CHAPTER–VI
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The New Economic Policy is a set of policies and administrative procedures introduced in July 1991 to bring about changes in the economic direction of the country. It has got two major components: Stabilisation and structural reforms. These two policies—Stabilization and Structural Adjustment Policies are introduced as New Economic Policy with the three broad categories, namely Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG).

The GATT 1994 treaty was signed by 125 countries including India at Marrakesh in Morocco, on April 5, 1994, after eight years of hard bargaining. These international trade negotiations, the largest ever, were launched in Uruguay in September 1986.

One of the major agreements in GATT 1994 was the Agreement on Textiles and clothing (ATC). It replaces the Multi Fibre Agreements (MFA) which provides for removal of restrictions on textiles in from phases out a period of 10 years and completed by 1st January 2005. This integrate the
entire textile trade into WTO rules and discipline. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was established on 1\textsuperscript{st} January 1995.

WTO is a legal body and its structure, rules and regulations provide for wide ranging powers to regulate international trade. It has a strong and effective dispute settlement mechanism with inbuilt cross-retaliating provisions. Indian textile industry’s presence in the international trade is already very low and is predominantly cotton based, while world over, the trend is shifting towards synthetics, woollen and blends. Besides, the unit price realizations of Indian exports is one of the lowest. It is well-known that a majority of the Indian textile machinery across spinning, weaving and processing is obsolete.

The textile industry in India has a complex and varied structure. At one end of this spectrum is traditional hand woven sector located mostly in rural areas and on the other hand is largely urban, sophisticate capital intensive high speed machine sector. There is also sprawling intermediate segment consisting of decentralized small scale power loom units disbursed mostly in rural and semi-urban areas all over the country. Besides, this the hosiery and garment industry has made phenomenal growth and has set new target for export. In recent years, sea changes and competition has grabbed the Indian
textile industry with the multi-fibre arrangement would up under WTO. The exporters are tying up with companies from all over the world to upgrade their manufacturing technology and improving their products. In the light of its growing significance, an attempt has been made in the present study with regard to the evolution of globalisation policy, its implications on the textile industry and safeguard actions available to protect the domestic industry. In the midst of all the above, an overall implications of globalisation on the Indian garment textile industry is analysed in this study.

The specific objectives of the study are i) To analyse the performance of garment industry after globalisation in the study area-Tirupur taluk; ii) To study the impact of globalisation on the production and earnings level of the garment industry in the study area; iii) To find out the impact of globalisation on the sales and earnings level of the garment industry in the study area; iv) To review the problems faced by the garment entrepreneurs after globalisation; and v) To suggest measures for the development of garment industry during the post globalisation period.

The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data. The secondary data were collected from the reports and records of Statistical Handbook of AEPC, Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi, Ministry of Industry
and Commerce, New Delhi, District Collectorate, Block Development Office, Tirupur Labour Office, Statistical records of AEPC, Tirupur. Secondary data were collected for the period of 10 years (1995-96 to 2004-05), after globalisation. At the respondent level, the industrial units list was collected from the concerned panchayats. Thus, the universe constituted a total of 4,217 knitted garment industrial units in 21 panchayats of Tirupur Taluk.

Of the total 4,217 industrial units, 2,404 industrial units involved in the production of vests and briefs and 1,206 industrial units were producing the T-shirts in the year 2004-05. The remaining 607 Industries were involved in the production of other products. A total of 180 sample entrepreneurs were selected at 5 per cent from each category, which constitute 60 units producing T-shirts (Type I), 60 units producing Vests and Briefs, (Type II) and 60 units producing other products (Type III). The sample entrepreneurs were selected on the basis of stratified random sampling method. Primary data were collected through the field work by using the interview schedule.
6.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The major findings of the study are summarised below:

- Following United States, India’s cotton production was increased from 13.8 million square metres in 1995-96 to 21.5 million square metres in 2006-07. It was placed in the second position in 1995-96 and it moved to third position in 2006-07 compared with the other countries.

- China secured first position and it spent US$ 0.014 per metre of fabric. India and Turkey secured the last position and they spent US$ 0.007 per metre of fabric. The rate of interest was ranging from US$ 0.003 per metre of fabric to 0.011 per metre of fabric.

- There is a marginal growth of total textile mills from 2927 mills in 1998–99 to 3171 mills in 2007–08. Of the total mills, 61.56 per cent (1952 mills) belongs to the S.S.I. category and remaining 38.44 per cent belongs to the non–SSI category. Of the total mills (3171 mills), 89 per cent (2816) of the mills are only involving the spinning activities.
• The Indian textile industry has recorded a significant growth during the last decade. The spindleage increased from 33.15 million as on 31.3.97 to 34.15 million as on 30.11.04 and rotors from 2.76 lakh as on 31.3.07 to 3.85 lakh as on 30.11.04. This has, however, declined from 1.24 lakh in March 1997 to 0.86 lakh in November 2004 in the organized sector. The organized sector looms had been declined from 16.30 lakh in the year 1999–2000 to 0.71 lakh in 2007–08.

• The raw cotton production was increased from 156 lakh bales in 1999–2000 to 315 lakh bales in 2007–08. After globalisation, there is a tremendous growth in the raw cotton, manmade fibre, raw silk, except raw wool in the textile sector of India. The raw silk production shows the marginal growth from 15.21 million kg., to 18.31 million kg., during the same period.

• The share of cotton yarn had declined from 55.94 per cent to 53.48 per cent. Similarly the share of spun yarn had also declined from 21.37 per cent to 19.14 per cent and the man made filament yarn production (27.38%) during the study period, due to the technological development in the textile sector, after globalisation.
• The share of contribution of the cotton fibre production was increased from 18989 million sq.metre (48.43%) to 27205 million sq.metre in India (49.22%) during the study period.

• Over the period of 12 years, the cotton yarn production was increased from 1,788 million kilograms to 2,836 million kilograms. The reason is the high demand for the cotton cloth. Non cotton yarn production was also increased from 195 million kilograms to 354 million kilograms during the study period.

• Blended cloth production was ranging from 4,024 million square metres to 6,348 million square metres in India during the study period. The highest blended cloth production was 6,348 million square metres in 2000-01 and the least production was 4,024 million square metres in 1995-96.

• The production of power loom sector and hosiery sector increased to 25,359 million square metres and 8,504 million square metres respectively in 2005-06 due to the technology followed by these sectors. The production of mill sector and handloom sector was decreased to 1,259 million square metres in 2004-05 from 5,202
million square metres in 1995-96 due to increase in cost of raw material.

- The highest production of fabric was 41,044 million square metres in 2005-06, after globalisation and the least production of fabric was 23,433 million square metres in 1996-97. After removing the quota, the entrepreneurs entered easily in the global market.

- During 2004-05, the highest per capita availability of cloth was 33.51 square metres and the lowest per capita availability of cloth was 27.99 square metres in 1995-96. Further the average per capita availability of cloth in India during the review period was 14.67 square metres of cotton, 4.28 square metres of blended mixed fabrics and 11.6 square metres of non-cotton fabrics.

- After globalisation, the textile industry provides employment around 1,000 of workers in India. There is no steady growth in providing employment opportunities under textile sector.

- During the study period, operators, fabricators and labourers employment dominates in all other employment of garment industry.
It was 853 workers (73.3%) in 1983, 701 workers (72.1%) in 1994 and 529 workers (68.5%) in 2005.

- During 2006–07, textiles and clothing exports were at US$ 18.73 billion, recording a growth of about 7 per cent over the previous year, and contributed about 15 per cent of country’s total exports earnings in 2006–07. In the current financial year, the growth of textiles and clothing exports has been slower, which is being attributed by the Textiles & clothing Industry mainly to the appreciation of the rupee.

- The textile imports items are: raw material, semi raw material, yarn and fabrics, readymade garments, made-ups etc., The total textile imports had decreased from Rs.30,632.27 crores in 1997–98 to Rs.12,856.27 crores in 2006–07. The same of textile imports from the overall imports of India was also decreased from 1.99 per cent in 1997–98 to 1.53 per cent in 2006–07.

- EU was placed in the first position and it imported 2,73,729 pieces from India. The demand for the Indian knitted garments was high in EU after globalisation and the government had liberalized the rules
and regulations. The least export was 81 pieces to Greece in 1995-96 and it increased to 248 pieces in 2004-05.

- Following EU, USA came in the second position and it imported Rs.86,83,300 to Rs.2,84,00,040 (1995-96 to 2004-05). Greece secured the last position and it imported Rs.9,962 in 1995-96 and it increased to Rs.59,112 in the year 2004-05. This is because the lack of awareness about the knitted garments before globalisation.

- Following EU, Germany came in the second position in cotton and imported 62,899 pieces. USA was placed in the second position in synthetic and woolen and it imported 1,738 pieces of synthetic and 531 pieces of woolen in the year 1995-96 and it was increased to 35,535 pieces of synthetic and 736 pieces of woolen in the year 2004-05.

- Over the period of ten years, the export of cotton, synthetic and wool were 7,492 lakh pieces, 707 lakh pieces and 8,222 lakh pieces respectively in 2004-05. It shows the highest exports of India. The export of knitted garment was increased due to removal of quota.
• Over the period of ten years, the export of cotton was increased from Rs.3,68,845 in 1995-96 to Rs.9,19,200 in 2004-05. The highest cotton export was Rs.9,19,200 in 2004-05 due to increase in demand and the lowest cotton export was Rs.3,68,845 in 1995-96.

• Tirupur was placed in the third position and it exported 2,171 lakh pieces in 1995-96. It was increased to 4,565 lakh pieces due to increase in demand and easy availability of raw material. It also moved to first place from third place in 2004-05.

• The export was ranging from 2,574 lakh pieces to 4,004 lakh pieces during the study period. The highest export was 4,004 lakh pieces in 2004 and the lowest export was 2,574 lakh pieces in 1996. The export had increased due to foreign buyers preferred Tirupur knitted garments at high level, based on the quality after globalisation.

• In all category of sample respondents, the majority of the respondents are in the age group of 41 to 50 years. The backward class respondents dominated in the garment industry of Tirupur taluk and 91.11 per cent of sample entrepreneurs (164 respondents) are male category and the remaining 16 respondents (8.89%) are belonging to
the female category in the study area. All the sample entrepreneurs are belonging to the Hindu religion in the study area. The majority of the entrepreneurs have completed the degree level education in Tirupur taluk of Tamilnadu state. Most of the successful garment entrepreneurs are having the joint family system in Tirupur taluk. The average annual income of the garment industry entrepreneurs are ranging from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.3 lakhs in Tirupur taluk.

- The majority of the industrial units are located in municipality area, i.e., concentration in urban areas. Most of garment enterprises are functioning under the partnership type of enterprises in Tirupur taluk.

- As a whole, at an average, the changes in the building value of the garment industries was Rs.7,37,30,466, due to inflation in India. After globalisation the average value of the furniture used in garment industries was increased from Rs.2,75,200 to Rs.22,33,200 in Tirupur taluk.

- The changes in the average variable capital of garment industries in Tirupur was Rs.22,33,039 and the average variable cost increased from Rs.4,49,514 to 26,82,553 after globalisation. The share of rent
was decreased from 1.51 per cent to 0.83 per cent, after globalisation. Similarly, the cost of the raw material to the total variable capital was declined from 42.43 per cent to 36.02 per cent. The share of the variable capital live wages, transport, power and marketing had increased after globalisation. The other costs like maintenance, owned, perks to the laborers administrative expenses was increased from Rs.3,09,038 to Rs.20,40,756 and share of the other costs to the total variable capital was also increased from 22.92 per cent 1996–97 to 25.36 per cent, at present, 2006–07.

- The major source of funds for the majority of the respondents (76.67%) are getting bank loans. Only 30 sample entrepreneurs (16.67%) used own fund for the garment units. The remaining 15.56 per cent of the respondents invested the fund from their own and the bank finance.

- After globalisation, all the sample units produced more than 30,000 units per month. This shows the positive impact of globalisation in production of garment products in Tirupur taluk of Tamilnadu.
The average production of the garment industries was increased from Rs.2,66,68,741 per year in 1995–06 to Rs.10,50,42,923 in 2004–05 after globalisation.

The 27.22 per cent of the sample enterprises are having the production capacity machinery of below 1,000 units and 34.44 per cent are having the machinery capacity from 1001 units to 2000 units. The remaining 38.33 per cent are having the production capacity of above 2000 units. The study found that all the sample enterprises have a machinery capacity of more than 1000 units in producing garments in Tirupur taluk.

As a whole, the changes in the average domestic sales of garment unit was Rs.4,22,14,187 per year after globalisation.

The average monthly export sales value type II enterprises was increased from Rs.8,74,600 to Rs.11,76,45,225, after removing the quota. Similarly, the average monthly export value of type III enterprises was also increased from Rs.3,52,48,375 to Rs.10,15,25,465 during the study period due to increase in demand for pajamas and baby garments, in the world market.
The male employment opportunities in garment units in Tirupur at an average was more than 30 workers in 72.22 per cent of the sample units. At present, it was decreased to 10 per cent of sample units, due to the technology changes in the units, after globalisation.

More than 30 female workers were employed in the 96.66 per cent of the sample units. But after globalisation, all the sample units (100%) provided employment for more than 30 female workers in Tirupur taluk of Tamil Nadu state.

The majority of (86.11%) sample units had provided employment for more than 30 skilled workers in garment units. At present, it was decreased to 13.33 per cent due to the technology development and the lack of skilled labourers. Most of skilled labourers were also attracted by the multinational companies. (MNCs). Both the skilled and unskilled workers got low level of employment opportunities in the garment industries of Tirupur taluk.

92.22 per cent of the recruitment was made in garment industry through direct recruitment and the remaining is through advertisement. Mostly, the garment entrepreneurs adopted the campus
recruitment from the educational institute. Garment industry in Tirupur provides labour welfare measures like Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance etc. to the workers.

• Before globalisation, the men workers are getting more than Rs.200 per day in 76.11 per cent of the sample units. At present, only 29 units (16.11%) are providing the wage rate of above Rs.200 to the men workers.

• The women worker was getting the wage of below Rs.50 at the beginning stage and experienced persons got above Rs.200 per day. The female workers are getting the wage rate above Rs.200 in only 5 sample units, after globalisation.

• The average profit, per year, earned by type I, type II and type III producers were Rs.19,62,750, Rs.59,67,500 and Rs.29,43,336 respectively. After globalisation, it was increased to Rs.2,79,87,200, Rs.3,77,32,500 and Rs.2,42,24,998 respectively due to increase in sales and demand for garment goods in foreign markets.

• The production value of Type II enterprises are at high level compared with the Type I enterprises and it is significant at 5 per cent
level. At present, the mean production value of the Type II is increased due to increase in production of quantity and it is also significant at 5 per cent level.

- At present, the mean value of Type II products is higher compared with the Type I products due to the rising price of other product. There is no significant difference at 5 per cent level. The buyers reduced their purchase due to increase in price of the product.

- Before 1996-97, there was no strict rules and regulation to start a garment industry. The entrepreneur invested more amounts of investment in Type I production due to increase in the demand for the Type I products compared with Type III products. There is a significant difference between Type I products and Type III products at 5 per cent level. After globalisation, many of the foreign buyers preferred Indian Type I products and the entrepreneurs invested their money at higher level in T-shirts production. It is significant at 5 per cent level.

- At present, buyers preferred quality products and the entrepreneurs spend more amounts to yarn. The result of the cost raw material of
Type I units compared with the Type III products at 5 per cent level is significant.

- After globalisation, the cost of raw material is higher due to high technical quality of raw material used for production and it is also significant at 5 per cent level.

- After globalisation, the price of the product was increased due to removal of quota and the result of analysis shows that there is no significant difference between Type I products and Type III products at 5 per cent level.

- Foreign buyers preferred Type III at higher level compared with the Type I. It is statistically significant at 5 per cent level. At present, Type I export is increased due to removal of quota. The mean value of Type I is also increased due to increase in demand for the product and it is significant at 5 per cent level.

- The T-shirt entrepreneurs invested more amount at present level and concentrated to produce T-shirts due to the increase in the demand for T-shirt and it is significant at 5 per cent level.
• The domestic sales value of Type II products was higher compared with the Type III due to increase in cost of the production. It is statistically significant at 5 per cent level. After globalisation, the entrepreneurs are not getting a fair price for the product due to increase in cost of yarn and the sales price. There is no significant difference in the domestic sales value between Type II products and Type III products.

• Total production mostly depends on the net investment level. There is a positive correlation between investment and production, and is also statistically significant at 5 per cent level. Total numbers of employment negatively influence the production. This means lack of training to the employees. Further analysis revealed that about 16 per cent of variation on the total production is accounted by total investment and number of employment. The total production value at present mostly depends on the net total investment. There is a positive correlation between investment and production, and is also statistically significant at 5 per cent level. Further analysis revealed that about 62 per cent of variation on the total production is accounted by the total investment and the number of employment.
• Total sales depend upon the level of employment. There is a positive correlation between investment and sales. In this analysis, only smaller part of investment influence the sales. Total number of employment positively influence the sales. This means the fact of employment influenced the products.

• Before 1996-97, the new technology was not used by all the industrial units. The employment of labour was higher, before 1996-97. It is also significant at 5 per cent level. Further analysis revealed that about 47 per cent of variation on the total sales is accounted by total investment and employment level. Total domestic sales depend upon the total investment. There is a positive correlation between investment and total sales. The total numbers of employment negatively influence the total domestic sales. This means lack of labour is the main cause for the negative correlation and it is also significant at 5 per cent level. Further analysis revealed that about 52 per cent of variation on the total domestic sales at present is accounted for the total investment and the number of employment at present level.

• The total export depends on the total investment level. There is a positive correlation between investment level and exports. Large scale
industries are exporting their product to various industries and such industries are mainly depends upon the investment level. Total numbers of employment negatively influence the exports. This means only few numbers of units exported the products to various countries in before 1996-97 and the numbers of labours in these industrial units are very less. It is significant at 5 per cent level. Further analysis revealed that about 54 per cent of variation on the total export is accounted for total investment and number of employment.

- The total export value depends upon the number of labour employed. There is a positive correlation between the total export and the investment level. Investment influenced the export at very small level. The number of labour employed positively influence the total export. After 1996-97, the employment opportunity in garment industry was increased due to the export of product to various countries are increased. The large number of labours is employed in garment industry. It is significant at 5 per cent level. Further analysis revealed that about 25 per cent on the total export in accounted for total investment and number of employment at present level.
• The trend analysis for production of fabrics in the knitted sector was ranging from 96 per cent to 169 per cent. After globalisation, the fabric cost was increased and the production was decreased in the year 1996-97. In the year 2005-06, production of fabrics in the knitted sector was 169 per cent. Because the foreign buyers preferred knitted garments from India.

• The trend value of cotton cloth export was higher in the year 2004-05 due to the most of foreign buyers preferred cotton cloth only. Cotton cloth quantity was increased compared with the synthetic and wool. In the year 2004-05, the synthetic trend of export trend was increased to 707 per cent. The cost of synthetic was low compared with the cotton and wool. The woolen export trend was reduced to 23 per cent in the year 2004-05 due to the price of wool was at higher level.

• The trend analysis for Tirupur knitwear exports was ranging from 100 per cent to 158 per cent. In the year 2000-01 the trend value was high compared with the other years. This means that the new technology was followed in this year. The cost of labour was reduced and the export was increased.
India’s growth rate for exports from 1995-96 to 2004-05 was 0.42 per cent. Tirupur’s growth rate for exports from 1995-96 to 2004-05 was 1.49 per cent.

6.3 SUGGESTIONS

The garment units however, may follow the following tips for the promotion of garment enterprises:

i) The garment industry which is expected to export its products can check the tariff levels in the target market in the web (www.wto.org).

ii) Check out for product specific rules if available either with regional textile mill associations, Indian Cotton Mills Federation (ICMF) or with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

iii) Improve competence in all the aspects of marketing, namely, product attribute, pricing, promotion, physical distribution, place and the people, as there is no way out in the long run.

iv) Find out the standard requirements applicable to the product in the target market.

v) Identify Tariffs or Non-tariff barriers faced by the product in the market. Collect details, compile and assess them at industry level and
present before and Government through association or federation, since in the WTO structure, only governmental level interventions are possible.

vi) Specific rules, procedures involved in anti-dumping countervailing duties and special duties and circumstances in which each can be used for defending the interests.

vii) In order to encourage up gradation of garment sector and to give a fillip to exports of garment products, some of the important initiatives taken by the Government of India are as follows:

a) **Announcement of New Textile Policy**

One of the main objectives of the New Textile Policy (NTxP – 2000) announced in November 2000 is to facilitate the textile industry to attain and sustain a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture and export of clothing. The policy endeavours to achieve the target of textile and apparel exports from the present level to US $ 50 billion by 2010, of which the share of garments will be US $ 25 billion. Subsequent to the announcement of NTxP 2000, woven segment of readymade garment sector has been de-
reserved from SSI and the announcement has been made for de-reservation of knitwear from SSI.

b) **Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme**

In view of the urgent need for stepping up the process of modernization and technology upgradation of the textile industry in India, Ministry of Textiles launched a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the textile and jute industry for a five years time frame w.e.f. 01.04.1999 to 31.3.2004, providing for 5 per cent interest reimbursement in respect of loans availed there under from the concerned financial institutions for investments in benchmarked technology for the sectors of the Indian textile industries specified there under. An amount of Rs.7,148.89 crore involving 2,634 applications has been sanctioned upto 29th February, 2004. Out of which, an amount of Rs.5,129.81 crore stands disbursed to 2,227 applicants.

c) **Liberalization of FDI Policy**

Government has allowed foreign equity participation upto 100 per cent, through automatic route, in the textile sector with the only exception in knitwear/knitting sector which is still reserved for SSI. SSI investment limit
for the knitwear/knitting sector has been increased from Rs.1 crore to Rs.5 crore w.e.f. 9th October, 2001.

d) Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme

The scheme facilitates import of capital goods at 5 per cent concessional rate of duty with appropriate export obligation. Import of second hand capital goods is allowed under the EXIM policy as announced on 31.03.2003.

e) Advance Licensing Scheme

With a view to facilitating exports and to access duty-free inputs under the scheme, standard input-output norms for about 300 textiles and clothing export products have been prescribed and this scheme remained under operation.

f) Duty Exemption Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme

DEPB credit rates have been prescribed for 82 textiles and clothing products. The nomenclature and rates for DEPB entries pertaining to certain textile products have been rationalized.
g) **Duty Drawback Scheme**

The exporters are allowed refund of the excise and import duty suffered on raw materials under the scheme so as to make the products more competitive in the international market. Changes in All Industry Drawback Rates for year 2003-04 were last revised on 29.01.2004, which came into effect from 09.02.2004. These changes were effected consequent on reduction in Basic customs duty from 25 per cent to 20 per cent and abolition of SAD. (Special Additional Duty).

h) **Human Resource Development**

Attention has also been paid to Human Resource Development in the textile sector. Towards this end, particular mention deserves to be made of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) which is imparting training to Fashion Designers and Fashion Technologists to cater to the human resource requirements of garment industry. The NIFT has 7 branches at Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai and Gandhinagar. Ministry of Textiles is also concerned over the need to improve the quality of textile training institutes in the country. Therefore, a Nodal Centre for Upgradation of Textile Education has been established at the Indian Institute
of Technology, Delhi with funding from the Ministry of Textiles. The Apparel Export Promotion Council has been running Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDCs) at important apparel centres located at Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Banaglore in order to impart training at shop floor level to meet the growing needs of apparel industry.

i) **Construction of Apparel International Mart**

Apparel Export Promotion Council is construction an Apparel International Mart at Gurgaon with assistance from Government. For this purpose a grant of Rs.15 crore was released during the year 2001–02 and of Rs.30 crore has been released during the year 2003–04. the total area of the plot is 5 acres and it is proposed to build an Apparel International Mart (AIM) Complex and 250–300 show rooms also which will be allotted to the exporters. This will provide a world class facility to the apparel exporters to showcase their products and will serve as one stop shop for reputed international buyers. The work for construction of apparel mart is in progress.
j) **Setting up of modern laboratories**

The Ministry of Textiles has assisted the Textile Committee in setting up of modern textile laboratories to ensure that the textiles exported from the country meet all international environmental standards.

k) **Apparel Park for Exports Scheme**

A centrally sponsored scheme titled “Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme” has been launched. The scheme is intended to impart focused thrust to setting up of apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centres and to give fillip to exports. Since the inception of scheme in March 2002, eleven Project Proposals has been sanctioned for setting up Apparel Parks at Tronica City & Kanpur (UP), Surat (Gujarat), Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Bangalore (Karnataka), Tirupur & Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), SEZ, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Mahal (Jaipur, Rajasthan).

l) **Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS)**

Development of infrastructure facilities at pre-dominantly textile/apparel sector areas is one of the thrust areas of NTxP-2000. For attaining this objective, a new scheme (TCIDS) has been launched for upgrading
infrastructure facilities at important textile centers. Presently, schemes have been sanctioned for upgradation of Textile Centers such as Pashmylarlam-Distt. Medak, Sircilla-Distt. Karimnagar and Warrangal (Andhra Pradesh), Panipat (Sector 29, Phase – II, Haryana), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Jassol, Balotra-Bithuja belt (Barmer Dist., Rajasthan), Narol-Shahwadi-Ahmedabad City and Pandesara–Surat, (Gujarat), Tirupur and Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu), Solapur and bhiwandi (Maharashtra) and Kannur (Kerala).

m) Organisation of buyer-seller meets/fairs in the country as well as abroad

The textile Export Promotion Councils have been regularly conducting seminars, organisation buyer seller meets, participating in exhibitions abroad to promote textile exports. Besides, events like TEXSTYLES India, Handicrafts and Gift Fair, India International Garment Fair are also organized in the country to provide an exposition of India’s capabilities in textile and clothing sectors to the visiting foreign buyers.

6.4 CONCLUSION

To conclude, there is urgent necessity to widen the horizon of garment industry in respect of its quality, fairness, price behaviour and strength so as to withstand the onslaught of foreign competition in the market.
The researcher will have the satisfaction of having undertaken a socially, and economically relevant project with respect to globalised era if it leads to the implementation of people-oriented policies by the Government and policy making authorities. It is hoped that this endeavours will provide the basis for further research in other regions and other aspects of India.