ABSTRACT

India's textile industry faced enormous changes on the domestic and international levels over the last decade. After phasing out the MFA (Multi-fiber Agreement), the industry came into focus, with increased competition in the world and various structural reforms undertaken by the government of India. The present thesis covers operational performance, financial performance, and the problems faced by Haryana's textile manufacturing units. Also, it analyses schemes and initiatives introduced by the central and state government. Although, the government schemes are under-utilized for a variety of reasons, including the lengthy documentation procedure, lack of awareness, and a poor level of education, training, and development. The present study used Correlation, Regression, CAGR, and trend analysis to analyse the cotton production growth in Haryana. Input-oriented CCR and BCC techniques of DEA & RTS analysis have been applied to measure the operational and financial performance of textile manufacturing units in Haryana for five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) and Matriced'Impacts croises-multiplication appliqu¨eanclassment (MICMAC) analysis have been used to identify and analyse the contextual relationship among the problems faced by the textile manufacturing units in Haryana.

It is found that there is growth in cotton production in Haryana from 2008 to 2018 and the area and cotton production are strongly correlated (0.68). Further, Cotton production and productivity increased at 7% CAGR except in 2015-16, when they decreased by 37% due to whitefly pest invasion and leaf curl virus in Haryana. Henceforth, the study analyses the operational and financial performance of textile manufacturing units in Haryana. It is observed that textile companies in Haryana are low performer operationally and financially with an average consolidated technical efficiency score of only 0.25 and 0.34 respectively for five years (2015-16 to 2019-20). While measuring operational performance, approximately 6

companies (average of five years) are operating at CRS, approximately 11 companies (average of five years) are operating at IRS, and the remaining 45 companies (average of five years) operating at DRS. On the other hand, while analysing the financial performance, it was discovered that an average of approximately 11 companies operate at CRS, approximately 21 companies operate at IRS, and approximately 30 companies operate at DRS over five years. At last, the present thesis analyses the problems confronted by textile manufacturing units in Haryana. The contextual relationship and severity of the industry's problems have been established. The "Political problem" is positioned at the bottom of the ISM. Three problems are at its top i.e. "Problems with optimising fibre combination selection", "Problems with maintaining an adequate level of inventory," and "High cost of hazardous waste disposal/waste minimization." Additionally, MICMAC analysis established the contextual relationship among the problems; one independent problem, eight linking, five dependent and no autonomous problems. The study can help all the key stakeholders (management, shareholders, creditors, government, debtors, etc.) in decision making by exploring financially and operationally efficient and inefficient textile units in Haryana.