

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT

I  
J  
R  
C  
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

*Indexed & Listed at:*

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.,

Open J-Gate, India [link of the same is duly available at Infilbnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.)],

The American Economic Association's electronic bibliography, EconLit, U.S.A.,

Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 4456 Cities in 177 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

**CONTENTS**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>TITLE &amp; NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.	<b>AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR OF CHILDREN ON FAST FOOD</b> <i>DR. MOHAN KUMAR. R &amp; INITHA RINA.R</i>	1
2.	<b>MOBILE SERVICES USAGES AS GOOD PERFORMANCE FOR FARMERS PERSPECTIVES, LOCATED IN KIRI KOUK PRICH COMMUNE, KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA</b> <i>OUK TOM, XU XIAOLIN &amp; MAU YU</i>	5
3.	<b>CORPORATE TAXATION GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA</b> <i>D.MURUGAN &amp; DR. C.VETHIRAJAN</i>	9
4.	<b>IMPACT OF FDI ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN FIRMS-AN ANALYSIS</b> <i>SHAMIKA KUMAR &amp; DR. KULDEEP KAUR</i>	12
5.	<b>THE EFFECT OF SAVINGS, INVESTMENT AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON JORDAN ECONOMY (1980-2013)</b> <i>TORKI M. AL-FAWWAZ &amp; HANADI ABED AL RIFAE</i>	16
6.	<b>DOES ALL DIMENSIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AFFECT JOB SATISFACTION AND JOB PERFORMANCE? (A CASE STUDY OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION)</b> <i>DR. HEENA SUNIL OZA</i>	21
7.	<b>GROWTH OF CONTAINERIZATION IN INDIA AND DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR CONTAINER TERMINAL AT SAGAR ISLAND</b> <i>DR. JAYANTI DE</i>	25
8.	<b>FEASIBILITY OF ERP SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION IN SSIS WITH REFERENCE TO FOUNDRY UNITS</b> <i>PRASANNA BYAHATTI &amp; DR. FAISAL U.</i>	28
9.	<b>EXAMINING FACTORS OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN LARGE INDIAN BANKS: A STUDY OF DELHI NCR</b> <i>SNIGDHA DASH &amp; DR. MANOSI CHAUDHURI</i>	31
10.	<b>A STUDY ON EMPLOYEE ATTRITION WITH REFERENCE TO A MULTISPECIALTY HOSPITAL IN TAMILNADU</b> <i>SV. KAAVYA, M. GOWTHAMI &amp; D. MALLEESWARI</i>	34
11.	<b>THE LINK BETWEEN PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE AND ENSURING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION OUTCOMES: EVIDENCE FROM SENIOR COUNCIL GOVERNANCE AT AL AL-BAY UNIVERSITY</b> <i>NOFAN HAMED AL OLEEMAT &amp; GHAITH N. AL-EITAN</i>	37
12.	<b>TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A STUDY OF POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD</b> <i>DR. PARUL MITTAL &amp; JYOTI YADAV</i>	45
13.	<b>A STUDY OF FINANCIAL LITERACY IN KUTCH REGION</b> <i>HITENDRA LACHHWANI &amp; SUSHIL CHAURASIA</i>	49
14.	<b>HUMAN RESOURCE VALUE ADDED AND REPORTING (A CASE STUDY OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.)</b> <i>DR. POOJA GUPTA</i>	56
15.	<b>TREND ANALYSIS OF NPAs AND PROFITABILITY OF TOP TEN BANKS FROM 2011-2014</b> <i>SYED ALIN ALI</i>	61
16.	<b>AN INTROSPECTIVE APPROACH ON THE SHARE PRICE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED IT COMPANIES</b> <i>GAYATHRY DEVI S, RADHIKA S &amp; DR. S JAYADEV</i>	64
17.	<b>STUDY OF MANAGING WORK-LIFE BALANCE AND ITS RELATIONAL EFFECT ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN NEW PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS</b> <i>STUTI PRIYADARSHNI NIJHAWAN, DR. AJAY KUMAR CHATURVEDI &amp; DHURUV PRIYADARSHNI NIJHAWAN</i>	68
18.	<b>CONTRIBUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN MICRO INSURANCE SECTOR</b> <i>SAJITHA GUPTHA C S</i>	72
19.	<b>A STUDY ON MICROCREDIT AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN TUTICORIN DISTRICT</b> <i>R.EVANGELINE</i>	76
20.	<b>INDIAN TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY EXPORTS: EMERGING TRENDS</b> <i>MAYANK KHURANA</i>	79
	<b>REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK &amp; DISCLAIMER</b>	85

## CHIEF PATRON

**PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL**

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur  
(An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)  
Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon  
Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad  
Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi  
Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

## FOUNDER PATRON

**LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL**

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana  
Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri  
Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

## FORMER CO-ORDINATOR

**DR. S. GARG**

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

## ADVISORS

**PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU**

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

**PROF. M. N. SHARMA**

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal

**PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU**

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

## EDITOR

**PROF. R. K. SHARMA**

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

## CO-EDITOR

**DR. BHAVET**

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

## EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

**DR. RAJESH MODI**

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**PROF. SANJIV MITTAL**

University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

**PROF. ANIL K. SAINI**

Chairperson (CRC), Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

**DR. SAMBHAVNA**

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

**DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA**

Associate Professor, P.J.L.N.Government College, Faridabad

**DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE**

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS

**PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN**

Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

**PROF. ABHAY BANSAL**

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

**PROF. V. SELVAM**

SSL, VIT University, Vellore

**PROF. N. SUNDARAM**

VIT University, Vellore

**DR. PARDEEP AHLAWAT**

Associate Professor, Institute of Management Studies & Research, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak

**DR. S. TABASSUM SULTANA**

Associate Professor, Department of Business Management, Matrusr Institute of P.G. Studies, Hyderabad

**DR. JASVEEN KAUR**

Asst. Professor, University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

## FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR

**AMITA**

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

## FINANCIAL ADVISORS

**DICKIN GOYAL**

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

**NEENA**

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

## LEGAL ADVISORS

**JITENDER S. CHAHAL**

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

**CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA**

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

## SUPERINTENDENT

**SURENDER KUMAR POONIA**

## CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** **anytime** in **M.S. Word format** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com) or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

## GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE EDITOR**

IJRCM

**Subject:** SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF \_\_\_\_\_.

**(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)**

**DEAR SIR/MADAM**

Please find my submission of manuscript entitled ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' for possible publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to their inclusion of names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

**NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR** :

Designation :

Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code :

Residential address with Pin Code :

Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code :

Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No) :

Landline Number (s) with country ISD code :

E-mail Address :

Alternate E-mail Address :

Nationality :

**NOTES:**

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. **pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration.**
- b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:**  
**New Manuscript for Review in the area of** (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)
- c) There is no need to give any text in the body of mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.
- d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below **1000 KB**.
- e) **Abstract alone will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.
- f) **The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty four hours** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of manuscript, within two days of submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
- g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.

2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be **bold typed, centered and fully capitalised**.
3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline number (s), and email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully italicized text**, ranging between **150 to 300 words**. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.**
6. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations.
7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at [www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php](http://www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php), however, mentioning JEL Code is not mandatory.
8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER. It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.**
9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
11. **MAIN TEXT:**

**THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:****INTRODUCTION****REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESIS (ES)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****LIMITATIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE****The manuscript should preferably range from 2000 to 5000 WORDS.**

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR, centered, separately numbered & self explained, and titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.**
13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, horizontally centered with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word should be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section: Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. **The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript** and they are supposed to follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to make sure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper.** The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
  - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
  - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
  - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
  - The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
  - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
  - **Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document.** However, **you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point**, which may be placed in number orders after the references.

**PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:**

**BOOKS**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS**

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

**JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES**

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

**CONFERENCE PAPERS**

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

**UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS**

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

**ONLINE RESOURCES**

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

**WEBSITES**

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

**CORPORATE TAXATION GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA**

**D.MURUGAN**  
**RESEARCH SCHOLAR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT**  
**ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY**  
**KARAIKUDI**

**DR. C.VETHIRAJAN**  
**PROFESSOR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT**  
**ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY**  
**KARAIKUDI**

**ABSTRACT**

*The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a massive raw material and textiles manufacturing base. Our economy is largely dependent on the textile manufacturing and trade in addition to other major industries. About 27% of the foreign exchange earnings are on account of export of textiles and clothing alone. The textiles and clothing sector contributes about 14% to the industrial production and 3% to the gross domestic product of the country. Around 8% of the total excise revenue collection is contributed by the textile industry. So much so, the textile industry accounts for as large as 21% of the total employment generated in the economy. Around 35 million people are directly employed in the textile manufacturing activities. Indirect employment including the manpower engaged in agricultural based raw-material production like cotton and related trade and handling could be stated to be around another 60 million. Corporate taxes are paid by the companies to the Government of India and it is levied on the income of the corporate. Apart from the corporate tax, they also have to pay other kinds of taxes. Indian textile industries paid the corporate taxes to the government. In this revenue collected the government and use the various innovative activities to the nation. This paper has been depicts that corporate taxation growth of Textile Industry in India.*

**KEYWORDS**

textile industry, corporate taxation.

**INTRODUCTION**

**A** textile is the largest single industry in India (and amongst the biggest in the world). It provides direct employment to around 20 million people. Textile and clothing exports account for one-third of the total value of exports from the country. There are 1,227 textile mills with a spinning capacity of about 29 million spindles. While yarn is mostly produced in the mills, fabrics are produced in the powerloom and handloom sectors as well. The Indian textile industry continues to be predominantly based on cotton, with about 65% of raw materials consumed being cotton. The yearly output of cotton cloth was about 12.8 billion. The manufacture of jute products (1.1 million metric tons) ranks next in importance to cotton weaving. Textile is one of India's oldest industries and has a formidable presence in the national economy in as much as it contributes to about 14 percent of manufacturing value-addition, accounts for around one-third of our gross export earnings and provides gainful employment to millions of people. They include cotton and jute growers, artisans and weavers who are engaged in the organised as well as decentralized and household sectors spread across the entire country.

Many countries impose corporate tax, also called corporation tax or company tax, on the income or capital of some types of legal entities. A similar tax may be imposed at state or lower levels. The taxes may also be referred to as income tax or capital tax. Entities treated as partnerships are generally not taxed at the entity level. Most countries tax all corporations doing business in the country on income from that country. Many countries tax all income of corporations organized in the country. Company income subject to tax is often determined much like taxable income for individuals. Generally, the tax is imposed on net profits. In some jurisdictions, rules for taxing companies may differ significantly from rules for taxing individuals. Certain corporate acts, like reorganizations, may not be taxed. Some types of entities may be exempt from tax. Many more countries tax corporate entities on income and also tax the owners when the corporation pays a dividend. Where the owners are taxed, a withholding tax may be imposed. Generally, these taxes on owners are not referred to as corporate tax.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Griffith, Miller and O'Connell (2014) also consider the link between corporate tax rates and patent applications, but with a more flexible model which allows tax effects to vary across locations. They find that corporate tax rates are important determinants of location choice and that the unobserved heterogeneity in behavior is important for explaining location choices.

Feld, Heckemeyer and Overesch (2013) provide a recent review of the empirical literature on the impact of CIT on debt financing. They combine 48 previous studies and find a substantial impact, with a predicted marginal tax effect on the debt ratio of about 0.27, which means that a 10 percentage point increase in the marginal tax rate (e.g. from 25% to 35%) increases the debt-to-asset ratio by 2.7 percentage points (e.g. from 0.6 to 0.627). Their study also shows that the estimated effect is typically bigger when using simulated marginal tax rates than when using statutory tax rates.

Rakesh and Kulkarni (2012) analyzed the Gujarat textile industry working capital evaluation on selected five company for the eleven years and performed ratio analysis, descriptive statistics etc. The study concluded with all the company financial performance with sound effective as well as current and quick ratio, current asset on total asset, sales, turnover etc. are analyzed with the help of hypothesis and used ANOVA. In this research also researcher followed this attributes. Zahid and nanik (2011) concludes the overall performance of the textile sector was adversely affected by crisis through analysis of income statement, debt payment ability, management and inventory sales, receivables, productivity, fixed assets, etc.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The present research paper is mainly based on secondary data obtained from the annual reports of the sample units. To supplement the data different publications, various books, journals, CMIE Database and different websites related in textile industry have been used for better reliability.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To study the strengths and weakness of textile industry in India.



2. To evaluate the number of textile industry in India and Tamil Nadu.
3. To analyze the corporate tax growth of textile industries in India.

## TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Indian textile industry is in a stronger position now than it was in the last six decades. The industry which was growing at 3 – 4 percent during the last six decades has now accelerated to an annual growth rate of 9 – 10 percent. There is a sense of optimism in the industry and textiles sector has now become a 'sunrise' sector. Considering the domestic availability of cloth, the per capita availability of cloth is projected at 62.23 sq. mtrs. by the end of the Eleventh Plan period, as against 39.17 sq. mtrs. in 2006-07, registering an annual rate of growth of 9.70 percent per annum. The per capita availability is estimated based on the projected population and expected export trend.

### STRENGTHS

- Third largest producer of cotton in the world.
- Fifth largest producer of man-made fibre and yarn in the world.
- Vertical and horizontal integrated textile value chain.
- Strong presence in entire textile value chain from raw material to finished goods.
- Globally competitive spinning industry
- Average cotton yarn spinning cost at US\$ 2.5 per kg. Which is lower than all the countries including China?
- Low wages: rate at 0.75 US\$ per operator hour as compared to US\$ 1 of China and US\$ 3 of Turkey.
- Unique strength in traditional handlooms and handicrafts.
- Flexible production system.
- Diverse design base.

### WEAKNESS

- Structural weaknesses in weaving and processing.
- 2 percent of shuttle less looms as percentage of total looms as against world average of 16 percent and China, Pakistan and Indonesia 15 percent, 9 percent and 10 percent respectively.
- Highly fragmented and technology backward textile processing sector.
- Highly fragmented garment industry.
- Except spinning, all other segments are predominantly in decentralized sector.
- The rigid labor laws : proving a bottleneck particularly to the garment sector. Large seasonal orders cannot be taken because the labour strength cannot be reduced during the slack season.
- Inadequate capacity of the domestic textile machinery manufacturing sector.
- Big demand and supply gap in the training facilities in textile sector.

**TABLE 1: PROFILE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND TAMIL NADU**

ITEM	ALL INDIA	TAMILNADU
<b>SPINNING SECTOR</b>		
No. of Spinning Mills	3069	1889
Workers (in lakh)	8.94	2.40
Spindles (in Million)	39.27	18.92
<b>POWERLOOM SECTOR</b>		
Powerlooms (in lakhs)	19.03	3.66
Workers (in lakhs)	47.57	9.14
<b>HANDLOOM SECTOR</b>		
Handlooms (in lakhs)	34.86	4.13
Weavers (in lakhs)	65.50	6.08
<b>HANDLOOMCLOTH</b>		
Production(Bn. Sq. Mt)	6.00	0.70
Value(Rs.in Crore)	18000	1700
<b>OTHER SECTOR</b>		
Power processing Units	2510	985
Hand Processing Units	10397	2614
Knitwear and Garment units	8000	4000

Source: These sources collected from the Tamil Nadu Textile Industry Website.

Table 1 shows that the Textile Industry of Tamil Nadu has its significant presence in the National and State economy. It is the forerunner in Industrial development. Handloom, Powerloom, Spinning, Processing, Garment and Hosiery are the various sectors of the Textile Industry in Tamil Nadu and known for the largest economic activity next only to Agriculture in providing direct and indirect employment.

**Handlooms:** Tamil Nadu occupies a pride place in handloom sector with maximum number of handlooms in the Country. Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities in Tamil Nadu. There are 4.13 lakh handlooms located in the State in which 2.32 lakh handlooms are functioning with 1130 Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies and the remaining 1.81 lakh looms are outside the Cooperative fold, thus providing employment to 6.08 lakh weavers.

**Powerlooms:** The Powerloom Sector in Tamil Nadu provides employment to around 9.14 lakh workers. As against 19.03 lakh registered powerlooms in India, 3.66 lakh are located in Tamilnadu and of that 42,566 are covered under 164 Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. During the year 2008–09, these Societies have produced 1487.50 lakh metres of cloth worth around Rs. 246.09 Crores and the turnover was around Rs.253.50 Crores.

**Textile and Spinning Mills:** The Textile Mills are the backbone of Tamil Nadu's industrial development and are providing massive employment in the State predominantly spinning oriented. The State textile industry has a significant presence in the national economy also. There are 3069 large, medium and small spinning mills in India, of which, 1889 are located in Tamilnadu. The spinning mills in the State comprise 18 Cooperative Spinning Mills (5 functioning), 17 National Textile Corporation Mills (7 functioning) and 1854 Private Mills (including 23 Composite Mills). Those spinning mills provide employment for around 2.40 lakh persons. The capacity of the spinning mills in the State is around 18.92 million spindles. The State produces about 1612 million kg. of spun yarn per year and this is about 40% of the spun yarn produced per year in the entire nation.

**Garment and Hosiery:** The Garment Sector in Tamil Nadu is one of the fast growing sectors in the textile industry. It is located substantially around Chennai City, with specialization in cotton fibre garments. The Hosiery Units in Tamil Nadu are located at Tiruppur and are manufacturing Knitwear Garments to the tune of Rs.11000 Crores per annum. There are around 4000 knitwear and woven garment production units in the State providing employment to around 5 lakh persons.

**Processing:** The processing sector determines the core product value, product quality and has tremendous scope for innovations and control over the final output. Processing is an important value added segment in the Textile Industry. There are about 10397 Hand Processing Units and 2510 Power Processing Units in India, out of which 2614 Hand Processing Units and 985 Power Processing Units are located in Tamil Nadu.

TABLE 2: CORPORATE TAXATION GROWTH IN INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY (Rs. Million)

Industry	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Textiles	7,017.50	6,959.80	14,099.20	27,481.50	17,816.50	18,028.80	22,205.80
Cotton & blended yarn	660.4	649.7	2,177.60	6,785.20	1,082.20	2,573.00	4,542.80
Cloth	1,880.70	1,357.70	2,614.70	4,453.80	3,938.10	2,685.80	Nil
Man-made filaments & fibres	1,020.00	620.3	1,909.30	7,592.80	4,720.90	4,211.90	3,385.90
Textile processing	459.7	545.4	727.9	705.2	244.6	167.6	192.9
Readymade garments	1,263.30	1,860.40	2,497.80	2,005.10	2,212.90	1,730.80	2,086.40
Diversified cotton textile	586.6	362.4	800.7	1,764.50	2,075.40	3,526.40	3,612.20
Other textiles	1,146.80	1,563.90	3,371.20	4,174.90	3,542.40	3,133.30	6,387.60

Source: CMIE DATA BASE

Table 2 portray that every year textile industry corporate tax growth is increased. To compare the financial year 2007-2008 to 2013 -2014 most of the Indian textile unit corporate taxation is to be increased. Sometimes corporate tax rate is affected the Textile industries corporate taxation growth.

## CONCLUSION

To conclude that majority of the government revenue came from textile industry through corporate taxation. The Government of India have been utilized revenue generations by means of various dimensional activities and substantially increasing trends of textile industry in India. The recent Union budget on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2015 proposed cutting basic rate of corporate tax to 25% from current 30% over the next four years, accompanied by fewer exemptions. The Honorable Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley said a high rate with too many exemptions had led to a situation in which "we neither get revenues nor investments". This will lead higher level of investment accelerate growth and more jobs" He added.

## REFERENCES

1. A brief Report of Textile industry in India. March-2013
2. Annual reports of Research units
3. Feld, Lars P. – Jost H. Heckemeyer – Michael Overesch (2013): Capital Structure Choice and Company Taxation: A Meta-study, *Journal of Banking and Finance* 37, 2850–2866.
4. Griffith, Rachel – Helen Miller – Martin O'Connell (2014): Ownership of Intellectual Property and Corporate Taxation, *Journal of Public Economics* 112, 12–23.
5. Hindustan times, Budget 2015, 05<sup>th</sup> March 2015. Corporate tax cut from 30% to 25% for 4 years.
6. Home Fashion India (2007), Vol.6, Issue. 3, pp. 19 3. IBEF, ICRA Management Consulting Services Limited (2006). "Indian textile industry,"
7. International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF), D&B Analysis
8. International Trade Centre Trade Statistics, D&B Analysis
9. Ministry of Textiles Annual Report 2011-12, D&B Analysis
10. XII plan working group document

## BOOKS

11. Dangar, Ramesh A. Evaluation of financial performance
12. Khan & Jain Financial management
13. Pandey, I. M. Financial management

## WEBSITES

14. [www.Britanica.com](http://www.Britanica.com)
15. [www.cci.in/pdfs/surveys-reports/Textile-Industry-in-India.pdf](http://www.cci.in/pdfs/surveys-reports/Textile-Industry-in-India.pdf)
16. [www.CMIE.com](http://www.CMIE.com)
17. [www.Tamilnadutextileindustries.com](http://www.Tamilnadutextileindustries.com)

## **REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK**

**Dear Readers**

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mail [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com) for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com).

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

**Academically yours**

Sd/-  
**Co-ordinator**

## **DISCLAIMER**

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

## ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

### *Our Other Journals*

