The Impact of Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on Textile Export Business

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Abstract

The title of the research study is "The Impact of Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on Textile Export Business". According to the Annual Report 2014-15 from Ministry of Textiles GOI, textile industry contributes about 14 percent to the total industrial production, 17 percent to the export earnings, and 4 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to International Trade Statistic WTO, in 2013 India exported textiles and clothing worth of USD 35.7 billion, with a global trade share of about 4.6 percent. The main objective of the study is to analyze the impact of the schemes on the textile export business. The selected schemes of the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) are exclusively relevant to the Textile Industry and considered for the research study. These are Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme, and Interest Subvention Scheme etc. The data has been collected from those textile companies who are into exporting with manufacturing activities. Primary data has been collected from 100 companies across the country through various methods such as personal visit, telephone and email which covers five different locations (Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad & Bengaluru). SPSS software has been used to achieve the objectives and to prove the hypotheses of the research study. From the study it is found that there is an aggregate impact of selected Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) schemes on Textile export during 2009-14. There is a rise in textile export after FY 2008-09, between FY 2009-10 and FY 2013-14.

Keywords

Textile Industry, Foreign Trade Policy, Textile Export, EPCG, FMS, FPS.

1. Indian Textile Industry[1]

According to the Annual Report 2014-15 from Ministry of Textiles GOI, textile industry contributes about 14 percent to the total industrial production, 17 percent to the export earnings, and 4 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to *International Trade Statistic WTO*, in 2013 India exported textiles and clothing worth of USD 35.7 billion, with a global trade share of about 4.6 percent. Out of total Indian textiles and clothing exports Garment sector plays majority share of about 40 percent followed by yarn, fabrics, fiber etc. From 2005 to 2013, the global textiles and clothing exports have grown at a CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) of 6.45 percent whereas Indian textiles & clothing exports have grown at a CAGR of 10.28 percent.

Table 1: Structure of Indian Textile Industry

Segment	No. of Units	Output
Spinning	Small Scale Units: 1,385 Large Scale Units:1,951	Yarns
Weaving/Knitting	Handlooms: 2.4 million Powerloom: 2.3 million Organized Sector: 1 million	Fabrics/Grey Fabrics
Processing	Processing Units: over 5,000	Processed Fabrics
Apparel Manufacturing	Apparel Units: 1,00,000	Apparel/Ready Made Garment

Source: (S.V. Arumugam, Chairman, CITI, 2013)[2]

Table 2: Indian Textiles & Clothing Sales and Projection Value

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">USD, Billion in 2012</th><th>2012</th><th>2015(P)</th><th>2020(P)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Total Textiles and Clothing Sales</td><td rowspan="2">T&C Exports: 34 billion US$</td><td>Textiles Export: 20 billion US$</td><td>24 billion US$</td><td>35 billion US$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clothing Export: 14 billion US$</td><td>18 billion US$</td><td>30 billion US$</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">T&C Domestic: 51 billion US$</td><td>Textiles Domestic: 32 billion US$</td><td>48 billion US$</td><td>85 billion US$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clothing Domestic: 19 billion US$</td><td>30 billion US$</td><td>50 billion US$</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total Sales Value of Indian T&C</td><td>85 billion US$</td><td>120 billion US$</td><td>200 billion US$</td></tr>
</table>

Source: CITI Estimates from government data[3]

The domestic consumption of textile and clothing is approximately USD 63 billion in 2013, out of which Garment sector has the highest share about 73 percent worth of USD 46 billion, technical textiles with a share of 21 percent worth of USD 13 billion, and home textiles with a 6 percent share worth of USD 4 billion.

2. Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14)[4]

The Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) for the period of five years from the FY 2009-10 to 2013-14 was announced on 27th August, 2009 in the background of fall in India's exports due to global recession. It is an integrated policy which aims at developing possible export, boosting international trade, and to earn foreign exchange. The short term objective of the FTP was to restrain and reverse the descending trend of exports as well as to provide special support to badly hit sectors by the recession. The Policy ideated an annual export growth of 15 percent with an annual export target of US$ 200 billion by March 2011 and to return on the high export growth route of about 25 percent annually in the remaining next three years i.e. up to March 2014. The long term objective of the FTP is to double the India's share in global trade by the year 2020.

2.1 Textile Related Foreign Trade Policy Schemes

1. **Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG)**
   During the year 1990 the Government of India introduced a scheme called Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG) to enable the Indian exporters. So that they can procure capital goods at concessional rates of customs duty or zero customs duty against an obligation to export the manufactured goods using the imported capital goods.

2. **Focus Product Scheme (FPS)**
   Focus Product Scheme commenced on 1st April, 2006 with an objective of promoting export by providing incentives to those products which have a high export intensity or employment potential. Incentives are given to offset infrastructure inefficiencies and other associated costs involved in marketing of these products.

3. **Focus Market Scheme (FMS)**
   The Focus Market Scheme was commenced on 1st April, 2006 with an objective to penetrate those markets (Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe etc.) under which Indian exports have been neglecting due to high freight cost and other external issues. However, these markets have huge potential for exporting from India. Thus, in order to enhance Indian export competitiveness in these countries Focus Market Scheme has been introduced.

4. **Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS)**
   Under Interest Subvention Scheme the State run banks give loans to the exporters of selected goods, and micro, small & medium enterprises at a discount to the existing interest rate on loan. The Government will reimburse the difference to those banks. This scheme covers Handlooms, Handicraft, Carpets, Readymade Garments, Sport goods, Toys, Processed foods, Engineering goods, Leather & Leather Manufactures and other textile sectors. The interest subvention rate of 2% was continued upto 31st March, 2011 and then it was raised to 3% and continued till 31st March, 2014.

5. **Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)**
   On 1st April, 1999 the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was accredited initially for a period of 5 years under the Ministry of Textiles. The primary objective of TUFS is to facilitate the modernization and upgradation of technology in the textiles industry by sanctioning credit at reduced rates to the entrepreneurs

both in the organized and the unorganized sector. The Restructured TUFS was announced on 1st April, 2011 and it was extended upto 31st March, 2013. Again extended from 1st April, 2013 to 31st March, 2017 and renamed it as Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme.

3. Review of Literature

Bhagwati and Desai (1970)[5] discussed in their research topic "Planning for and Trade Policies since 1951", that India's exports in the early 1960s saw a major increase with Soviet Bloc countries. They also animadverted that export growth could be achieved only at a relatively higher opportunity cost.

Haberler (1970)[6] in his article "Dynamic Benefits of Trade", remarked that "International trade has made prosperous and significant contribution to the economic development of developing nations in the twentieth century. He also mentioned that it is projected to make an equally big contribution in the future if these nations permit to continue free trade".

Dean (1988)[7] in his research "Foreign trade Barriers to the exports of developing Asian Countries an overview", assesses the role of foreign trade in the economic development of developing countries.

C. Veeramani (2004)[8] has discussed about the intra industry trade in his article "Growing Intra-Industry Trade in Manufacturing Industry – Implications of Policy." The study discloses that there is substantial growth of intra industry during post liberalization period.

S. Raju (2005)[9] have published a research paper with title of "Exports and Economic Growth in India" by using annual data on India's GDP and exports over the 1960-93. One of their findings is that export performance was a significant cause of economic growth. Exports have contributed to the economic growth. It is also mentioned that exports may have eased the BOP (Balance of Payments) situations and relieved the Government.

B. Greenwald and J. Stiglitiz (2006)[10] have done research paper on the topic, "foundations of Trade Policies for Developing Countries". Authors have mentioned that "what matters is how knowledge are generated and transmitted". They have described some of the mechanisms such as labor mobility through which dissemination across sectors occurs.

Jebamalai Vinanchiarachi (2007)[11] in his paper titled "Competitiveness in Textile Clusters and Indian Economic Growth: Conceptual basis", expressed that the removal of Multi Fiber Agreement quotas since 2005 onwards has created huge competition in domestic as well as foreign markets.

Sasidaran and Shanmugam (2008)[12] have analyzed about the implication of global trade on efficiency of the companies in textile industry in their paper "Impact of Trade Liberalization on the Efficiency of Textile Firms in India", by considering the removal of Multi Fiber Agreement since 2005. They interpreted that the Indian textile industry has failed to implement input efficiency during the liberalization period, due to which India lags to compete with China.

From the book "International Trade-Theory and Practice" written by **Roy (2009)**[13] author opined that export earnings for developing countries are relatively unstable either because of wide fluctuations in export prices or in export volumes. It is presumed that the direct and indirect effects of this instability impose on developing countries substantial losses in welfare and slow down their rate of development.

Taneja (2012)[14] in his article "Indian textile exports: Past and Present" opined that Labor cost and labor issues played an important role in augmenting the export intensity of textile industry.

Noopur Tandon et al. (2013)[15] have discussed about emerging trends in Indian textile industry in their article titled "A Study on Emerging Trends in Textile Industry in India". They concluded that Indian Government has changed its aim of inchoate or partly existence of export growth to increasing productivity.

Ramkushna Panigrahi (2014)[16] has analyzed about textiles export in his article "Textiles Exports in India –An analysis of its Performance and Future Directions". Author has discussed about the performance of foreign trade, trade deficit and textile export earnings. The duration of textile export covers from FY 1996-97 to FY 2011-12.

None of the studies given above is concentrated on Impact of Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on Textile Export. So there is a gap in the information available on it. Therefore the need for study is felt.

4. Research Methodology

Descriptive longitudinal design is adopted for the study in which structured questionnaire is used to collect the primary data from the textile manufacturing and exporting companies.

Survey method was used for the collection of data. The instrument used for the study is structured questionnaire (Annexure) that was prepared for the survey to collect the primary data. The questionnaire includes both qualitative and quantitative based questions.

Need of the Study

Textile industry is one of the largest and most important sectors in the economy in terms of foreign exchange earnings, output and employment in India. It contributes around 14 percent of industrial production, 9 percent of excise collections and 18 percent of employment in industrial sector, 13 percent to the country's total export earnings and 4 percent to the GDP. The sector employs nearly 45 million people and is the second highest employer in the country. Study intends to analyze trade policy relating to the impact and its benefits on Textile Industry.

Objective of the Study

To quantify the aggregate impact of selected Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) schemes on Textile export during 2009-14.

Each Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) has made its own impact on India's Trading business. This objective is to find out the aggregate impact of selected FTP (2009-14) schemes on Textile Exports such as Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG), Interest Subvention Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme etc. during FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14. To know the utilization of FTP (2009-14) schemes by the companies, relevant questions are being asked to the top level executive of textile exporting companies.

Hypotheses of the Study
Hypothesis I

H_0: There is no rise in textile export after FY 2008-09, between FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14.
H_a: There is a rise in textile export after FY 2008-09, between FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14.

Hypothesis II

H_0: There is no linear relationship exists between textile export & FTP (2009-14) schemes.
H_a: There is a linear relationship exists between textile export & FTP (2009-14) schemes.

Scope of the Study

For the research study, scope is textile Industry. This is selected on the basis of its major contribution towards export and its scope for growth. This research study confines the aspects of Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014) issued by Government of India and its impacts, benefits to the Textile export in general. This study focuses on only textile industry related trade policy and purely concentrates on Textile export area.

Limitation of the Study

- Although enough care is taken to provide a pan India outlook, generalization may be difficult since the study is confined only to those export houses in selected major textile cities of India.
- The detailed research work on impact of Indian Foreign Trade policy (2009-14) is limited to Export in Textile Industry therefore this study cannot be applied to other sectors.

5. Data Analysis & Interpretation

To quantify the aggregate impact of selected Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) schemes on Textile export during 2009-14.

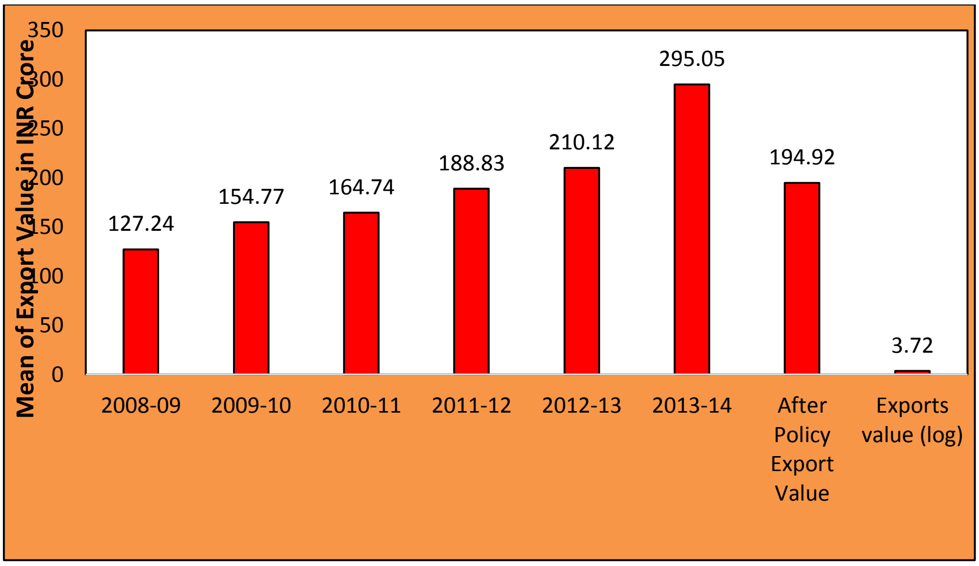
Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Export Values

Descriptive Statistics			**Export Values are in INR Crore**		
	N	**Min Export**	**Max Export**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev**
2008-09	81	0.01	1055	127.24	238.81
2009-10	79	0.03	1060	154.77	273.58
2010-11	80	0.4	1173	164.74	306.39
2011-12	81	0.03	1664	188.83	382.54
2012-13	84	0.06	2580.6	210.12	486.53
2013-14	83	0.22	4000	295.05	720.05
After Policy - FTP (2009-14) Export Value	84	0.16	2075.58	194.92	404.42
Exports value (log)	84	1.82	7.64	3.72	2.06

N: Number of companies given the export values for respective financial years from FY 2008-09 to FY 2013-14.

On the analysis of the above table, FY 2013-14 year achieved the highest mean of export values i.e. 295.04 Cr, while FY 2008-09 achieved the mean of export values as 127.24 Cr. FY 2009-10 achieved the mean of export values as 154.77 Cr. FY 2010-11, FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 achieved the mean of export values 164.74, 188.83 and 210.12 Cr respectively.
After Policy - FTP (2009-14) Aggregate Export Value achieved the mean of 194.92 Cr and Exports value (log) achieved the lowest mean score of 3.72. For all the above constructs standard deviation varied from 2.06 Cr to 720.05 Cr.

Chart 1: Mean of Export Value in INR Crore from FY 2008-14



Hypothesis I

H_0: There is no rise in textile export after FY 2008-09, between FY 2009-10 and FY 2013-14
H_a: There is a rise in textile export after FY 2008-09, between FY 2009-10 and FY 2013-14.

Table 4: Paired Samples t test

Paired Samples Statistics						
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t value	Sig Value
Pair 1	2008-09	131.43	80	241.73	-2.13	0.04*
	After Policy - FTP (2009-14) Export Value	213.27	80	431.94		

*Sig at 5% level

The above table shows the values of paired samples t test to find out whether there is an increase in export values during FY 2009-13 by comparing mean export values of FY 2008-09. Export value of the companies for FY 2008-09 achieved the mean score of 131.43 Cr while during FTP (2009-14) i.e. between FY 2009-10 and FY 2013-14 for five years aggregated Export Value achieved the mean score of 213.27. The analysis of the above table brings out that the t test value is -2.13 and significance value is 0.04 which is less than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. Hence null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted i.e. there is a rise in textile export after FY 2008-09, between FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14.

Hypothesis II

H_0: There is no linear relationship exists between textile export & selected FTP (2009-14) schemes.
H_a: There is a linear relationship exists between textile export & selected FTP (2009-14) schemes.

Table 5: Correlation test between Textile export and selected Schemes

Correlations		
		Exports value (log)
Schemes	Pearson Correlation	.452**(-1to1)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.006
**** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**		

The construct Exports value (log) with Schemes is positively related which is 0.45 or 45%, the above constructs are statistically significant at 1% level. This means there is a linear relation exists between textile export and FTP (2009-14) schemes. To test the linear relation between Schemes and Export, linear regression is employed; the following equation is used to estimate the dependent variable, which is Export, based on independent variable, Schemes.

$\mathbf{Y = a + b_1 {}^* X_1 + e}$ where as Y is Textile export;
'a' is constant;

b_1 is beta of schemes; e is error term;

X_1 is Schemes (aggregate mean values of selected schemes: FMS, FPS, EPCG, ISS, TUFS)

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
	0.452a	0.205	0.18	1.86612	8.487	0.006*

*Sig at 1% level

Model summary depicted the R and R square, the former indicated the linear relation between export and the schemes, which is, 0.452 or 45.2%. Followed R square, which indicated the explanatory power of Schemes on Export, which is 0.205 or 20.5%. F value is 8.487 and Significance value is 0.006, which is less than 0.01 at 1% level of significance. This indicates that statistically there is a linear relation existed between Schemes and Export.

Table 6: Regression Model for Textile Export and Schemes

Coefficients Model						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	-0.646	1.533		-0.422	0.676
	Schemes	1.285	0.441	0.452	2.913	0.006*

*Sig at 1% level

$$\mathbf{Y = -0.646 + 1.285^{*} X_1 + e}$$

Coefficient table showed the value which is used to estimate the Export. Schemes coefficient value is 1.285, which statistically indicates 1 unit increase in Schemes leads to increase the Export 1.285 in terms of exports log value. It means if the schemes are highly favorable to the textile companies then there is a possibility of increase in export values by 28.5%. The t test value is 2.913 and significance value is 0.006 which is less than 0.01 at 1% level of significance, so model is statistically significant.

Textile Industry Export Values Vs Sample Export Values

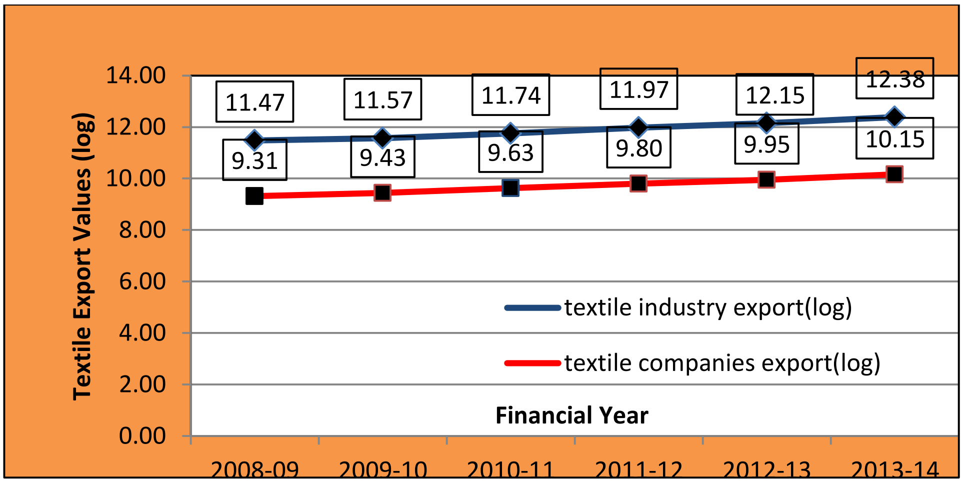
Table 7: Textile Industry Export Values Vs Sample Export Values

(Values are in INR Crore)

Financial Year	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**
Textile industry export	96,311.91	106,045.80	126,281.18	158,559.74	189,940.65	238,422.87
Textile industry export (log)	11.47	11.57	11.74	11.97	12.15	12.38
Sample export	11136.83	12551.80	15256.82	18094.81	20981.04	25794.18
Sample export (log)	9.31	9.43	9.63	9.80	9.95	10.15

The above table shows the export values of textile industry and sample from FY 2008-09 to FY 2013-14. It also includes the converted export values of textile industry and sample into natural logarithmic values for the same period. Since there is a huge difference between export values of textile industry and sample, those values are converted to natural logarithmic values to get appropriate analysis. From the following chart we can clearly see that both the textile industry export values and sample export values are following the similar trend line.

Chart 2: Comparison between Textile Industry Export Values and Sample Export Values (in terms of natural log)



Findings & Conclusion

- According to WTO data for 2013, India has ranked as the third largest exporter in textiles and fourth largest exporter in the global exports of clothing. Indian textile industry is one of the largest contributing sectors of Indian exports worldwide and hence this industry is considered as the backbone of the country's economy. India ranked as second largest textile and clothing exporter in the globe with US$ 40 billion as per the UN Comtrade, 2013 data which was released in June 2014.
- During FY 2008-09, Textiles export value was the USD 21,226.34 million with a share of 11.46% to the Indian Total export value i.e. the USD 185,295.36 million. Then it reached to the USD 39,310.88 million, during FY 2013-14 with a share of 12.58% to the Indian Total export value i.e. the USD 312,610.30 million.
- The total export has increased with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of around 11% between FY 2008-09 to FY 2013-14(P) whereas textile export has increased with a CAGR of around 13% for the same period.
- During the period of FY 2009-14, there are 71 companies using Interest Subvention Scheme, 87 companies using Export promotion capital goods scheme, 43 companies using Focus market scheme, 66 companies using Focus product scheme, 80 companies using Technology up gradation scheme, and 96 companies using Insurance coverage scheme.

- Out of 100 selected companies 99 companies' executives have agreed that Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) has enhanced the export business. 48 executives have opined to the high extent of benefiting whereas 48 executives opined to the some extent and only 3 executives to the low extent.
- There is a rise in textile export after FY 2008-09, between FY 2009-10 and FY 2013-14. There is a linear relationship exists between textile export & selected FTP (2009-14) schemes. There is an aggregate impact of selected Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) schemes (FMS, FPS, EPCG, ISS, TUFS) on Textile export during 2009-14. It is found that the nominal growth in textile export values look very attractive but after calculating the real values of textile export by considering the cost inflation index and the average values of US dollar it gives real picture of the export growth which is at a moderate rate. The reason behind this there is an increase in inflation rate and also dynamic change in foreign exchange rate of US dollar over a period of five years from FY 2009-10 to 2013-14.

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APPENDIX: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Madam,

I ARVIND R. GAJAKOSH Asst. Professor, from Central University of Uttarakhand, pursuing PhD Program at DAYANANDA SAGAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING BENGALURU, under VTU Belgaum, Karnataka. I am conducting research study, titled, "***The Impact of Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014) on Export in Textile Industry -- A Critical Study***". In this context I request you to fill up the questionnaire to fulfill the research pursuit. Your answers will be kept confidential. Thank you very much for your cooperation, your effort is greatly appreciated.

Part - A

1. Name of the Company: ____________________

2. Nature of Ownership: □ Private-1 □ Public-2 □ Govt.-3 □ Co-operative-4 □ Other (Specify)-5________

3. Nature of Business: □ Manufacturing-1 □ Trading-2 □ Both-3 □ Other (Specify)-4 ____________

4. Company Product/s: ____________________

5. Does your company export? □ Yes-1 □ No-2 If Yes, kindly mention beginning year of the export: ________

6. Kindly mention the exporting countries: ____________________

7. Company Export status: □ 100% Export-1 □ Partly Export-2

8. Does your company have used the benefits of ***Interest Subvention Scheme*** during last five years (2009-14)?

   □ Yes-1 □ No-2 If Yes, kindly mention which Year/s: ____________________

9. Does your company have imported the Capital Goods under ***Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme*** during last five years (2009 14)?

   □ Yes-1 □ No-2 If Yes, kindly mention which Year/s: ____________________

10. Does your company exported under the ***Focus Market Scheme*** during last five years (2009-14)?

   □ Yes-1 □ No-2 If Yes, kindly mention which Year/s: ____________________

11. Does your company exported under Market Linked ***Focus Product Scheme*** during last five years (2009-14)?

   □ Yes-1 □ No-2 If Yes, kindly mention which Year/s: ____________________

10

12. Does your company have utilized the benefits of ***Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme*** during last five years (2009-14)?

□ Yes-1 □ No-2 If Yes, kindly mention which Year/s: ____________________

13. Does your company use ***Insurance Coverage Scheme*** offered by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation during export?

□ Yes-1 □ No-2

14. What are the problems faced by your company during export? Kindly tick the following suitable options.

□ Custom Formalities-1

□ Transaction Cost-2

□ Transportation-3

□ Quality Rejection-4

□ Shipping-5

Any other -6____________________

15. Kindly provide Textile Export Value for the following Financial Years (FY):

FY	Export Value in Rs/US$
2008-09	
2009-10	
2010-11	
2011-12	
2012-13	
2013-14	

Any Expectations from the next Indian Foreign Trade Policy:

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11

Part - B

"The Impact of Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014) on Export in Textile Industry -- A Critical Study"

SL. No.	Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each statement using a scale ranging from 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Full Extent)	Not at all	Low Extent	Some Extent	Large Extent	Full Extent
1)	***"Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14)"*** helped to enhance the export of your company during last five years.	1	2	3	4	5
2)	***"Interest Subvention Scheme"*** (soft loan) made it easy to raise loan for textile companies	1	2	3	4	5
3)	***"Focus Market Scheme"*** is contributing to enhance Indian Textile export.	1	2	3	4	5
4)	***"Focus Product Scheme"*** is contributing to enhance Indian Textile exports	1	2	3	4	5
5)	***"Zero Duty EPCG Scheme"*** is helping to import capital goods from abroad in Textile Industry.	1	2	3	4	5
6)	***"Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme"*** has helped to improve the technology in Textile companies.	1	2	3	4	5
7)	Is your company satisfied with the service of "***Insurance Coverage Scheme***" rendered by GOI?	1	2	3	4	5
8)	Your company is utilizing complete ***benefits of incentives or subsidy*** sanctioned by Government of India to promote Textile export.	1	2	3	4	5
9)	Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) schemes are assisting to bring competitive ***Price*** of textile products to compete in the Global market.	1	2	3	4	5
10)	Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) schemes helped to enhance the ***demand*** for Indian Textile products in abroad during last five years.	1	2	3	4	5
11)	Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) schemes have been ***changed*** according to the need of the Textile Industry during last five years.	1	2	3	4	5
12)	Government of India is trying to solve ***trade related issues*** aggressively.	1	2	3	4	5
13)	Overall the Indian Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) schemes are ***supporting to compete*** in the Global market during the last five years.	1	2	3	4	5

Name & Designation: ______________________________

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female Age: __________

Contact & Email: ______________________________

Signature with Seal: ______________________________

Thank you very much….!

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