the requirement of the pushing down the QRs on European textile importing along with the work pressure of its MFA by creating its gravity equation. This pushing of QRs will provide a rise of about 21% in the European imports. Few of the countries for example Vietnam, Japan and China, the exports of those are systematically subjected risk to QRs, they had shown a great rise ease in their exports of the EU which is near to the 35%. Imports of few products such as sportswear, textile, pullovers, clothing and sweaters, knitted sweaters or clothes, T-Shirts, blouses, petticoats, will be rising specifically more than other products. The compressing of country's quotas might lead to a different level of 21% rise in the EU textile imports with India. China, India, the Republic of Korea and Poland will lead to the major contributing country of origin of the rise. For example of the countries who already get benefitted from without paying access from the rest of the world to the EU, this opens the new trade gate that will not make them suffer the consequences.

2018-19 FINANCIAL YEAR'S EXPORT PERFORMANCE

Textiles industry is the major industry amongst the major developing economies in terms of income generating, employment, and the earnings through foreign exchanges. So, the competitive market in the industry has been setup due to the changes in it from the several years. Amongst them, the major current market for developments continuously in the full supply chain, from land to the fork distribution, it had led to the major challenges faced in trading industry, labour, adoption of new technology, research and development that follows the path to adopt its opportunities to trade.

As our country enters into the stage of third era of the millennium, this further require growth perspective throughout the progressive policies framework that basically focuses on the manufacturing of textile products and the exports of these value-added chain of goods and the commodities that is really important for the supply chain addition. The textile industry of our country is really endowed with to make everything available under the policy focus, because it is amongst the biggest from rest of the world with a great raw material base for textile manufacturing amongst the different product lines. The textile industry approximately contributes seven point six per cent of its industrial output (when see it in value terms), two point five per cent of its domestic product and 11.7 per cent of the country's export earnings and India is the second largest among the world which provides employment generation in textile sector (after agriculture), which offers jobs to more than 44 million population of the nation.

Indian textile had exports reached a position of US dollar 41.01 billion (Rs. 2.96 lakh crores) in 2017-18 with a growth rate of 2.7% with an achievement of US dollar of 38.87 billion (Rs. 2.59 lakh crores) in the textile sector exports in its previous financial year i.e. 2016-17. The external challenges faced during the period was the including of the demand substitution, rising competition from rest of the world like Sri Lanka & Vietnam, and Bangladesh, these countries enjoyed the duty access in there respective markets, with the many internal problems like high costs of raw material or inputs and taxation system rationalisation, these were few of the major challenges faced during the development of the export sector.

India has the ability and power to grow in its textile sector provided the unaltered commitment to liberalization of trade and the deep integration with the rest of the world economy. The comprehensive study shows that the strategy needs to be moulded in the way of taking advantage from manufacturing opportunities which are usually offered by the domestic and global value and supply chains, but at same point of time stabilizing the required policy space to make strong and improve the domestic industry's production.

OBJECTIVES ARE AS FOLLOWS-

1. To analyse the Indian Textile Industry's export performance.
2. To examine the competitiveness for Textile Industry of country India during the year 2010-2018.
3. To find out the correlation between textile exports earnings and total exports from India & Indian exports of textiles to the U.S. market with world over exports to US.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & DATA SOURCES

This research is descriptive, quantitative and analytical in nature. The study is confined to secondary data, which is collected from the articles, newspapers, magazines for trade, Indian Government for Textile of Ministry, India Trade Map, Textile and Clothing for Indian Exports Reports, Confederation of Indian Industries Association Reports and many different private and public reports.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED - Karl Pearson Coefficient of Correlation has been used to find out the relation between export variables.

MEASURE TO EVALUATE EXPORT PRESENTATION - Compound annual rate of growth of exports (CAGR) for calculating the rate of growth of textile exports. The compound annual rate of growth of exports (CAGR) is a very useful measure for calculating growth for different time periods.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**INDIA'S SITUATION IN WORLD TEXTILE TRADE**

Rank	Countries	Value (US\$ million)			% Share			% Change
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15 /2013-14
	World	9,970.91	11,550.83	11,432.74	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.12
1.	USA	2,166.62	2,277.78	2,388.89	21.53	19.82	20.85	4.78
2.	China	1,191.19	1,955.42	1,568.52	11.85	16.74	13.62	-19.48
3.	Bangladesh	948.08	945.12	1,007.45	9.52	8.08	8.72	7.65
4.	UAE	359.58	431.86	627.66	4.61	3.74	6.49	45.34
5.	Germany	359.57	394.64	371.39	3.61	3.42	3.25	-5.89
6.	UK	367.24	345.95	339.50	3.68	2.99	2.97	-1.86
7.	Sri Lanka	307.06	337.85	334.67	3.08	2.83	2.93	-0.97
8.	Egypt	173.04	215.25	227.80	1.84	1.86	1.89	5.93
9.	S. Korea	224.42	216.35	225.27	2.25	1.87	1.97	4.57
10.	Italy	195.43	224.26	217.08	1.97	1.94	1.90	-3.25

(SOURCE TEXPROCIL.ORG)

INTERPRETATION:

As we can see from the above table that USA still be the greatest export destination for textiles commodities from India in every year from 2012-13 to 2014-15 with a share of 20.85%, followed by China, other countries and Bangladesh with shares of 13.62%, 16.74% and 8.08% respectively. 71.2% of the cotton's total textile exports shows for US\$ 8.08 billion was did exported to the top 10 among the listed countries.

As the exports of textile industry to Italy ranked 10th in the list of India's exports, rise in the exports increased mainly by 75% in FY 2014-15. Simultaneously exports to UAE is being ranked 4th which had increased by 45.54%.

Only exports to the country China had declined sharply by 19.10% during the period. Exports to the other regions also has fallen down by 3.79%.

After the year 2015 the ranking of the countries have changed from first being to China and the last is Spain where India do its major exports of Textile and Garments.

Largest Exporter of Textile in the World (in US \$)

S.No.	Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	CAGR
1	China & HK	317	300	276	279	287	-2.50%
2	Bangladesh	27	28	33	36	39	9%
3	Germany	38	32	34	36	39	0.80%
4	Vietnam	25	28	28	32	39	11.10%
5	India	39	37	35	37	37	-1%
6	Italy	37	33	32	34	36	-0.70%
7	Turkey	28	26	26	27	28	-1.30%
8	USA	26	25	24	26	27	0.90%
9	Spain	17	15	17	18	19	4.40%
10	France	17	16	17	16	17	1.30%
	RoW	263	233	231	248	268	0.60%
	World	834	771	754	789	837	0.10%

(Source: ITC Trade Map)

INTERPRETATION:

China has empowered its low manufacturing price and big infrastructure production of sale to in achieving the share of 35% in the world's textiles and garment trade which is then followed by the nation Bangladesh, Germany and India each with a world share of 6%. It is worth considering that basically the major exporting countries do not have the full value chain system in its working. Italy and USA having 6th and 8th position respectively in the world textile exporters list, which had very minor impact in the presence of textiles trade and are most garments exporters. Similarly, France is at the 10th position in terms of exports of its textiles.

The global trade in textiles industry grew by 6.09% in 2017, rising from US \$ 328.97 billion during January-December 2016 to US \$ 348.92 billion during January-December 2015. India, is the 3rd biggest exporter of textile commodities to the rest of the world after United States of America and China, exported textile products pricing of US \$ 21.38 billion in January-December 2017 with the part of 6.21% in global trade terms of these commodities. The textile exports of India in 2019 raised by 7.30%. China, previously the leading exporter of textiles now become the second exporter to the rest of the world, which showed a rise of 8.08% with its export level of US dollar 122.08 billion during January-December 2019. Bangladesh, the second largest exporter, reported a growth of 4.75% in 2019.

The exports from Germany (which ranked 3rd) raises by 5.38% during January-December 2016. Italy, Turkey, USA, Spain, Taiwan, Pakistan, France and Vietnam showed the growth rate of 5.84%, 4.39%, 2.12%, 0.21%, 1.41% and 12.92% respectively during the similar financial year.

TEXTILE EXPORTS TO USA (US \$ in billion)

YEAR	WORLD EXPORTS TO US	INDIA EXPORTS TO US
2008	20.49	1.65
2009	21.65	1.84
2010	22.49	1.93
2011	21.62	2
2012	17.9	1.75
2013	21.88	2.26
2014	23.67	3.62
2015	24.12	4.85
2016	25.06	6.59
2017	25.97	7.82
2018	30.48	8.12
CAGR	2.36 %	8.24 %

(SOURCE: Texprocil)

INTERPRETATION After China, India is the second country which has textile commodity category with a rise of exports of textile from \$ 1.65 billion in 2008 to the US 8.12 billion \$ in 2018. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) OF World exports to US is calculated as 2.36% and that of India exports to US is calculated as 8.24%

CORRELATION RESULTS

Pearson Product Moment Correlation - Ungrouped Data		
Statistic	WORLD EXPORTS TO US X	INDIA EXPORTS TO US Y
<u>Mean</u>	21.7275	2.11125
<u>Biased Variance</u>	3.28759375	0.1622609375
<u>Biased Standard Deviation</u>	1.81317228911099	0.402816257740424
<u>Covariance</u>	1.062717857142858	
<u>Correlation</u>	0.885945446874867	
<u>Determination</u>	0.630349372613332	
<u>T-Test</u>	3.19867829822402	
p-value (of both sides)	.018631099856705	
p-value (of 1 side)	0.00931554992835249	
95% confidence interval	(0.202648845680096, 0.960978143179075]	
Degree of Freedom	7	
Number of Observations in the data	9	

INTERPRETATION

As we can see from the above table that exports of Indian textiles & garments to USA for getting a significant relation and high degree of correlation (.875) with rest of the world exports to the US. So India's export of the textiles is largely and mainly got disturbed by their export pattern with the whole world which shows that export of Indian textiles & garments to US is largely depending on the rest of the world exports to the USA.

Workshops and Seminars on Textile exports

INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP OF EXPORT PATTERN OF THE TEXTILES, PROMOTION SCHEMES FOR EXPORTS, GST AND BANK REGARDING PROBLEMS, COIMBATORE (17 SEPTEMBER, 2018)

The association Council SIMA (South Indian Mills Association) arranged the interactive workshop of export pattern of textiles with Coimbatore exporters at the conference room on September 17, 2018. The workshop was well attended and organised by the exporters of the Coimbatore which includes the executives & senior managers from some big and good reputed companies of exports.

Shri J. Ravi Kumar, Joint Manager, TEXPROCIL meeting was held by him wherein he showed a presentation which covers Export patterns of textile industry, Schemes of Export Promotion, GST and Bank regarding problems. All the queries raised during the question answer session were properly clarified by the manager.

PRESENTATION ON “POTENTIAL OF TEXTILES OF EXPORTS OF SOUTH KOREA”, KAROR, TAMIL NADU (12 JULY, 2018)

The Council of association with Karor Exporters' it arranged a Presentation on “Potential of Textile of Exports of South Korea” in Karor, Tamil Nadu on July 11, 2018. Shri J. Ravi Kumar, Joint Manager, TEXPROCIL presented the seminar on “Potential of Textiles Of Exports of South Korea” that time it was very well joined by the Karor exporters which is considered to be the hub for the home textiles. Shree Nachemuthu, President of Karor Exporters' Chairman, Shri A.Kumar, Association, HEPC and Shree Shiv Kanan, the member of Administration of TEXPROCIL committee, was also there at the time of the seminar.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

A great deal of work piece was designed by the Indian trade industry which has received heights and significance in the GDP terms, exports, generation of employment and foreign exchange generation. The growth in textile commodities exports rate in the last few years is being approximately 10.06% (CAGR). Taking exports from these US\$ 36 billion in 2017-18 to US\$ 300 billion by 2024-25 would need a CAGR of over 22%.

As the Indian textiles market contributes to about 14.03% of its industrial manufacturing, which is considered to be 4.09% of its domestic product that provides employment to approximately 45 million people in the country and which is around 10.99% share of the India's total exports basket. To reach to the conclusion it can be said that if there is little scope for improvement of Indian textile commodities in global market and Exports showed a great rise from US dollar 3.49 billion in 2008-09 to US dollar 28.51 billion in 2012-13.

We have also seen that how exports of textile are very strongly correlated with the total exports from India in the current years. Also, India's exports for textiles is greatly affected by its pattern of export with the whole world which shows that India's export of textiles & garments to US is greatly and very much depending on the world's exports to US.

Some commodities for the textile Industry of India has played way better in the world markets when calculated and get formulated by the Revealed Comparative Advantage. Indian economy has to make serious efforts to strengthen the textile Industry for flourishing both in domestic and international markets.

There should be the strategy to diversify the market and its products. This diversification of the textile exports to the different countries and different market will lead to the country specific incentives of exports. It is important for India to invest in their R&D department to reduce the costs per unit, its transaction costs and for development of the new products. The government role should be such that it provides better infrastructure facilities, R&D departments to the industries for the Europeans, the Americans and further required. The Indian Govt. and its textile industry required to attain the similar decision for training centers, increment in technology, which reduces the taxes and tariffs. Industries require to increase its raw material base which provides rise in the export and then adds value to the products according to the foreign standard. Transforming and modernizing through innovative ways of Industry is the requirement of the time and the partnership of public-private industries added value to the industry.

Government Regulations and Policies

With the fall in the commodity price there was the sluggishness in the growth. Few main challenges faced at that time was increasing of protectionism in emerging exports market of the country which makes access in the market very difficult. The rise in the competition on day to day basis of the exporters, due to which there was heavy load of the import duties on the major markets when it is compared with the lower duties of same commodities with the nations which are competitive. There are various problems faced by the exporters of the country like the high interest rates and cost of transaction. It never happened in the past that export benefits had played this much big role in diversifying the export competitiveness, as it happened in the recent year. Under the Foreign Trade Policy the government regulations and export benefit, Drawback of Duty and the FTAs/RTAs in the country enters with the other Region or country to continue to impact costing and pricing of Indian Textile sector.

The Council took the initial responsibility in that context it is facilitating the creation and making the environment possible enough and improving infrastructure for continuous growth of exports of the textile industry. The Council has taken all the steps to provide during the year, Government to the necessary steps for the implementation of proper trade practices and the commercial policies for raising textile export facility.

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