

## CHAPTER X

**TEXTILE EXPORTS**

The textile products continue to hold an important role in total export basket of the country. The data about export targets for 2001-2002 and the latest status of exports are given in the Table below.

noticed in the textile exports since the beginning of the year 2001, which is mainly due to the slow-down in the economies of some of the major importing countries such as US and increased competition from our

Sl. No.	Sector	Target 2001-2002	Apr.-Oct. 2001-2002		Apr.-Oct. 2001-2002		% increase/decrease of 2001 over 2000		% target achieved (US\$)
			Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	
			(Value: US \$ in Million) (Value: Rs. in Crores)						
1	Readymade Garment	5570	14746.9	3277.1	13057.7	2764.5	-11.5%	-15.6%	49.6%
2	Cotton Textiles	3550	9357.1	2079.3	8638.3	1828.9	-7.7%	-12.0%	51.5%
3	Man-made textiles	1095	2960.9	658.0	2977.0	630.3	-0.5%	-4.2%	57.6%
4	Silk	319	785.7	174.6	755.4	159.9	-3.9%	-8.4%	50.1%
5	Wool & Woollen	64	160.1	35.6	139.5	29.5	-12.9%	-17.0%	46.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10598</b>	<b>28010.7</b>	<b>6224.6</b>	<b>25567.9</b>	<b>5413.1</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>	<b>-13.0%</b>	<b>51.1%</b>
6	Handicrafts	1250	3527.6	783.9	2871.6	608.0	-18.6%	-22.4%	48.6%
7	Jute	204	335.2	74.5	334.1	70.7	-0.3%	-5.1%	34.7
8	Coir	48	77.2	17.2	191.8	40.6	148.5%	136.7%	84.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12100</b>	<b>31950.7</b>	<b>7100.1</b>	<b>28965.4</b>	<b>6132.4</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>	<b>-13.6%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>

Source : Foreign Trade Statistics of India (PC&C), DGCIS, Calcutta

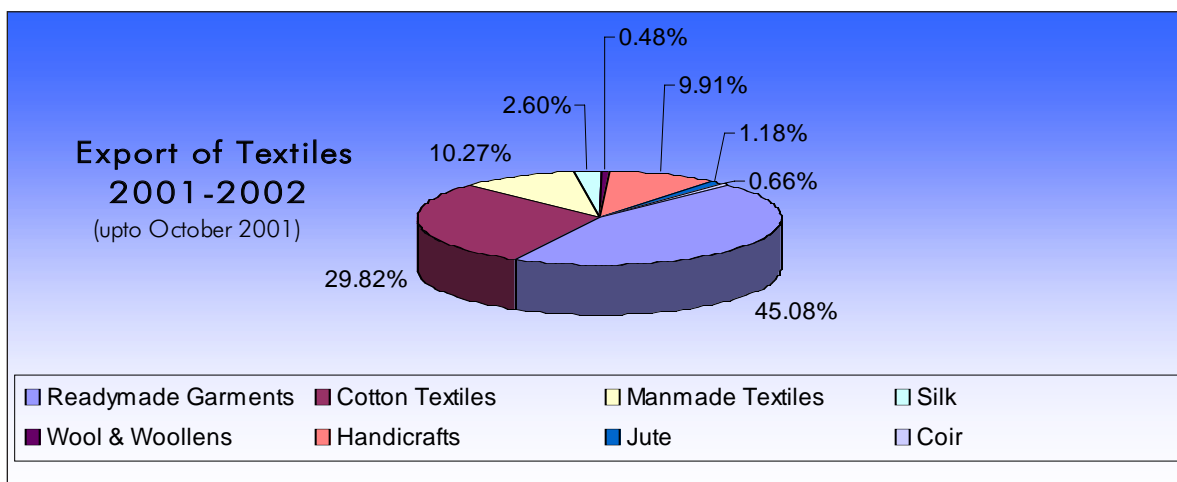
**EXPORTS OF TEXTILES:**

Exports of textiles have shown an increase at a compound annual rate of growth (CARG) of 17.23% in rupee terms and 11.53% in dollar terms during 1992-93 to 2000-2001. The textile exports, recording a modest growth of 10.10% in the fiscal year 1999-2000. The year 2000-01 had, however, shown a remarkable growth of 15.1% over the previous year exports. However, a declining trend has been

neighbouring countries like China, Bangladesh etc.

Prior to financial year 2000-01, Ministry of Textiles had been relying on export data compiled by Export Promotion Councils. However, after changes in EXIM Policy dispensing endorsement by EPCs for non-restrained exports, Ministry of Textiles has started using the DGCI&S data for analysis. As per DGCI&S data, textile exports during the period of April-October, 2001 amounted to US\$ 6132.4 million as against US\$ 7100.1 million during these

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months in the previous year, recording a decline of around 13.6%.

### TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

It has been decided to adopt DGCI&S data from current year. Though there is considerable slowdown in exports this year, it has been felt that on the basis of recent initiatives taken by Ministry to resolve exporter's problems and anticipating revival of demand in coming months, the textile exports will be in the range of US\$ 12100 million. Against this target, the exports of US\$ 6132.4 million during the period April-October, 2001 indicate an achievement of target by 50.7%

### SECTOR-WISE ANALYSIS:

#### (i) Readymade Garments:

Readymade garments account for approximately 45% of the country's total textile exports. They represent value added and less import intensive sub sector, thus

deserving a special place. Readymade garments had recorded an annual export growth of 9.2% in 1999-2000 and 16.9% in 2000-2001 in dollar terms. However, during the period April-October 2001, Readymade Garment exports were US\$ 2764.5 million, which represents a decline of 15.6% as compared to the corresponding period of 2000-2001. The major importing countries/regions of our readymade garments are the E.U., the U.S.A., Canada, Japan, U.A.E. and Switzerland.

#### (ii) Cotton Textiles including Handlooms:

Cotton textiles i.e. yarn, fabrics and made-ups (Millmade / Powerloom/ Handloom) comprise more than 2/3rd of our exports of cotton, silk, woollen and man-made fibre textiles put together. There had been a slow down in exports of cotton textiles in recent years, which is attributed to fall in cotton yarn exports due to general recession in major

markets and the higher price of indigenous cotton. In the year 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the exports recorded a positive growth of 10.2% and 14.2% respectively over the previous years. During April-October, 2001, cotton textile exports have amounted to US\$ 1828.9 million, which represents a decline of 12% as compared to the corresponding period of 2000-2001.

### **(iii) Man-Made Fibre Textiles:**

The exports of man-made fibre textile showed an increase of 18.8% in 1999-2000 and 28.1% in 2000-2001 over the same period of previous year in dollar terms. During April-October, 2001, however, man-made fibre textile exports have declined by 4.2% in US dollar terms as compared to the corresponding period of 2000-01.

### **(iv) Silk Textiles:**

This is comparatively a small segment with exports hovering around US\$ 270 million during the past few years. The exports of silk showed an increased of 37.7% in 1999-2000 and 30.0% in 2000-01 over the same period of previous year in dollar terms. During April-October, 2001, silk textiles exports have declined by 8.4% in US dollar terms as compared to the corresponding period of 2000-01.

### **(v) Woollen Textiles:**

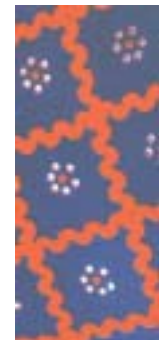
Exports of woollen textile had been showing declining trend, which has been attributed to sluggish market conditions, over-stocking in major markets etc. Exports of woollen textiles declined by 33.0% in 1999-2000 over the same period of previous year in dollar terms. However, the woollen textile exports have shown an increase of 27.6% in 2000-2001 over the corresponding period of last year. During the period April-October, 2001, woollen textile exports have declined by 17.0% in US dollar terms as compared to the corresponding period of 2000-2001.

### **(vi) Handicrafts:**

Handicrafts is one of the sub-sectors which contributes substantially to the overall textile exports. In dollar terms, the sector exhibited an annual export growth of 11.7% in 1999-2000. However, the handicrafts exports have declined by 4.9% in 2000-2001. During April-October, 2001, handicraft exports declined by 22.4% in US dollar terms as compared to the corresponding period of 2000-01.

### **(vii) Coir:**

The Coir exports showed a negative growth of 38.7% in 1999-2000. However,



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the Coir exports had recorded a growth of 4.6% in 2000-01 in dollar terms. During April-October, 2001, Coir exports have increased to US\$ 40.6 million from US\$ 17.2 million during the corresponding period of 2000-01.

### (viii) Jute:

The Jute sector showed a decline by 9.1% in 1999-2000 in dollar terms. However, jute sector had exhibited a healthy growth of 62.1% in 2000-01 in dollar terms. During April-October, 2001, Jute exports have declined by 5.1% in US dollar terms as compared to the corresponding period of 2000-01.

### ADMINISTRATION OF EXPORT ENTITLEMENTS (QUOTAS):

The international trade in textiles and clothing was regulated by special arrangements for 40 years outside the rules of General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). The framework of Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) applied to international trade in textiles and clothing for the period 1974 to 1994. India has

entered into bilateral agreements with USA, Canada, EU etc., exports to which account for a major share of total exports of Indian textiles. Consequent upon the establishment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) with effect from 1.1.1995, the quantitative restrictions in the bilateral agreements under the MFA are being governed by the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) contained in the final Act of the Uruguay Round negotiations. The quota regime in the textile sectors is scheduled to be completely phased out by the end of 2004 AD.

The Ministry of Textiles is operating Garments and Knitwear Export Entitlement (Quota) Policy 2000-2004 and Yarn, Fabrics and Made-ups Export Entitlement (Quota) Policy 2000-2004 for distribution of quotas imposed by USA, EU and Canada. The break up of quota allocation under various systems for export of yarn, readymade garments and other textiles is given in the table below.

PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL LEVEL DISTRIBUTION (as on 31-10-2000)					
System	Yarn and Fabrics {Cat. 3,3a/EU, 31a, /Canada}	Fabric {other than Cat. 3,3a/ EU,32a, /Canada}	Made-ups MM/PL	Made-up Handlooms	Readymade Garments
Past Performance Entitlement (PPE)	55	55	55	55	70
Manufacturer Exporters' Entitlement (MEE)	15	15	15	-	-
Ready Goods Entitlement (RGE)	30	15	15	45	-
Non-Quota Entitlement (NQE)	-	-	-	-	5
Powerloom Exporters' Entitlement (PEE)	-	15	15	-	-
New Investors' Entitlement (NIE)	-	-	-	-	15
First-Come-First Served (FCFS)	-	-	-	-	10

As indicated in the table, the available quotas are distributed under different systems of allocations such as Past Performance Entitlement (PPE), First Come First Served Entitlement (FCFS), Manufacturers Exporters' Entitlement (MEE), Non-Quota Entitlement (NQE), Powerloom Exporters' Entitlement (PEE), New Investors' Entitlement (NIE) etc. Export Entitlement (Quota) Policy in respect of garments and knitwear is implemented by Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) and Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council, whereas in the implementation of Export Entitlement (Quota) Policy in respect of Yarn, Fabrics and Made-ups, three Export Promotion Councils namely Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Synthetic & Rayon Export Promotion Council and Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council are involved.

During the year 2001-02, certain decisions to further streamline of quota administration were undertaken, which are listed as follows: -

(i) A Notification dated 30-04-2001 has been issued regarding extension of base period from 12 months to 20 months in respect of NIE quota entitlement.

ii) A Notification dated 30-04-2001 has been issued regarding submission of proof of shipment in respect of First Come First Served (FCFS) quota.

The quota policy amendments have been made after exhaustive consultations with the industry. A few other minor amendments such as extension in FCFS validity period, reduction in EMD/BG amounts etc were also made to reduce transaction costs of the exports.

### **EXPORTS PROMOTION MEASURES:**

In order to encourage upgradation of Textiles Sector and to give a fillip to exports of textile products, some of the important new initiatives taken are as follows :

- (i) **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. SSI limits for knitwear/knitting sector has also been increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crore.
- (ii) **Announcement of Textile Package:** In the Union Budget 2001-02, a "Textile Package" was announced





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in the Budget 2001-02 to strengthen domestic textile industry for meeting the growing global competition. Some of the important provisions of the "Textile Package" are:-

- (a) Excise duty structure on textile items has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition.
- (b) Custom duty has been reduced from 15% to 5% on 159 specified textiles and garment machineries. In addition, 12 important items of machineries including shuttleless looms have also been exempted from countervailing duty. A programme has been announced to induct 50,000 shuttleless looms and to modernise 2.5 lakh powerlooms in the decentralised sector by 2004.
- (c) Rate of depreciation allowance for machinery under TUFs has been raised to 50%, making investment in modernisation more attracting and competitive.
- (d) A provision of Rs.10 crore has been earmarked in the Budget 2001-02 for establishment of Apparel Parks for export of garments. Besides a provision of Rs.10 crore has been made for the Scheme for improvement of critical infrastructure

facilities at major textile production centres.

### (iii) **Removal of ceiling on Cotton**

**Yarn Exports:** The Ministry decided to do away with the ceiling of cotton yarn exports thus reducing the transaction costs with regard to taking permission for exports of cotton yarn.

### (iv) **Removal of restriction on import/ export of cotton and cotton waste:**

The Government also removed any restrictions like registration of imports or quota on exports in respect of raw cotton and other waste.

### (v) **Construction of Apparel International Mart:-**

Apparel Export Promotion Council is constructing an Apparel International Mart at Gurgaon with assistance from Government. For this purpose a grant of Rs. 15 crore was released during the year. The total area of the plot is 5 acres and it is proposed to build an Apparel International Mart (AIM) Complex and 250-300 showrooms also which will be allotted to the exporters as per set criteria. 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.

(vi) **Apparel Park for Exports**

**Scheme:** A centrally sponsored scheme titled "Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme" has been announced and its guidelines are being finalised. About Rs. 320 crores would be required for a period of 4 years towards actual central assistance for setting up Apparel Export Parks. A provision of Rs.10 crores has been made in the current year's budget for the scheme. The total estimated central assistance under the scheme would be of the order of Rs. 300 crores in the Tenth plan period. The scheme is intended to impart focussed thrust to setting up of apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centres and to give fillip to exports.

(vii) **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) is being launched for upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centers and its guidelines are being finalised. About Rs. 170 crores

would be required for a period of 4 years for upgrading infrastructure facilities of the identified 24 textile centres. A provision of Rs.10 crores has been made in the Budget 2001-02 for the scheme. The total estimated central assistance under the scheme would be of the order of Rs. 150 crores in the Tenth plan period.

(viii) **Liberalization of FDI Policy:**

Government has allowed foreign equity participation upto 100%, through automatic route, in the textile sector with the only exception in knitwear/knitting sector, which is still reserved from SSI.

**The Schemes applicable last year, such as follows, continued during the year for promotion of exports.**

(i) **Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme:**

The facility to import capital goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme at 5% concessional rate of duty.

(ii) **Advance Licensing Scheme:**

With a view to facilitating exports to access and 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.



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### (iii) **Duty Entitlement Pass Book**

**(DEPB) Scheme:** DEPB credit rates have been prescribed for 79 textiles and clothing products (The DEPB credit rates cover about 150 textile and clothing products, for which Standard Input Output Norms (SION) are prescribed). The nomenclature and rates for DEPB entries pertaining to certain textile products have been rationalized.

(iv) **Duty Drawback Scheme:** The exports are allowed refund of the import duty suffered on raw materials etc. under the scheme so as to make the products more competitive in the international market. Drawback rates were revised downwards by Department of Revenue on 1-6-2001 but on the consistent follow up by Ministry of Textiles, these were revised upward on 22-6-2001, 4-10-2001 and 19-11-2001.

### (v) **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 Designing and Fashion Technologists to cater to the human resource requirements of garment industry. The NIFT has 6 branches at Mumbai, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai and Gandhinagar.

Ministry of Textiles is also concerned over the need to improve the quality of textile training institute 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 Centre at important apparel centres located at Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Bangalore in order to train craftsmen at shop floor level to meet the growing needs of Apparel Industries.

### (vi) **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.

### (vii) **Organisation of buyer-seller meets / fairs in the country as well as abroad:**

The textile export promotion councils have been regularly conducting seminars, organizing buyer seller meets, participating in exhibitions abroad to promote textile exports. Besides, events like TEX-STYLES 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.



## IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE TRADE:

- a) **Bed linen anti-dumping case with European Union:** European Union (EU) had imposed definitive anti-dumping duty ranging from 11% to 24% on imports of cotton type bed linen originating from Egypt, India and Pakistan w.e.f. 5.12.1997. Since India and EC could not reach a mutually satisfactory resolution, on India's request the DSB of WTO formed a Panel. The Panel submitted its final report on 30.10.2000. The Panel observed that EC acted inconsistently with its obligation under Articles 2.4.2, 3.4 and 15 of the Anti-dumping Agreement. Aggrieved by the decision of the Panel, the EC decided to file an appeal with the Appellate Body. India also filed an appeal. The Appellate Body decided in favour of India. The DSB findings were adopted on March 14, 2001. India and EU also agreed to implementation period till 14th August, 2001. EU has since suspended collection of anti-dumping duties from export of bed-linen from India.
- b) **Anti dumping duty on import of Polyester Texturised Filament Yarn (PTFY):** The Turkey authorities had initiated an anti dumping investigation w.e.f. 4th March, 1999 concerning import of PTFY originating from India, Korea, Thailand and Taiwan. A detailed presentation was made to the Turkish

authorities covering issues such as standing of application, procedural lapses, refuting the allegation of injury and lack of causal link. However, Turkey has imposed anti dumping duty on imports of PTFY from India, Taiwan and South Korea w.e.f. 2.6.2000 ranging from 6.8% to 33.7%. The trade has conveyed that the matter need not be taken to the Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the WTO.

- c) **Anti dumping duty by EC on import of Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF):** The EC initiated an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports into the European Community of PSF originating from India in December 1999. It was defended by Indian companies. However, the EC imposed anti-dumping duty against imports of PSF from India between 23% and 36%. The provisional anti-dumping duty rates ranged between 26.6% and 36.5%. As the major exporter opted for price undertaking, the trade has not favoured taking the matter to the Dispute Settlement Mechanism.
- d) **Anti-dumping action initiated by South Korea against imports of cotton combed yarn from India:** In accordance with Article 5.5 of the Agreement of Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 and paragraph 4 of Article 59 of Presidential decree of Korean Customs Act, the KTC had received an application from SWAK (a body of Spinners Companies of Korea) to



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initiate an anti-dumping investigation into imports of combed cotton yarn originating from India, Pakistan and Indonesia. The KTC initiated an anti-dumping investigation vide Public Notice 2001-02 dated 24.02.2001. The five Indian companies selected as sample companies replied to the detailed questionnaire of KTC. The officers of KTC also visited India to check the veracity of the replies. KTC fixed the hearing on June 27, 2001. However, a few days prior to that, the SWAK submitted notice for withdrawal of the petition to the KTC after reaching an agreement with the Korean Apparel Industry Association. KTC has since dropped the proceedings as the petitioner has withdrawn the complaint.

- e) **Anti-subsidy complaint received by EU against imports of PTY from India:** The EU Commission has received a complaint from Comite International De La Reyonne Et Des Fibres Synthetiques (CIRFS) on 25.09.2001 to impose anti-subsidy duty against imports of Polyester Textured Yarn (PTY) originating inter-alia in India. In accordance with the provisions of relevant EC regulations and ASCM, EC invited the Government of India for consultations within 45 days from the date of filing of application i.e. 25.09.2001. A delegation of Govt. of India comprising two officials from EoI, Brussels and ED, SRTEPC took part in consultation on 18.10.2001 in Brussels. The delegation presented a rejoinder on

complaint covering explanation on alleged subsidy schemes and refuting the charge of subsidised dumping and consequent injury to EU producers. However, EU has since initiated anti-subsidy investigation in the case. India has filed its reply.

- f) **Anti-dumping complaint received by EU against imports of PTY from India:** Embassy of India, Brussels has recently informed that EU Commission has received a dumping complaint on imports of PTY from India. EC has proceeded with the initiation of the investigation in the anti-dumping case on PTY from India. The Indian companies have submitted replies to the questionnaire.
- g) **Turkey issue:** Consequent upon ruling in India's favour by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO in the Indo-Turkish dispute regarding imposition of quotas by Turkey unilaterally, India has signed an Agreement in June 2001 with Turkey according to which Turkey has agreed to operate at enhanced levels of imports from India besides granting a few other concessions.
- h) **Indo-EU Joint Working Group (JWG):** The second meeting of the Indo-EU Joint Working Group (JWG) on Textiles was held on April 19, 2001 at New Delhi. In the JWG, India raised the issues relating to meaningful integration under the ATC. The Indian side also

raised the certain other market access issues, particularly for rescinding the Anti-dumping duty on cotton type bedlinen, implementation of SIGL system, issue of over shipments and implications of "Everything But Arms" proposal applicable to LDCs.

### TEXTILES COMMITTEE:

The Textiles Committee, established by the Textiles Committee Act, 1963, has the primary objective of ensuring quality of textiles both for internal marketing and exports. Its functions include promotion of textiles and textile exports, research in the technical and economic fields, establishing standards for textiles and textile machinery, setting up of laboratories, data collection etc.

The Committee's Head quarters is at Mumbai, has 30 Regional Offices, with 16 of them with laboratories, including 8 having eco testing facilities. The Committee has the following functional divisions at headquarters, Mumbai (1) Textiles Inspectorate Wing (2) Textiles Laboratory Wing (3) Market Research Wing (4) ISO Wing (5) Vigilance Cell (6) Accounts Wing and (7) Administration and Co-ordination.

The Committee levies and collects cess from all textiles and textile machinery manufacturers at the rate of 0.05% ad valorem with effect from 1.5.1977. the Cess thus collected is deposited into the Consolidated Fund of India and the budget of the Committee is met from the fund allocated by the Ministry.

The Committee continued its active role

as a consultant for implementation of the ISO 9000 Quality Management Systems. During the year, 15 units attained the certification with the consultancy service rendered by the Committee. Till the end of the financial year 2000-01, 103 units have engaged the Committee as their consultants for implementing ISO 9000 Quality Management Systems, out of which 51 units have obtained the certification. In the remaining 52 units, the implementation work continued. During the period April-September 2001, 19 more units have engaged the Committee's services taking the total number units to have availed the consultancy services to 122 units. The units obtained the certification have gone upto 58.

The Committee started consultancy services for implementing the ISO 14000 Environment Management Systems. One unit from Tirupur in Tamilnadu has engaged the Committee as consultant. This unit, M/s Prem Group, a knitting unit in Tirupur has obtained certification under ISO 14000 Environment Standards, with consultancy services



*Hon'ble Union Minister for Textiles Shri Kashiram Rana addressing the delegates in the seventh Workshop on "Quality and Compliances" organised by the Textiles Committee in Ahmedabad on December 8, 2001.*



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rendered by the Textiles Committee. This is perhaps the first textile unit in the country to attain certification under three international standards viz. ISO 9000 QMS, ISO 14000 EMS and SA 8000.

The Committee launched a new consultancy service for implementation of Social Accountability System 8000 - SA 8000 - during the year 2000-2001. Two units - one from Tirupur and another from Chennai have engaged the Committee's services. During the current financial year, one more unit has engaged the Committee's services for implementation of SA 8000. Of the three units, one has since obtained certification.

Considering the need of the hour and the demand of the textile trade and industry, the Committee has launched the following new consultancy services during the current financial year 2001-02:

- i. Consultancy for implementation of **Occupational Health & Safety Assessment Series 18000 (OHSAS-18000)**;
- ii. Consultancy on **setting up of in-house laboratories** in the industry.
- iii. Consultancy on **implementation of Laboratory Quality Management Systems** for accreditation of in-house laboratories of the industry and other R&D institutions.
- iv. Consultancy on **Inventory management, Stores management & Internal quality audit** to the decentralized sector.

The Laboratories of the Textiles

Committee continued to assist the trade and industry to improve quality through testing of textiles. During the year 2000-2001, 41373 samples were tested for quality parameters and 1525 samples for eco parameters. The revenue collected was Rs.179.82 lakh. During the period April-September, 2001-2002, 27668 samples were tested for quality parameters and 9578 samples for eco parameters. The revenue collected is Rs.250.95 lakh.

Assistance to the exporters through issue of bilateral certificates, limited inspection, etc., continued. The quantum of work of certification in aide of exports, under various bilateral agreements, during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is given in Table no. 10.1.

As a value added service to the textile trade and industry, the Committee has been conducting training programmes for the personnel of the industry. The types of the training programmes conducted and the number of industry personnel who underwent such trainings are tabulated at Table no. 10.2

The following studies/ surveys/ census, etc. were continued:

- Survey for assessment of consumption of textiles by household sector continued.
- The work to bring out the report of consumer purchases for the year 2000 is in progress.
- The report on Census of Processing Houses (power operated) was finalised for release.

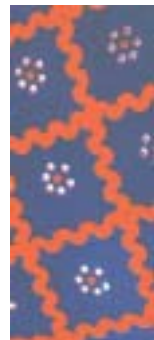


Table No. 10.1

S. No.	Item of work	No. of applications/ Certifications	
		2000-2001	2001 - 2002 (4/2001 to 9/2001)
1.	Quality inspection of cotton fabric/yarn	3850	1673
2.	Quality inspection of other materials viz. Towels, Artsilk & Blended items etc.	36	0
3.	Ltd. Inspn. to ascertain loom origin	20356	9284
4.	Quality Appraisal (No. of lots)	59	23
5.	Certificate under Bilateral Agreements	26820	13018
6.	Classification of woven garments (No. of samples)	33702	10294
7.	Classification of Hosiery garments (No. of samples)	454	123
8.	GSP Certificates	173827	80855
9.	Registration (new exporters)	1341	687
10.	Renewal of registration of exporters	5733	3352
11.	Total no. of exporters registered	28208	282908

- Study on Screening of natural dyes for eco friendliness and related studies in association with FEAT, IIT, Kanpur

#### Other important developments during 2001-2002:

1. M/s Prem Group, a knitting unit in

Tirupur has obtained certification under ISO 14000 Environment Standards, with consultancy services rendered by the Textiles Committee. This is perhaps the first textile unit in the country to attain certification under three international standards viz. ISO 9000 QMS, ISO 14000 EMS and SA 8000.

Table No. 10.2

SNo.	Training Programme	2000-2001	
		July to September - 2001	July to September 2002
1.	No. of personnel trained on textile testing	33	--
2.	Industry personnel trained on ISO 9000 (including revised)	663	223
4.	Industry personnel trained on SA 8000	74	Nil
5.	Training of quality assessors of industry	323	Nil
6.	<b>Training under UNIDO cluster development programmes New in 2001-2002</b>		
	i. Training of dyers on dyeing technique	38	Not in practice

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2. The Committee has launched a National Campaign, to conduct 25 seminars on "Quality & compliances" in important Textile Centres. The first seminar was held on 5th October 2001. The Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, Shri Kashiram Rana, inaugurated. The second seminar was held on 10th October 2001 at Nagpur.

3. To mitigate the hardships faced by the handloom exporters of the Bangalore region, the Committee has started endorsing the shipping bills on behalf of the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) from the regional office of the Textiles Committee, Bangalore.

### **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFT):**

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) was registered as an

Autonomous Society in 1986. It is a Government funded institution under the Ministry of Textiles with Secretary (Textiles) as Chairman of the Board of Governors (BOG). Besides the Chairman, there are 16 members on the Board of NIFT, including the Director General who is the Chief Executive Officer of the organisation. The present BOG of NIFT has been constituted on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2002 for a period of three years.

NIFT was established in collaboration with the Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York. The genesis of NIFT was in the idea of an apex institution to cater to the growing needs of India's evolving fashion industry. Over the years, NIFT has



Left to Right : Shri Kashiram Rana, Union Minister for Textiles; Hon'ble Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; Shri Anil Kumar, Secretary, Textiles & Chairman NIFT, Event: NIFT Convocation 2001 on 12.11.2001

emerged as the premier training institute in India nurturing and creating bright generations of professionals in different areas of fashion technology, meeting the human resource requirements of this vital industry. Its high level of interaction and collaboration with the leading fashion institutions of the world has enhanced the stature and scope for the fashion industry in India to meet the challenges of the industrial competitiveness on a global plane.

Between 1986-95, NIFT was a single unit entity at Delhi offering a varied range of full time programmes and professional courses. Beginning from July, 1995 NIFT has set up under its umbrella six other Centres located at Bangalore, Calcutta, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad and Mumbai. These Centres have a Director in-charge who is assisted by a Registrar and a nucleus staff; Director General being responsible for the overall coordination and monitoring of the activities of these Centres. The Centres are under the common management of the BOG.

The State Level Management Committee (SLMC) of each Centre, consisting of representatives from the Government, Industry and having the Chief Secretary as its Chairman, acts as



*Product Development by TDD Students, NIFT, Delhi during their Crafts Documentation.*

a link among the Industry, NIFT Centre, State and Central Governments. The Registrar of the Centre is the designated Member-Secretary of the SLMC.

The diplomas awarded by NIFT to its students do not qualify as a degree for admission to post graduates level/other courses. In this background, the matter for granting of Deemed University Status to NIFT was taken up with University Grants Commission (UGC). Subsequently, the Chairman, UGC had constituted an Expert Committee comprising 7 persons under the Chairmanship of Shri T.S.R. Subramaniam, Ex-Cabinet Secretary, Government of India to assess, examine and submit a report on the proposal of NIFT. The Committee has already visited all 7 centres of NIFT and submitted its report to UGC. According to the report of Expert Committee and UGC's norms, steps are being taken by NIFT to carry out some changes in syllabus etc. NIFT

## MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

is likely to get Deemed University Status in a few months.

### **Major Landmarks of NIFT during 2001-02:**

1. NIFT has engaged the services of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow, for suggesting improvement in the Organisation Structure of NIFT and they are in the process of meeting various officers of NIFT Centres.

2. Due to the very good response received from the students from all parts of the country, the third batch of the course 'BCA / Fashion Design and Information Technology' course conducted during the last two years, the third batch of the course in NIFT, Delhi and the second batch in the NIFT Centres outside Delhi has been started during this year

3. The third Foundation Programme to provide an integrated perspective to the new entrants of regular courses of NIFT was held in July 2001. The Programme was organised in all the Centres of NIFT.

4. Class-room facilities, library and resource facility of all the NIFT Centres are being strengthened keeping in view the requirements of the Centres, after introduction of the new courses.

5. The Computer Centres in all the NIFT Centres have been equipped with necessary hardware and software to cope up with the requirements after

taking into consideration the new course(s) started in all the Centres.

6. Building and other facilities at NIFT Centres

- The second phase of construction work in NIFT, Calcutta is in progress.

- The construction work at Chennai and Bangalore is progressing and these buildings are expected to be inaugurated in December 2001 / January 2002.

- The Architect's Plan for the Gandhinagar campus has already been approved by the BOG of NIFT and the construction work is expected to be taken up shortly.

- NIFT is in the process of completing the formalities for taking over the premises owned by Apparel Training & Development Centre (ATDC), in Kharghar, Mumbai.



*Fashion Show in Progress during India International Garment Fair.*