

CHAPTER IV

TEXTILES EXPORTS

Textiles exports contribute substantially to country's export earnings. The export basket comprises cotton yarn and fabrics, man-made yarn and fabrics, wool and silk fabrics, made-ups and variety of garments. The textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than hundred countries. The figures of textiles export target for 2006-07, and the latest status of exports are given at Table 4.1.

EXPORTS OF TEXTILES

During 2005-06, the share of textiles

exports, including handicrafts, jute, and coir, in country's total exports was 16.63%. The textiles exports, as per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata, have registered strong growth in the post quota period, increasing from US\$ 14.03 billion in 2004-05 to US\$ 17.08 billion in 2005-06, recording a growth of 21.76%. Therefore, the Government has fixed a higher target of US\$ 19.73 billion for 2006-07.

The momentum has sustained in 2006-07, and as per provisional figures of

Table 4.1

(Value in Rs.Crores/US\$ Million)

S. No.	Sector	Target 2006-07 US\$	Apr-Oct 2005		Apr-Oct 2006 (Provisional)		% variation	
			Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	Readymade Garment	9500	18779.77	4286.12	20401.66	4449.08	8.64	3.80
2	Cotton Textiles	5000	10293.67	2349.33	12533.42	2733.22	21.76	16.34
3	Man-made Textiles	2300	5015.36	1144.66	5958.59	1299.41	18.81	13.52
4	Wool & Woollen Textiles	500	1287.72	293.90	1275.29	278.11	-0.97	-5.37
5	Silk	700	1733.82	395.71	1751.96	382.06	1.05	-3.45
	Total (excluding handicrafts, carpets, jute & coir)	18000	37110.34	8469.72	41920.92	9141.88	12.96	7.94
6	Handicrafts	1300	3312.20	755.95	3205.75	699.09	-3.21	-7.52
7	Coir & Coir Manufactures	130	344.41	78.60	371.06	80.92	7.74	2.95
8	Jute Goods	300	760.93	173.68	775.84	169.19	1.96	-2.59
	TOTAL (including handicrafts, carpets, jute & coir)	19730	41527.88	9477.95	46273.57	10091.08	11.43	6.47

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities & Countries) DGCI&S, Kolkata & Ministry of Textiles



DGCI&S, the textiles exports during April - October 2006, are up by 6.47% in dollar terms and 11.43% in Rupee terms over exports during the corresponding period of the previous year.

SECTOR-WISE ANALYSIS

(i) Readymade Garments: The Readymade Garments account for approximately 45% of the textiles exports. This item covers readymade garments of cotton, man-made fibre and other textiles material, and excludes readymade garments of silk or wool.

During 2004-2005, readymade garments exports were US\$ 6 billion, up by 4.1% over 2003-04. During 2005-2006, the readymade garments exports were US\$ 7.75 billion, recording an increase of 28.68 % over 2004-2005. During April-October 2006-07, the readymade garments exports were US\$ 4.45 billion, up by 3.80%, over the corresponding period of 2005-2006.

(ii) Cotton Textiles including Handlooms: The cotton textiles which includes yarn, fabrics and made-ups (Mill made / Powerlooms / Handlooms) constitute more than two third of textiles exports of all fibres/yarns/made-ups. During 2004-2005, cotton textiles exports, including handlooms, were US\$ 3.54 billion, down by 1.55% compared with the corresponding period of 2003-04. During 2005-2006, the cotton textiles exports were US\$ 4.49 billion, recording a healthy increase of 26.78% over 2004-2005.

During April - October 2006, the cotton textiles exports, including handlooms, were US\$ 2.73 billion, increasing by 16.34% as compared to exports during the corresponding period of 2005-2006.

(iii) Man-made Textiles: During 2004 - 2005, man-made textiles exports were US\$ 2.05 billion, up by 12.6%. During 2005-2006, the man-made textiles exports were US\$ 2.00 billion, down by 2.47% as compared with exports during the corresponding period of 2004-2005.

During April - October 2006, the man-made textiles exports were US\$ 1.30 billion, recording an increase of 13.52%.

(iv) Silk Textiles: During 2004-2005, silk textiles exports were US\$ 0.59 billion, recording a growth of 9.0%, and in 2005-2006 they were US\$ 0.69 billion, up by 16.36% over 2004-2005. During April - October 2006, the silk textiles exports were US\$ 0.38 billion, down by 3.45% over the exports during the corresponding period of 2005-2006.

(v) Wool & Woollen Textiles: During 2004-2005, the woollen textiles exports were US\$ 0.42 billion, up by 23.4%, compared with the corresponding period of 2003-04. During 2005-2006, the woollen textiles exports were US\$ 0.47 billion, recording an increase 13.63% over 2004-2005. During April - October 2006, the woollen textiles exports were US\$ 0.28 billion, down by 5.37% over the exports during the corresponding period of 2005-2006.

(vi) Handicrafts including Carpets: During 2004 -2005, handicrafts exports, including carpets, were US\$ 1.01 billion, down by 6.6%, compared with the corresponding period of 2003-04. During 2005-2006, the handicrafts exports were US\$ 1.24 billion, up by 22.24% over the exports during 2004-2005. During April-October 2006, the handicrafts exports, including carpets, were US\$

0.699 billion, down by 7.52% over the exports during the corresponding period of 2005-2006.

(vii) Coir & Coir Manufactures: During 2004 -2005, the coir exports were US\$ 0.106 billion, up by 35.7%, compared with the corresponding period of 2003-04. During 2005-2006, the coir exports were US\$ 0.134 billion, up by 27.19% over the exports during 2004-2005. During April - October 2006, the coir exports were US\$ 0.081 billion, up by 2.95% over the exports during the corresponding period of 2005-2006.

(viii) Jute: During 2004 -2005, the jute textiles exports were US\$ 0.276 billion, up by 14%. During 2005-2006, the jute textiles exports were US\$ 0.295 billion, up by 6.64% over the exports during the corresponding period of 2004-2005. During April - October 2006, the jute textiles exports were US\$ 0.169 billion, recording a decline of 2.59%, over the exports during the corresponding period of 2005-2006.

COUNTRY-WISE ANALYSIS

As per the DGCI&S data, during 2005-06, the European Union (EU) and the USA accounted for about 62% of Indian textiles exports. The USA is the single largest destination of Indian textiles exports, with a share of over 26%. The other major markets for Indian textiles exports, apart from EU and USA, are United Arab Emirates (UAE), China, Canada, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia and Japan.

During January-July 2006, as per EUROSTAT data, India's position in the EU textiles and clothing markets, with a share of 8.1%, was third after China and Turkey. During calendar year 2006, as per US Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, India's

position was third after China and Mexico in the US textiles and clothing markets with a share of 5.78%.

During 2005, as per the latest available WTO data, India's percentage share in the global textiles and clothing trade was 3.9% in textiles, and 3% in clothing,. India's rank in world trade has been seventh in textiles and fifth in clothing.

ADMINISTRATION OF EXPORT ENTITLEMENTS (QUOTA)

The international trade in textiles and clothing was regulated by special arrangements for forty 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 from 1974 to 1994. India entered into bilateral agreements with USA, Canada, EU, etc., exports to these countries accounted for a major share of total exports of Indian textiles. Consequent upon the establishment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) with effect from January 1, 1995, the quantitative restrictions in the bilateral agreements under the MFA were 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 was completely phased out by December 31, 2004.

Prior to January 1, 2005, the exports of textiles and clothing (including knitwear), subject to quantitative restrictions, were regulated by means of the Export Entitlements (Quota) Policies (for garments and textiles respectively) formulated by the Government. With the dismantling of the Quota Regime, there is no Quota Policy in operation since January 1, 2005. However, certain provisions of the Quota Policy have been extended upto June 30, 2007, to deal with the situations arising out of the residuary operations of the Policy.



EXPORT PROMOTION MEASURES

To encourage up-gradation of textiles sector and to give a fillip to exports of textile products, some of the important initiatives taken are as follows:

- **Announcements in the new Foreign Trade Policy:** The new Foreign Trade Policy contains a number of positive features. The features which are particularly beneficial to the textile industry are as follows:

- ❑ Handicrafts and Handloom sectors, among others, have been identified as Special Focus Initiatives.
- ❑ Duty free import of trimmings and embellishments for Handlooms & Handicrafts sectors increased from 3% to 5% of FOB value of exports.
- ❑ Import of trimmings and embellishments and samples shall be exempt from CVD.
- ❑ Handicraft Export Promotion Council to import trimmings, embellishments and samples for small manufacturers.
- ❑ A new Handicraft Special Economic Zone shall be established.
- ❑ Leftover materials and fabrics of the 100% EOUs upto 2% of CIF value or quantity of import shall be allowed to be disposed of on payment of duty on transaction value only.

- **The National Textiles Policy, 2000:** One of the main objectives of the New Textile Policy (NTxP-2000), announced in November 2000, was to facilitate the textiles industry to attain and sustain a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture

and exports of clothing. The policy endeavours to achieve the target of textiles and apparel exports of 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, hosiery and knitwear sub-sectors were de-reserved from the ambit of SSI.

- **The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme:** The Ministry of Textiles had launched a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the Textile and Jute Industry w.e.f. April 1, 1999 initially for a period of five years and had been subsequently extended till March 31, 2007. The Scheme was launched to facilitate the modernization and upgradation of the textile industry both in the organised and unorganised sectors. The Scheme was further fine tuned to increase the rapid investments in the targeted sub-sectors of the textile industry. The cost of machinery has been further brought down by reducing the customs duty on imports. For speedy modernisation of the textiles processing sector, Government has introduced w.e.f. April 20, 2005, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement. For small scale textile and jute industrial units, Government has enhanced the rate of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS) from 12% to 15% w.e.f. January 1, 2005. In 2006-07, the scheme was extended to handlooms sector.
- **The Liberalization of FDI Policy:** The Government have allowed foreign equity participation upto 100%, through automatic route, in the textiles sector with the only exception of knitwear/knitting sector, which was

reserved for SSI. The Government had since de-reserved the woven segment of readymade garment, and hosiery and knitwear from the ambit of SSI sector.

- **The Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme:** The scheme facilitates import of capital goods at 5% concessional rate of duty with appropriate export obligation. The import of second hand capital goods without any restriction on age is also allowed under the new Foreign Trade Policy as announced on August 31, 2004.
- **The Duty Exemption Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme:** DEPB credit rates have been prescribed for 83 textiles and clothing products. The nomenclature and rates for DEPB entries pertaining to certain textile products have been rationalized. The DEPB credit rates were reduced by 45% across the board in all textile items on September 23, 2004, by Department of Commerce. DEPB credit rates were again revised on December 30, 2004 by announcing changes to the extent of 60% reduction in respect of cotton textile items, 30% reduction in blended textile items and 22.5% reduction in man-made textile items in place of 45% reduction effected earlier.
- **The Duty Drawback Scheme:** The exporters are allowed refund of the excise and import duty paid on raw materials under the scheme to make the products more competitive in the international market. All Industry Duty Drawback Rates were last revised in May 2005.
- **Setting up of modern laboratories:** The Textile Committee, with the assistance the Ministry of Textiles has set up modern textiles laboratories to facilitate that the textiles exported from the country meet all international environmental standards.
- **Organization of buyer-seller meets / fairs in the country as well as abroad:** The textiles Export Promotion Councils regularly conducts seminars, organize buyer seller meets, participate in exhibitions in the country and abroad to promote textiles exports. Besides, events like TEX-STYLES India, The Handicrafts and Gift Fair, The India International Garment Fair are organized to provide exposure of India's capabilities in textiles and clothing sectors to the foreign buyers.
- **The Apparel Park for Exports Scheme:** The Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES), a centrally sponsored scheme, was launched in March 2002 to set up apparel units of international standards at potential growth areas and concomitantly give fillip to textiles exports. Twelve project were sanctioned under the scheme at Tronica City & Kanpur (U.P.), Surat (Gujarat), Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Bangalore (Karnataka), Tirupur & Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), SEZ Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Mahal, Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Butibori-Nagpur (Maharashtra). The scheme had since been discontinued and the projects sanctioned are being implemented under SITP.
- **The Textiles Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS):** The Textiles Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) was launched in December 2002, to provide infrastructure facilities at important textiles centers. Eighteen projects were approved under the



TCIDS at Pashmylarlam-Distt. Medak, and Sircilla-Distt. Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Panipat (Sector 29, Phase-II, Haryana), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Jassol, Balotra-Bithuja belt Barmer Distt. and Paali (Rajasthan), Narol-Shahwadi-Ahmedabad City, SEWA Trade Facilitation Centre, Ahmedabad and Pandesara-Surat (Gujarat), Tirupur, Kancheepuram, Cauvery Hi-tech Weaving Park, Komarapalayam (Tamil Nadu), Solapur, Bhiwandi and Malegaon (Maharashtra), Kannur (Kerala), Zakura (Jammu & Kashmir) and Pilkhuva (Uttar Pradesh). The scheme had since been discontinued, however, the projects sanctioned are being implemented under SITP.

- **The Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP):** The Government launched the 'Scheme for Apparel Parks for Exports (SITP) in August 2005, by merging the two existing schemes, viz. Apparel Park for Export Scheme and Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme. The Scheme, a public-private partnership, is being implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The industry associations/group of entrepreneurs are the main promoters of SITP.

Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks

Scope

The scheme targets industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions through provision of world-class infrastructure. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support activities. The components of an integrated textiles park (ITP) are:

- Group A** - Land.
- Group B** - Common Infrastructure like compound wall, roads, drainage,

water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines, etc.

- Group C** - Buildings for common facilities like testing laboratory, design center, training center, trade center/display center, ware housing facility/raw material depot, crèche, canteen, workers hostel, offices, rest and recreation facilities, etc.
- Group D** - Factory buildings
- Group E** - Plant & machinery.

The total Project Cost includes the cost of components listed under Groups A, B, C and D, provided the ownership of the factory buildings vests with SPV. The SPV has the option of seeking financial support from Government of India for components under Groups B and C only, if factory buildings are individually owned.

Funding Pattern

The total project cost is funded through a mix of equity/grant - from the Government of India, State Government, State Industrial Development Corporation, Industry & Project Management Consultant and Loans - from banks/financial institutions.

The Government of India's (GOI) support under the Scheme is either through grant or through equity, which is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores, which could be given as grant or equity to the SPV. However, the combined equity stake of Government of India/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, should not exceed 49%.

Progress

The Government had initially approved

26 projects. The State-wise projects are - Andhra Pradesh (4), Gujarat (6), Karnataka (1), Maharashtra (6), Rajasthan (2), Tamil Nadu (5), Uttar Pradesh (1) and West Bengal (1). These Parks, when set up, would have facilities for spinning, sizing, texturising, weaving, processing, apparels fabricating, etc. The estimated project cost for common infrastructure and common facilities is Rs. 2411.20 crores, of which Government of India assistance would be Rs. 862.55 crores, and 2219 entrepreneurs are expected to put up their units in these in these parks covering an area of 2946 acre. These parks will provide employment to 5.29 lakh people (1.93 lakhs direct and 3.36 lakhs indirect), attract investment of Rs.13,445 crores and generate annual production of Rs. 19,200 crores. The Government have decided to sanction four more textiles parks by March 2007.

EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS

Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)

The Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) was incorporated on February 22, 1978, to promote exports of readymade garments from India. The Council was administering the exports entitlements quota in respect of readymade garment items, which were subject to restraint in USA, European Union and Canada. Besides its headquarter at New Delhi, the Council has Regional Offices at New Delhi, Jaipur (Rajasthan), Ludhiana (Punjab), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Surat (Gujarat), Chennai (Tamilnadu), Bangalore (Karnataka), Kochi (Kerala) and Kolkata (West Bengal).

Export Promotion Activities

During the 2006-2007, AEPC participated in overseas exhibitions/fairs, organisation

of Buyer-Seller-Meets abroad, sponsoring trade delegations for consolidating the existing markets and exploring new markets.

Apparel International Mart Project

The Apparel Export Promotion Council has constructed an Apparel International Mart (AIM) at Gurgaon, at an estimated cost of Rs. 63.62 crores (including the land cost of Rs. 12.10 crores), which is borne by Government of India, and Rs. 57.10 crores had been released so far. The Mart will have centrally air-conditioned showrooms (about 250 nos) which will be given either on lease or on licence basis to the established garment exporters. These will provide a world class facility to the apparel exporters to showcase their products and serve as one shop for reputed international buyers. The Project is near completion. The Head Offices of AEPC & ATDC have already shifted to Gurgaon and started functioning effectively from March, 2006. Shri Shankersinh Vaghela, the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles inaugurated the Auditorium of AIM on June 13, 2006.

Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDC)

ATDCs, set up by the Apparel Export Promotion Council in 1991, provide solutions to fast growing garment industry to increase productivity & technological enhancement through adequate human resources training. Eighteen ATDC centres are currently functioning all over India and a few more will come-up very soon. These centres had trained over 20000 personnel. As part of its social commitment, the ATDCs trains physically challenged youth under the Tailors Training Programme. ATDC also imparts professional training on state-of-the art machinery & equipment being currently used in garment manufacturing units.



THE COTTON TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (TEXPROCIL), MUMBAI

Texprocil was set-up in October 1954, to promote export of cotton textiles. The Council disseminates information to Indian exporters on demand patterns, consumer preferences, competing products/countries etc. to enable them to compete effectively in the overseas markets.

The Council makes recommendations to the Government on matters concerning exports of cotton textiles products as well provide data for monitoring exports. The Council also undertakes a number of promotional activities like participation in trade Fairs/Exhibitions, organizing visits of Trade Delegation, undertaking publicity through media, bringing out publications and modernization of seminars/workshops.

POWERLOOMS DEVELOPMENT EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (PDEXCIL)

PDEXCIL was constituted on September 8, 1995, to give thrust to the development of the powerloom sector, and to promote exports of fabrics made on powerlooms. PDEXCIL makes recommendations to the Government on matters concerning the development of the Powerloom sector to increase its competitiveness in the international market. As on March 31, 2005, there were 2054 members of the council.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFT)

The National Institute of Fashion Technology was set up in 1986 as an autonomous Society in collaboration with the Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, to train professionals to meet the requirements of the textiles industry. The Institute has pioneered the evolution of fashion business education across the

country through its seven centres at New Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Kolkata, and Mumbai. A new extension centre was opened in Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh on February 13, 2007. NIFT, besides conducting regular professional undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in Design, Management and Technology, also offers short duration part-time courses under its Continuing Education (CE) Programme. The Institute, which admitted 30 students in 1987, now admits around 1200 students every year, excluding 15% supernumerary seats reserved for NRI/SAARC/Foreign nationals.

The National Institute of Fashion Technology Act, 2006 came into force on July 14, 2006. This Act provides statutory status to the Institute and formally recognizes its leadership in fashion technology sector, and empowers NIFT to award degrees to its students. NIFT will award degrees to its students passing out in 2007.

NIFT has been instrumental in bringing about a paradigm shift in the perception of 'fashion' in India, with its connotation extending beyond the conventional apparel industry, by integrating with every aspect of the lifestyle industry. Fashion today encompasses popular trend or a lifestyle, specially in styles of dressing, ornaments or manners of behaviour or the business of creating, promoting or studying styles in vogue or the designing, production and marketing of new styles of goods such as, clothing, accessories, craft and cosmetics, thus adding tremendous value to the industry and businesses.

NIFT has pioneered major changes in the industry in terms of strategy, approach, technology upgradation, design intervention and management practices, in this era of liberalization and globalization of the economy.

Curriculum restructuring with international benchmarking

The new internationally benchmarked curriculum is aimed at providing education in a 10+2+4 pattern, consonant with global professional education system. Highlights of the curriculum include a common one-year foundation programme, craft experience, industry internships and a choice of intra- and inter- departmental electives, along with options for Twinning Programmes with international institutions.

4-year Undergraduate Programmes

Bachelor of Fashion Technology in:

- Fashion Design
- Leather Design
- Textile Design
- Knitwear Design
- Accessory Design
- Communication Design
- Apparel Production

2-year Postgraduate Programmes

Master of Fashion Technology In:

- Management
- Apparel Production
- Design Space

Industry Linkages

Industry Linkages of NIFT are symbiotic, with industry experts contributing to the curriculum development, delivery, internships, projects, placements and training. A series of pre placement Industry Conventions were organized in November-December at NIFT Centres and a few major cities to reach out to the industry to present the holistic capabilities of our graduating students and forge meaningful partnerships.

NIFT conducts Continuing Education Programmes to improve the professional competence and awareness of the industry professionals. Over 11,000 industry professionals were benefited from these programs.

International Linkages

NIFT has signed MOUs with more than 20 leading Fashion Schools of the world for Twinning, student exchange and faculty secondments.

Cluster Development Initiatives

NIFT has made concerted efforts to mainstream the craft tradition of the country as an integral component of the curriculum of all the programmes. It focuses on training, design intervention, technology up-gradation, establishing market linkages and promotion. To facilitate this Initiative, Rural Development Enterprise Centres at the cluster hubs and Resource Technology and Support Centres at the sub-cluster level, have been established across the country. Approximately, 10,000 artisans living below the poverty line in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal will be benefited by this initiative.

NIFT Emporium at Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan, New Delhi was inaugurated on October 18, 2006 by the Hon. Minister of Rural Development and the Hon. Minister of Textiles. It is a part of the Cluster Development initiative of NIFT and is a logical step towards establishing market linkages for the artisans of the clusters to provide them a platform to showcase their products for attracting buyers in the domestic and global markets.

Technical Support

NIFT provides technical support and guidance to institutions within the country



at the managerial, supervisory, and shop floor levels as well as to institutions in the sub-continent. Over 75 Fashion Institutes, Schools, Education Boards and organizations have benefited from NIFT's expertise in developing fashion education programmes, training of trainers, infrastructure development, and systems management.

New Programmes

Two years Master Programme in Design on Fashion Space was started from academic session 2006-07, and it will be mainstreamed from 2007-08.

Starting of 18 month Post Graduate Programme in Enterprise Management for Fashion Professionals in 2006-07, conceived in response to industry needs for mid career as well as family owned businesses.

New Initiatives

As a part of Research Initiative, NIFT had conceived two major research projects at "All India Level" namely, (i) Size India and 2) the Design Intelligence for Fashion Industry in collaboration with academia and industry.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI INSTITUTE OF TEXTILE MANAGEMENT (SVPITM) COIMBATORE

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Institute of Textile Management was set-up on December 24, 2002, as a national level Institute for Textiles Management at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, to prepare the Indian Textiles Industry to face the challenges of the post-MFA era, and establish itself as a leader in the global textiles trade.

I. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The Institute is offering the following long-term programmes during 2006-07.

1. Two-year full-time Post-Graduate Diploma in Textile Management (PGDTM)
2. One-year full-time Post-Graduate Diploma in Apparel Management (PGDAM)
3. One-year full-time Post-Diploma in Home Textile Management (PDHTM)

Apart from full time courses, the Institute conducts innovative Executive Development Programmes to arm executives in the industry with the knowledge and tools needed to compete and win in today's globalised economy.

AICTE Approval and Research activities

The Institute is in the process of getting affiliation of All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) for recognizing its two years Post-Graduate Diploma in Textile Management (PGDTM), equivalent to MBA. This measure will facilitate the students to go for higher studies.

The Institute had applied to Bharathiar University, Coimbatore for recognizing the Institute as Research Institute. This will facilitate the Institute to conduct research programmes like M.Phil., Ph.D., etc.

Conversion of one-year full-time Post-Graduate Diploma in Apparel Management (PGDAM) into two year programme

The Board of Governors in its eighth meeting held on October 18, 2005 permitted the Institute to convert the one-year full-time Post-Graduate Diploma in Apparel Management (PGDAM) into two-year programme from the academic year 2007-08.

Training programmes/Seminars

During 2006-07, the Institute conducted the following short-term programme:

1. 12 days training programme on Textile

Technology and Management for Entrepreneurs in North East Region for the Assam Industries' officials in November 2006.

2. M.D.P. on "Introduction to Home Textiles Industry" at Coimbatore and Madurai during the month of December 2006, and February 2007, respectively.
3. 12 days training programme on Textile Technology and Management for Entrepreneurs in North East Region for the members of National Small Industries Corporation, Guwhati in December 2006.
4. One-day programme on Seven Waste Control System in Textiles Industry will be organized in association with Indian Statistical Institute, Coimbatore on December 9, 2006.

NCUTE - Training programmes

During 2006-07, the Institute will conduct

series of training programmes for polytechnic staff members on textiles technology and management.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MoU) WITH ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF INDIA (EDI), GUJARAT

The Institute had entered into a MoU with Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Gujarat for establishment of a center for conducting the Open Learning Diploma in Business Entrepreneurship (OLPE). The first batch of OLPE had successfully completed in the month of September, 2006.

FINANCE

The Standing Finance Committee had approved the plan grant of SVPITM during the Xth Five Year Plan at Rs.13.26 crores. During 2006-07, the Government of India will provide Rs.5.00 crores as grants-in-aid to the Institute.

