Global Journal of Enterprise Information System

Impact of World Trade Organization on Indian Textile Industry

J. R. Dikshit[1*], P. C. Basa[k2] and Kamal Vagrecha[3]

[1]Vishveswarya Group of Institutions, Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.), India; jrdikshit@yahoo.co.in

[2]Lingaya's University, Faridabad (Haryana), India; parimalbasak1@gmail.com

[3]Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, India; kamalvagrecha@yahoo.com

Abstract

No country in the world is self-sufficient. Therefore, there is need to trade with others. Economy was protected from external competition due to licensing system and high level of tariff.

In early 1990's with the birth of World Trade Organization (WTO) India started the process of liberalization of trade. WTO's objective is to ensure new open world trading system to benefit consumers. The Most Favoured Nation clause of WTO was in clash with the Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA), which placed quantitative restrictions on textile exporting countries. Hence MFA was gradually phased out by December 31, 2004.

The phasing out of Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA) was expected to result in an increase in the growth of output, efficiency, productivity and competitiveness of the textile sector.

The impact of abolition of MFA is studied with regard to export of yarn, fabric, and garments during MFA and Post MFA period. It has been concluded from the observations that the export of textile intermediates (i.e. yarn and fabric) and textiles and clothing have increased substantially after the abolition of MFA.

Keywords: General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, World Trade Organization, Most Favoured Nation, Multi Fibre Agreements, Quantitative Restriction, Agreement on Textile and Clothing.

1. Introduction

1.1 Impact of World Trade Organization on Indian Textile Industry

Today no country in the world is self-sufficient in the sense that it does not possess facilities for economical production of all the goods and services that are consumed by its people. Probably no country can produce all the goods that it needs. Therefore, there is need to trade with others. Developing countries need more goods to feed a rapidly growing population. Exports can be a leading sector in growth. India cannot remain in isolation in today's world, even in the matter of development of its own economy, Economy was protected from external competition due to licensing system and high level of tariff.

At the start of 1990's decade India faced balance of payment crisis which forced India to start the process of trade liberalization. The policy undertaken aimed to derive a better export performance by making domestic industry cost-efficient under international competition. The following changes were made in export import policy during post 1991 period, procedures were made simplified, quantity restrictions were removed, and tariff rates were substantially reduced.

For first three decades trade policy regime adopted an inward looking development strategy identified by importance to public sector, restrictive private sector, control on foreign investment and barriers including tariff and non-tariff type was replaced by new open economic policies in 1991.One of the vital economic factor of development with new economic policy is international trade and the same is guided by World Trade Organization (WTO), The Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA)which was against the basic principles of world trade organization has to be removed in December 31, 2004. This opened up a lot of opportunities for the textile sector in the field of productivity, efficiency and competitiveness.

1.2 Literature Review

The topic of impact of World Trade Organization on Indian industry and liberalization policy has been of great interest to various authors.

Ahluwalia[1] studied productivity growth in the Indian manufacturing sector. She concluded that the protective impact of

* Author for correspondence

import substitution dominates any market expanding impact on productivity growth.

Subramanian M.S[2] suggested that for the better performance of textile industry various steps should be taken such as skill improvement textile labour, cordial industrial relations and adoption of state-of-art technology.

Das[3] has observed that a country's openness leads to improvements in domestic technology; helps the production process became more efficient and culminates in productivity improvements.

Chandra[4] recorded that the trends in international textile trade is bound to change substantially after the expiry of MFA regime. The capability of textile industry is going to improve due to textile policies which are going to benefit the most.

Goldar and Anita Kumari[5] studied that underutilization of industrial capacity was an important cause of the productivity slowdown.

Arvind Panagariya[6] observed that liberalization was introduced way back in 1980s and it started in vitalizing growth but the growth was nominal and was not very sustainable. The more systematic reforms of the 1990s, resulted in more sustainable growth.

Rani and Unni[7] have shown that value added in the organized manufacturing sector registered an impressive growth rate of 8.25 per cent during 1989-95 as compared to 1984-90 at 7.20 per cent and 1994-2000 at 6.94 per cent. The analysis indicates that economic reform policies have differential impact on various industry groups.

Shanthi Venkataraman[8] saw the Indian textile industry waking up from a prolonged period of hibernation. Suffering from overcapacity, outdated technology, labour problems and debt levels that strained profits, the industry has taken a long time to get its act together.

Vijay Venkataswamy[9] observed that the Indian textile industry, which has a tradition of over 5000 years, is on the verge of creating history. If the industrialization of its colonial masters reduced the status of Indian textiles as glorified converters, the rule based trading symbolized by the World Trade Organization is expected to propel Indian textiles as a global clothier, second only to China as of now.

The developed countries place bilateral quota on imports of textile and garment under the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA) of 1974 removing the restrictions from General Agreements on Tariff and Trade (GATT). This system was introduced to protect local producers to compete with cheaper imports. It was agreed in Uruguay Round to the implement the Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC) and further removes the MFA from January 1, 2005. The MFA was fully phased out and hence the trade in textiles and garments will no longer be subject to quotas (Hashim[10]).

Seshaiah et al., [11] observed that the pre-liberalization growth in productivity was more than that of the post-liberalization. He found the entrepreneurial skill ratios as very low and sometime negative during the study period which is one of the factors that influenced productivity.

Bhandari and Maiti[12] found that individual technical efficiencies vary due to size and age of the firm. They also measured the technical efficiency which has averaged between 68-84 per cent. Further, it was also found that in the post-liberalization period public sector firms were not efficient.

Kaur[13] aggress that reforms introduced a new opportunity of growth and development. The overall growth rates not only increased by liberalized policies adopted since 1991-92 but foreign investors also developed confidence in the Indian industry.

Chaudhary et al1[14] observed Indian fiber market after removal of the quota system under the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA). The effect of removal quota system under MFA was studied. The results shows the increase in cotton imports and decrease in export of man-made fiber with the liberalization in restrictions in developed countries. The world cotton priceswere not affected by the higher cotton imports from India.

Sasidaran and Shanmugam[15] studied the efficiency of the companies of textile industry to know the impact of international textile business, after removal of the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA) in 2005. The results of the study indicating the presence of inefficiency in inputs which resulted in the declined of average efficiency over the years. They further inferred that the Indian textile companies could not improve their inputs efficiency after the opportunity provided by the liberalization, if this could have been done, they would have faced the competition from other international players like China.

Anbumani et al[16] examined the efficiency of Indian Textile industry on technical parameter during 2000-07 to know the implication of new textile policy (2000) and post- MFA regime. They found the efficiency on technical parameters is declining during 2000-07. Inferring that the new textile policy had a negative impact on technical efficiency of Indian Textile Industry.

Kannan and Raveendran[17] pointed out that, during the post-reform period all the manufacturing industries have done well in terms of output growth, many of them thriving with double digit growth rates.

Kasi[18] has shared result on the effect of liberalization on growth productivity and competitiveness of the textile sector. According to him the industry registered a healthy overall growth rate of 6.13%.

Tahir & Mughal[19] observed India has flourished and excelled in textile industry due to factors such as inexpensive skilled human capital, abundance of cheap raw material, availability of diverse varieties in cotton fiber, a big opportunity in trade both nationally and internationally. These factors have put India in the world textile map as a majour player.

Zala[20] has observed that Indian Garment Industry has yet to make its presence felt in the high value addition garments while it has gain some importance in low value addition products. The products are of low quality and most of the machinery is not automated. The garments producers in India are mostly in the small-scale sector, they cannot go on large scale production and they also ill-equipped to meet the change in trends of the fashion world. The industry has a fairly large lead time in bringing its products to the consumer; this has got to be reduced. The Indian garment industry can become competitive by switching over to latest techniques. The Indian garment industry has to compete with the international brands that are looking for the opportunity to have a share in the work garment market. Huge domestic demand presents an opportunity to the garment producers to tap India's growing, sophisticated and increasingly fashion conscious middle class.

With the introduction of Business Process Outsourcing, the big retail chain owners of US and Europe are cutting their cost by outsourcing from India.

2. Observations

2.1 World Trade Organization (WTO)

In 1948 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was founded by 23 countries, including India was genesis of WTO. Uruguay Round, of talks under GATT (1986-1994), led to birth of WTO on 1st January 1995. The issues related to goods trade were covered under GATT till then. As of 2010, WTO has 153 members with, headquartered at Geneva, Switzerland. GATT and WTO has India as its one of the founding member. The 97 per cent of world trade are conducted by the member countries of the WTO. China and Vietnam has recently joined as members. WTO's objective is to ensure free, transparent and predictable trading regime in the world as it is the only regulatory body of world trade. The agreements of WTO are approved by the member countries. WTO is not controlled by any individual country. The decisions are taken by the member counties through their designated ministers. It is a forum for trade negotiation. A set of rules govern global trade. It has established an elaborate mechanism to settle trade disputes among member countries.

Article-XI of the GATT, 1994 prohibits restrictions other than duties, taxes and other charges with regard to trade. It recognises only tariff as a legitimate instrument of commercial policy for the regulation of trade. Thus, Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) are prohibited as a rule for both imports and exports. A country may impose QRs, if it faces shortage of food grains, for reasons of security and public health, or has an adverse balance of payments position.

2.2 Basic Principles

Trade without discrimination

- Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Clause: No discrimination among member countries
- National Treatment (NT) Clause: Equal treatment to lawfully imported and domestic products

Trade without discrimination – a country should not discriminate between its trading partners (giving them equally 'most-favoured-nation' or MFN status); and it should not discriminate between its own and foreign products, services or nationals (giving them 'national treatment')

WTO is a forum for countries to iron out their differences on trade issues.

Thus there are a number of ways of looking at the WTO – An organization for liberalizing trade, a forum to negotiate trade agreements, a place to settle trade disputes.

But it's not superman, just in case anyone thought it could solve – or cause– all the world's problems.

2.3 WTO and Developing Countries

Of the 159 members of the WTO, in March 2013, almost two-thirds are developing countries (WTO, 2013). The developing countries are of importance to the WTO not only because they are large in number but also because they are emerging as significant players in the global economy.

2.4 Implementation of ATC

2.4.1 Evolution of the Multi- Fibre Arrangement (MFA)

Protection of the textile and clothing- sector has a long history in the United States and Europe. In the 1950s, Japan, Hong Kong, China, India and Pakistan agreed to 'voluntary' export restraints for cotton textile products to the United States. In 1962, a Long Term Agreement (LTA) regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles was signed under the auspices of the GATT (replacing the one-year short-term agreement). The LTA was renewed in 1967 and later in 1970. In December 1972, a GATT-sponsored, fact-finding study on 'problems' in the textile and clothing trade was completed. As a consequence of this study and subsequent negotiations, the arrangement regarding international trade in textiles or the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) came into being in January 1974. The MFA remained in force, after several renewals, until the end of 1994. It was renewed in 1977, 1981, 1986, and in 1991. The last extension was through 1994. The expiration of the MFA did not, however, mean the end of quotas exports from developing countries. Instead the MFA was followed by the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC), which was done in 1995. It came into existence so that industrialized countries can adjust to the competition from developing countries.

Major industrialized importers use extensive application of quotas through MFA at the expense of the efficient developing country exporters. It, clashes with the prohibition of quantitative restrictions (QRs) and the MFN principle. Ultimately, the ATC was introduced in the Uruguay Round as a way out to slowly bring the textiles sector into the GATT by 1 January, 2005.

2.4.2 The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC)

The ATC was a 10 year (during January 1995 and December 2004) transitional agreement with a four-stage integration programme. It replaced the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), which began in 1974 and provided the basis on which many industrial countries, through bilateral agreements or unilateral actions, established quotas on imports of textiles and clothing from more competitive, developing countries. The MFA expired when the new ATC, which had gradually integrated clothing and textile products and placed them under the world trade rules from January 1, 1995.

MFA abolition does offer great opportunities for exporting countries, particularly in South and Southeast Asia, to expand textile and clothing exports and stimulate demand for fibres. Gains of South Asian countries from phasing out the MFA are expected to be great, because they were severely constrained by the quotas, and they were among the lowest cost producers.

Rao[21] has observed that with seven years having gone by after the removal of quotas, the global textile sector is continuing its paradigm shift in production and consumption centres on account of importing countries deferring the process of liberalization of the "most sensitive" products until the last stage (i.e., till January 2005), recent entry of Vietnam into WTO, and the fact that the largest supplier of textile goods in the world, i.e, China continued to face quantitative restrictions in the two largest markets, namely, European Union (EU) and USA, well after the final integration. The EU had already lifted its restrictions on China since January 2008, and the USA had also lifted its restrictions on China since January 2009. With unrestricted supplies of textiles from China into these two major markets, the pace of adjustments would reinforce intense competition amongst the Asian suppliers.

The impact of complete abolition of MFA can be observed from the data on exports of yarn, fabric and garments made ups etc. The following tables and the corresponding graphs in the figures give a complete picture of the trends of exports before and after MFA (i.e. cut off 1st January 2005).

3. Impact on Exports of Yarn

On quantity terms export decreased marginally from 755-39 million Kgs. to 743.93 million Kgs. during 2001-02 to 2004-05 and

Table 1. Year wise Exports of Yarn

Sl. No.	Year	Quantity in million (Kg)	%age growth	Value in Rs. (Crores)	%age growth
1.	2001-02	437.56	-	5510.98	-
2.	2002-03	511.08	16.8	5845.95	6.1
3.	2003-04	466.12	-8.8	5890.64	0.8
4.	2004-05	448.43	-3.8	5642.21	-15.7
5.	2005-06	552.16	23.1	6565.53	16.4
6.	2006-07	615.59	11.5	7598.25	15.7
7.	2007-08	664.14	7.9	7682.26	1.1
8.	2008-09	555.77	-16.3	6912.22	-10.0
9.	2009-10	589.02	6.0	7636.42	10.5
10.	2010-11	697.62	18.4	12306.69	61.2
11.	2011-12	752.40	7.9	14364.56	16.7

Source: 1. Handbook of Statistics on Textile Industry 30th edition, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (2008) New Delhi[22].
2. Official Indian Textiles Statistics http://www.txcindia.com/html/comp table pdf 2008-09/officialindiantextile200809sub.htm 2011-12, Office of the Textile commissioner Government of India Mumbai.[23]

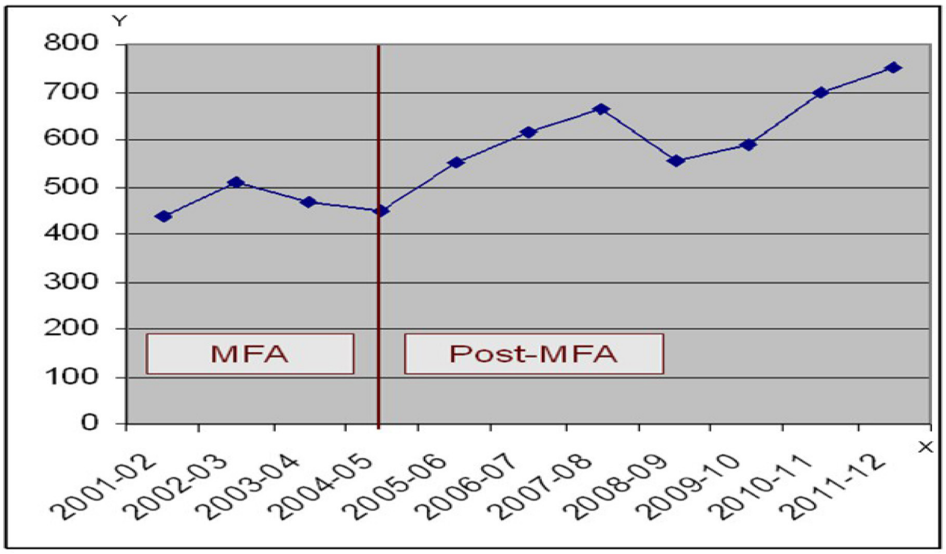

Figure 1. Exports of Yarn in quantity terms.
X-axis-Years
Y-axis-Quantity In Million Kgs

The Chart has been drawn from the data given in Table-1.

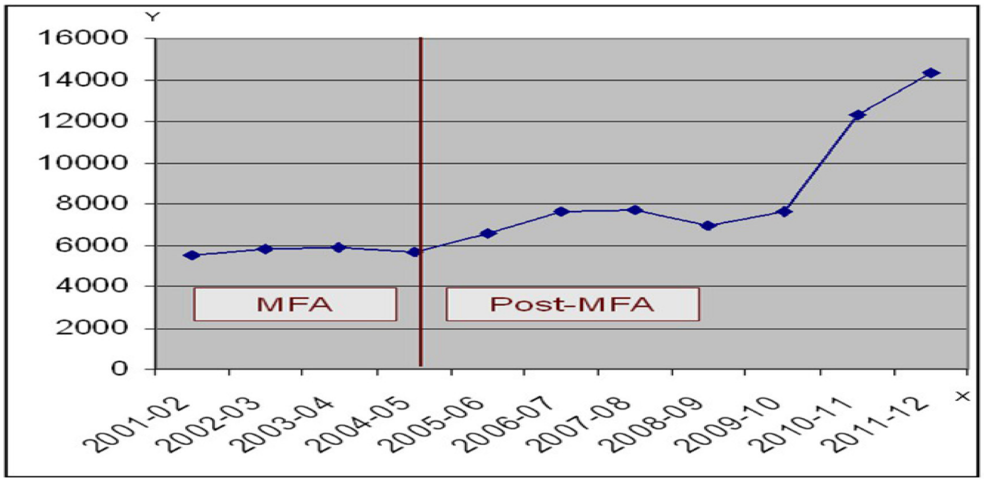

Figure 2. Exports of Yarn in value terms.
X-axis – Years
Y-axis – Value in Rs. Crores
Source: 1. Handbook of Statistics on Textile Industry 30th edition, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (2008) New Delhi.[22]
2. Official Indian Textiles Statistics http://www.txcindia.com/html/comp table pdf 2008-09/officialindiantextile200809sub.htm2011-12, Office of the Textile commissioner Government of India Mumbai.[23]

then jumped to a high of 1143.79 million Kgs. during 2007-08 and almost maintaining the same figure i.e. 1140.67 million Kgs.

The Value of export of all years increased from Rs. 5510.98 crores to Rs 5642.21 crores during 2000-01 to 2004-05 and further to Rs 14364.56crores in 2011-12. The figure dipped in the year 2008-09 to 6912.22 due to worldwide recession.

4. Impact on Exports of Fabric

In terms of quantity, exports remained constant at around 601.24 to 654.33 million square metres during 2000-01 to 2004-05 and thereafter rose rapidly to 613.70 million square metres during 2005-06 to 967.92 million sq. m. in 2011-12.

Table 2. Year wise Export of Fabric

S.No.	Year	Quantity in million sq. mtr.	%age growth	Value in Rs. Crores	%age growth
1.	2001-02	654.33	-	3197.34	-
2.	2002-03	601.24	8.11	3223.60	0.82
3	2003-04	672.97	11.93	3311.64	2.73
4.	2004-05	654.27	-2.77	3102.68	-6.31
5.	2005-06	613.70	-6.20	3742.34	20.62
6.	2006-07	643.75	4.89	4049.44	8.21
7.	2007-08	658.42	2.28	4166.65	2.89
8.	2008-09	687.60	4.43	4446.23	6.71
9.	2009-10	626.94	-8.82	4449.46	0.07
10.	2010-11	839.15	33.85	5135.88	15.43
11.	2011-12	967.92	15.34	7612.98	48.23

Source: 1. Handbook of Statistics on Textile Industry 30th edition, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (2008) New Delhi.[22]
2. Official Indian Textiles Statistics http://www.txcindia.com/html/comp table pdf 2008-09/officialindiantextile200809sub.htm2011-12, Office of the Textile commissioner, Government of India Mumbai[23]

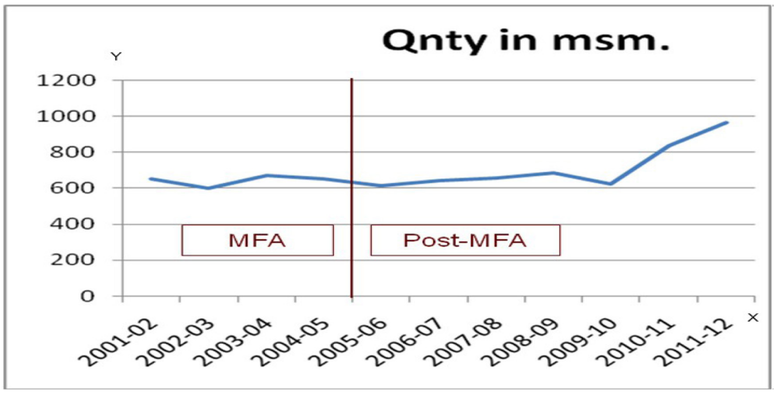

Figure 3. Year wise export of fabric in quantity terms in million square metres (msm).
X-axis – Years
Y-axis – Quantity in million square meters

The Chart has been drawn from the data given in Table-2.

The value of exports of all fabric increased from Rs.3197.34 crores to Rs. 3311.64 from 2000-01 to 2003-04 and then Rs. 4446.23 crores in 2008-09 to 7612.98 in 2011-12.

5. Impact on Exports of Readymade Garments

The value of exports of Readymade Garments increased from Rs. 17926.86 crores to Rs. 22482.59 crores during 2000-01 2004-05 and then further to Rs. 30832.82 crores in 2006-07 and Rs. 44382.38 crores in 2011-12.

The MFA phase out seems to have improved the prospect for India textile and clothing industry, but recent global slowdown have ceased its impact.

The figures in the Table-3 show that, there is a steep rise in the export of readymade garments quantity wise as well as value wise after 2004-05 i.e. after the abolition of MFA.

Rao[21] has tested the hypothesis that removal of quantitative restrictions on exports of textiles and clothing to developed

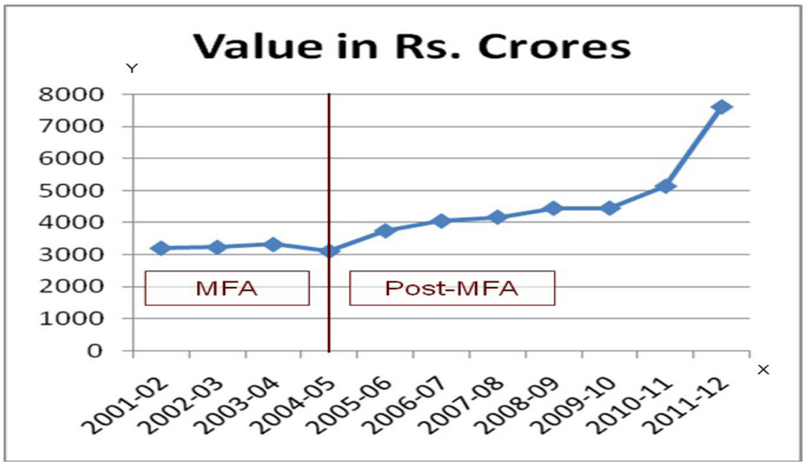

Figure 4. Year wise export of fabric in value terms (in Rs. Crores).
X-axis – Years
Y-axis – Values in Rs. Crores
Source: 1. Handbook of Statistics on Textile Industry 30th edition, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (2008) New Delhi.[22]
2. Official IndianTextiles Statistics http://www.txcindia.com/html/comp table pdf 2008-09/officialindiantextile200809sub.htm2011-12, Office of the Textile commissioner Government of India Mumbai.[23]

The Chart has been drawn from the data given in Table-2.

Table 3. Yearwise Export of Ready Made Garments

S. No.	Year	Quantity in million.	%age growth	Value in Rs. Crores	%age growth
1.	2001-02	1126.0		17926.86	
2.	2002-03	1351.0	20.0	21226.29	18.4
3.	2003-04	1557.0	15.2	21387.99	0.8
4.	2004-05	1374.0	-11.8	22482.59	5.1
5.	2005-06	1818.0	32.3	28633.67	27.4
6.	2006-07	1834.8	0.1	30832.82	7.6
7.	2007-08	1803.8	-1.7	29808.64	-3.3
8.	2008-09	2321.6	28.7	37599.39	26.1
9.	2009-10	2205.2	-5.0	36839.61	-2.0
10.	2010-11	2130.0	-3.4	36396.08	-1.3
11.	2011-12	2220.0	4.2	44382.38	21.9

Source: 1. Handbook of Statistics on Textile Industry 30th edition, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (2008) New Delhi.[22]
2. Official Indian Textiles Statistics http://www.txcindia.com/html/comp table pdf 2008-09/officialindiantextile200809sub.htm2011-12, Office of the Textile Commissioner Government of India, Mumbai.[23]

countries from 2005 has had a positive impact on the exports of the sector. This is due to increase in both cotton and non-cotton products. He has found to be right.

Various figures given in the Table 1-Table 3 have also established the above fact.

It is clear from the figures given in table –4 that the India's share in world textile export varied between 3.6-3.8% during period 2000 to 2004, whereas after 2005 the share increased to 5.2% from 3.8%. Similarly India's share of world export in clothing rose to 2.9 to 3.9% during post MFA regime from 2.7 to 3.0% during MFA regime.

6. Country Wise Analysis

India is third largest exporter, behind EU-27 and China, as per WTO data in the international exports of Textiles, In the global

Figure 5. Yearwise export of Readymade Garments in quantity terms (in Millions).
X-axis – Years
Y-axis – Quantity in million
The Chart has been drawn from the data given in Table-3.

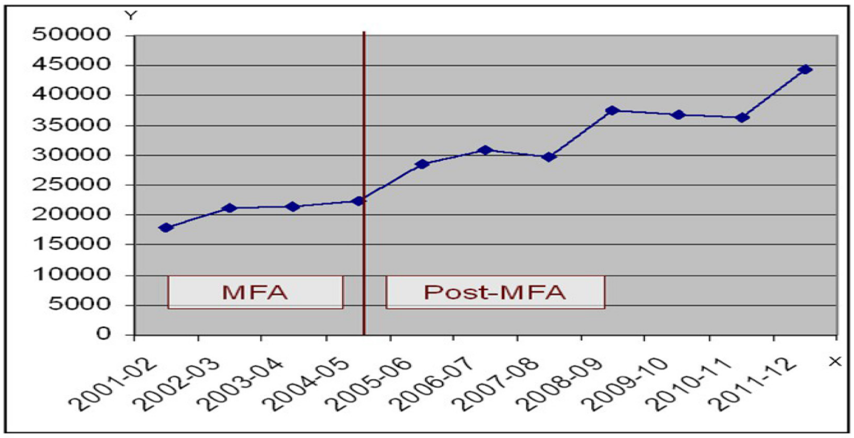

Figure 6. Year wise export of Readymade Garments in value terms (in Rs. Crores).
X-axis – Years
Y-axis – Values in Rs. Crores
Source: 1. Handbook of Statistics on Textile Industry 30th edition, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (2008) New Delhi.[22]
2. Official Indian Textiles Statistics http://www.txcindia.com/html/comp table pdf 2008-09/officialindiantextile200809sub.htm2011-12, Office of the Textile commissioner Government of India Mumbai.[23]

The Chart has been drawn from the data given in Table-3.

market exports of clothing, India is the fifth largest exporter behind Bangladesh, Hong Kong, EU-27 and China per WTO data.

The latest data published by WTO, the values of top ten exporters of textiles & clothing in the world in calendar year 2012 are given in Table-5.

7. Conclusion

Thus we conclude from above observations that the export of textile intermediates (i.e. yarn and fabric) and textiles and clothing have increased substantially after the abolition of MFA

The observation in the study of Rao[21] that quota free regime of international trade from January 2005 has made a positive impact on the Indian textile and clothing (T&C) exports, as well as on the overall exports of the country has been further substantiated. The export trade in the earlier stage was confined to raw material and intermediate products (yarn and fabric) it has now shifted to more value added products, like, ready-made garments and made-ups. A significant benefit comes from a positive impact on employment in these labour-intensive industries. Post-Quota changes continue to shape global textiles trade.

Table 4. Year wise exports of Textiles & Clothing World and India

Year	Textiles (Billion US $)			Clothing (Billion US $)		
	World Exports	India's Exports	India's % share in worldwworld exports	World Exports	India's Exports	India's % share in world exports
1990	104.4	2.2	2.1	108.1	2.5	2.3
2000	154.9	5.6	3.6	197.4	6.0	3.0
2001	147.4	5.5	3.7	193.7	5.5	2.8
2002	153.9	5.8	3.8	203.0	5.8	2.9
2003	172.3	6.4	3.7	233.1	6.3	2.7
2004	193.9	7.4	3.8	259.9	6.9	2.7
2005	202.0	8.3	4.1	276.4	8.7	3.2
2006	217.3	8.9	4.1	308.1	9.6	3.1
2007	237.4	9.6	4.1	345.9	9.9	2.9
2008	248.4	10.4	4.2	363.6	11.0	3.0
2009	209.8	9.1	4.3	315.5	12.0	3.8
2010	250.7	12.9	5.1	351.5	11.2	3.2
2011	293.5	15.0	5.1	412.5	14.4	3.5
2012	350.3	18.0	5.2	521.3	20.3	3.9

Source: 1. Handbook of Statistics on Textile Industry 30th edition, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (2008) New Delhi. [22]
2. Official Indian Textiles Statistics http://www.txcindia.com/html/comp table pdf 2008-09/officialindiantextile200809sub.htm2011-12, Office of the Textile Commissioner Government of India Mumbai.[23]
3. International trade statistics 2012, WTO Secretariat, Geneva.[24]

Table 5. Top ten exporters of textiles & clothing in the world

Textiles (2011)				Clothing (2011)			
Rank	Name of the Country	Value	% of world share	Rank	Name of the Country	Value	% of world share
1.	China	94	32.2	1.	China	154	37.3
2.	EU-27	77	26.1	2.	EU-27	116	28.2
3.	India	15	5.1	3.	Hong Kong, China	25	-
4.	United States	14	4.7	4.	Bangladesh	20	4.8
5.	RP Korea	12	4.2	5.	India	14	3.5
6.	Hong Kong, China	11	-	6.	Turkey	14	3.4
7.	Taipei, Chinese	11	3.8	7.	Viet Nam	13	3.2
8.	Turkey	11	3.7	8.	Indonesia	8	2.0
9.	Pakistan	9	3.1	9.	United States	5	1.3
10.	Japan	8	2.7	10.	Mexico	5	1.1
	World total	294			World total	412	

Source: International trade statistics 2012,WTO Secretariat24

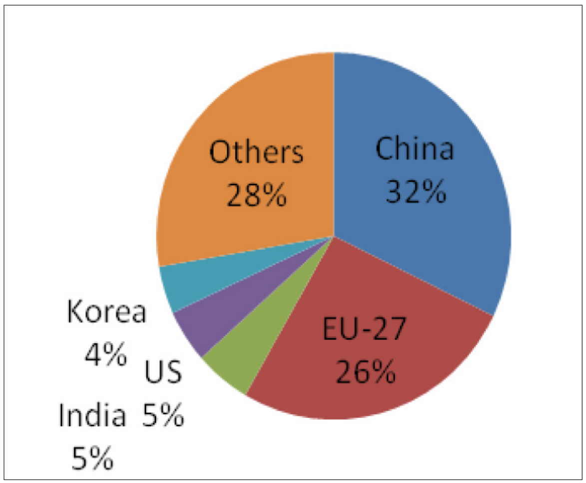

Figure 7. Percentage Share of worlds textile export.
Source: The pie chart drawn from the data given in Table-5

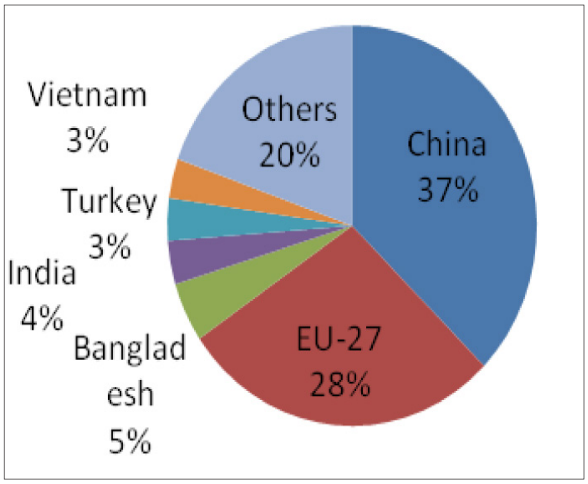

Figure 8. Percentage Share in worlds clothing exports.
Source: The pie chart drawn from the data given in Table-5

8. Reference

1. Ahluwalia. Productivity and Growth in Indian Manufacturing. New Delhi: Oxford University Press; 1991.
2. Subramanian MS. Productivity Growth of Cotton Textile Industry in Tamil Nadu. Indian J Ind Relat. 1992;.27(4):
3. Deb DK. Trade Liberalization, market discipline and productivity growth: new evidence from India. Journal of Development Economics. 1998; 56:447–62
4. Chandra, Pankaj. Competing through Capabilities: Strategies for Global competitiveness of Indian Textile Industry. Economic and Political Weekly. 1999; 34(9):M-17–M-24.
5. Golder BN, Kumari A. Import Liberalization and Productivity Growth in Indian Manufacturing industries in the 1990s. The Developing Economies. 2003; 41(4):436–60.
6. Panagariya A. Growth and Reforms during 1980s and 1990s. Economic and Political Weekly. 2004; 39(25):2581–94.
7. Uma R, Unni J. Unorganised and Organised Manufacturing in India: Potential for Employment Generating Growth. Economic and Political Weekly. 2004; 39(41):4568–80.
8. Venkataraman S. Indian Textile Industry waking up from a prolonged period of hibernation. 2004. p. 97–107.
9. Venkataswamy V. Study related to the Indian Textile Industry. 2004. p. 108–15.
10. Danish HA. Post-MFA: Making the Textile and Garment industry Competitive. Economic and political weekly. 2005; 40(2):117–27.
11. Seshaiah SV, Sama IRS, Naidu MB. Production Structure of the Indian Textile Industry. The ICFAI Journal of Industrial Economics. 2006; 3(3):72–82.
12. Anupkumar B, Pradip M. Efficiency of Indian Manufacturing Firms: Textile Industry as Case Study. International Journals of Business and Economics. 2007; 6(1):71–88.
13. Kaur, Pramjeet. Growth Acceleration in India. Economic and Political Weekly. 2007; 42(15):1380–6.
14. Jagadanand C, Samarendu M, Sukant M, Suwen P. The effect of MFA quota elimination on Indian fibre markets. Applied Economics. 2008; 40(9):1083–99.
15. Sasidaran G, Shanmugam KR. Impact of Trade Liberalization on the Efficiency of Textile Firms in India. ISAS Working Paper, No.52, 2008.
16. Anbumani V, Saravankumar, Razavi SA. Technical Efficiency of Indian Textile Industry: A Stochastic Frontier Approach. Organizational Management, 2009; 24(4):69–76.
17. Kannan KP, Raveendran G. Growth Sans Employment: A Quarter Century of Jobless Growth in India's Organised Manufacturing. Economic and Political Weekly. 2009; 44(10):80–91.
18. Kasi S. India's Textile Industry in the Liberalised Economic Regime-An Appraisal of Growth, Productivity and Technology. Ph.D. thesis. Thiruvananthpuram: University of Kerala; 2011.
19. Muhammad T, Khalid M. Textile Industry of Pakistan, China, India & Bangladesh: An Analysis. 2011. Available from: www.fibre2fashion.com.
20. Virambhai ZS. A Study of Productivity and Financial Efficiency of Textile Industry of India. Ph.D. thesis. Rajkot: Saurashtra University; 2010 Aug 30.
21. Thirumala RP. Implication of WTO on Indian Cotton Textile Industry. Ph. D. thesis. Guntur (Andhra Pradesh): Acharya Nagarjuna University; 2011.
22. Handbook of Statistics on Textile Industry. 30th ed. New Delhi: Confederation of Indian Textile Industry; 2008.
23. Official Indian Textiles Statistics. Office of the Textile commissioner, Government of India Mumbai. 2011-12. Available from: http://www.txcindia.com/html/comp table pdf 2008-09/officialindiantextile200809sub.htm
24. International Trade Statistics (2012): World Trade Organization Secretariat, Geneva.