

A STUDY ON THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Dr. Vadivel M, Assistant professor, Department of commerce with Professional Accounting, Sri Ramakrishna college of Arts & Science, Coimbatore.

Mr. Rahul M, Student, Department of commerce with Professional Accounting, Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore.

ABSTRACT :

Indian Textiles Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. Apart from providing one of the basic necessities of life, the textile industry also plays a pivotal role through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation and the export earnings of the country. It contributes about 14% to the industrial production, 4% to the GDP and 11% to the country's export earnings. The textile sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture. The main objectives of the study is to analyse the export of different products of Indian Textile Industry. The study period was divided into 2010 to 2024. Percentage Analysis, Trend Analysis, Growth Rate, Standard Deviation, CAGR and CV have been used to analyse the data. The study recommended that Government will give up a portion of tax collection but in return of it, foreign exchange inflows will increase, national productivity increases and a competitive hosiery industry would developed in the country that would ensure long term sustainability and its contribution in economic growth.

Keywords: Textile, export, Growth and Government.

JEL Classification Code: L6, L60, L67

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY :

The Indian textiles industry is a significant contributor to the country's economy, contributing 14% to industrial production, 4% to GDP, and 11% to export earnings. The industry is diverse, with hand-spun and hand-woven sectors and capital-intensive mills. The decentralized power looms/hosiery and knitting sector form the largest section. The industry's close linkage to agriculture and ancient culture makes it unique compared to other countries. India's textile and clothing exports have seen a positive trade balance, with the USA being the top export market for India's textile and clothing goods. The industry accounts for 21% of the total employment generated in the economy, with around 35 million people directly employed in textile manufacturing activities. The textile industry is the largest single industry in India, accounting for about 20% of total industrial production and providing direct employment to around 20 million people.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Export and import are the most important source of foreign exchange for developing countries. All developing countries, including India, strive to increase their exports as a means for mobilizing resources for their development plans. Indian economy is basically agrarian and hence export of agriculture products assumes crucial significance in our export efforts. Indian textile products are in great demand in the international market because of their special attributes like Fitness, Price, Craftsmanship, Quality, and Attractiveness. The demand for textile products is increasing every year due to growing environmental consciousness and recognition for natural fibres worldwide. Due to globalization, quantity restrictions have been removed and custom duties have been reduced, the subsidies and other benefits enjoyed by the yarn exports were also curtailed. Moreover, they have to face competition from abroad. In this environment, it is imperative to find out the export and import performance of textile products. Keeping this in mind, the researcher focuses on the export and import performance of textile products. Hence the questions above have inspired the researcher to undertake this study on "Export performance of textile products in India" with the following objectives.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The research aims at enriching knowledge understanding role of export performance of textiles. The following are the objectives of the study

- To analyse the export of different products of Indian Textile Industry.
- To assess the country-wise export performance of Textile products by India.
- To analyse the growth pattern of textile industry.
- To offer necessary suggestions based on findings.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study is limited only to exports of textile industry in India.
- The study is purely an analytical study.
- The researcher made the analysis for 15 years only.
- The study is confined to Indian textile industry.

The data used in this study are secondary in nature as given by textile industry

REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Rajendran's (2024), study examines the export performance of the knitted garments industry in Tirupur from 2010 to 2015, focusing on the issues faced by the industry and providing suggestions for improvement. Export refers to shipping goods and services out of a country, and the seller is an exporter. The study also highlights the need for companies to find alternative means of selling goods, either domestically or internationally, and potentially introduce new offers for clearing stock through selling. The research aims to provide valuable insights into the industry's performance and potential solutions for improvement.

Elangovan and Raman's (2023), study examines the growth and prospects of the textile industry in India over a 10-year period from 2004-05 to 2013-14. The data was gathered from various sources, including annual reports from the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Foreign Trade Statistics, and journals. The study found that out of five textile varieties, manmade products dominated exports. The overall performance of the industry was satisfactory, with the government promoting the handloom sector by freezing loom growth in the mill sector.

Gurusamy's (2019), study examines factors affecting the export performance of the home textile industry in Karur District, focusing on firm characteristics, competency, economic factors, market factors, and contextual environment. The study sampled 254 exporting companies in the district, mainly large, medium, and small. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from these export units involved in international marketing. Structural Equation Modeling and Path Analysis were used to analyse the research data. The results showed a good fit between the model and data, with less multicollinearity and a positive relationship between items measuring different constructs and dimensions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

The study is made for the purpose of an in-depth analysis of various indicators and its effect on export performance of Indian textile industry. The major five products and five countries are selected by using convenient sampling method. The present study is based on secondary data and it is collected from various sources like www.texmin.nic.in, www.commerce.nic.in, www.commodityindia.com.

ANALYTICAL TOOL FINANCIAL TOOL

::

- Percentage Analysis
- Trend Analysis
- Growth Rate
- Standard Deviation

- CAGR
- CV

COMMODITY WISE EXPORT :

- Textile Fabrics Coated with Gum
- Tyre Cord Fabric of Polyesters
- Floor Coverings Consisting of a Coating Applied on A Textile
- Linoleums
- Textile Wall Coverings

Table-1.1
Export of Textile Fabrics Coated with Gum and Tyre Cord Fabric of Polyester
from India (Rs in lakhs)

Year	Textile Fabrics Coated with Gum	Percentage	Growth analysis	Tyre Cord Fabric of Polyester	Percentage	Growth analysis
2010	365.25	0.863	0	3.81	0.033	0
2011	375.98	0.888	2.937	53.04	0.464	1292.126
2012	544.18	1.286	44.736	877.35	7.667	1554.129
2013	946.45	2.236	73.922	94.76	0.828	-89.199
2014	4,199.00	9.920	343.657	354.93	3.102	274.557
2015	981.82	2.320	-76.617	540.45	4.723	52.269
2016	1,213.90	2.868	23.637	744.02	6.502	37.667
2017	5,237.81	12.374	331.486	1,977.48	17.282	165.783
2018	2,738.47	6.470	-47.717	973.38	8.507	-50.777
2019	2,361.54	5.579	-13.764	726.29	6.347	-25.385
2020	2,670.35	6.309	13.076	578.5	5.056	-20.349
2021	2,812.12	6.644	5.309	1,630.64	14.251	181.874
2022	6,262.83	14.768	122.708	427.06	3.732	-73.810
2023	7,520.76	17.768	20.085	347.17	3.034	-18.707
2024	4,097.40	9.680	-45.518	2,113.68	18.472	508.831
TOTAL	42327.86			11442.56		
AVERAGE	2821.857			762.84		
SD	2239.510			664.08		
CV	79.362			87.05		
CAGR	10.218			-1.00		

Source: Secondary data

The Textile Fabrics Coated with Gum market has shown strong long-term growth (CAGR: 10.22%) despite high volatility. Major peaks occurred in 2014 (+343.65%), 2017 (+331.49%), and 2022– 2023, reaching a high of Rs 7,520.76 million. However, 2024 saw a sharp decline (-45.52%), possibly due to market saturation or external disruptions. The total market size over the period was Rs 42,327.86 million, with an average annual value of Rs 2,821.86 million. Although the market experienced high volatility (SD: Rs 2,239.51 million, CV: 79.36%), it maintained an overall upward trend. In contrast, the Tyre Cord Fabric of Polyester market has been highly unstable, with frequent sharp rises and falls. It peaked in 2017 (Rs 1,977.48 million, +165.78%), but experienced a continuous decline from 2018 to 2022. A massive 508.83% rebound in 2024 suggests a potential resurgence in demand. Despite this, the market's total size (Rs 11,442.56 million) and average annual value (Rs 762.84 million) remain lower, and the negative CAGR (-1.00%) indicates a long-term decline despite periodic short-term booms.

Table-1.2
Export of Floor Coverings of a Coating Applied on a Textile and Linoleums
from India (Rs in lakhs)

Year	Floor Coverings Consisting of a Coating Applied on A Textile	Percentage	Growth analysis	Linoleums	Percentage	Growth analysis
2010	1,324.22	31.203	0	514.26	29.662	0
2011	536.98	12.653	-59.449	356.97	20.590	-30.586
2012	838.97	19.769	56.239	781.48	45.076	118.920
2013	47.14	1.111	-94.381	2.8	0.162	-99.642
2014	42.73	1.007	-9.355	4.68	0.270	67.143
2015	2.34	0.055	-94.524	0.11	0.006	-97.650
2016	39.78	0.937	1600.000	-0.16	-0.009	-245.455
2017	55.62	1.311	39.819	2.96	0.171	-1950.000
2018	68.58	1.616	23.301	11.52	0.664	289.189
2019	42.87	1.010	-37.489	2.43	0.140	-78.906
2020	238.35	5.616	455.983	-6.66	-0.384	-374.074
2021	227.28	5.355	-4.644	2.92	0.168	-143.844
2022	391.45	9.224	72.232	40.74	2.350	1295.205
2023	345.86	8.149	-11.646	0.54	0.031	-98.675
2024	41.78	0.984	-87.920	19.12	1.103	3440.741
TOTAL	4243.95			1733.71		
AVERAGE	282.93			115.58		
SD	372.58			239.71		

CV	131.68			207.40		
CAGR	24.17			20.60		

Source: Secondary data

The total recorded value over 15 years is 4,243.95, with an average annual value of 282.93. The standard deviation (SD) is 372.58, indicating significant fluctuations. The coefficient of variation (CV) is 131.68%, suggesting high volatility in the data. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) is 24.17%, reflecting an overall upward trend despite periodic declines. The total recorded value over 15 years is 1,733.71, with an average annual value of 115.58. The standard deviation (SD) is 239.71, reflecting high volatility. The coefficient of variation (CV) is 207.40%, indicating extreme fluctuations. The CAGR is 20.60%, which suggests that despite yearly inconsistencies, the overall market has grown over time.

Table-1.3
Export of Textile Wall Coverings from India (Rs in lakhs)

Year	Textile Wall Coverings	Percentage	Growth analysis
2010	243.26	10.553	0
2011	96.99	4.208	-60.129
2012	110.06	4.775	13.476
2013	197.22	8.556	79.193
2014	18.45	0.800	-90.645
2015	38.1	1.653	106.504
2016	273.81	11.878	618.661
2017	328.42	14.247	19.944
2018	47.84	2.075	-85.433
2019	408.15	17.706	753.156
2020	124.5	5.401	-69.497
2021	35.69	1.548	-71.333
2022	80.51	3.493	125.581
2023	204.85	8.887	154.440
2024	97.3	4.221	-52.502
TOTAL	2305.15		
AVERAGE	153.68		
SD	117.57		
CV	76.51		
CAGR	1.3		

Source: Secondary data

Total market value (2010-2024): 2,305.15. Average annual value: 153.68 Standard deviation (SD): 117.57, showing moderate fluctuations. Coefficient of variation (CV): 76.51%, indicating less volatility than floor coverings and linoleums. Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): 1.35%, suggesting weak long-term growth. The textile wall coverings market has seen extreme fluctuations, with major growth phases followed by sharp declines. The long-term growth rate (CAGR = 1.35%) is weak, meaning that despite short-term booms, the market struggles to sustain momentum. High volatility and cyclical downturns indicate that the market is highly sensitive to external factors like demand shifts, economic downturns, and competition. Recent declines in 2024 suggest a potential oversaturation of the market or a shift towards alternative materials.

Table-1.4
Trend Analysis(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Textile fabrics Coated with gum	Tyre cord fabric of polyesters	Floor covering consisting of a coating applied on a textile	Linoleums	Textile wall coverings
2025	5814.649	1382.771	-29.759	-150.862	144.072
2026	6222.59	1460.263	-68.845	-184.167	142.872
2027	6560.309	1537.755	-107.931	-217.472	141.671
2028	6789.554	1615.247	-147.018	-250.777	140.471
2029	6906.459	1692.738	-186.104	-284.083	139.270

Source: Secondary data

The Textile Fabrics Coated with Gum market is projected to continue expanding, growing from Rs 5,814.65 million in 2025 to Rs 6,906.46 million in 2029, indicating steady long-term demand. Similarly,

Tyre Cord Fabric of Polyester is expected to recover gradually, rising from Rs 1,382.77 million to Rs 1,692.74 million over the same period. In contrast, Floor Coverings Consisting of a Coating Applied on a Textile and Linoleums are on a consistent decline, reflecting weakening market demand or a shift to alternative materials. The decline in these segments accelerates year by year, suggesting structural challenges in these industries. Textile Wall Coverings remain relatively stable, experiencing only slight fluctuations, with values dropping marginally from Rs 144.07 million in 2025 to Rs 139.27 million in 2029. This suggests a matured market with no significant expansion or contraction. Overall, while some segments are growing, others, especially floor coverings and linoleums, face declining demand. The contrasting trends indicate shifting consumer preferences and potential industry transformations over the next five years.

COUNTRYWISE EXPORT :

- France
- Germany
- Australia
- Canada
- Malaysia

Table-1.5
Export of Textile products to France and Germany from India (Rs in Lakhs)

YEAR	FRANCE	Percentage	Growth analysis	GERMANY	Percentage	Growth analysis
2010	3,717.41	15.806	0	1,009.18	2.940	0
2011	2,825.38	12.014	-23.996	1,079.00	3.144	6.918
2012	1,956.34	8.318	-30.758	335.12	0.976	-68.942
2013	1,220.41	5.189	-37.618	512.92	1.494	53.056
2014	2,478.06	10.537	103.051	987.26	2.876	92.478
2015	1,574.84	6.696	-36.449	1,562.74	4.553	58.291
2016	1,007.76	4.285	-36.009	2,896.39	8.438	85.340
2017	468.51	1.992	-53.510	1,758.28	5.123	-39.294
2018	1,577.81	6.709	236.772	2,594.71	7.560	47.571
2019	194.55	0.827	-87.670	2,738.03	7.977	5.524
2020	1,333.11	5.668	585.227	3,176.78	9.255	16.024
2021	2,042.76	8.686	53.233	3,360.01	9.789	5.768
2022	1,386.20	5.894	-32.141	3,766.51	10.974	12.098
2023	1,198.16	5.095	-13.565	3,748.89	10.922	-0.468
2024	537.01	2.283	-55.180	4,797.82	13.978	27.980
TOTAL	23518.31			34323.64		
AVERAGE	1567.89			2288.24		
SD	934.40			1357.14		
CV	59.60			59.31		
CAGR	5.08			-0.77		

Source: Secondary data

The market data for France and Germany from 2010 to 2024 reflects distinct trends in both countries. France experienced significant volatility, peaking in 2014 (+103.05%) and 2020 (+585.23%), but also saw sharp declines, notably in 2017 (-53.51%) and 2024 (-55.18%). Despite this, the overall market has grown, with a CAGR of 5.08%. In contrast, Germany's market showed relatively more stability, with steady growth from 2010 to 2020, although it faced a slight decline in 2023 (-0.47%). The total market size for Germany (Rs 34,323.64 million) surpassed France's (Rs 23,518.31 million). The CAGR for Germany is negative at -0.77%, indicating a slight overall decline despite periods of growth, particularly in 2016 (+85.34%) and 2024 (+27.98%). Both markets exhibit high volatility, with standard deviations of 934.40 for France and 1,357.14 for Germany, reflecting substantial market fluctuations.

Table-1.6
Export of Textile Products to Australia and Canada from India (Rs in lakhs)

YEAR	AUSTRALIA	Percentage	Growth analysis	CANADA	Percentage	Growth analysis
2010	314.39	4.514	0	219.78	5.861	0
2011	337.84	4.850	7.459	226.7	6.045	3.149
2012	664.55	9.541	96.706	160.17	4.271	-29.347
2013	483.52	6.942	-27.241	234.05	6.241	46.126
2014	278.31	3.996	-42.441	99.87	2.663	-57.330
2015	216.84	3.113	-22.087	110.69	2.952	10.834
2016	438.27	6.292	102.117	213.63	5.697	92.998
2017	240.94	3.459	-45.025	90.53	2.414	-57.623
2018	341.47	4.902	41.724	127.19	3.392	40.495
2019	522.87	7.507	53.123	83.56	2.228	-34.303
2020	795.72	11.424	52.183	262.77	7.007	214.469
2021	1,686.83	24.217	111.988	338.33	9.022	28.755
2022	14.20	0.204	-99.158	201.76	5.380	-40.366
2023	13.85	0.199	-2.465	908.24	24.219	350.159
2024	615.82	8.841	4346.354	472.91	12.610	-47.931
TOTAL	6965.42			3750.18		
AVERAGE	464.36			250.01		
SD	403.27			209.51		
CV	86.84			83.80		
CAGR	-0.47			-0.51		

Source: Secondary data

The market data for Australia and Canada from 2010 to 2024 shows significant volatility in both countries. Australia experienced a major peak in 2021 (+111.99%) but has struggled with sharp declines, particularly in 2012 (-29.35%) and 2022 (-99.16%). Despite the fluctuations, the overall market for Australia shows a negative CAGR of -0.47%, indicating slight long-term decline. On the other hand, Canada saw strong growth in 2020 (+214.47%) and 2023 (+350.16%), with major setbacks in 2014 (-57.33%) and 2017 (-57.62%). Canada also experienced a negative CAGR of -0.51%, suggesting a general decline over the period despite short-term booms. Both markets exhibit high volatility, with Australia's CV at 86.84 and Canada's CV at 83.80, pointing to significant fluctuations. The total market size for Australia was Rs 6,965.42 million, while Canada's was Rs 3,750.18 million.

Table-1.7
Export of Textile Products to Malaysia from India (Rs in lakhs)

YEAR	MALAYSIA	Percentage	Growth analysis
2010	116.76	1.041	0
2011	117.17	1.044	0.351
2012	135.52	1.208	15.661
2013	1,896.22	16.900	1299.218
2014	456.57	4.069	-75.922
2015	431.82	3.849	-5.421
2016	310.77	2.770	-28.033
2017	319.92	2.851	2.944
2018	244.83	2.182	-23.471
2019	138.41	1.234	-43.467
2020	436.53	3.891	215.389
2021	1,114.37	9.932	155.279
2022	4,781.96	42.619	329.118
2023	445.19	3.968	-90.690
2024	274.25	2.444	-38.397
TOTAL	11220.29		
AVERAGE	748.02		
SD	1209.91		
CV	161.75		
CAGR	-0.55		

Source: Secondary data

The market in Malaysia from 2010 to 2024 has been extremely volatile, with significant growth and sharp declines. The most notable spike occurred in 2013 (+1299.22%), followed by a severe drop in 2014 (-75.92%). After some smaller fluctuations, the market saw a rebound in 2020 (+215.39%) and 2021 (+155.28%). However, it faced another substantial drop in 2023 (-90.69%) and a further decline in 2024 (-38.40%). Despite these fluctuations, the market shows a negative CAGR of -0.55%, indicating a slight overall decline. The total market size over the period was Rs 11,220.29 million, with an average annual value of Rs 748.02 million. The standard deviation of 1209.91 and CV of 161.75 point to extreme volatility in the market. The sharp growth followed by significant declines suggests that the market is highly sensitive to external factors and may be experiencing instability.

Table-1.8
Trend Analysis(Rs in lakhs)

Year	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	FRANCE	GERMANY	MALAYSIA
------	-----------	--------	--------	---------	----------

2025	572.791	445.275	504.664	4565.460	1389.804
2026	586.345	469.683	371.762	4850.112	1470.027
2027	599.899	494.091	238.859	5134.764	1550.250
2028	613.453	518.499	105.956	5419.416	1630.474
2029	627.006	542.907	-26.947	5704.068	1710.697

Source: Secondary data

The market forecasts from 2025 to 2029 show varying trends across Australia, Canada, France, Germany, and Malaysia. Australia's market is expected to show gradual growth, increasing from Rs 572.79 million in 2025 to Rs 627.01 million in 2029, reflecting steady but moderate expansion. Canada's market will also grow, rising from Rs 445.28 million in 2025 to Rs 542.91 million in 2029, suggesting consistent growth. However, France's market is predicted to decline from Rs 504.66 million in 2025 to Rs 26.95 million in 2029, indicating a sharp downturn over the period. Germany's market shows steady growth from Rs 4,565.46 million in 2025 to Rs 5,704.07 million in 2029, with significant expansion projected. Malaysia is also expected to experience growth, increasing from Rs 1,389.80 million in 2025 to Rs 1,710.70 million in 2029, with a steady upward trajectory. This indicates diverse market trends across regions, with growth in some countries and a significant decline in France.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY COMMODITY WISE EXPORT :

- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 2821.85 lakhs, out of fifteen years 5 years of export are above than the average and 10 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate of Textile Fabrics Coated with Gum products export stood at 2239.51. The trend projection shows that there is good future for Textile Fabrics Coated with Gum products in the fore coming years.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 762.84 lakhs, out of fifteen years 5 years of export are above than the average and 10 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -1.00 because of slowdown of export year by year. Trend projection shows that in future the export of tyre cord fabric of polyesters will be good.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 282.93 lakhs, out of fifteen years 5 years of export are above than the average and 10 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate of Floor Coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile products export stood at 24.17. Through Trend analysis it is found that Floor Coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile Export has decreasing a trend.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 115.58 lakhs, out of fifteen years 3 years of export are above than the average and 12 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate of Linoleum products export stood at 20.60. Through Trend analysis it is found that Linoleum Export has decreasing a trend.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 153.68 lakhs, out of fifteen years 6 years of export are above than the average and 9years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate of textile wall covering export stood at 1.35. Trend projection shows that in future the export of textile wall covering will be good.

COUNTRY WISE EXPORT :

- The value of export to Australia in the year 2010 was Rs. 314.39 but it increased to Rs. 615.82 in the year of 2024. So, there may be chance for increase in upcoming years.
- Textile export to Canada showed a fluctuation trend during the study period Rs. 219.78 to Rs. 472.91. In future there may be chance for increase in the value of export.

- The value of export to France in the year 2010 was Rs. 3,717.41 but it increased to Rs. 537.01 in the year of 2024. So, there may be chance for decrease in upcoming years.
- Total export of Textile to Germany was in increase when compared to 2010 (Rs. 1,009.18) with 2024 (Rs. 4,797.82). There may be chance for steady increase in value in future years.
- Textile export to Malaysia showed a fluctuation trend during the study period Rs. 116.76 to Rs. 274.25. In future there may be chance for increase in the value of export.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE STUDY GOVERNMENT:

- Government will give up a portion of tax collection but in return of it, foreign exchange inflows will increase, national productivity increases and a competitive hosiery industry would developed in the country that would ensure long term sustainability and its contribution in economic growth.
- Ensure power supply: State government should ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to these textile parks. For this state government may invite private players for power generation and distribution.
- The government has to provide various schemes and funds to upcoming yarn producers. Thus, it will help many exporters to emerge in the market and expand their operation world level. **Exporters**
- Ministry of textiles, centre government and state government should bear the burden of training these raw labourers and convert them into human resource and productive assets.
- International certification or textile industry is going to be compulsion in times to come. In order to export textile products to Europe and US, it is likely to be must to have certain international certification. Ministry of textile must encourage hosiery units' or rather whole textile industry to obtain these international certifications.
- Technology up gradation should be done to increase the growth rate of the yarn rigs and carpets, curled yarn, Power loom mats, yarn and sorts, yarn rope, yarn matting.

CONCLUSION :

The Indian textiles industry has the potential to scale new height in the globalized economy. The textile industry in India has gone through significant changes in anticipation of increased international competition. The textile industry today is divided into three segments, i.e., Cotton, synthetic, and others like silk, wool, Jute etc., All the segments have their own place but even today cotton textiles continue to dominate with the first place. Textile export plays a crucial role in the overall exports from India. Indian textile products are in great demand in the international market because of their special attributes like Fitness, Price, Craftsmanship, Quality, and Attractiveness. The demand for textile products is increasing every year due to growing environmental consciousness and recognition for natural fibres worldwide.

While the Indian textile and garment sector enjoys some strategic and commercial advantages, there is a case to focus its energies on in meeting the impending challenge. Both industry and policy-makers need to work together to achieve the desired results within the given timeframe. Indian textile and corporate sector show that despite the high level of fragmentation, a lot can be done at the macro and micro level to enhance the sector's competitiveness.

REFERENCE :

- **Rajendran N.** A STUDY ON THE SAVINGS PATTERN OF THE EMPLOYEES WORKING IN LUCKY KNITTING MILLS TIRUPUR.
- **ELANGO VAN D. (2016).** Growth and Prospects of textile Industry in India. International Journal of World Research.
- **Gurusamy, M. (2016).** A Study on Factors Affecting the Export Performance of Home Textile Industry in Karur District. International Journal of Innovative Research in Management Studies (IJIRMS), 1(10), 33-56.

- **Dr. M. Nirmala & Vadivel M (2019)**, A Study on Performance Evaluation of Imports and Exports on Economic Growth in India”, The International journal of analytical and experimental model analysis, ISSN No: 0886-9367, Volume XI, Issue VIII, August 2019, Page No: 1025-9367-1032.
- **M Vadivel & Dr. M. Nirmala (2020)**, ”Impact of international trade on economic growth in india: with special reference to agricultural sector”, Dogo Rangsang Research journal UGC Care group I Journal, ISSN: 2347-7180 Vol-10 Issue-01 No.29, July 2020.
- **Santhanakrishnan, D., Renukadevi, D., Manochithra, P., & Sathyapriya, M. (2022)**. An Analysis of technology Trends and their Impact on the Globalization of Business. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(3).

WEBSITE :

- www.texmin.nic.in
- www.commerce.nic.in
- www.commodityindia.com