
AN ONLINE SUMMER TRAINING REPORT ON

“Textiles Industry”

From 6th July, 2021 To 18th August, 2021

Submitted by

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T.Y.B.B.A Semester -V

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

Bachelor of Business Administration

Under the guidance of
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Assistant Professor

Submitted to

Dr. Mukesh Goyani
The Principal

Prof. V.B. Shah Institute of Management

Affiliated to
VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY,
SURAT

August-2021

DECLARATION

I DRASHTI MAHESHBHAI MANGUKIYA undersigned, a student of **Prof. V.B.Shah Institute of Management**, Surat, declare that the Online Summer Training project report conducted on “**TEXTILES INDUSTRY**” from 06/07/2021 to 18/08/2021 prepared Under Guidance of Prof. Soyeb Jindani Asst.Professor & submitted to **Dr. Mukesh Goyani** principal of **Prof. V.B.Shah Institute of Management,Surat**.

This is my own work & the report prepared there in is based on my study and experience, during the tenure of my study.

I will not use this project report in future and will not submit the same to any other university or institute or any other publisher without written permission of my guide

I further declare that the result of my findings & research in the subject is original in nature and has not been previously submitted either in part or in whole to any other institute or university for any degree. If it is found, I shall be only responsible for its consequences.

Place: Amroli,Surat

Date:



DRASHTI MANGUKIYA

137

DECLARATION

I DISHA DINESHBHAI KOTHARI undersigned, a student of **Prof. V.B.Shah Institute of Management**, Surat, declare that the Online Summer Training project report conducted on “**TEXTILES INDUSTRY** ” from 06/07/2021 to 18/08/2021 prepared Under Guidance of Prof. Soyeb Jindani Asst.Professor & submitted to **Dr. Mukesh Goyani** principal of **Prof. V.B.Shah Institute of Management, Surat**.

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DECLARATION

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Date:



NIRAJ KOTHARI

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Main objective of online summer training report is to understand various departments of company and learn how companies are work. Study on various departments like;

- Finance department
- Marketing department
- Human resource department
- Production / operation department

The Textile industry is primarily concerned with the design, production and distribution of yarn, cloth and clothing. The raw material may be natural, or synthetic using products of the chemical industry.

India has been well known for her textile goods since very ancient times. Here's the 4 processes describes the manufacturing process of textiles:

STEP1: Spinning

STEP 2: Weaving

STEP 3: Dyeing + Printing + Finishing

STEP 4: Garments Manufacturing

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

- Vardhman Textiles Limited was incorporated in the year 08, October, 1973.
- The company is engaged in the manufacturing of cotton yarn, synthetic yarn, woven fabric, sewing thread, acrylic fibre, tow, and garments. The company's segments include textiles and fibre.

ARVIND LIMITED:

- Arvind Ltd was incorporated in the year 1931 as Arvind Mills Ltd by three brothers Kasturbhai, Narottambhai and Chimanbhai. In the year 1934 they established themselves amongst the foremost textile units in the country

RAYMOND LIMITED

- The Company was incorporated on 10th September, 1925 at Mumbai by AJ Raymond.

Raymond is a diversified group with majority business interests in Textile & Apparel sectors as well as presence across diverse segments such as FMCG, Realty, Engineering and Prophylactics in national and international markets.

The finance department is responsible for managing all the financial administrative affairs of the company and has a very important influence on many of the policy and commercial decisions taken by management.

We discussed 10 ratios over the report. Vardhman textiles has highest revenue from operations than raymond and arvind. Financial statement's common size and comparative analysis; Vardhman textiles limited net profit has declined by 35.76% than the previous year. From 545.49 cr to 350.41 cr. Total current liabilities decreases by 12.85% and total current assets increases by 4.35%.

Arvind,s Net profit decreases by 45.93%. from 171.38 cr. to 92.67 cr. total capital and liabilities decreases by 3.02%.

As the capitalization has it's role to play arvind will come after VTL . 2021 seems little improving.

Raymond,s net profit declines by 225.63% than the previous year. From 94.32 cr. to -118.49 cr. All the companies are listed on stock market.

A marketing plan for a textile industry company sets forth a specific market strategy that identifies marketing goals and objectives with time-specific actions for achieving them. The textile industry includes the design and manufacturing of textiles and other fabrics. Distribution channels include manufacturers, importers and retailers. As a result of the wide scope of distribution channels, as well as the variety of product and service segments, each marketing plan will vary widely, and will be particularly tailored to each company's goals and objectives.

While talking about PLC Stage of these three; all are at it's MATURITY stage of product life cycle.

PRICE :

Vardhman's products prices are based on quality and not differ from area wise it's typically the same and affordable.

Arvind Mills offers high quality products but keeps its products affordable and competitive.

Raymond treats high and middle middle-class urban communities as targeted customers.

Vardhman segments it's product based on TQM Policy.

PEOPLE:

Vardhman: higher- middle class young people

Raymond: urban uppar-middle higher class mans

Arvind: higher-middle class man and women

PROMOTIONS:

Advertising, personal selling, sales promotion and publicity are the major tools.

Like,

i. Advertising

- T.V. Advertising
- Display name
- Newspapers and Magazines

ii. Sales Promotion

- Dealers Meet
- Schemes

iii. Personal Selling

Textile is industry oriented field where lots of processes are there to carried out raw material\fibers to finished garment. In this we have required technical skilful and motivated peoples.

VTC has 21,349 total employees, raymond has 7,090 employees and arvind has 25,620 employees.

Vardhman Training & Development Centre is situated on the outskirts of Ludhiana City, spread over an area of 13 acres with lush green and serene environment. The centre conducts more than 200 training days in a year covering an entire array of managerial, functional, technical, cultural, skill-based, interpersonal & motivational topics.

The Learning Strategy for 2009-10 has been divided into three verticals -

- Neev,
- Udaan
- Shikhar

Mainly three type of training are there one is on the job training, second is classroom training and other one is various workshops.

Workshops like time management, communication, leadership, fire fitting etc.

Outdoor training is also given if needed.

SHORT-TERM AND OTHER LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

In the Arvind mill basic pay of the employees minimum amount is fixed and its fixed by TLA (Textile labor association) and in all the unit or department some basic minimum amount is fixed up to certain level.

Like other manufacturing industry, Production planning department is one of the most important department in garment manufacturing industry. It plays an important role in apparel export business. It helps to build-up strong relationship with the other departments to obtain maximum output from the export order.

- With a capacity of 38 million meters in wool and wool-blended fabrics, Raymond commands over 60 per cent market share in worsted suiting in India and ranks amongst the first three fully integrated manufacturers of worsted suiting in the world.
- VTC has approximately 1.1 million spindles and a capacity to manufacture over 580 metric ton (MT) of yarn per day.
- Arvind has 120 million MT per annum production capacity.
- Textile companies are using the Cotton, Wool, Polyester etc. types of Raw Material for the production..
- In terms of turnover VardhmanTextile Ltd. has (Rs. 5,977.11 Crore) highest turnover than other two companies because of it's market capitalization.
- Machines used Textile Industry :-
 - Spinning Machine
 - Woolen Machine
 - Thread Winding Machine
 - Breaching / Dying Machine
 - ScutchingMachine
 - Carding Machine
 - Yarn Gassing Machine

India - Knitting the future

India is among the world's largest producers of Textiles and Apparel.

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1. INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRY

1.1 Introduction of Industry:

The textile industry is primarily concerned with the design, production and distribution of yarn, cloth and clothing. The raw material may be natural, or synthetic using products of the chemical industry.

1.2 History of Textile Industry:

There are some indications that weaving was already known in the Paleolithic. An indistinct textile impression has been found at Pavlov, Moravia. Neolithic textiles were found in pile dwellings excavations in Switzerland and at El Fayum, Egypt at a site which dates to about 5000 BC.

India has been well known for her textile goods since very ancient times. The traditional textile industry of India was virtually decayed during the colonial regime. However, the modern textile industry took birth in India in the early nineteenth century when the first textile mill in the country was established at fort gloster near Calcutta in 1818. The cotton textile industry, however, made its real beginning in Bombay, in 1850s. The first cotton textile mill of Bombay was established in 1854 by a Parsi cotton merchant then engaged in overseas and internal trade. Indeed, the vast majority of the early mills were the handiwork of Parsi merchants engaged in yarn and cloth trade at home and Chinese and African markets. The first cotton mill in Ahmedabad, which was eventually to emerge as a rival centre to Bombay, was established in 1861. The spread of the textile industry to Ahmedabad was largely due to the Gujarati trading class.

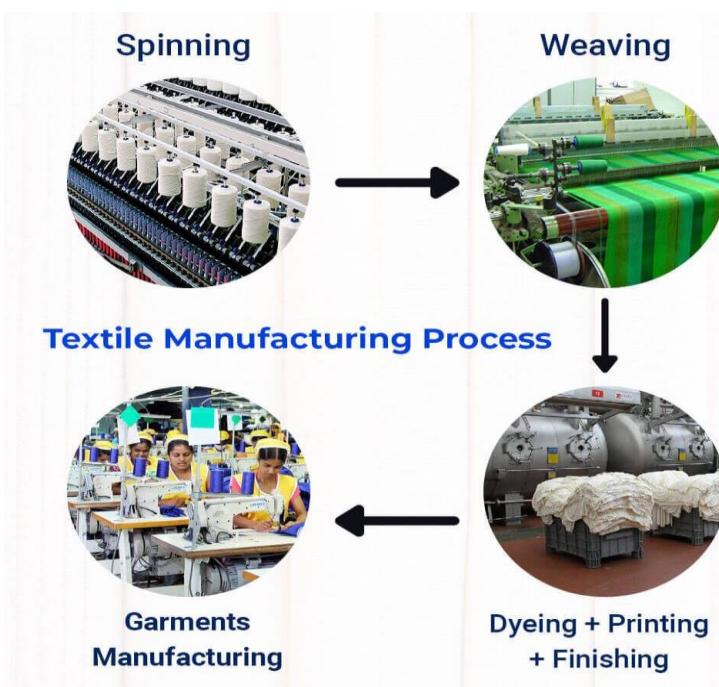
The cotton textile industry made rapid progress in the second half of the nineteenth century and by the end of the century there were 178 cotton textile mills; but during the year 1900 the cotton textile industry was in bad state due to the great famine and a number of mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad were to be closed down for long periods.

1.3 Overall working of the sector:

TEXTILE Manufacturing Process with Flow chart:

Textile fibres have certainly provided an essential element in contemporary society and physical formation pointing out human comfort. Human is a companion of fashion. Textile

Manufacturing process is beginning towards the production of any garment or Textile Products. The aspirations for quality garment and apparel gave rise to development of textile fibres and textile production units. The textile companies meet the requirements of human in terms of attire and this attire is brought into the market after a specific procedure. Textile manufacturing is an extensive and immense industry having a complex procedure. It undergoes range of stages as converting fibre into yarn, yarn into fabric and so on ending up with clothing as a concluding product.



EXPLANATION OF THE 4 STAGES IN TEXTILE MANUFACTURING PROCESS :-

Currently, textile production units include significant quality of textile process for manufacturing that adds value in fiber. The cloth production is not an output of few stages but it does undergo through various steps.

The process describing the stages of manufacturing procedure is listed below:

STEP1: Spinning

STEP 2: Weaving

STEP 3: Dyeing + Printing + Finishing

STEP 4: Garments Manufacturing

The description of all stages of Textile manufacturing process is provided below:

SPINNING PROCESS:

Spinning is a procedure of producing/converting fiber materials in yarns. On an initial stage it goes through the blow room where the size of cotton becomes smaller by the help of machinery followed by carding. After carding, the process is continued by drawing which includes attenuating in spinning mills. The silver produced by drawing is then processed for combining where consistent size of cloth is attained. It is then stepped further for roving for purpose to prepare input package. This roving is attenuated by rollers and then spun around the rotating spindle.

WEAVING PROCESS:

Weaving is second level after spinning. Here, the yarn from spinning section is sent further for doubling and twisting. It is then processed for shifting of yarn in convenient form of package containing sufficient yarn length. At the stage of creeling the exhausted packages are replaced with the new ones which is followed by wrapping. The wrap yarn is provided a protective coating to lessen the breakage of yarn which is called as sizing. It is considered as an important segment. This yarn is then processed for winding on weavers beam supported by the final step of weaving.

DYEING + PRINTING + FINISHING PROCESS:

Dyeing as well as printing of fabrics are usually carried before the application of other finishes to the product in dyeing mills. It provides colour to fabric and also improves the appearance of it. The product is then converted from woven to knitted cloth known as finishing. Finishing is specifically carried after dyeing or printing to give a specific look.

GARMENT MANUFACTURING PROCESS:

Garment manufacturing is the end procedure converting semi-finished cloth into finished cloth. There are various steps completed by garment manufacturing companies for the

production of cloth. These processes include- Designing, Sampling, Costing, Maker Making Cutting, Sewing Washing, Finishing, Packing, Final Inspection, Dispatch and much more.

The above description could provide you a brief idea about the textile process in industries. Apparel/cloth is not an outcome generated in simple steps instead it includes lengthy mechanical procedures. Decades ago, the traditional method of producing cloth was used which is now been replaced by automated textile machinery in specific mills like spinning mills, Ginning Mills, Dyeing Mills, Processing Units and more.

As such you can get basics of the Textile Manufacturing process and please check related processes like Spinning Process, Weaving Process, Dyeing Process, Printing process in Textile Mills and more.

1.4 Challenges faced by that sector:

- Shortage in supply of raw material:

Shutting down some units in China and Europe due to pollution issues has resulted in an unprecedented rise in prices of basic raw materials in international markets.

- Increase in cost of raw material:

Prices have seen an upward increase after many units in China were shut down due to pollution norms. The rise in prices of imported raw materials has increased the prices of dyes.

- Pressure to meet stringent social and environmental norms:

Environmental compliance often isn't at the top of textile and garment importers' concerns.

Failing to comply with environmental regulations can put supply chain in jeopardy, as pressure mounts for the apparel industry to improve environmental compliance efforts.

- Infrastructure bottlenecks:

The low quality of India's infrastructure continues to lag behind that of many other Asian countries.

- Uneven regional development:

The country's textile industry is concentrated in a few pockets of Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west and Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the south.

A large proportion of workers employed by these units come from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

- Lack of efficiency due to manual work:

Unlike in developed countries, textile factories in India are not fully automated and remain labour-intensive.

⊕ Unorganized weaving sector:

Approximately 95% of the weaving sector in India is unorganized in nature.

The decentralized power loom and hosiery sector contributes 85% of total fabric production.

In terms of technology adoption in the weaving sector, India has only 2% share in global shuttle-less looms installed capacity.

1.5 SWOT Analysis:

STRENGTH:

- India has rich resources of raw materials of textile industry. It is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world and is also rich in resources of fibres like polyester, silk, viscose etc.
- India is rich in highly trained manpower. The country has a huge advantage due to lower wage rates. Because of low labour rates the manufacturing cost in textile automatically comes down to very reasonable rates.
- India is highly competitive in spinning sector and has presence in almost all processes of the value chain.
- Indian garment industry is very diverse in size, manufacturing facility, type of apparel produced, quantity and quality of output, cost, and requirement for fabric etc. It comprises suppliers of ready-made garments for both, domestic or exports markets.

WEAKNESS:

- Global players would prefer to source their entire requirement from two or three vendors and the Indian garment units find it difficult to meet the capacity requirements.
- Industry still plagued with some historical regulations such as knitted garments still remaining as a SSI domain.
- Labour force giving low productivity as compared to other competing countries.
- Technology obsolescence
- Low bargaining power in a customer-ruled market.

- India seriously lacks in trade pact memberships, which leads to restricted access to the other major markets.
- Indian labour laws are relatively unfavorable to the trades and there is an urgent need for labour reforms in India.

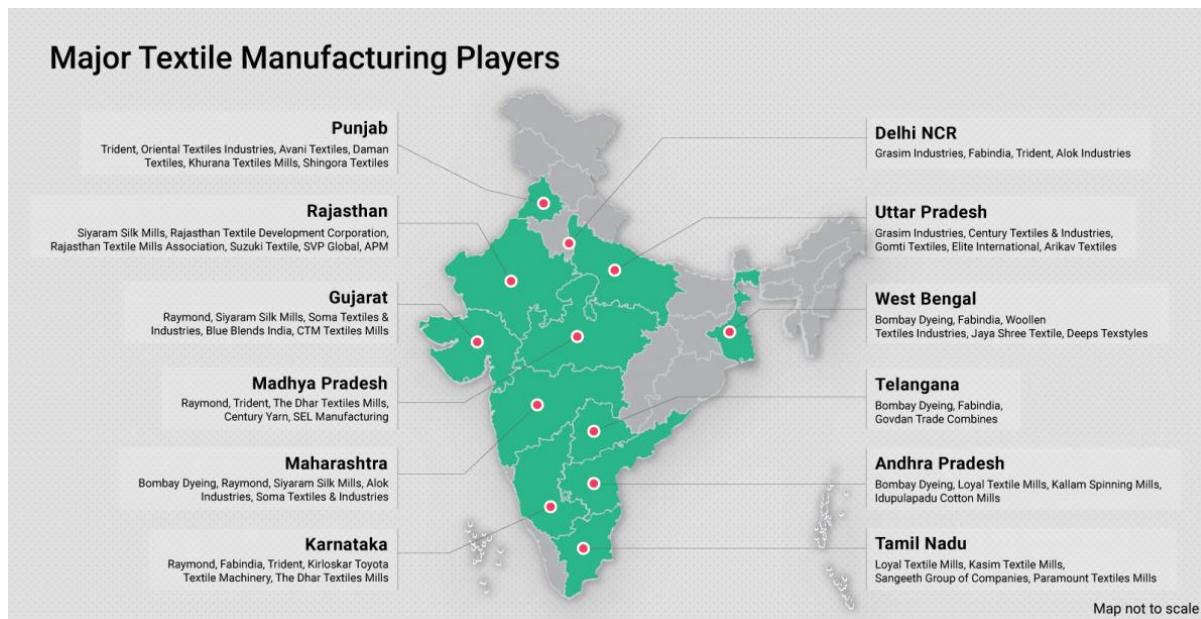
OPPORTUNITY:

- Low per-capita domestic consumption of textile indicating significant potential growth.
- Domestic market extremely sensitive to fashion fads and this has resulted in the development of a responsive garment industry.
- India's global share is just 3% while China controls about 15%. In post-2005, China is expected to capture 43% of global textile trade.
- Companies need to concentrate on new product developments.
- Increased use of CAD to develop designing capabilities and for developing greater options.

THREATS:

- Competition in post-2005 is not just in exports, but is also likely within the country due to cheaper imports of goods of higher quality at lower costs.
- Standards have resulted in increased pressure on companies for improvement of their working practices.
- Alternative competitive advantages would continue to be a barrier.

1.6 Major Players In The Sector:



VARDHAMAN TEXTILES:



This company was started in the year 1965. It was founded by Lala Rattan Chand Oswal. This company is in Ludhiana in Punjab in India. This is a public sector company that has a turnover of 1 billion dollars. It has more than 25000 employees.

ARVIND LTD.



This company was established in 1931 in Ahmedabad, and is the largest fire protection manufacturer in India. It has more than 42000 employees. This is a public sector company and the turnover of this company is 935 million dollars.

RAYMOND LTD:

The headquarters of this company is in Mumbai. This company was established in 1925. This has and will always be among the Top 20 Textile companies in India. The vision and the able leadership of Mr. Kailashpat Singhania ensured that Raymond became one of the best textile companies in the country.

BOMBAY DYEING:

Bombay Dyeing is a leading textile industry of India which was established by Nowrosjee Wadia in 1879. This was a small unit and today this textile company with its corporate office in Mumbai is a brand that has more than 10,000 employees. The net turnover of this company is 310 Million dollars. This is one of the most important companies of the Wadia Group.

SIYARAM'S SILK LIMITED:

Siyaram's Silk Mills Limited is an ISO 9001:2008 certified company, committed to creating world-class fabrics for the fashion forward trendsetters.

For four decades now, their bespoke men's wear fashion has been synonymous with high quality, continuous innovation and iconic futuristic designs which are local at heart and international in appeal.

GRASIM INDUSTRIES LIMITED:

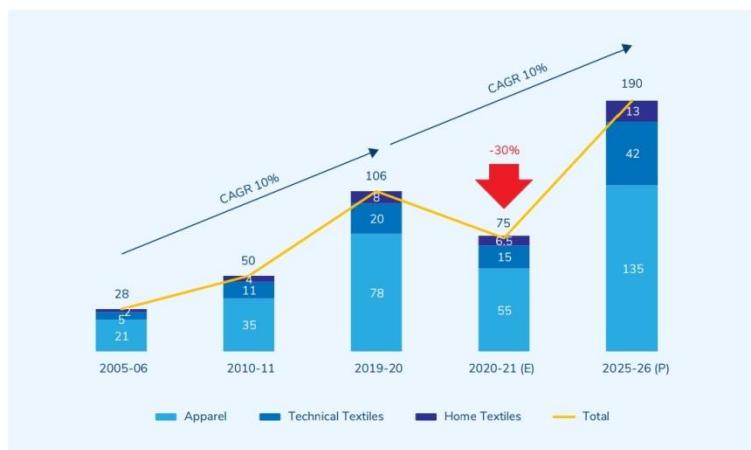
Grasim Industries Limited, a flagship company of the global conglomerate Aditya Birla Group, ranks amongst the top publicly listed companies in India. Incorporated in 1947, it started as a textiles manufacturer in India. Today, it has evolved into a leading diversified player with leadership presence across many sectors. It is a leading global producer of Viscose Staple Fibre, the largest Chlor-Alkali, Linen and Insulators player in India. Through its subsidiaries, UltraTech Cement and Aditya Birla Capital, it is also India's largest cement producer and a leading diversified financial services player. Grasim has also announced foray in decorative Paints business. At Grasim, there is an endeavour to create sustainable value for 24,000+ employees, 230,000+ shareholders, society and customers. The company reported consolidated net revenue of over INR 76,398 Cr, and EBITDA of INR 15,766 Cr. in FY 2021.

ALOK INDUSTRIES LTD:

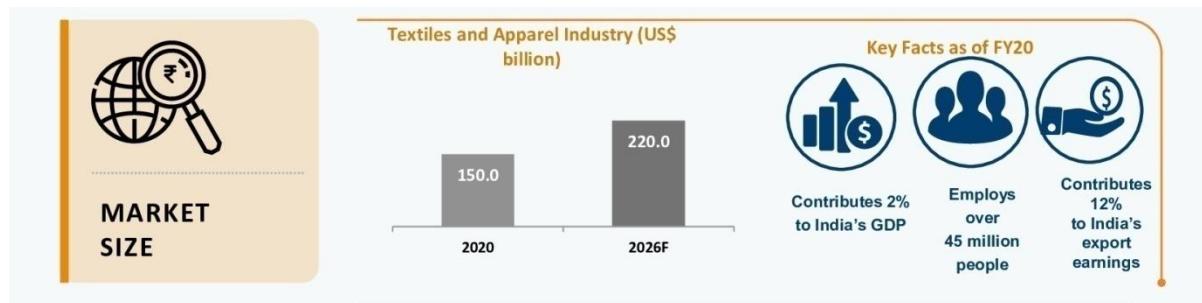
Alok Industries Ltd, is an Indian Textile manufacturing company based in Mumbai, India. ISO 9001:2000 certified company. Its main business involves weaving, knitting, processing, home textiles, ready made garments and polyester yarns. It exports 26% of its products to over 90 countries in the US, Europe, South America, Asia and Africa.

1.7 GDP Contribution of Textile Industry:

India's Domestic Textile and Apparel Market Size (US\$ billion)



The Indian domestic textile and apparel industry contributes 2.3% to India's GDP and constitutes 13% of the country's export earnings. Exports in the Textiles & Garments industry are expected to reach US\$ 300 billion by 2024. Hence, it is no surprise that the last decade has seen an influx of clothing and textile brands in the Indian market. With its domestic consumption of US\$ 97 billion and exports worth US\$ 40 billion, India has emerged as the third-largest consumer market and the fifth-largest textile exporter in the world.



The year 2020 has, however, drastically impacted all sectors due to the ongoing pandemic. While some industries like the health sector have seen an upsurge, others like the aviation have plummeted to unforeseen lows. As we all know, manufacturing and export came to an abrupt halt for complete two months due to COVID-19 lockdown. Despite this, the good news is that Indian Textile industry is not only jogging back to track but has also adapted itself to the current market scenario. The industry accounts for 12% of Indian exports. Investment in Indian textile market is luring both national and international players due to various factors.

1.8 Some Facts about Textile Industry:

1. The size of India's textile and apparel market recorded USD 108.5 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach USD 226 billion market by 2023, growing at a CAGR of 8.7% between 2009 to 2023.
2. India's textile and apparel industry directly employs over 45 million people, which makes it one of the largest sources of employment generation in the country.
3. The fundamental strength of the textile industry in India is its strong production base of wide range of fibre/yarns from natural fibres like cotton, jute, silk & wool to synthetic /man-made fibres like polyester, viscose, nylon & acrylic.
4. India is the largest producer of cotton. Cotton production in India reached 6,106 million kg in 2016-17.
5. Production of raw cotton in India grew from 28 million bales in FY2007 and further increased to 35.2 million bales in FY2016. During FY2007-2016, raw cotton production expanded at a CAGR of 2.6%. Among all the amount of raw cotton produced in the country, domestic consumption totalled 30 million bales in FY2016.
6. Cotton yarn, one of the largest segments in India's fibre market, representing over half of share in India's total fabric production.
7. Fibre production in India is expected to reach 10 million tonnes by 2017-18, growing from 9 million tonnes in 2015-16.
8. Indian textile industry accounts for about 24% of the world's spindle capacity and 8% of global rotor capacity.
9. India has the highest loom capacity (including hand looms) with 63% of the world's market share.
10. India accounts for about 14% of the world's production of textile fibres & yarns (largest producer of jute, second largest producer of silk and cotton; third largest in cellulosic fibre).
11. India is also the second largest producer of Manmade Fibre and Filament, globally, with production of around 2,511 million kg in 2015-16.
12. Production of man-made fibre in India has also been on an upward trend. Production of man-made fibre in India topped 1.34 million tonnes in FY2015. In the first half of FY2016, production stood at 0.77 million tonnes.
13. India's total textile exports value reached USD40 billion in 2015-16.
14. Readymade garment sector is the largest contributor to India's total textile and apparel exports, representing around 41% of country's textile and apparel exports.

15. The technical textile industry in India has witnessed one of the fastest growing rates in recent years, and is expected to reach USD 32 billion by 2023, representing CAGR of 9.6% during 2014-2023.
16. The government has supported the technical textile industry with an allotment of USD 1 billion for SMEs and an exemption in custom duty for raw materials used by the sector.
17. To improve technical skills in the apparel industry, the government established 75 apparel training and design centres across the country.
18. To promote apparel exports, 12 locations have been approved by the government to set up apparel parks for exports.
19. The government is planning to conduct road shows to promote the country's textiles in non-traditional markets such as South America, Russia & select countries in West Asia.
20. The textile and apparel industry in India received a record high Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in FY2016, totaling USD 2.4 billion. International apparel giants, such as Hugo Boss, Liz Claiborne, Diesel and Kanz, have already started operations in India.

1.9 Global Perspective:

The global textile industry estimated to be around USD 920 billion, and it is projected to witness a CAGR of approximately 4.4% during the forecast period to reach approximately USD 1,230 billion by 2024, according to a recent report.

The textile industry has evolved greatly since the invention of the cotton gin in the 18th century. This lesson outlines the most recent textile trends around the globe and explores the growth of the industry. Textiles are products made from fiber, filaments, yarn, or thread, and can be technical or conventional depending on their intended use. Technical textiles are manufactured for a specific function. Examples include an oil filter or a diaper. Conventional textiles are made for aesthetics first, but can also be useful. Examples include jackets and shoes.

The textile industry is an immense global market that affects every country in the world either directly or indirectly. For example, the people selling cotton increased prices in the late 2000s due to crop issues but then ran out of cotton as it was being sold so quickly. The price increase and the scarcity was reflected in the consumer prices of products that contained cotton, leading to lower sales. This is a prime example of how each player in the industry can affect others. Interestingly enough, trends and growth follow this rule as well.

From a global perspective, the textile industry is an ever-growing market, with key competitors being China, the European Union, the United States, and India.

1.10 Summary:

India is working on major initiatives, to boost its technical textile industry. Owing to the pandemic, the demand for technical textiles in the form of PPE suits and equipment is on rise. Government is supporting the sector through funding and machinery sponsoring.

TOP players in the sector are attaining sustainability in their products by manufacturing textiles that use natural recyclable materials.

The future for the Indian textiles industry looks promising, buoyed by strong domestic consumption as well as export demand. With consumerism and disposable income on the rise, the retail sector has experienced a rapid growth in the past decade with the entry of several international players like Marks & Spencer, Guess and Next into the Indian market. High economic growth has resulted in higher disposable income. This has led to rise in demand for products creating a huge domestic market.

References: Ministry of Textiles, Indian Textile Journal, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Press Information Bureau

2. COMPANY PROFILE:

2.1 ARVIND LTD.



2.1.1 Location Of The Company:

Location Type	Address
Registered Office	Shop No. 28, 1st Floor, Vitthal Plaza, Opp. Naroda GEB, Off. Dehgam Road, Nava Naroda, Ahmedabad - 382230 Gujarat - India Phone : 29292629 Fax : Email : investor@ambitionmica.com Internet : http://www.ambitionmica.com
Factory/plant	Plot No. 309, Vehlal Road, Zak, Taluka Dahegam, Gandhi Nagar Dist. - Gujarat - India Phone : Fax : Email : N.A. Internet : http://www.ambitionmica.com
Factory/plant	Survey No. 560-562, Dahegam Kapadwanj Road, Village: Chiskari, Ta. Dahegam, Gandhinagar District - 382305 Gujarat - India Phone : Fax : Email : N.A. Internet : N.A.

2.1.2 Year of Establishment:

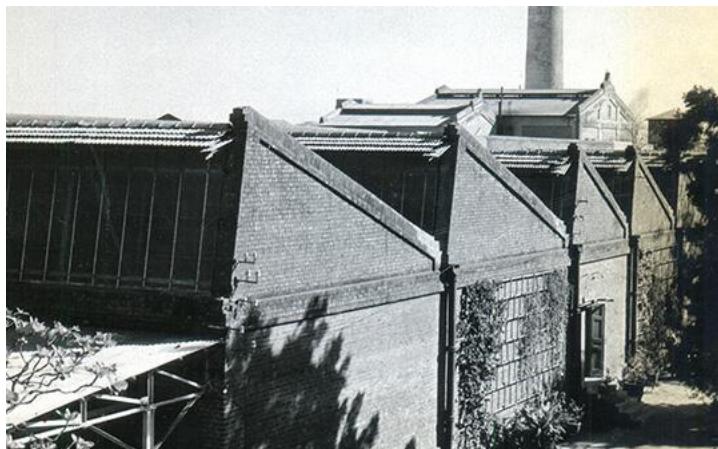
Arvind Ltd was incorporated in the year **1931** as Arvind Mills Ltd by three brothers Kasturbhai, Narottambhai and Chimanhbai. In the year 1934 they established themselves amongst the foremost textile units in the country.

2.1.3 Brief History:

Arvind Limited is one of India's largest integrated textile and apparel companies with a strong retail presence and a pioneer of denim in India. Arvind has an unmatched portfolio of owned and licensed brands and retail formats. It also has retail brands like Megamart The Arvind Store Club America Next and Debenhams. The company's principal business consists of manufacturing and marketing of Denim Fabric Shirting Fabric Shirts Knitted Fabric and Garments.

The company has production facilities at Ahmedabad Mehsana Gandhinagar in Gujarat Pune in Maharashtra and Bangalore in Karnataka. Arvind Ltd was incorporated in the year 1931 as Arvind Mills Ltd by three brothers Kasturbhai Narottambhai and Chimanhai.

- ❖ 1887 At a time when there was hardly any manufacturing activity in India, Lalbhai Dalpatbhai set up his first mill, the Saraspur Manufacturing Company.



- ❖ 1934 In response to Mahatma Gandhi's call for Swadeshi during the struggle for Indian Independence, the Lalbhai family founded Arvind Mills, creating a capacity to compete with the world's finest textile mills.
- ❖ 1935 Arvind's butta voiles were being exported to Switzerland and United Kingdom (UK), thereby realizing the full potential of the spirit behind Swadeshi.
- ❖ 1952 After two decades of success in the textile industry, Kasturbhai Lalbhai set up India's first dye and chemical plant, under the aegis of Atul Products Ltd, in order to reduce the nation's dependence on imported dyes, and chemicals.
- ❖ 1973 The Narottam Lalbhai Research Centre was established, to further the Company's technical capabilities. The Centre was home to many path-breaking innovations in the years following its establishment.

- 1980 Flying Machine, India's first denim apparel brand, was launched to meet the aspirations of the emerging youth segment
- 1985 Renovision, a new strategic plan for the Company, was introduced. It was to put Arvind and India on the global map of denim manufacturing. Just as India, a protected economy, was opening up to the world, Arvind had firmly shifted its focus on domestic to international markets.
- 1986 Arvind's – and India's – first denim manufacturing plant was commissioned at Naroda Road, Ahmedabad. Arvind was soon to emerge as a global leader in denim production. By the end of 1987, Arvind also started manufacturing high-value cotton shirting.
- 1993 Through tie-ups with V.F. Corporation (USA) and Cluett Peabody & Co. USA, for manufacturing and marketing, Arvind was able to offer high quality global apparel brands like Lee Jeans and Arrow Shirts to the Indian market.
- The foundation was laid for one of India's most modern textile manufacturing units at Santej, near Ahmedabad. Spread over 450 acres and an investment over Rs. 1,000 crores, the plant was designed to produce high-value cotton shirting, bottoms and knitted fabric for international markets.
- 2008 To accurately reflect the multi-faceted nature of the organization, the name of the Company was changed to Arvind Ltd. from Arvind Mills Ltd.
- 2010 The Arvind Store was set up to house the best brands of Arvind under one roof. The store offers not only the entire range of the Company's fabrics and apparel but also the services of Studio Arvind, the bespoke tailoring unit. There are currently over 180 Arvind Stores across India.
- Beginning 2011, Arvind has brought in some of the biggest global fashion brands like Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger, Gap, Ed Hardy, Hanes, Nautica and Elle to India
- 2014 Arvind scored a major win. Arvind Envisol, a subsidiary of the Company, which provides waste water treatment solutions, got a global patent for its Polymeric Film Evaporation Technology (PFET). This revolutionary technology saves 80% energy cost for Envisol's Zero Liquid Discharge water treatment system.
- 2015 Arvind Fashion Brands tied up with Sachin Tendulkar to launch True Blue. Sachin personally spent time with the design team to create a menswear label that

embodied the spirit of the global Indian, a 21st-century traditionalist equally at home in New Delhi and New York.

- 2016 Arvind launched Nnnow.com, a one-stop shopping destination for trendsetters across the country.
- 2017 Building on an 86 year legacy of craftsmanship, innovation and fashion leadership, Arvind launches its own Ready-To-Wear brand.
- In November 2017, Arvind Ltd announces the proposed demerger and public listing of its branded apparel (Arvind Fashions) and Engineering (Anup Engineering) businesses.

2.1.4 Name of founders and promoters:

FOUNDERS:

Kasturbhai Lalbhai

DIRECTORS:

- Sanjay S Lalbhai

Chairman & Managing Director

- Jayesh K Shah

WholeTime Director & CFO

- Punit S Lalbhai

Executive Director

- Kulin S Lalbhai

Executive Director

- Arpit K Patel

Independent Director

(P.s. promoter's names are not available on the internet.)

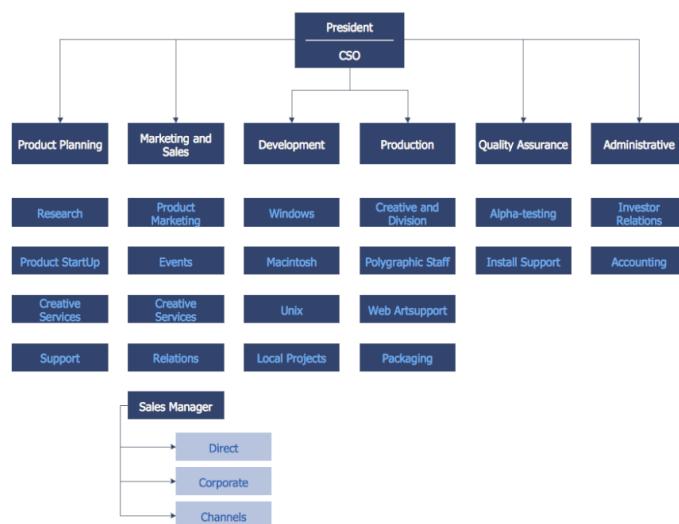
2.1.5 Vision Statement:

To serve that end, the corporate vision for Arvind states:
 'We will enable people to experience a better quality of life by providing enriching and inspiring lifestyle solutions'

2.1.6 Mission statement:

The underlying theme running across the broad spectrum of all business activities at Arvind is that of enhancing lifestyles of people, across all diversities and demographics.

2.1.7 Organizational Structure Of Arvind Ltd.:



2.1.8 SWOT Analysis:

The overall evaluation of company's strength, weakness, opportunities and threats is called SWOT Analysis.

Strength:

- One of the largest manufacturers of Denims in India and the world.
- Strong portfolio of domestic and International brands.
- Economies of scale through complete integration.

- Arvind runs India's largest Value Retail Chain – Megamart with over 200 stores.
- Latest Manufacturing tools in production of denims and clothing.
- Over 26000 employees form the workforce for Arvind Mills.
- CSR activities like education (Sharda Trust), upgrading slums etc have enhance brand image.

Weakness:

- Global penetration is limited as compared to a few other international brands
- Presence of Indian and international brands offers more offering to customers therefore high brand switching.

Opportunity:

- Growth in the garment industry.
- Rapid growth in target group as well as higher incomes.
- Global expansion and reach of brands to increase sales.

Threats:

- Increasing competition from Indian as well as international brands.
- Cheaper imports from other countries, and pirated/fake products.

2.1.9 Specific Details of the Company:

Arvind Limited's principal products/services are finished fabrics and garments. Its segments are textiles, brands, retail, and others. The textiles segment includes fabric, yarn, and garments. The brands and retail segment include retailing of branded garments, apparels, and fabrics. The others segment includes technical textile, e-commerce, and project activity. It also manufactures cotton shirting, denim, knits, and bottom weights (Khakis) fabrics, and jeans and shirts garments. The Company, through its subsidiary, Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited, markets branded apparel and licenses international brands in India. Its brands portfolio includes international brands, such as Arrow, US Polo, Izod, Elle and Cherokee. It

also operates MEGAMART apparel value retail stores. It also has presence in telecom business directly and through joint venture companies.

2.2 RAYMOND LTD.



2.2.1 Location of the company:

Registered Address

Plot No.156,

H. No.2,Village Zadgaon,

Ratnagiri

Maharashtra-415612

Tel: 02352-232514

Fax: 02352-232513

Email: corp.secretarial@raymond.in

Website: <http://www.raymond.in>

Group: Singhania (KS) Group

Registrars

Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd. C 101, 247 Park, L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (West)

Mumbai - 400083

Maharashtra

Tel: 022-49186270, 49186200

Fax: 022-49186060

Email: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

Website: <http://www.linkintime.co.in>

2.2.2 Year Of Establishment:

It was incorporated as the Raymond Woollen mill during the year 1925 near Thane creek.

2.2.3 BRIEF HISTORY:

1925 - The Company was incorporated on 10th September, 1925 at Mumbai. It manufactures woollen and worsted and hosiery yarns, knitting wool, engineers' steel files and cement. - 30,000 shares issued to the Managing Agents for consideration other than cash. 200 shares allotted to the Directors and 19,800 shares to their friends for cash.

1950 - A factory was set up at Thane for manufacturing engineers' steel files.

1967 - The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., was registered in Kenya for manufacturing knitting yarns and price goods of wool and wool mixed with synthetic fibres, and woollen and worsted fabrics. - The Raymond Woollen Mills (Kenya) Ltd., became a subsidiary of the Company. The Company's holding in this subsidiary at the end of March 1996 stood at 5,40,000 of K. Shs. 200 each out of 7,55,625 shares of K. Shs. 200 each.

2000 - Raymond Ltd. launched 'Manzoni', a premium brand of formal shirts and ties. - The Company has entered into a relationship with Morarjee Brembana, the manufacturer, which will ensure that the most contemporary products are introduced in the country.

2013 -Raymond has been placed at the top of the Â‘Textile and GarmentÂ’ segment as the Â‘Most Admired Companies in India.

2014 -Raymond "The Complete Man" TV commercial (husband-baby) has won the "National Laadli Media & Advertising Award for Gender Sensitivity".

-Raymond Launches Online Store.

-ColorPlus bags 'Most Admired Men's Apparel Store' Award.

-Raymond launches 'I Love Wool' drive nationally.

2016 -Raymond opens exclusive store in Chennai.

-Raymond introduces Technosmart collections.

-Raymond arm inks pact with Neel Metals Products to sell ROSE.

2.2.4 Name Of The Founder:

Aj Raymond

(P.s. promoter's names are not available on the internet.)

2.2.5 Vision Statement:

Vision at Raymond, we build relationships with customers by providing solutions to their challenges.

We work proactively to accomplish this through dedication, capability, integrity, and teambuilding.

We continually develop and strengthen these qualities by investing in our people.

2.2.6 Mission statement:

Our mission is to become the preferred specialty contractor in each of our market areas while enhancing our employees' quality of life and achieving consistent operating profits that exceed industry standards.

2.2.7 Organizational structure:

"Organizational structure is a way or method by which organizational activities are divided, organized and coordinated."

The organizations created the structures to coordinate the. activities of work factors and control the member performance. Organizational structure is shown in organizational chart.



2.2.8 SWOT Analysis:

STRENGTH:

- Strong Brand Name.
- Raymond is almost a 100-year-old brand and has sustained through different phases and fashion trends in India and all over the world through the trust and credibility of its customers. It has strong brand loyal customers in the market.
- Strong Brand Image.
- Popular Tagline “Raymond: The Complete Man”.
- Product Line Extension.
- Raymond is continuously expanding its product line by adding various new brands under its level.

WEAKNESSES:

- Raymond Defamation Case:
 - Vishal Patel, a minority shareholder at textile major Raymond who brought to light alleged misuse of the company's funds.
 - On March 2, Vishal Patel published an open letter in the Business Standard newspaper saying the company spent more than ₹186 crore in the JK House property in Mumbai.
- Low Global Penetration:
 - The strategies that the company is adopting since its inception looks like more domestic centric in nature.
 - There is a family war between the father and son about the property issue which exposed the brand in both national and domestic market.

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Increasing Per Capita Income in India.
- The Indian middle class have experienced a shift in their spending pattern.
- The middle class population of India can create high demand in the near future.
- Raymond is gradually targeting the global exposure.

THREATS:

- Raymond is imaged as a high priced company in the market, With the availability of too many players, Raymond competes with various local and global players in the market.
- Intense competition in the market puts pricing pressure and reduce market share in the industry.
- It faces competition from several companies like:
 - Birla Corporation Ltd.
 - Arvind Mills Ltd.
 - Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.
 - Sree Valliappa Textiles Ltd.
 - Grasim Industries Ltd.

2.2.9 Other Details:

With a capacity of 38 million meters in wool and wool-blended fabrics, Raymond commands over 60 per cent market share in worsted suiting in India and ranks amongst the first three fully integrated manufacturers of worsted suiting in the world. We are perhaps the only company in the world to have a diverse product range of nearly 20,000 design and colours of suiting fabric to suit every age, occasion and style. Raymond export products to over 55 countries including USA, Canada, Europe, Japan and the Middle East.

Raymond produces high-value pure-wool, wool-blended and premium polyester viscose worsted suiting in addition to half a million blankets and shawls. Our strong in-house skills for research and development have always resulted in path-breaking new products raising the standard of the Indian textile industry.

2.3 VARDHMAN TEXTILES LTD.



2.3.1 Location of The Company:

Registered Address

Vardhman Premises,

Chandigarh Road,,

Ludhiana,

Punjab-141010

Tel: 0161-2228943-48

Fax: 0161-2601048 0161-2602710

Email: secretarial.lud@vardhman.com

Website: <http://www.vardhman.com>

Group: N.A.

Registrars

Alankit Assignment Ltd. 1E/13, Alankit Heights, Jhandewalan Extension

New Delhi - 110055

Delhi

Tel: 011-42541234, 42541960

Fax: 011-23552001

Email: rta@alankit.com

Website: <http://www.alankit.com>

2.3.2 Year of Establishment:

Vardhman Textiles Limited was incorporated in the year 08, October, 1973.

2.3.3 Brief History:

Vardhman Textiles Ltd is one of the pioneers in the textile industry with operations in the segments of yarn, sewing thread, steel, and fabric. The company exports their products to more than 25 countries and has a strong presence in markets like the EEC, USA, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Brazil Mauritius and Middle East.

Vardhman Spinning & General Mills Ltd (VSGML) was incorporated in Ludhiana, Punjab in 1962 by Shri V.S Oswal & Shri Ratan Chand Oswal. VSGML started production with a capacity of 6000 spindles to manufacture cotton yarn in 1965.

1973 - The Company was incorporated on 8th October. The Company was promoted by Vardhman Spinning and General Mills Ltd. The main objective of the Company is manufacturing and spinning of cotton yarn, polyester yarn, staple yarn, acrylic yarn, acetate yarn and sewing thread.

1982 - The installed capacity of textile mill in Malarkotla Unit rose to 22,768 spindles by the end of the year. The balance 2,232 spindles were installed..

1987 - A new sewing thread introduced in the market under the brand name of 'TORA' was well received.

1992 - The Expansion & Diversification unit was commissioned.

2003

-Company law Board passes an order in the compromise proceedings in the matter of Enakshi Investments Pvt Ltd. and others Vs Vardhman Polytex Ltd.

-Decides to disinvest part of its equity holding in Vardhaman Acrylics.

2004

-Mahavir Spinning Mills Ltd. acquires 2,237,054 shares of Vardhman Acrylics Ltd. amounting to 2.06%, increases its stake in Vardhman Acrylics Ltd. to 38.85%.

-Company has changed its name from Mahavir Spinning Mills Ltd. to Vardhman Textiles Ltd.

2006

-The Company has been changed from "Mahavir Spinning Mills Ltd" to "Vardhman Textiles Ltd"

-The trading symbol of the company be changed from MAHAVIRSPG to VTL.

2008

-Vardhman Textiles Ltd has informed that the Company holding 44,175,423 equity shares (40.70%) of Vardhman Acrylics Ltd (VAL) has further acquired 11,700,000 (10.78%) and 3,300,000 (3.04%) equity shares of VAL from its Foreign Collaborators.

2012

-Vardhman Textiles has recommended a dividend of Rs. 4.50 per share on the fully paid up equity share capital of the Company.

2013

-Vardhman Textiles Ltd has recommended dividend of Rs. 6.00/- per share on the paid up equity shares of the Company.

2014

-Vardhman Group has over 24 manufacturing facilities in five states.

-Mr. Suresh Khatanhar has been nominated as the Director of the Company by IDBI.

-Vardhman Textiles Ltd has recommended a dividend of Rs. 6/- per share on fully paid up equity shares of the Company.

2.3.4 Name of Founders and Promoters:

FOUNDER:

Shri V.S Oswal & Shri Ratan Chand Oswal

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Shri Paul Oswal

Chairman & Managing Director

Suchita Jain

Vice Chairman & Jt Manag. Dir.

Neeraj Jain

Joint Managing Director

Harpreet Kaur Kang

Director

Sachit Jain

Director

(P.s. promoter's names are not available on the internet.)

2.3.5 Vision Statement:

Rooted in values, creating World Class Textiles.

2.3.6 Value statement:

We are customer oriented and constantly seek new technologies and product solutions.

We endeavour to be creative and innovative in our response to problems, processes and solutions.

We work with long term perspective and deal with or ride through short term situations with objectivity and right understanding even when the organization has to bear the sufferings /pain.

We try to benchmark ourselves against the industry leaders and accord high priority to excellence than size or rank.

We believe in creating a learning organization which accepts change as a way of life.

We believe in values of leadership, team work, openness, trust and free flow of ideas.

We offer opportunities to people without any favour or bias but purely on merit. We have strong belief in respect of people .

We place great emphasis on development of the potential of our people through training & development.

Fairness in our approach , ethical conduct and concern for environment and ecology remains abiding values with us.

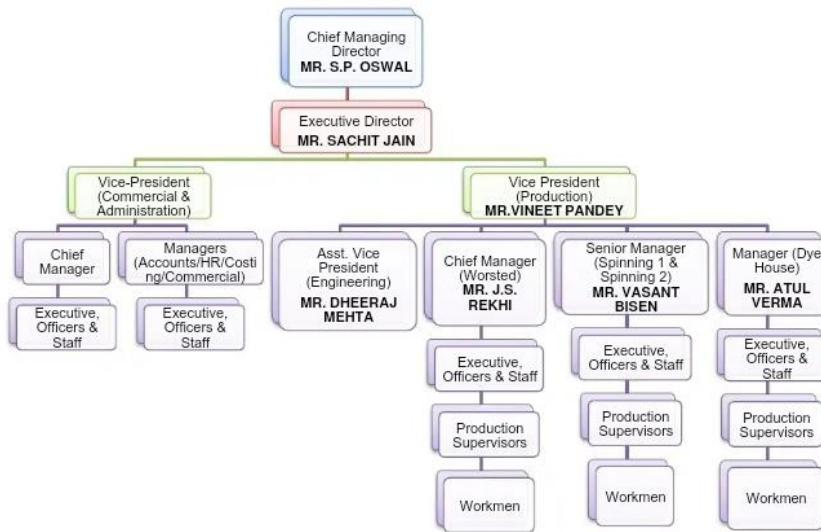
2.3.7 Mission Statement:

Vardhman aims to be world class textile organization producing diverse range of products for the global textile market. Vardhman seeks to achieve customer delight through excellence in manufacturing and customer service based on creative combination of state-of-the-art technology and human resources. Vardhman is committed to be responsible corporate citizen.

2.3.8 Organizational Structure:

"Organizational structure is a way or method by which organizational activities are divided, organized and coordinated."

The organizations created the structures to coordinate the. activities of work factors and control the member performance. Organizational structure is shown in organizational chart.



2.3.9 SWOT Analysis:

The overall evaluation of company's strength, weakness, opportunities and threats is called SWOT Analysis.

STRENGTHS:

- Good Brand Equity
- Good technological base with Foreign Collaboration
- High Quality Standards
- High Production Capacity
- Own Research and Development department
- Commitment for growth
- Human Capital
- Zero Defect and optimum production with zero wastage
- Its culture and philosophy

WEAKNESSES:

- Comparatively high prices
- Long Hierarchy

OPPORTUNITIES:

- As quality is good and prices are comparatively high, Vardhman can always easily

liquidate stock pressure by slight reduction in prices.

- As brand image is very good and production is too wide, Vardhman can have some good customers with whom direct business can be established. With this Vardhman will have better Quantity and Regularity of sales.
- Strict payments are strengths at times as well as weakness. If a moderate policy, as present conditions are adopted, the dealers and customers shall be attracted to buy more and regularly
- Shortened hierarchy shall provide hope for better customer service.

THREATS:

- Smaller players in the market are using Vardhman's process as a shield to push their product at lower prices.
- Companies from south are entering into Ludhiana market.
- Capacity of Yarn Spinning is increasing rapidly in comparison to increase in market size, resulting into the addition of new players. This would result in price cuts, liberalization of payment terms and conditions etc. the various functional areas.

2.3.10 Other Specific Details:

Vardhman Textiles Limited (Vardhman) is one of India's largest integrated textile manufacturers, driving sustainable growth through excellence.

Vardhman is the flagship company of the Vardhman Group, among the leading textile conglomerates of the country. Headquartered in Ludhiana, Vardhman was set up in 1965, today emerging as an integrated textile powerhouse, manufacturing yarns, fabrics, acrylic fiber, sewing threads, garments and alloy steel. Our comprehensive business model further helps us achieve better operational efficiencies and better margins with greater product quality.

3: FINANACE DEPARTMENT

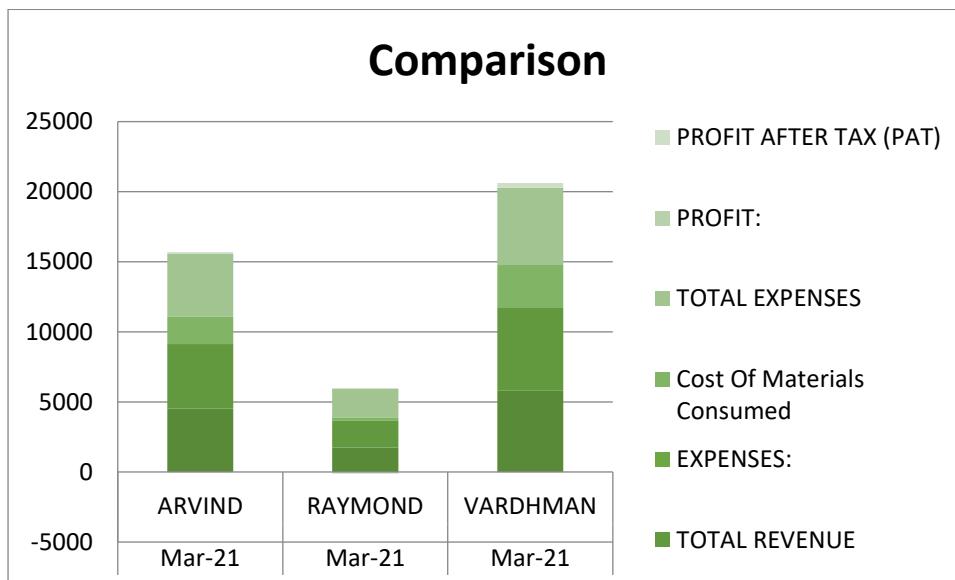
3.1 PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (Rs. In Cr.)	Mar-21	Mar-21	Mar-21
	ARVIND	RAYMOND	VARDHMA
INCOME:			
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [GROSS]	4,528.54	1,752.41	5,787.64
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	0	0	0
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [NET]	4,528.54	1,752.41	5,787.64
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	4,528.54	1,752.41	5,787.64
Other Income	64.62	139.07	189.47
TOTAL REVENUE	4,593.16	1,891.48	5,977.11
EXPENSES:			
Cost Of Materials Consumed	1,952.93	244.54	2,999.62
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	131.16	272.6	61.62
Employee Benefit Expenses	586.88	321.28	549.86
Finance Costs	209.65	170.17	111.43
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	236.43	145.04	350.13
Other Expenses	1,285.70	608.43	1,390.70
TOTAL EXPENSES	4,510.19	2,067.97	5,509.95
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL, EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	82.97	-176.49	467.16
Exceptional Items	-26.93	0	0
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	56.04	-176.49	467.16
TAX EXPENSES-CONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Current Tax	-36.63	-58	116.75
Less: MAT Credit Entitlement	0	0	0
Deferred Tax	0	0	0
Tax For Earlier Years	0	0	0
TOTAL TAX EXPENSES	-36.63	-58	116.75
PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAX AND BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	92.67	-118.49	350.41
PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	92.67	-118.49	350.41
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	92.67	-118.49	350.41
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic EPS (Rs.)	3.58	-17.8	60.91
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	3.57	-17.8	60.53
VALUE OF IMPORTED AND INDIGENIOUS RAW MATERIALS STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS			
Imported Raw Materials	0	0	0
Indigenous Raw Materials	0	0	0
STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS			
Imported Stores And Spares	0	0	0
Indigenous Stores And Spares	0	0	0
DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE			
Equity Share Dividend	0	0	0
Tax On Dividend	0	0	0
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	0	0	175

COMPARISON OF PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (Rs. In Cr.)	Mar-21	Mar-21	Mar-21	INTERPRETATION
	ARVIND	RAYMOND	VARDHMAN	
REVENUE:				
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	4,528.54	1,752.41	5,787.64	Vardhman Ltd Won the race & rest Need To Improve.
TOTAL REVENUE	4,593.16	1,891.48	5,977.11	As the Vardhman has the highest & raymond has the lowest.
EXPENSES:				
Cost Of Materials Consumed	1,952.93	244.54	2,999.62	Raymond has control in their cost & Vardhman has the highest.
TOTAL EXPENSES	4,510.19	2,067.97	5,509.95	Highest Goes To Vardhman Ltd & Lowest Raymond.
PROFIT:				
PROFIT AFTER TAX (PAT)	92.67	-118.49	350.41	In Terms of Profit Vardhman has The Highest & raymond ends In Loss.

CHART COMPARISON:



COMPARISON:

Vardhman textiles limited won the race by 5,787.64 crore revenue from operations, arvind limited has 4,528.54 crore and Raymond has 1,752.41 crores accordingly.

Overall Vardhman textiles has larger market value in terms of revenue, expenses and profits than rest of other companies.

Raymond limited has to maintain their costs.

Arvind limited holds by neutral view.

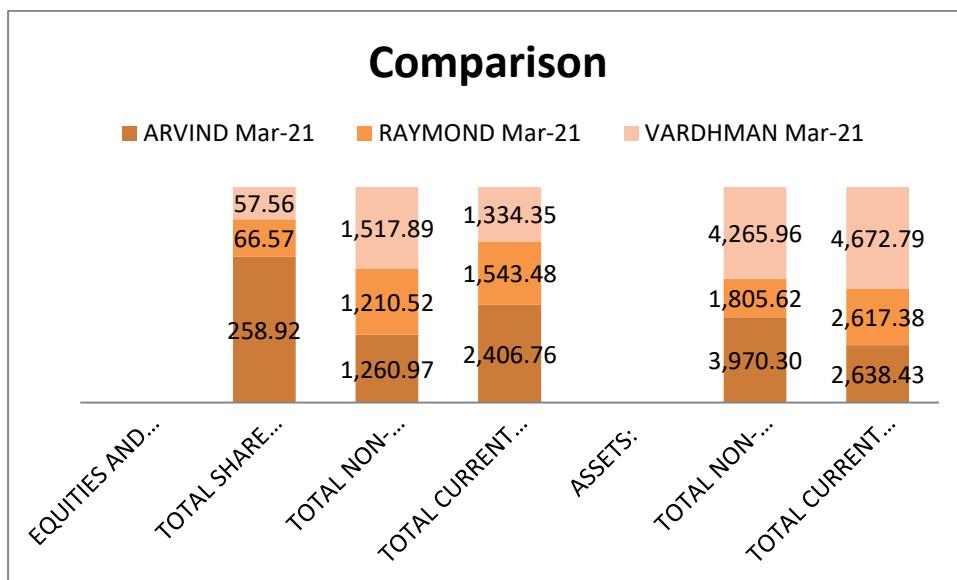
3.2 Balance Sheet:

BALANCE SHEET (Rs. In cr.)	Mar-21	Mar-21	Mar-21
	ARVIND	RAYMOND	VARDHMAN
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES:			
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS:			
Equity Share Capital	258.92	66.57	57.56
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	258.92	66.57	57.56
Reserves and Surplus	2,682.08	1,602.43	5,974.95
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2,682.08	1,602.43	5,974.95
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	2,941.00	1,669.00	6,032.51
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long Term Borrowings	1,100.37	1,007.05	1,296.60
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	5.24	0	239.54
Other Long Term Liabilities	131.12	203.47	20.49
Long Term Provisions	24.24	0	15.26
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,260.97	1,210.52	1,571.89
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short Term Borrowings	600.56	207.02	550.12
Trade Payables	1,322.40	640.74	246.96
Other Current Liabilities	474.81	655.99	534.7
Short Term Provisions	8.99	39.73	2.57
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,406.76	1,543.48	1,334.35
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	6,608.73	4,423.00	8,938.75
ASSETS:			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Tangible Assets	3,332.24	1,102.33	3,473.64
Intangible Assets	0	0	0
Capital Work-In-Progress	0	0	0
Other Assets	0	0	0
FIXED ASSETS	3,332.24	1,102.33	3,473.64
Non-Current Investments	531.97	474.03	552.43
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	0	116.38	0
Long Term Loans And Advances	0.68	29	1.31
Other Non-Current Assets	105.41	83.88	238.58
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	3,970.30	1,805.62	4,265.96
CURRENT ASSETS			
Current Investments	0	79.2	318.9
Inventories	998.7	1,000.83	2,624.20
Trade Receivables	933.68	585.95	986.6
Cash And Cash Equivalents	19.25	473.11	66.44
Short Term Loans And Advances	257.68	120	63.27
Other Current Assets	429.12	358.29	613.38
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,638.43	2,617.38	4,672.79
TOTAL ASSETS	6,608.73	4,423.00	8,938.75
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS			
Contingent Liabilities	0	0	0
CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS			
Raw Materials	0	0	0
Expenditure In Foreign Currency	0	0	0
FOB Value Of Goods	--	--	--
Other Earnings	--	--	--
BONUS DETAILS			
Bonus Equity Share Capital	--	--	--
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS			
Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value	--	--	--
Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	--	--	--

COMPARISON OF BALANCE SHEET:

Balance sheet (Rs. In cr.)	ARVIND Mar-21	RAYMOND Mar-21	VARDHMAN Mar-21	Interpretation
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES:				
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	258.92	66.57	57.56	Arvind holds higher share capital than rest.
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,260.97	1,210.52	1,517.89	Vardhman has higher NCL.
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,406.76	1,543.48	1,334.35	Raymond has higher.
ASSETS:				
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	3,970.30	1,805.62	4,265.96	High-Low vardhman & Raymond.
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,638.43	2,617.38	4,672.79	Low- Raymond & High- Vardhman.

CHART COMPARISON:



COMPARISON:

BRFL holds more than 6000 crore worth assets as well as liabilities than other three companies given.

Raymond holds neutral balance between assets and liabilities.

Arvind limited has higher amount of assets than liabilities.

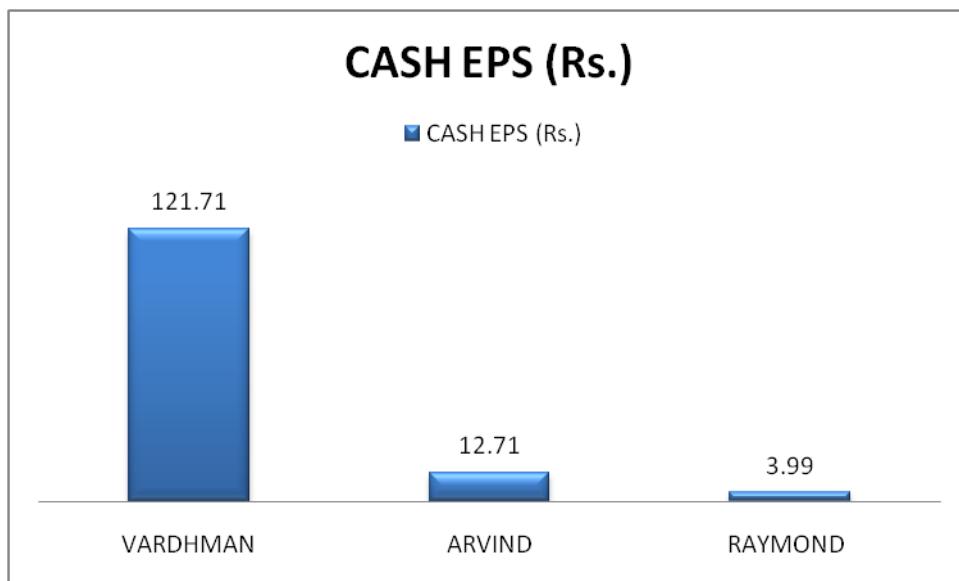
As , the player vardhman textiles becoming the market leader or these balance sheet leader by holding more than 8500 crore worth assets and about 3000 crore liabilities.

3.3 RATIO ANALYSIS:

1.CASH RATIOS:

1.Cash Earnings Per Share:

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
CASH EPS (Rs.)	121.71	12.71	3.99



Equation:

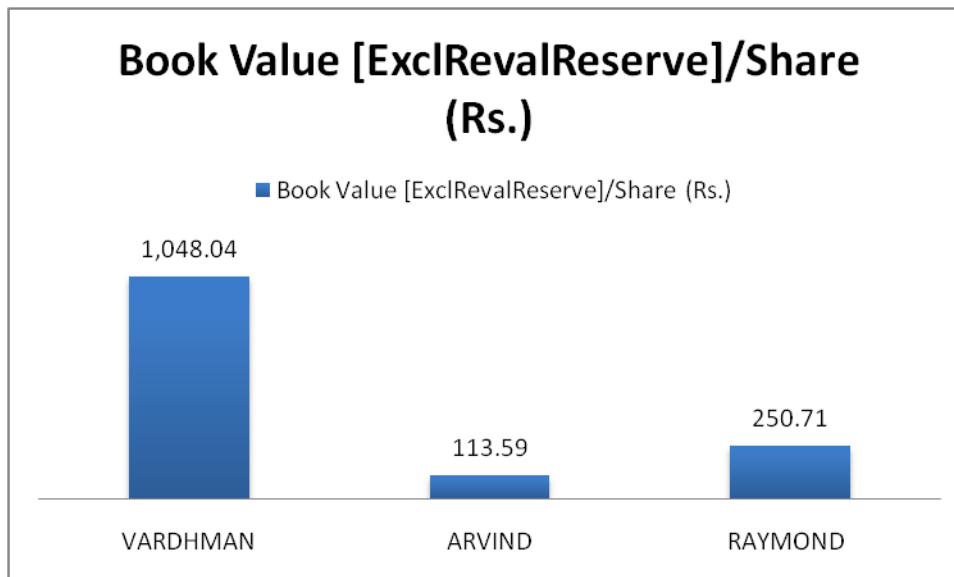
$\text{EPS} = (\text{Net Income} - \text{Preferred Dividends}) / \text{Weighted Average Shares Outstanding}$

Interpretation:

Cash EPS of vardhman limited has 121.71 RS. And Raymond has the lowest RS. 3.99 and arvind is in middle range.

2.Book value/Share:

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
Book Value [ExclRevalReserve]/Share (Rs.)	1,048.04	113.59	250.71



Equation:

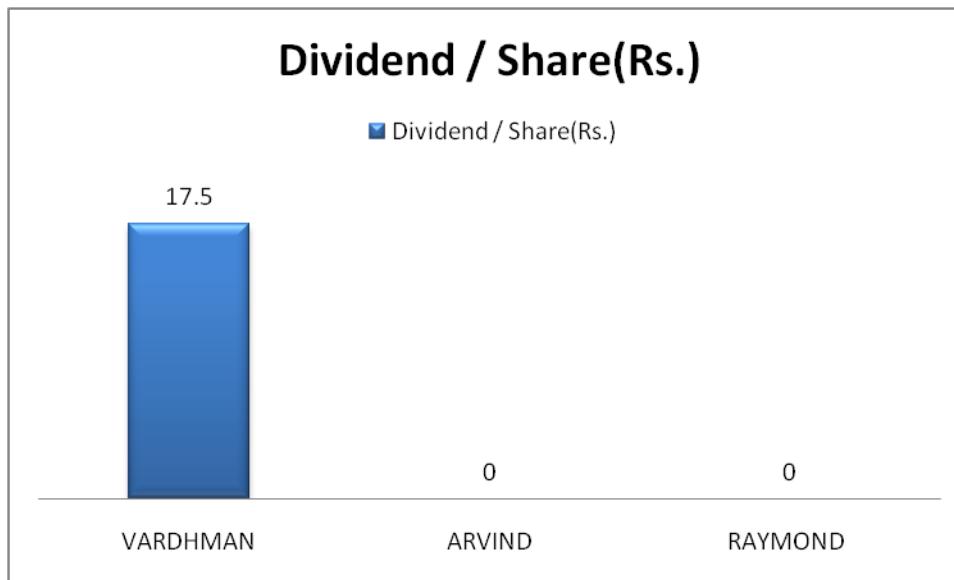
BVPS = Total Common shareholders equity – Preferred Stock / Number of outstanding common shares

Interpretation:

When it comes to a book value per share vardhman has 1048.04 Rs. For vardhman ltd and the lowest 113.59.

3.Dividend /Share:

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
Dividend / Share(Rs.)	17.5	0	0

**Equation:**

Dividends per Share = Annual Dividend / No. of Shares Outstanding

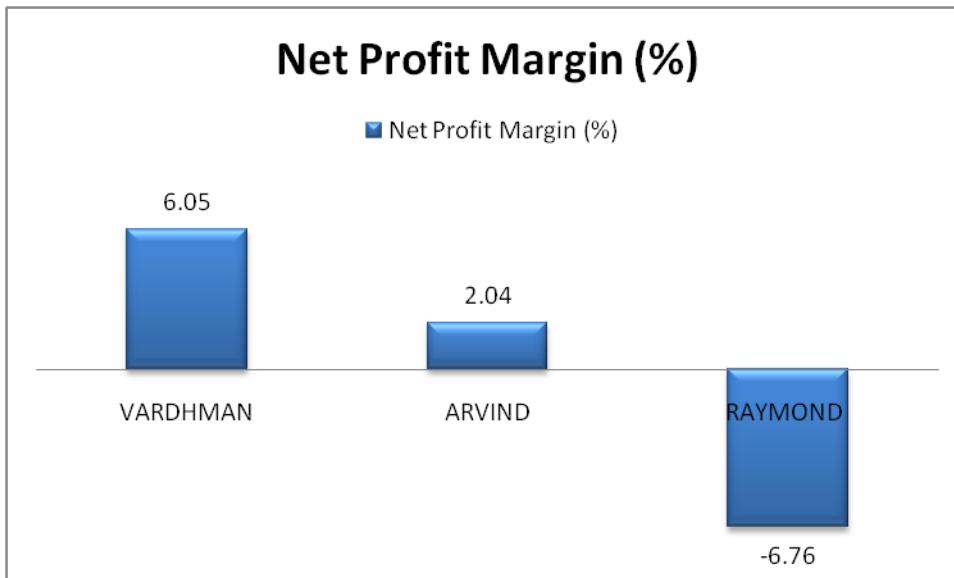
Interpretation:

Only vardhman textiles limited has paid the 17.5 Rs. Dividend during the year.

2.PROFITABILITY RATIOS:

4.Net Profit Margin (%):

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
Net Profit Margin (%)	6.05	2.04	-6.76



Equation:

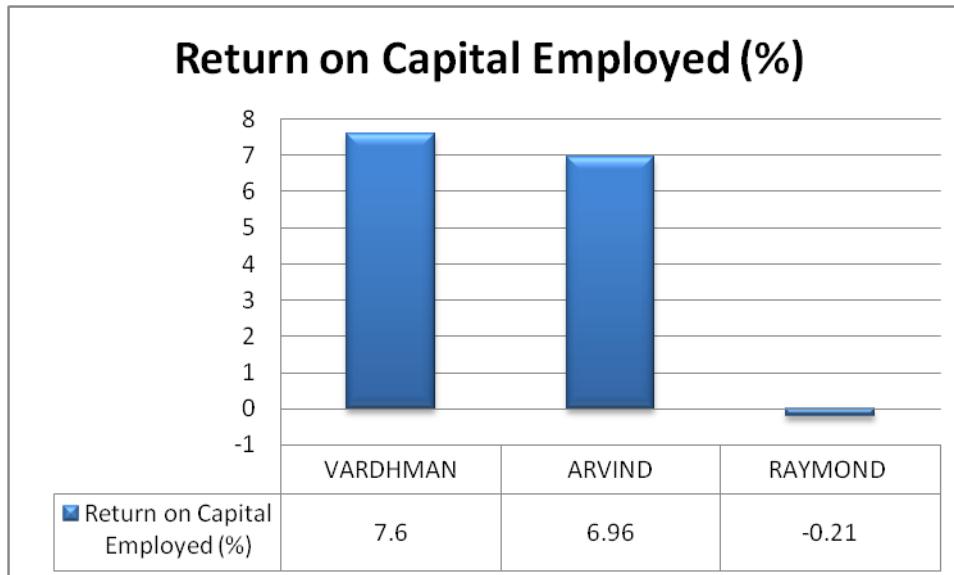
Net Profit Margin = Net Profit / Total Revenue

Interpretation:

Net profit margin of given companies are following, vardhman textiles has 6.05% , arvind limited has 2.04% . wherever other has in minus net profit margin following -6.76% for Raymond limited .

5. Return on capital employed(ROCE):

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
Return on Capital Employed(%)	7.6	6.96	-0.21



Equation:

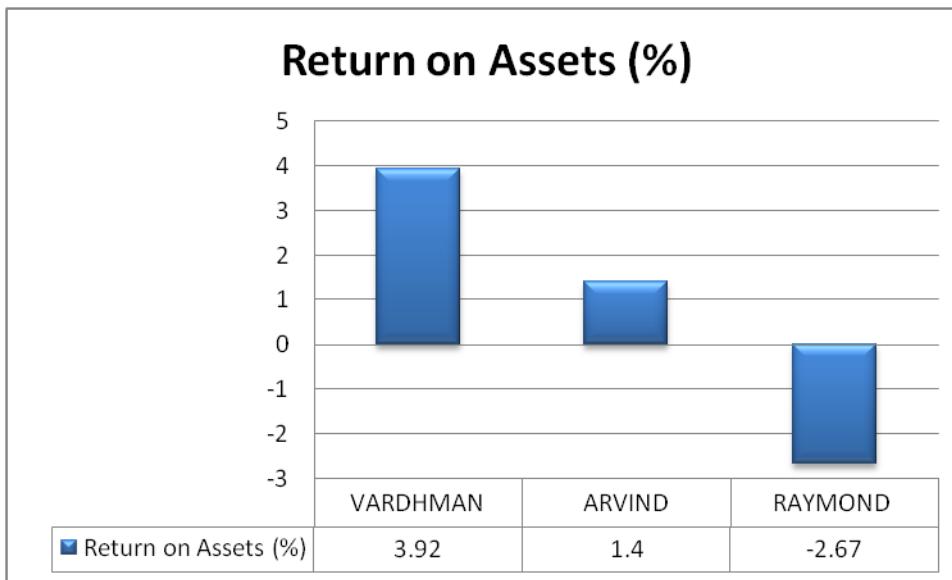
ROCE = EBIT /Capital Employed.

Interpretation:

Well talking about ROCE vardhman has the highest as always by 7.6%. and arvind limited has 6.96% . And other one has in -0.21% which is Raymond.

6. Return on Assets (%)

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
Return on Assets (%)	3.92	1.4	-2.67

**Equation:**

ROA = net income / average total assets

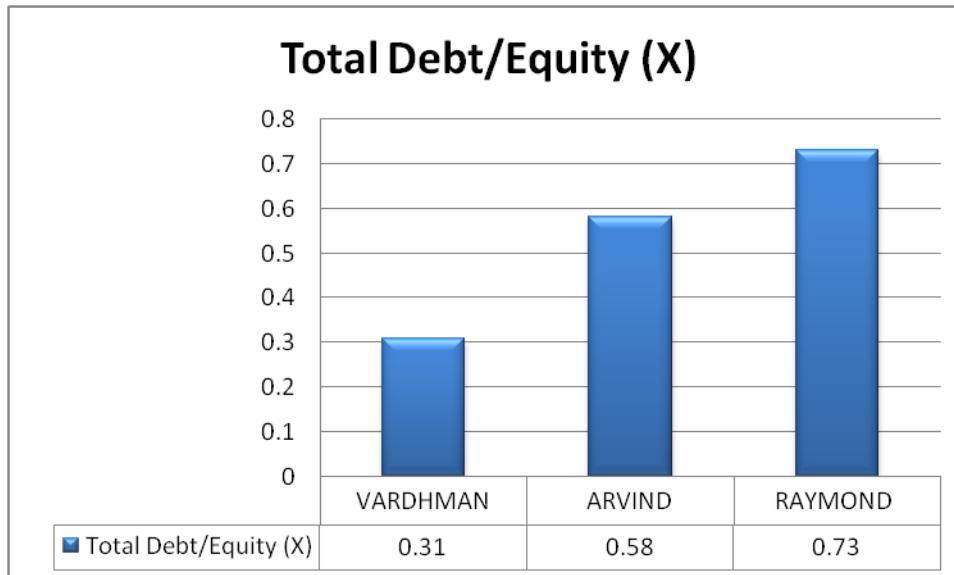
Interpretation:

Return on assets vardhman goes higher and higher and by 3.32% return and Raymond has given 1.4% return on assets. Well others has to improve .

3. LIQUIDITY RATIO(X):

7. Total Debt/Equity (X):

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
Total Debt/Equity (X)	0.31	0.58	0.73



Equation:

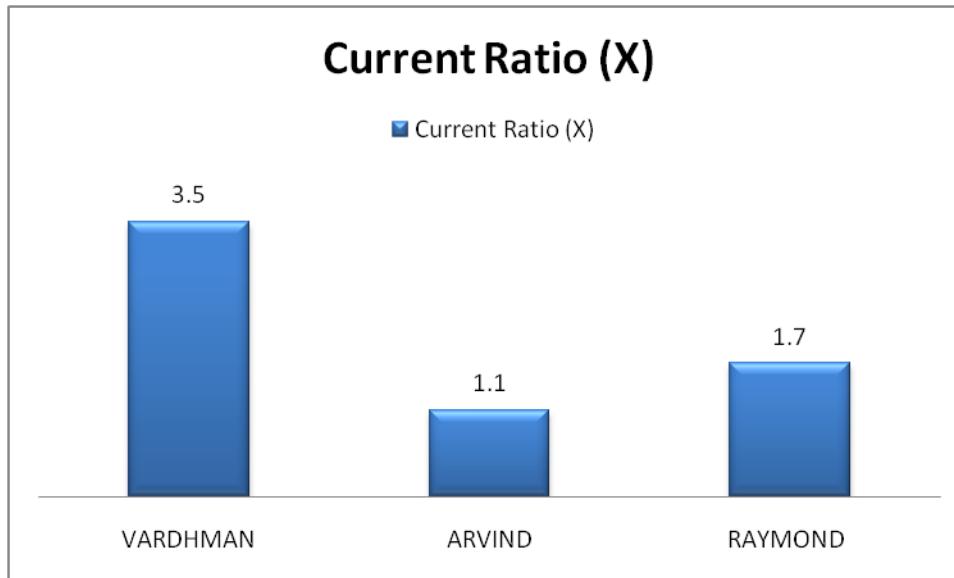
DE Ratio= Total Liabilities / Shareholder's Equity

Interpretation:

Vardhman limited has lowest debt/equity ratio than other companies.

8. Current Ratio (X):

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
Current Ratio (X)	3.5	1.1	1.7

**Equation:**

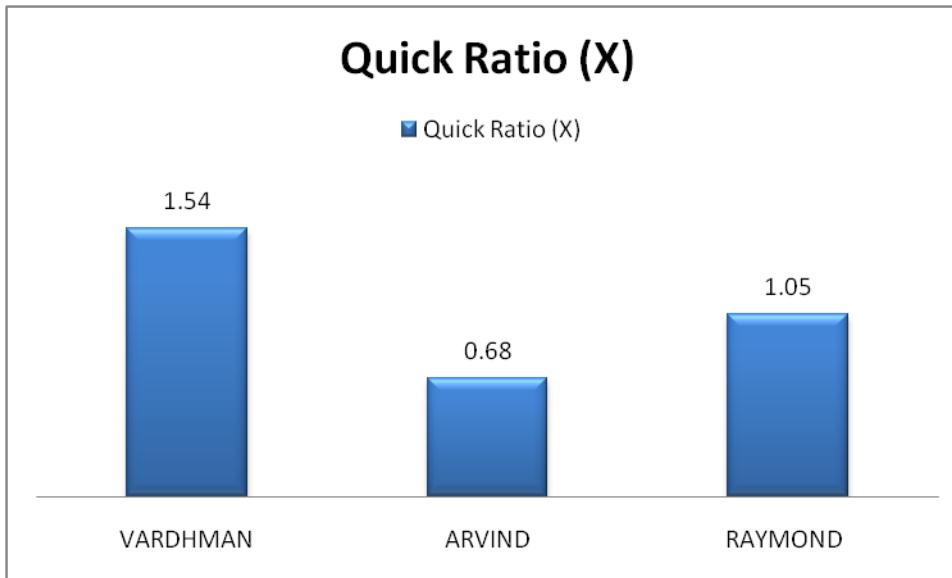
Current Ratio = Current assets / Current liability

Interpretation:

Current ratio of vardhman got 3.5 and the highest among others as they are celebrating glorious 50 years of their businesses. Raymond has 1.7 and arvind limited at 1.1.

9. Quick Ratio (X):

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
Quick Ratio (X)	1.54	0.68	1.05

**Equation:**

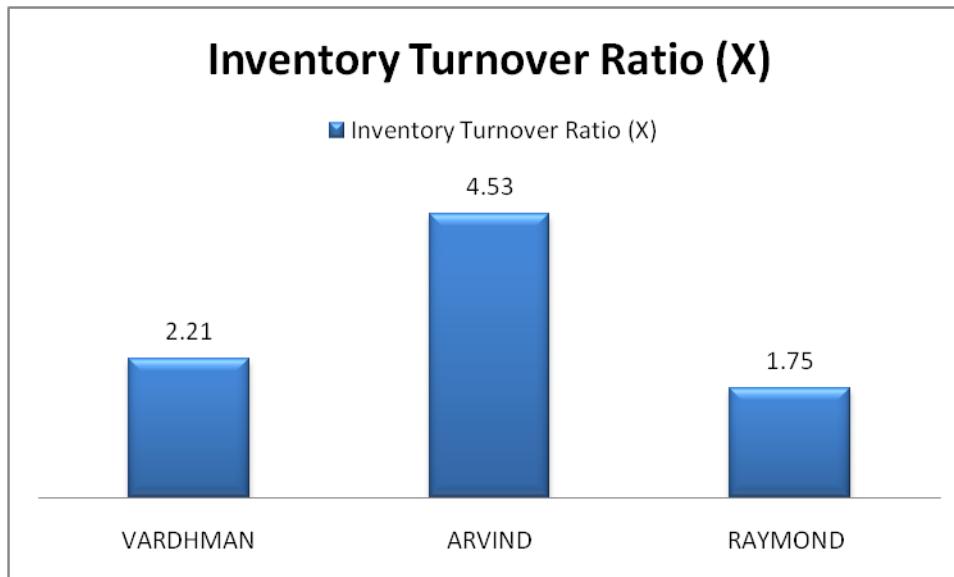
Quick ratio = Cash+ Stock investments + Accounts receivables/ Current liabilities

Interpretation:

Vardhman textiles limited has highest quick ratio among the three players. Raymond limited got his back by 1.05 quick ratio securing 2nd position. The third position goes to arvind limited by 0.68.

10. Inventory Turnover Ratio (X):

RATIO:	VARDHMAN	ARVIND	RAYMOND
Inventory Turnover Ratio (X)	2.21	4.53	1.75

**Equation:**

Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold / Average Inventory

Interpretation:

Arvind limited has highest ITR among the these three players. Vardhman textiles limited got his back by 2.21 inventory turnover ratio securing 2nd position. The third position goes to raymond limited.

3.4 Financial statements analysis:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF VARDHMAN TEXTILES (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12 mths	Change (in Rs.)	Change (in %)
INCOME				
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [GROSS]	6,250.28	5,787.64	-462.64	-7.40%
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	0	0	0.00	
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [NET]	6,250.28	5,787.64	-462.64	-7.40%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	6,325.15	5,787.64	-537.51	-8.50%
Other Income	171.98	189.47	17.49	10.17%
TOTAL REVENUE	6,497.13	5,977.11	-520.02	-8.00%
EXPENSES				
Cost Of Materials Consumed	3,332.63	2,999.62	-333.01	-9.99%
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	-50.3	61.62	111.92	-222.50%
Employee Benefit Expenses	550.98	549.86	-1.12	-0.20%
Finance Costs	132.54	111.43	-21.11	-15.93%
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	319.21	350.13	30.92	9.69%
Other Expenses	1,557.01	1,390.70	-166.31	-10.68%
TOTAL EXPENSES	5,894.12	5,509.95	-384.17	-6.52%
Profit Before Tax	603.01	467.16	-135.85	-22.53%
Total Tax Expenses	57.52	116.75	59.23	102.97%
Net Profit & Loss	545.49	350.41	-195.08	-35.76%

Vardhman textiles limited net profit has declined by 35.76% than the previous year. From 545.49 cr to 350.41 cr.

BALANCE SHEET:

BALANCE SHEET OF VARDHMAN TEXTILES (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12	Change (in Rs.)	Change (in %)
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
Equity Share Capital	57.52	57.56	0.04	0.07%
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	57.52	57.56	0.04	0.07%
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	5,608.69	5,974.95	366.26	6.53%
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	5,666.21	6,032.51	366.3	6.46%
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	1,266.14	1,296.60	30.46	2.41%
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	225.32	239.54	14.22	6.31%
Other Long Term Liabilities	23.3	20.49	-2.81	-12.06%
Long Term Provisions	14.45	15.26	0.81	5.61%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,529.21	1,571.89	42.68	2.79%
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	723.02	550.12	-172.9	-23.91%
Trade Payables	291.92	246.96	-44.96	-15.40%
Other Current Liabilities	513.71	534.7	20.99	4.09%
Short Term Provisions	2.46	2.57	0.11	4.47%
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,531.11	1,334.35	-196.76	-12.85%
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	8,726.53	8,938.75	212.22	2.43%
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	3,479.30	3,473.64	-5.66	-0.16%
Intangible Assets	1.82	0	-1.82	-100.00%
Capital Work-In-Progress	139.42	0	-139.42	-100.00%
FIXED ASSETS	3,620.54	3,473.64	-146.9	-4.06%
Non-Current Investments	558.2	552.43	-5.77	-1.03%
Long Term Loans And Advances	1.48	1.31	-0.17	-11.49%
Other Non-Current Assets	68.3	238.58	170.28	249.31%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	4,248.52	4,265.96	17.44	0.41%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current Investments	473.29	318.9	-154.39	-32.62%
Inventories	2,506.16	2,624.20	118.04	4.71%
Trade Receivables	794.81	986.6	191.79	24.13%
Cash And Cash Equivalents	151.71	66.44	-85.27	-56.21%
Short Term Loans And Advances	29.72	63.27	33.55	112.89%
OtherCurrentAssets	522.32	613.38	91.06	17.43%
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4,478.01	4,672.79	194.78	4.35%
TOTAL ASSETS	8,726.53	8,938.75	212.22	2.43%

In case of Vardhman textiles has negative impact on profit and losses while assets has played his own game.

COMMON SIZE ANALYSIS:

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF VARDHMAN TEXTILES (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12 mths	Change (in %)	Change (in %)
INCOME				
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	6,325.15	5,787.64	97.35%	96.83%
Other Income	171.98	189.47	2.65%	3.17%
TOTAL REVENUE	6,497.13	5,977.11	100.00%	100.00%
EXPENSES				
Cost Of Materials Consumed	3,332.63	2,999.62	56.54%	54.44%
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	-50.3	61.62	-0.85%	1.12%
Employee Benefit Expenses	550.98	549.86	9.35%	9.98%
Finance Costs	132.54	111.43	2.25%	2.02%
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	319.21	350.13	5.42%	6.35%
Other Expenses	1,557.01	1,390.70	26.42%	25.24%
TOTAL EXPENSES	5,894.12	5,509.95	100.00%	100.00%

Revenues decreases from 97.35% to 96.83% so as expenses.

BALANCE SHEET OF VARDHMAN TEXTILES (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12	Change (in %)	Change (in %)
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	57.52	57.56	0.66%	0.64%
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	5,608.69	5,974.95	64.27%	66.84%
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	5,666.21	6,032.51	64.93%	67.49%
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	1,266.14	1,296.60	14.51%	14.51%
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	225.32	239.54	2.58%	2.68%
Other Long Term Liabilities	23.3	20.49	0.27%	0.23%
Long Term Provisions	14.45	15.26	0.17%	0.17%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,529.21	1,571.89	17.52%	17.59%
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	723.02	550.12	8.29%	6.15%
Trade Payables	291.92	246.96	3.35%	2.76%
Other Current Liabilities	513.71	534.7	5.89%	5.98%
Short Term Provisions	2.46	2.57	0.03%	0.03%
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,531.11	1,334.35	17.55%	14.93%
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	8,726.53	8,938.75	100.00%	100.00%
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	3,479.30	3,473.64	39.87%	38.86%
Intangible Assets	1.82	0	0.02%	0.00%
Capital Work-In-Progress	139.42	0	1.60%	0.00%
FIXED ASSETS	3,620.54	3,473.64	41.49%	38.86%
Non-Current Investments	558.2	552.43	6.40%	6.18%
Long Term Loans And Advances	1.48	1.31	0.02%	0.01%
Other Non-Current Assets	68.3	238.58	0.78%	2.67%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	4,248.52	4,265.96	48.69%	47.72%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current Investments	473.29	318.9	5.42%	3.57%
Inventories	2,506.16	2,624.20	28.72%	29.36%
Trade Receivables	794.81	986.6	9.11%	11.04%
Cash And Cash Equivalents	151.71	66.44	1.74%	0.74%
Short Term Loans And Advances	29.72	63.27	0.34%	0.71%
Other Current Assets	522.32	613.38	5.99%	6.86%
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4,478.01	4,672.79	51.31%	52.28%
TOTAL ASSETS	8,726.53	8,938.75	100.00%	100.00%

As the COVID hits the world; many businesses hitted one hand on the other.

As you can see expenses downgrade in 2021 so as profits and assets.

ARVIND LIMITED:**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:**

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF ARVIND (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12 mths	Change (in Rs.)	Change (in %)
INCOME				
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [GROSS]	6,434.91	4,348.79	-2,086.12	-32.42%
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	0	0	0	0.00%
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [NET]	6,434.91	4,348.79	-2086.12	-32.42%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	6,705.31	4,528.54	-2176.77	-32.46%
Other Income	80.16	64.62	-15.54	-19.39%
TOTAL REVENUE	6,785.47	4,593.16	-2192.31	-32.31%
EXPENSES				
Cost Of Materials Consumed	3,158.37	1,952.93	-1205.44	-38.17%
Operating And Direct Expenses	27.69	23.97	-3.72	-13.43%
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	64.27	131.16	66.89	104.08%
Employee Benefit Expenses	776.12	586.88	-189.24	-24.38%
Finance Costs	224.1	209.65	-14.45	-6.45%
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	240.54	236.43	-4.11	-1.71%
Other Expenses	1,770.74	1,261.73	-509.01	-28.75%
TOTAL EXPENSES	6,476.54	4,510.19	-1966.35	-30.36%
Profit Before Tax	250.11	56.04	-194.07	-77.59%
Total Tax Expenses	78.73	-36.63	-115.36	-146.53%
Net Profit & Loss	171.38	92.67	-78.71	-45.93%

Net profit decreases by 45.93%.

BALANCE SHEET OF ARVIND (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 ARVIND	Change (in Rs.)	Change (in %)
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
Equity Share Capital	258.77	258.92	0.15	0.06%
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	258.77	258.92	0.15	0.06%
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2,594.92	2,682.08	87.16	3.36%
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	2,853.69	2,941.00	87.31	3.06%
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	1,044.91	1,100.37	55.46	5.31%
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	22.01	5.24	-16.77	-76.19%
Other Long Term Liabilities	74.9	131.12	56.22	75.06%
Long Term Provisions	42.16	24.24	-17.92	-42.50%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,183.98	1,260.97	76.99	6.50%
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	1,138.13	600.56	-537.57	-47.23%
Trade Payables	1,118.31	1,322.40	204.09	18.25%
Other Current Liabilities	507.38	474.81	-32.57	-6.42%
Short Term Provisions	13.06	8.99	-4.07	-31.16%
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,776.88	2,406.76	-370.12	-13.33%
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	6,814.55	6,608.73	-205.82	-3.02%
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	3,256.96	3,332.24	75.28	2.31%
Intangible Assets	168	0	-168	-100.00%
Capital Work-In-Progress	70.29	0	-70.29	-100.00%
Other Assets	35.81	0	-35.81	-100.00%
FIXED ASSETS	3,531.35	3,332.24	-199.11	-5.64%
Non-Current Investments	525.47	531.97	6.5	1.24%
Long Term Loans And Advances	0.94	0.68	-0.26	-27.66%
Other Non-Current Assets	38.78	105.41	66.63	171.82%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	4,096.54	3,970.30	-126.24	-3.08%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories	1,038.46	998.7	-39.76	-3.83%
Trade Receivables	898.32	933.68	35.36	3.94%
Cash And Cash Equivalents	30.12	19.25	-10.87	-36.09%
Short Term Loans And Advances	305.15	257.68	-47.47	-15.56%
Other Current Assets	445.96	429.12	-16.84	-3.78%
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,718.01	2,638.43	-79.58	-2.93%
TOTAL ASSETS	6,814.55	6,608.73	-205.82	-3.02%

As the capitalization has it's role to play arvind will come after VTL . 2021 seems little improving.

COMMON SIZE ANALYSIS:

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF ARVIND (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12 mths	Change (in %)	Change (in %)
INCOME				
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	6,705.31	4,528.54	98.82%	98.59%
Other Income	80.16	64.62	1.18%	1.41%
TOTAL REVENUE	6,785.47	4,593.16	100.00%	100.00%
EXPENSES				
Cost Of Materials Consumed	3,158.37	1,952.93	48.77%	48.77%
Operating And Direct Expenses	27.69	23.97	0.43%	0.43%
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	64.27	131.16	0.99%	0.99%
Employee Benefit Expenses	776.12	586.88	11.98%	11.98%
Finance Costs	224.1	209.65	3.46%	3.46%
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	240.54	236.43	3.71%	3.71%
Other Expenses	1,770.74	1,261.73	27.34%	27.34%
TOTAL EXPENSES	6,476.54	4,510.19	100.00%	100.00%

BALANCE SHEET OF ARVIND (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 ARVIND	Change (in %)	Change (in %)
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	258.77	258.92	3.80%	3.92%
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2,594.92	2,682.08	38.08%	40.58%
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	2,853.69	2,941.00	41.88%	44.50%
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	1,044.91	1,100.37	15.33%	16.65%
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	22.01	5.24	0.32%	0.08%
Other Long Term Liabilities	74.9	131.12	1.10%	1.98%
Long Term Provisions	42.16	24.24	0.62%	0.37%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,183.98	1,260.97	17.37%	19.08%
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	1,138.13	600.56	16.70%	9.09%
Trade Payables	1,118.31	1,322.40	16.41%	20.01%
Other Current Liabilities	507.38	474.81	7.45%	7.18%
Short Term Provisions	13.06	8.99	0.19%	0.14%
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,776.88	2,406.76	40.75%	36.42%
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	6,814.55	6,608.73	100.00%	100.00%
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	3,256.96	3,332.24	47.79%	50.42%
Intangible Assets	168	0	2.47%	0.00%
Capital Work-In-Progress	70.29	0	1.03%	0.00%
Other Assets	35.81	0	0.53%	0.00%
FIXED ASSETS	3,531.35	3,332.24	51.82%	50.42%
Non-Current Investments	525.47	531.97	7.71%	8.05%
Long Term Loans And Advances	0.94	0.68	0.01%	0.01%
Other Non-Current Assets	38.78	105.41	0.57%	1.60%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	4,096.54	3,970.30	60.11%	60.08%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories	1,038.46	998.7	15.24%	15.11%
Trade Receivables	898.32	933.68	13.18%	14.13%
Cash And Cash Equivalents	30.12	19.25	0.44%	0.29%
Short Term Loans And Advances	305.15	257.68	4.48%	3.90%
OtherCurrentAssets	445.96	429.12	6.54%	6.49%
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,718.01	2,638.43	39.89%	39.92%
TOTAL ASSETS	6,814.55	6,608.73	100.00%	100.00%

In this case assets rised by 0.3%.

RAYMOND LIMITED:**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:**

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF RAYMOND (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12 mths	Change (in Rs.)	Change (in %)
INCOME				
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [GROSS]	3,156.71	1,752.41	-1,404.30	-44.49%
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	0	0	0	0
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [NET]	3,156.71	1,752.41	-1,404.30	-44.49%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	3,186.39	1,752.41	-1,433.98	-45.00%
Other Income	128.26	139.07	10.81	8.43%
TOTAL REVENUE	3,314.64	1,891.48	-1,423.16	-42.94%
EXPENSES				
Cost Of Materials Consumed	664.24	244.54	-419.7	-63.18%
Operating And Direct Expenses	574.49	0	-574.49	-100.00%
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	-225.33	272.6	497.93	-220.98%
Employee Benefit Expenses	477.43	321.28	-156.15	-32.71%
Finance Costs	194.49	170.17	-24.32	-12.50%
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	155.32	145.04	-10.28	-6.62%
Other Expenses	608.61	608.43	-0.18	-0.03%
TOTAL EXPENSES	3,281.38	2,067.97	-1,213.41	-36.98%
Profit Before Tax	69.89	-176.49	-246.38	-352.53%
Total Tax Expenses	-24.42	-58	-33.58	137.51%
Net Profit & Loss	94.32	-118.49	-212.81	-225.63%

BALANCE SHEET OF RAYMOND (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12 mths	Change (in Rs.)	Change (in %)
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
Equity Share Capital	64.72	66.57	1.85	2.86%
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	64.72	66.57	1.85	2.86%
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	1,716.20	1,602.43	-113.77	-6.63%
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	1,780.92	1,669.00	-111.92	-6.28%
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	230.55	1,007.05	776.5	336.80%
Other Long Term Liabilities	232.61	203.47	-29.14	-12.53%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	463.16	1,210.52	747.36	161.36%
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	1,086.86	207.02	-879.84	-80.95%
Trade Payables	671.26	640.74	-30.52	-4.55%
Other Current Liabilities	635.78	655.99	20.21	3.18%
Short Term Provisions	38.57	39.73	1.16	3.01%
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,432.47	1,543.48	-888.99	-36.55%
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	4,678.41	4,423.00	-255.41	-5.46%
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	1,214.85	1,102.33	-112.52	-9.26%
Intangible Assets	1.5	0	-1.5	-100.00%
Capital Work-In-Progress	25.72	0	-25.72	-100.00%
Other Assets	4.59	0	-4.59	-100.00%
FIXED ASSETS	1,251.41	1,102.33	-149.08	-11.91%
Non-Current Investments	467.97	474.03	6.06	1.29%
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	60.91	116.38	55.47	91.07%
Long Term Loans And Advances	103.18	29	-74.18	-71.89%
Other Non-Current Assets	155.47	83.88	-71.59	-46.05%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,038.94	1,805.62	-233.32	-11.44%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current Investments	180.02	79.2	-100.82	-56.00%
Inventories	1,290.11	1,000.83	-289.28	-22.42%
Trade Receivables	537.63	585.95	48.32	8.99%
Cash And Cash Equivalents	300.76	473.11	172.35	57.30%
Short Term Loans And Advances	0	120	120	0.00%
Other Current Assets	330.94	358.29	27.35	8.26%
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,639.47	2,617.38	-22.09	-0.84%
TOTAL ASSETS	4,678.41	4,423.00	-255.41	-5.46%

COMMON SIZE ANALYSIS:

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF RAYMOND (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12 mths	Change (in %)	Change (in %)
INCOME				
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	3,186.39	1,752.41	96.13%	92.65%
Other Income	128.26	139.07	3.87%	7.35%
TOTAL REVENUE	3,314.64	1,891.48	100.00%	100.00%
EXPENSES				
Cost Of Materials Consumed	664.24	244.54	20.24%	11.83%
Operating And Direct Expenses	574.49	0	17.51%	0.00%
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	-225.33	272.6	-6.87%	13.18%
Employee Benefit Expenses	477.43	321.28	14.55%	15.54%
Finance Costs	194.49	170.17	5.93%	8.23%
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	155.32	145.04	4.73%	7.01%
Other Expenses	608.61	608.43	18.55%	29.42%
TOTAL EXPENSES	3,281.38	2,067.97	100.00%	100.00%

BALANCE SHEET OF RAYMOND (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-20 12 mths	Mar-21 12 mths	Change (in %)	Change (in %)
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	64.72	66.57	1.38%	1.51%
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	1,716.20	1,602.43	36.68%	36.23%
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	1,780.92	1,669.00	38.07%	37.73%
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	230.55	1,007.05	4.93%	22.77%
Other Long Term Liabilities	232.61	203.47	4.97%	4.60%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	463.16	1,210.52	9.90%	27.37%
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	1,086.86	207.02	23.23%	4.68%
Trade Payables	671.26	640.74	14.35%	14.49%
Other Current Liabilities	635.78	655.99	13.59%	14.83%
Short Term Provisions	38.57	39.73	0.82%	0.90%
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,432.47	1,543.48	51.99%	34.90%
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	4,678.41	4,423.00	100.00%	100.00%
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	1,214.85	1,102.33	25.97%	24.92%
Intangible Assets	1.5	0	0.03%	0.00%
Capital Work-In-Progress	25.72	0	0.55%	0.00%
Other Assets	4.59	0	0.10%	0.00%
FIXED ASSETS	1,251.41	1,102.33	26.75%	24.92%
Non-Current Investments	467.97	474.03	10.00%	10.72%
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	60.91	116.38	1.30%	2.63%
Long Term Loans And Advances	103.18	29	2.21%	0.66%
Other Non-Current Assets	155.47	83.88	3.32%	1.90%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,038.94	1,805.62	43.58%	40.82%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current Investments	180.02	79.2	3.85%	1.79%
Inventories	1,290.11	1,000.83	27.58%	22.63%
Trade Receivables	537.63	585.95	11.49%	13.25%
Cash And Cash Equivalents	300.76	473.11	6.43%	10.70%
Short Term Loans And Advances	0	120	0.00%	2.71%
Other Current Assets	330.94	358.29	7.07%	8.10%
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,639.47	2,617.38	56.42%	59.18%
TOTAL ASSETS	4,678.41	4,423.00	100.00%	100.00%

As the COVID hits the world; many businesses hitted one hand on the other.

As you can see expenses downgrade in 2021 so as profits and assets.

3.5 Accounting Procedure:

All The 3 Companies Are Following The Same Accounting Procedure For Their Company:

A. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements: The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention which are in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India and provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

B. Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/materialized.

C. Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized only when it can be reliably measured and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection. Turnover includes sales of raw material, by-products and wastes. Sales is inclusive of Excise Duty but excludes Value Added Tax and Central Sales Tax and it is adjusted for discounts, if any.

D. Fixed Assets: Fixed assets are stated at cost net of value added tax less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, construction cost, including non refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributed cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. The financing costs till commencement of commercial production and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the fixed assets are capitalized.

E. Depreciation: Depreciation on fixed assets of the company is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on Written Down Value method over their useful life at rates and in the manner prescribed in Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956 except, on fixed assets pertaining to GP/GC unit, in which depreciation is provided under Straight Line Method over their useful life at rates and in manner prescribed in schedule XIV to the companies Act, 1956.

F. Inventories: Inventories are valued at cost except material in process and finished goods which are valued at cost or realisable value whichever is lower.

G. Foreign Exchange Transactions: Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevalent on the date of the transaction or that approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are reinstated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of Balance sheet and at forward contract rates wherever so covered. Realised gains or losses on foreign exchange transactions, other than those

relating to fixed assets are recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference in foreign exchange in the case of fixed assets is adjusted to the cost of fixed assets.

H. Provision for current tax and deferred tax: Provision for tax for Current Year has been made on the basis of estimated taxable income computed in accordance with Provisions as per Income Tax Act, 1961. In accordance with the Accounting Standard - 22 Accounting for Taxes on Income, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the deferred Tax resulting from all timing differences between taxable and accounting income is accounted for, at the enacted rate of tax, to the extent that the timing differences are expected to crystallise.

I. Impairment of assets: An assets is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of assets exceeds its recoverable value. An impairment loss is charged to the Profit & Loss Account in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

J. Borrowing Costs: Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying fixed assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the assets, upto the date the asset is put to use. Other borrowing costs are charged to the Profit & Loss Account in the year in which they are incurred.

K. Employees Benefits: a) Short Term Employee Benefits Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related services. b) Post Employment Benefits (defined benefit plans) The employees gratuity scheme is defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined at each Balance Sheet date based on an actuarial valuation. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Profit & Loss Account. c) Post Employment Benefits (defined contribution plans) Contributions to the Employees Provident Fund, Labour Welfare Fund and Employee State Insurance Fund, which are defined contribution schemes, are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which the contribution is due. d) Long Term Employment Benefits Long term employee benefits comprise of compensated absences (i.e. Leave with wages) and other employee incentives. These are measured on yearly basis for actual leave with wages payable at each Balance Sheet date unless they are insignificant.

L. Investments: Current Investments are carried at lower of cost and quoted/fair value, computed category wise. Long Term investments are stated at cost. Provision for diminution in the value of long term investments is made only if such a decline is other than temporary.

M. Earning Per Share: Basic Earning per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earning per share is computed by taking into account the aggregate of the weighted average number of equity outstanding during the period and the weighted average number of equity shares which would be issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

N. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities And Contingent Assets: Provisions are recognized in terms of Accounting Standard-29 " Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations. Contingent liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events due to occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation can not be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

O. Leased Assets: Operating Leases: Rentals are expenses with reference to lease terms and other considerations.

3.6 CSR & Expenses:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LTD.

Vision & Core areas of CSR:

Our Company is committed to and fully aware of its CSR, the guidelines in respect of which were more clearly laid down in the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company's vision on CSR is that the Company being a responsible Corporate Citizen would continue to make a serious endeavor for a quality value addition and constructive contribution in building a healthy and better society through its CSR related initiatives and focus on education, environment, health care and other social causes. During the year, the Company has spent 19.26 crore on CSR activities.

The disclosures related to CSR activities pursuant to Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 9 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014 is annexed.

Here to and form part of this report as Annexure III.

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for the financial year 2019-20:

Sr. No.	Particulars	
1.	Brief outline of CSR Policy	The focus areas of the Company under its CSR programme are promotion of education, preventive health care, rural development, skill enhancement, environment protection and any other project as defined in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
2.	Composition of CSR Committee	The CSR Committee of the Company consists of: 1. Mr. Prafull Anubhai- Chairman 2. Mr. Sachit Jain- Member 3. Mr. Neeraj Jain- Member 4. Mr. D.L. Sharma- Member
3.	Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years	₹ 949.81 crores
4.	Prescribed CSR Expenditure	₹ 18.99 crores
5.	Details of CSR spent during the year:	
	Total amount spent for the financial year	₹ 19.26 crores
	Amount unspent, if any	NIL
	Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year	ANNEXURE - A
6.	In case the Company has failed to spend two percent, reason thereof.	The Company has spent ₹ 19.26 crores in the Financial year 2019-20 on activities as provided in Annexure A.
7.	A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and policy of the Company	ANNEXURE- B

CSR Policy: The CSR Policy of the Company indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company, as approved by the Board, may be accessed on the Company's website.

ARVIND LTD:

One of the fundamental values that are embedded into the very DNA of Arvind Limited is the belief that only in a healthy society can healthy businesses flourish and to ensure this, businesses must positively impact society.

The Founders were instrumental in setting up pioneering institutions for sustaining and improving Educational, Social, Cultural and Religious conditions in Ahmedabad – the primary center of the Company's businesses. Ahmedabad Education Society, Indian Institute of Management – Ahmedabad, Center for Environmental Planning and Technology, H L College of Commerce and Lalbai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology are examples of some of the institutions they set up.

Thus, Arvind has been supporting initiatives of educational, social and cultural renewal much before the term 'CSR' – Corporate Social Responsibility – was coined.

Arvind's CSR activities so far have been carried out through SHARDA Trust and NLRDF working urban and rural settings respectively. Arvind Foundation – a recently set up section 8 company will now lead company's CSR initiatives.

Our energies are focused on four distinct development segments



CSR Vision:

To impact positively, the quality of life of people, through initiatives of social, economic, educational, infrastructural, environmental, health and cultural advancement.

Average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5)

The average net profit of the Company is ` 252.80 crores.

7. a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5):

5.06 Crores.

b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years:

NA.

c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any:

NIL

d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c):

5.06 Crores.

RAYMOND LTD.

AS a part of its initiative under the “Corporate Social Responsibility” (CSR) drive, the Company has undertaken projects in the areas of environment sustainability, preventive health care and women empowerment. These projects are in accordance with Schedule VII of the Act and the Company’s CSR policy. The focus areas of the Company for utilizing the marked CSR Funds are as under:

- Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition;
- Promotion of healthcare including preventive healthcare;
- Promotion of education and employment-enhancing vocational skills;
- Ensuring environmental sustainability and animal welfare including measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially & economically backward groups; and
- Other areas approved by the CSR Committee within the ambit of CSR Rules as amended from time-to-time.

The Company also performed its social duties by contributing towards the COVID-19 prevention initiatives.

Additionally, Silver Spark Apparel Limited directed its production capabilities towards the manufacture of protective masks while Raymond Consumer Care Private Limited launched its sanitizer range in the market to mitigate the shortage of this essential item.

The Company also made a contribution towards the set-up of a 1000-bed COVID-19 hospital set up at Thane, Maharashtra through its CSR outlay which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State of Maharashtra.

This hospital is expected to assist the Government in combating this deadly and cureless disease.

The Report on CSR activities as required under the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure 'D' and forms an integral part of this Report.

The Policy has been uploaded on Company's website.

Details of CSR spent during the financial year 2019-20:

- Total amount spent for the financial year : ` 152 Lakh
- Amount unspent, if any: Nil
- Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)							
(1) Sr. No	(2) CSR project or activity identified	(3) Sector in which the project is covered	(4) Projects or Programmes 1) Local area or other 2) State and district	(5) Amount Outlay (Budget)	(6) Amount Spent in FY2020	(7) Cumulative Expenditure up to the reporting period FY2020	(8) Amount spent: Direct / Through implementing agency
1.	Providing free eye check-up and cataract surgeries to marginalized section	Promoting Health Care	Thane, Maharashtra	09.00	09.00	09.00	Vision Foundation of India
2.	Supporting underprivileged kidney patients to avail lifesaving treatment	Promoting Health Care	Mumbai, Maharashtra	32.50	32.50	32.50	Apex Kidney Foundation
3.	Supporting children suffering from cancer	Promoting Health Care	- Mumbai, Maharashtra - Guwahati, Assam - Kolkata, West Bengal - Jaipur, Rajasthan	30.00	30.00	30.00	St. Jude India Childcare Centre
4.	Rehabilitation of cancer survivors	Promoting Health Care	Mumbai, Maharashtra	45.00	45.00	45.00	Indian Cancer Society
5.	Supporting women trafficked into prostitution and assist their daughters and toddlers	Women empowerment	Mumbai, Maharashtra	33.00	33.00	33.00	Apne Aap Women's Collective

3.7 A listed company. If yes,then where and since how long?

Company Name	Listed Or Not	Date
Vardhman Textiles Limited	Yes - BSE & NSE	14-Jan-2003
Arvind Limited	Yes - BSE & NSE	08-Feb-1995
Raymond Limited	Yes- BSE & NSE	18-Oct-1995

4.MARKETING DEPARTMENT

4.1List Of Products & Services:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

YARNS:

- GREYYARNS
- Polyester Cotton
- Core spun Yarns
- DYEDYARNS
- Packaged Dyed Yarns
- Mélange / Heather Yarns (Brand Rangoli)
- Gassed Mercerised
- Hosiery & Weaving
- SPECIALTY YARNS
- Slubs
- Cellulosic
- Vortex yarns
- Special blended fibers
- Sustainable yarns

FEBRICS

FIBERS

THREADS:

- Apparels
- Non - Apparels
- Automotive
- Home Textiles
- Consumer Threads

GARMENTS:

- Classic formal shirts
- Linen and washed shirts

RAYMOND LTD.

- FABRICS (Worsted, Denim and Shirting).
- Apparels (Tailored Clothing, Jeanswear and Dress Shirts).
- Brands (Raymond Manzoni, Park Avenue, Colour Plus, Parx Be Zapp, Notting Hill and The Raymond Shop).
- Woollen Outerwear.
- Furnishings.
- Retail (The Raymond Shop and Brand Store).
- Engineering (Files, Cutting Wools, Hand Tools and Agri tools and Auto Components).
- Personal Care (Park Avenue and Kamasutra).
- Prophylactic (Kamasutra and Surgical Gloves).
- International Business.
- Corporate Wear.

ARVIND LIMITED:

Products:

- Fabric and apparel
- Denim
- Wovens
- Shirts
- Trousers and jackets
- Suits
- Knits
- Voiles

Services:

- Real estate
- Engineering
- Telecom
- Advanced material
- Agribusiness
- The arvind store

4.2 Number of Overseas Consumer:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LTD.

The company markets its products in the European Union, the United States, and the far East.

RAYMOND LTD.

Raymond caters to over 20 million unique users across demographics and age groups.

We have over four million customers on our loyalty platform.

We cater to all consumer segments with our diversified product formats and price spectrum.

ARVIND LTD.

No data available.

4.3 Distribution channel:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LTD .

The distribution system that creates time and place utilities.

Vardhman hand knitting yarn distribute their product through agents. Agent is channel of distribution of products from producer to customer. It is a middle man between the producer and customer.

Agent transfer products without acquiring its ownership on commission basis. They render a valuable service of bringing together the sellers and buyers.

Vardhman have total number of agents are 13 all over India.

The hand knitting products sell only in those states where winter season is there. So there isn't any benefit to cover all states .only those states where the products of HKY are needed.

Vardhman gives 2% commission to their agents on per kilogram of products. The agent sells more and more quantity by forcing their dealers.

The agents personally visit to dealers or call to them on phones to aware them about new products and new schemes.

There are 800 to 900 dealers of Vardhman but this may vary between these figures.

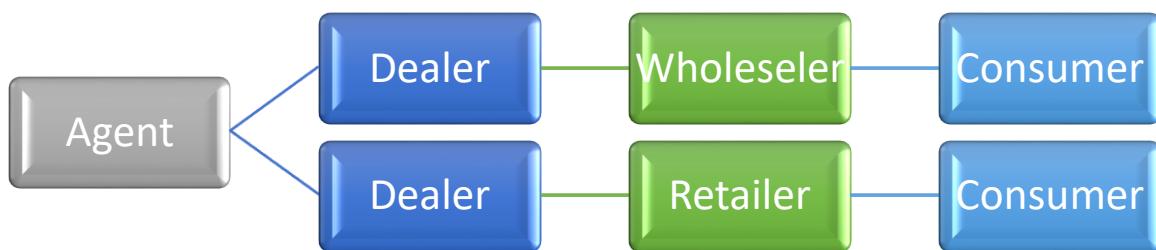
Why Vardhman distribute their products through agents only?

They cover large area. HKY is only seasonal products that sell for 4 to 5 months.

If the company hire salesman fixed salary paid to them but in case of agents only commission paid on the amount of selling.

Company cannot cover all area by opening their own retail shops. if they open 65 need to hire management staff that will increase cost. The sales of Vardhman are near about 75 crore that is not enough to use another distribution channel.

No fixed responsibility of Vardhman on the sale of products. If the dealers sale the products commission to agent otherwise not. Agents collect payments from dealers.

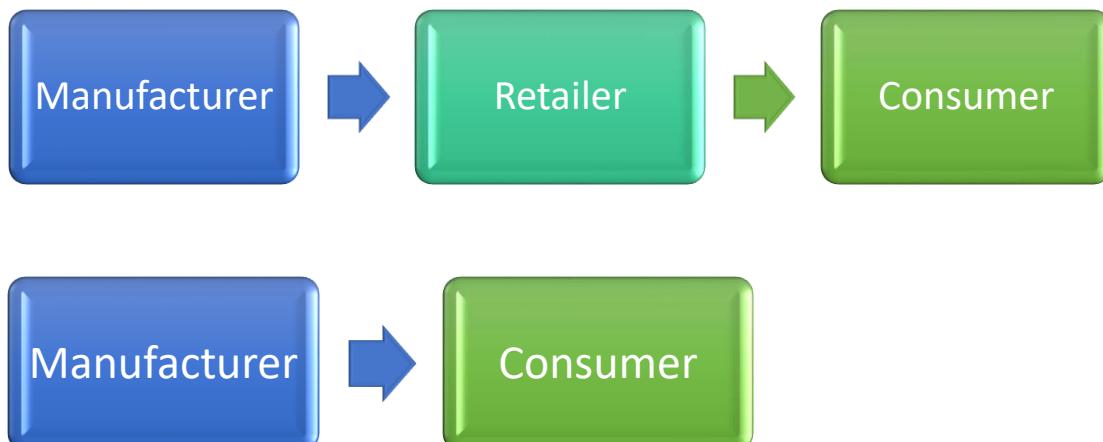


ARVIND LTD.

Arvind Mills and its products are available across several geographies across India. Most of the brands of Arvind have their own outlets they own. Apart from that, they have tie-ups with other retail chains including Megamart- one of the biggest retailers in the world. It has its own Arvind Store (with over 200 stores) for all the brands.

It has positioned itself as a brand anyone can afford, and targets middle to higher income groups.

RAYMOND LTD.



The price of the product is different at each level of distribution.

The distributor sells goods to different wholesaler at the price at which he gets minimum 15% to 20% margin.

Similarly wholesaler earn 10 to 15% profit by selling goods to retailer.

And the retailer earns 5% to 10% profit on each products. The consumer does not get any profit on product, but the consumers are being offered with various offers such as discount, various festival offers, buy one and get one free offers, gift on monthly purchase. Distribution Chain raymond.

Raymond to use omni-channel strategy to increase customer base :

"we are definitely looking at omni-channel strategy where a consumer can shop online or shop at the store and get it delivered at his home. It could be anywhere...you could shop anywhere, and pick from anywhere", Mohit Dhanjal, Director Retail, Raymond Ltd said.

Hyderabad: Textile major Raymond Ltd plans to come out with its omni-channel strategy within a year to scale up its digital business and woo younger customers, a top executive said today.

The company which is into fabrics and branded apparel, is facing no competition from e-commerce players, Mohit Dhanjal, Director Retail, Raymond Ltd said.

"For Raymond, the customer base is largely 30 years and above. Huge number of customers who shop online are below 30 years (of age). I don't see any competition," he said told .

Today a customer looks at his/her convenience and wants to shop at anytime and lot of online shopping happens after 9 pm, when no "physical stores" are open, Dhanjal said that "if he (customer) wants Raymond products, he should also find it online".

"So, we are definitely looking at omni-channel strategy where a consumer can shop online or shop at the store and get it delivered at his home. It could be anywhere...you could shop anywhere, and pick from anywhere", he said.

Elaborating on the plans he further said

"if you don't find something in the shop, you can place an order online"

and company plans to roll out in one year.

Besides, the strategy would help the company to connect with younger customers, he said adding that "if younger customer is going in that space, and if you are present and visible, you have a great opportunity to connect with them."

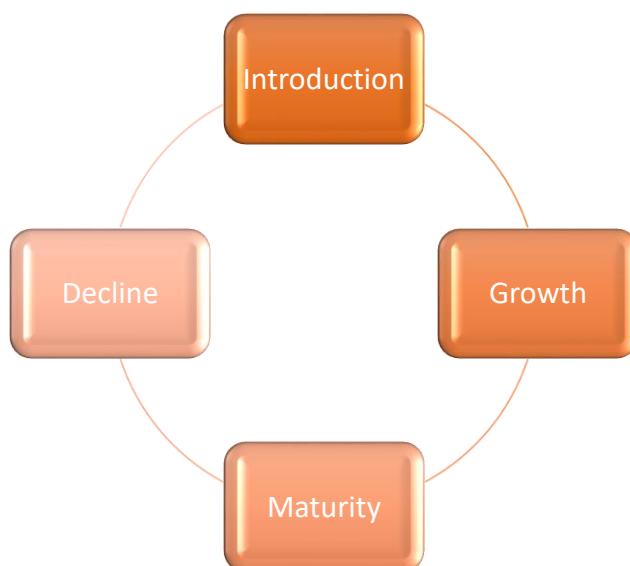
He said rising sales logged by e-commerce players in general has made the Raymond "think hard" in terms of adding stores.

4.4 Product Life Cycle Stages:

Meaning of PLC:

A product life cycle is the amount of time a product goes from being introduced into the market until it's taken off the shelves.

There are four stages in a product's life cycle:

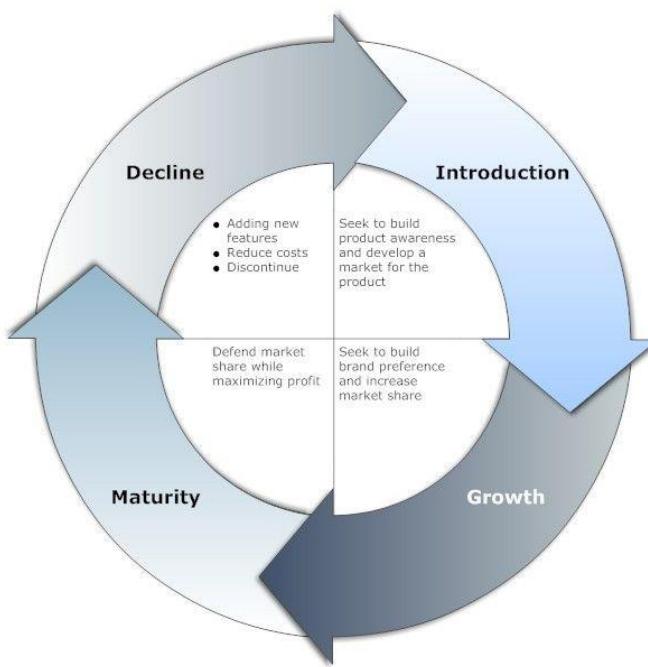


VARDHMAN TEXTILES LTD.

Vardhman textiles limited has reached to it's **Maturity** stage as they are defend the market share while maximizing profits.

During the maturity stage, sales will peak as the product reaches market saturation, and competition will grow increasingly fierce.

Product Life Cycle



ARVIND LTD.

Arvind Ltd is on the **Maturity** stage. Arvind Ltd is on the most profitable stage. While the costs of producing and marketing decline.

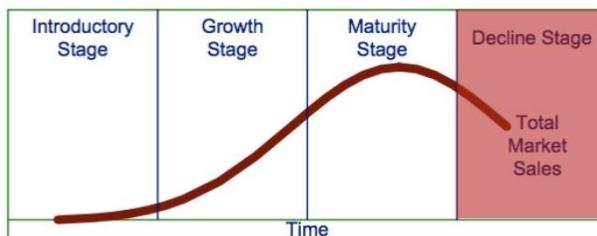
The maturity stage of the product life cycle shows that sales will eventually peak and then slow down.

RAYMOND LTD.

Raymond Ltd reached at the maturity stage.

During the maturity stage, sales will peak as the product reaches market saturation, and competition will grow increasingly fierce.

The maturity stage follows the growth stage in the product's life cycle (see).



Maturity Stage: The maturity stage of the product life cycle shows that sales will eventually peak and then slow down.

During this stage, sales growth has started to slow down, and the product has already reached widespread acceptance in the market, in relative terms. Ultimately, during this stage, sales will peak.

The company will want to prolong this phase so as to avoid decline, and this desire leads to new innovation and features in order to continue to compete with the competition which, by now, has become very established, advanced and fierce.

Competitors' products will begin to cut deeply into the company's market position and market share. However, despite this, sales continue to grow in the early part of the maturity phase. But, these sales will peak and ultimately decline, as the graph shows.

The stage that lasts the longest in the product life cycle is the Maturity stage. It is at this time that repeat business and purchases take the place of new customer buying. So, during the maturity stage, the following occurs:

Costs are lowered as a result of production volumes increasing and experience curve effects

Sales volume peaks and market saturation is reached

Increase in numbers of competitors entering the market

Prices tend to drop due to the proliferation of competing products

Brand differentiation and feature diversification is emphasized to maintain or increase market share

Industrial profits go down

4.5. Market segmentation:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LTD.

Vardhman textiles segments its market based on TQM policy.



ARVIND LTD.

No data available for a company.

RAYMOND LTD.

Raymond Limited STP

Raymond	
Limited	Premium business and fashion clothing
Segmentation	
Raymond	
Limited	
Target	Urban upper-middle and higher class males
Market	
Raymond	
Limited	An aspirational brand for achievement
Positioning	

4.6. Positioning strategy:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED :

In a normal market condition, VTL's yarn has been positioned as a branded product in a highly commoditized domestic yarn industry. It thereby commands a 10-15% premium over industry realizations. In case of any prolonged demand crunch there can be contraction of cotton-cotton yarn spreads across market which can eventually result in narrowing down the VTL premium realizations on par with other market players.

ARVIND LTD.

Arvind is uniquely positioned to take advantage of these three megatrends



RAYMOND LTD.

Raymond's positioning of 'The Complete Man' which took shape in the early 90s is a case study in itself. The 80s were marked with the imagery of the angry, young man, so Raymond's plank —of showcasing the sensitive, mature, metrosexual side of an Indian male — actually stood out and was welcomed by consumers.

The fabric manufacturer Raymond has kept its advertising true to its brand statement, 'The Complete Man'. Each ad released under this umbrella though explores a different aspect of a man's personality and relationships - be it with his elders, romantic partner or pets. Each ad ends with the brand's signature tune, accompanied by a voice-over that says, "The Complete Man."

Raymond Limited STP	
Raymond Limited	Premium business and fashion clothing
Segmentation	
Raymond Limited Target Market	Urban upper-middle and higher class males
Positioning	An aspirational brand for achievement

4.7 Promotional tools used:

VARSHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

Advertising, personal selling, sales promotion and publicity are the major tools.

Vardhman also gave credit facilities to their dealer's the strategy related to marketing and promotions.

Like,

i. Advertising

- ✚ T.V. Advertising
- ✚ Display name
- ✚ Newspapers and Magazines

ii. Sales Promotion

- ✚ Dealers Meet
- ✚ Schemes

iii. Personal Selling

ARVIND LTD.

Arvind Mills uses all types of media channels to promote itself as well as its brands. The company has used media channels like TVCs, print ads, online ads etc.

The clothing and apparel brand also advertises through OOH as well as hoardings at important locations in prominent cities. Arvind Mills promoted itself with famous film celebrity brand ambassadors for its sub-brands Ruf-n-Tuf, NewPort and Flying Machine respectively. The brand has also organized several fashion events showing its product offerings. Also, it does a lot of CSR activities like Sharda Trust for the poor, hence enhancing their brand image.

RAYMOND LTD.

Advertising is causing to know, to remember to do.”

Advertising can be defined as mass, paid communication (presentation and promotion) of goods, services or ideas by an identified sponsor. It is paid communication because the advertiser has to pay for the space or time in which his advertisement appears. Advertising appears in recognized media, such as a newspapers, magazines, radio, television, cinema film, outdoor hoardings and posters, direct mail and transit.

STRENGTH OF ADVERTISING AS A PROMOTIONAL TOOL

Advertising is a major promotion tool. It has the following basic plus points or strength as a promotion tool:

1. It offers planned and controlled message.
2. It can contact and influence numerous people simultaneously, quickly and at low cost per prospect, hence it is called mass means of communication.
3. It has the ability to deliver message to audience with particular demographic and socio-economic features.
4. It can deliver the same message consistently in a variety of contexts.
5. It can reach prospects that cannot be approached by salesmen.
6. It helps to presell goods and pull the buyers to retailers
7. It offers a wide choice of channels for transmission of such as visual.
8. It is very useful to create maximum interest and offer adequate knowledge of the new product when the innovation is being introduced in the market.

In January 2002, the leading Indian textile and apparel company, Raymond India Ltd.(Raymond) announced that it would change the advertising agency for its textile division.

Raymond shifted the Rs 350 million advertising account from Enterprise Nexus (Enterprise) to RK Swamy/BBDO (BBDO).

Responding to Raymond's account shift, Rajiv Agarwal, MD, Enterprise had earlier said, "I think it is a pity if Raymond were to move, and I am not saying it because I was a part of the team here. I personally think the team and the agency have done a wonderful job of building the brand. And I do not believe that the quality of the work or the business attention has changed in anyway." However, Samit Sinha (Sinha), one of the partners of the leading brand-consulting firm, Alchemist Brand Consulting did not agree.

He believed that though Enterprise, over the years, had been consistent in its advertising of Raymond, it seemed to have been moving away from its emotional approach towards a fashion and attitude-centric approach during the early 2000s. He said, "Some of the recent work done by Raymond is very much what the category(other players) is doing. And that is quite uncharacteristic of Raymond."

Advertising goals may be divided into four stages of commercial communication as follows :

(1) Awareness:

The prospect must become aware of the existence of the brand or company. Awareness is the bare minimum goal of advertising.

(2) Comprehension:

The prospect must understand what the product is and what it will do for him. Comprehension level indicates that people are not only aware of the brand or company but they also know the brand name and can recognize the package or trademark. But they are not yet convinced that they want to buy.

(3) Conviction:

The prospect must be mentally convinced to buy the brand or the product. The conviction level shows brand preference and intention to buy the product in the near future.

(4) Action:

The prospect takes meaningful action. Purchase decision is duly taken.

4.8 Pricing methods

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LTD.

Price is the major marketing tool and helps in directing the product to a specific consumer segment.

The price is decided by vardhman according to consumer's expectations.

The price variables:

1. The pricing policies and strategies
2. The terms of credit
3. Margin
4. Terms of delivery

ARVIND LTD.

Arvind Mills offers high quality products but keeps its products affordable and competitive. Some of its products are slightly highly priced as compared to other brands. But products from Arvind Mills are priced lesser than global premium brands offering similar products like denims and jeans. The pricing strategy in its marketing mix focuses on offering competitive rates vis-à-vis competitors. This can be attributed to the fact that it has associations with multiple international brands, thereby incurring additional cost. Also, many of the products are sold at a reasonable rate by economies of scale.

RAYMOND LTD.

Raymond treats high and middle middle-class urban communities as targeted customers. In the premium business and also offers fashionable clothes for people who wish to make their distinctive brand in style and fashion sense. Raymond is a sign of success and therefore has adopted a premium pricing policy for its products. Since its customers can be high-quality people who look for quality instead of quantity, they can easily afford its prices in the consumer market.

Below is the pricing strategy in Raymond marketing strategy:

Raymond through its separate brands caters to the needs of all kinds of markets and clearly positions its products to a substantial Indian market.

The pricing strategy of its offerings in its marketing mix is as follows. Consumers opting for budget or entry level shirtings and other apparels are retailed through Parx and Colour Plus.

In India, shirting's and trousers begin from Rs 1,000 going all the way upto Rs 10,000 depending on the type of fabric, stitching and workmanship involved, retail outlet location,

colour and size. Besides these, Raymond through its flagship ‘Raymond’ and ‘Park Avenue’ cater to the higher spending customers who do not mind paying the extra premium for a product offering superior quality, stitching, wrinkle free or other feature laden characteristics. These command a premium over the budget clothing that Raymond offers but are still competitively priced compared to other market players.

4.9 Sales force management

No data available for all three companies.

4.10 CRM Practices:

Customer Relationship Management (CRM) is a valuable tool for retailers and wholesalers in the apparel and textile industry. CRM software integrates with inventory management, customer communication, sales and marketing within the organisation. The process consists of acquiring, differentiating and analysing customer data for the purpose of optimising productivity and enhancing customer satisfaction. With CRM software, apparel retailers can design their plan of action for sales, marketing and customer service to improve business standards, increase brand loyalty and find unique selling opportunities.

We engage with our customers on a continuous basis to understand their requirements and offer them bespoke solutions.

We enjoy repeat business from existing clients on account of enduring relationships.

We adhere to stringent quality parameters to deliver best-in-class products.

We continuously expanded our value-added product basket to cater to growing customer requirements.

4.11 list of products exported And in which country:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LTD.

Vardhman Textiles, exports its products to more than 25 countries and has a strong presence in markets like the EEC, USA, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Brazil and Mauritius, Middle East. Vardhman Group (Parent Company)Vardhman Group was set up in the year 1965 at Ludhiana, Northern India.

ARVIND LTD.

Germany:

Brass artwarecandle holder exported in Germany from India.

United States of America:

Artistic H/C of linen napkin and woolen fabric made ups boy gnrbread/Fbrc exported in USA from India.

Denmark:

Polyester P/L ladies blouse exported in Denmark from India.

France:

Ladies leather shoes with PVC sole exported in France from India .

RAYMOND LTD.

Country Name	List of products
Indonesia	Steel files of alloy steel
Nepal	Alloy steel(All type of hand tools)
Turkey	Steel files of alloy steel

5. HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

5.1 Recruitment and Selection Process:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

RECRUITMENT

The Vardhman Group has a firm policy of recruiting fresh individuals vis-a-vis experienced candidates across workers and staff positions.

We recruit fresh Textile Engineering graduates, MBAs and other graduates for various positions. We also recruit Management Trainees & Executive Trainees from premier MBA institutes of the country.

Workers across all businesses are usually hired fresh with no prior experience.

WOMEN EMPLOYEES

Women employees play a very important role in the organisation. Women form 26% of our workforce. We believe in empowering women by giving them the opportunity to accept greater roles at work. Women employees are treated with utmost respect and safety at work is of paramount importance.

We have a strict no-tolerance policy towards women's harassment at the work place. Every Company within the Vardhman Group has a Sexual Harassment Committee in place and the top management gets directly involved in monitoring cases of violations if any. Women feel safe within the Company and are confident that even the slightest discomfort will be dealt with absolute seriousness.

In the case Vardhaman mills they use various sources for the recruitment of the staff and officers that i already define in the report. For this they use various external and internal sources for the new requirement and any other place. They use various steps for the selection of the candidate's e.g. preliminary interview, medical examination, group discussion etc. In this the H.O.D. of various departments are related with this method.

ARVIND LIMITED:**RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION PROCESS :**

In recruitment and selection process there are many points that all the organization include and follow the process of recruitment and selection.

Recruitment:

Recruitment of candidates is the function preceding the selection, which helps create a pool of prospective employees for the organization so that the management can select the right candidate for the right job from this pool. The main objective of the recruitment process is to expedite the selection process.

Steps that followed by Arvind mill in recruitment process:

Application:

In that first they take the application from the candidate and take the resume of the candidate and study all the requirements of the company that this candidate is suitable for organization or not.

So the first step of recruitment process is application with photograph. Candidate also posts his resume to the particular site that is arvindmill.com.

Written test (Aptitude test) :

After fulfilling first one they saw the second process of the interview and in that if candidate is suitable for the organization they take aptitude test of the employee.

And if candidate clear this test with a good grade than they go ahead for the recruitment process of that candidate.

Personal Interview:

After clearing the aptitude test he is called for the personal interview and the personal interview of the candidate is first taken by departmental head.

Like for ex: if the recruitment is going on set in finance department than first interview is taken by the head of the department and than it goes on and on.

References:

Talking about the references they first see that any relative or friend is working in the same organization or not and if not than they see the other references given by him.

They also see the past experiences of the employee that if he is good enough in past companies or not.

They also see that he is not involved in any strikes and he behave with management in a good manner.

Than they look after that thing that candidate is leaving his job by his own wish.

Final interview by HR:

After completion of all the process they call the candidate for final interview.

In the final interview company ask all the basic information and background of the family also.

They also cross check the some information which is mentioned in the resume like salary, experience and all the information because some times some fake information is also written by them.

For example if some persons salary is 20000 Rs on the past job and he mentioned that the salary were 25000 Rs and if management cross check for the same than there is possibility that he put in some difficult situation

So this is the important steps that Arvind mill followed in recruitment process.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

Recruitment Sources of Raymond:

Internal Sources :

- Retrenched Employees
- Retired employees
- Dependent of deceased employees

External Sources:

- Placement Agencies and
- Consultants
- Campus Recruitments
- Off-campus Recruitments
- Employees working in other organizations
- Employment Agencies
- Referrals

Selection process:

Definition:

The selection process can be defined as, "the process of selection and short listing of the right candidates with the necessary qualifications and skill set to fill the vacancies in an organisation".

The selection process varies from industry to industry, company to company and even amongst departments of the same company.

8 steps include in selection process:

1) Preliminary Interview:

- This is a very general and basic interview conducted so as to eliminate the candidates who are completely unfit to work in the organisation. This leaves the organisation with a pool of potentially fit employees to fill their vacancies.

2) Receiving applications:

- Potential employees apply for a job by sending applications to the organisation. The application gives the interviewers information about the candidates like their bio-data, work experience, hobbies and interests.

3) Screening Applications:

- Once the applications are received, they are screened by a special screening committee who choose candidates from the applications to call for an interview. Applicants may be selected on special criteria like qualifications, work experience etc.

4) Employment Tests:

- Before an organisation decides a suitable job for any individual, they have to gauge their talents and skills. This is done through various employment tests like intelligence tests, aptitude tests, proficiency tests, personality tests etc.

5) Employment Interview:

- The next step in the selection process is the employee interview. Employment interviews are done to identify a candidate's skill set and ability to work in an organisation in detail. Purpose of an employment interview is to find out the suitability of the candidate and to give him an idea about the work profile and what is expected of the potential employee. An employment interview is critical for the selection of the right people for the right jobs.

6) Checking References:

- The person who gives the reference of a potential employee is also a very important source of information. The referee can provide info about the person's capabilities, experience in the previous companies and leadership and managerial skills. The information provided by the referee is meant to be kept confidential with the HR department.

7) Medical Examination:

- The medical exam is also a very important step in the selection process. Medical exams help the employers know if any of the potential candidates are physically and mentally fit to perform their duties in their jobs. A good system of medical checkups ensures that the employee standards of health are higher and there are fewer cases of absenteeism, accidents and employee turnover.

8) Final Selection and Appointment Letter:

- This is the final step in the selection process. After the candidate has successfully passed all written tests, interviews and medical examination, the employee is sent or emailed an appointment letter, confirming his selection to the job. The appointment letter contains all the details of the job like working hours, salary, leave allowance etc. Often, employees are hired on a conditional basis where they are hired permanently after the employees are satisfied with their performance.

5.2 Number of employees:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

VTC has 21,349 total employees.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

Based on the recorded statements, RAYMOND LTD is currently employing 7.09 K people.

ARVIND LIMITED:

Number of employees of Arvind Ltd is 25, 620.

5.3 Training Methodology /Approach:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

Once a candidate has been hired by the Vardhman Group, we put him/her through precise training programs within the Company training centers. These programs are a combination of classroom as well as on-the-job training sessions. We combine training with a lot of management interaction, whereby creating an open communication channel. Some select candidates are given the opportunity to pursue management programs at top management institutes across the world.

For workers, we organise a large number of extracurricular activities, sports, competitions and festival celebrations in addition to the training sessions. We have a mentorship program where senior workers act as mentors and handhold their mentees post training.

VARDHMAN TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (VTDC):

Vardhman Training & Development Centre is situated on the outskirts of Ludhiana City, spread over an area of 13 acres with lush green and serene environment. The Centre has two full-fledged classrooms with modern training facilities and residential arrangements. The residential blocks have a capacity to accommodate 50 participants at a time.

The centre conducts more than 200 training days in a year covering an entire array of managerial, functional, technical, cultural, skill-based, interpersonal & motivational topics.

Experiential learning programs that impart team building, effective communication, planning, implementation, creativity, delegation, time management, resource utilisation and leadership qualities are conducted in addition to conventional learning programs.

The Centre also offers sports and recreational facilities like badminton, volleyball, table tennis, carrom and chess and maintains an up-to-date library with a variety of books.

MANAV VIKAS KENDRA

Manav Vikas Kendras are training centres for workers who are unskilled - both freshers as well as experienced. The training imparted at MVKs is inclusive of programmes that lay stress on Attitudinal training, Behavioural training, Functional training and CBWE (Central Board of Worker's Education) programmes. Besides, MVKs also perform the vital role of a mentor, guide and a counselor for new recruits. Additionally, MVKs have been entrusted with the responsibility of inculcating a disciplined professional approach among the workforce. These training centres are well equipped with modern state-of-the-art technology, infrastructure and senior experienced trainers. The first MVK was established in the year 1982 at our Ludhiana manufacturing facility and as on date almost every manufacturing location of Vardhman Group has an MVK.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

The training methodology deals with the methods aimed to design and implement training. It must be separated from the “method” because it can be defined as a body of practices, procedures and rules used by those who work following a “discipline”.

Training method refers to a way or technique for improving the knowledge and skills of an employee for doing assigned jobs perfectly.

There are different types of Training methods.

1. On-the-job training or internal training
2. Off-the-job training or external training

Training Methodology used by Raymond Ltd:

CONTINUOUS LEARNING:

Training & Development

Stimulated minds are learning minds that contribute effectively to business. Corporate learning and OD aspires to create a learning Organization, a place where people are high on job satisfaction resulting from stimulating work environment and learning Opportunities. The Corporate Learning and OD team strives towards attaining HR vision of making 'Raymond the most Desired Workplace for top talent'.

Learning Strategy 2009-10

The Learning Strategy for 2009-10 has been divided into three verticals -

- ✚ Neev,
- ✚ Udaan
- ✚ Shikhar

- Neev is a foundation program designed to provide basic inputs on the Raymond Way of Life through Impressions which is a learning intervention on Grooming and Etiquette and Discover Raymond which is a detailed Group Induction program.
- Udaan is a skill building learning intervention that will provide inputs on critical soft skills required to deliver great performance on the job like conducting meetings, making presentation and developing analytical skills.
- Shikhar is a learning, intervention to build managerial capabilities to assist and prepare high performing employees for the next level.

Several initiatives are organized to this end which includes discover Raymond which is a 90-day detailed Group induction program, Impressions which is a learning intervention Grooming and Etiquette, analyzing developmental needs and training delivery on various modules, both behavioural and functional.

E-learning:

Corporate Learning & OD has its own website and uses it to disburse internal and external news, provide job related information and to make relevant announcements. Raymond virtual University was launched through this Intranet Portal to enhance our people's skills and knowledge through a basket of e-learning modules on various topics. Corporate Learning & OD seeks different ways to deliver programs to employees which are effective and time saving.

ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT:

- OD is about change and growth. Corporate Learning and OD team is engaged in anchoring the HR journey of Making Raymond the most desired workplace for Top Talent'. This, though ambitious, is not impossible, if systematically done with sharply defined objectives and clear milestones. There will be interventions required at different levels across the Raymond in the next few years to get closer to this Vision. Corporate Learning & OD team will design and anchor these initiatives.
- Managing a group of critical and high potential talent differently is the key to managing talent in an organization. The process of identifying and developing Top Talent needs to be fair, transparent and acceptable in an organizational culture. Corporate Learning & OD seeks to create and implement a robust framework to manage this process, the primary purpose being to create depth in leadership, fast track high potential talent and built in robustness in the leadership fabric of Raymond.
- Corporate Learning & OD is also accountable for managing the employee engagement initiatives across the company. This includes communication forums like CEO Forum and Open houses with the Top Management and also Festivities and celebration.

ARVIND LIMITED:

- In Arvind mills they believe in on going training process. They believe that training is not only for fresher it is for all employees who are associated with the company.
- Pattern of the training differs according to the designation of the employee.
- Employees are divided into various categories like.
- E-1, E-2, M-1, M - 2, M-3, G-1, G-2 and so on in officers and in workers different 80 categories are there.
 - E stands for executives
 - M stands for managers
 - G stands for general managers
- This employee are given training according to this categories.
- Mainly three type of training are there one is on the job training, second is classroom training and other one is various workshops.
- Workshops like time management, communication, leadership, fire fitting etc.
- Outdoor training is also given if needed.
- For fresher they have certain rules like the fresher has to join as a trainee or as an apprentice. Age limit is from 18 to 26 years. An education criterion is ssc. Apprentice has to work whole year. For the first 6 months minimum Rs. 2500 is given. And for other 6 months stipend is decided as per the performance of that employee.

5.4 Employee Safety Mechanism:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

We accord highest priority to the safety of human lives.

New recruits have to mandatorily pass through Safety training before they are posted on the shop floor. While there are regular refresher programs for employees at each level, visitors too are given security instructions before entering the premises so as to ensure workplace safety and minimize the probability of accidents.⁴ All the hazardous waste generated is stored and disposed of as per the statutory norms. Each unit has requisite facilities for proper management of e-waste, spent oil and ETP sludge. The disposal of such waste is carried out through CPCB/SPCB authorized recyclers & TSDF.

We have not registered ourselves under any project for Clean Development mechanism but have undertaken several initiatives on our own for clean, eco-friendly and sustainable earth.

The basic objective of industrial health is the prevention of disease and injury rather than the cure of disease. It involves a programme of health conversation and prevention of occupational diseases. Veil observes that the aim of industrial hygiene is the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well being of the workers, the prevention of factor which make for ill health in their working condition, their protection in their occupation from risks arising from factors which are adverse to the maintenance of health; the placing and maintenance of the worker in an occupational environment which is adapted to his psychological and physiological equipment, and to summaries, the adaptation of work to man and each man on his job.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

Why is safety required in workplace?

1. Employee Retention
2. Company productivity & Quality product
3. Company reputation
4. Prevent from injury and death
5. Public Relation Improves
- 6 Property Damage

Regulatory Framework

- Act 1992 (2048 B.S.) was introduced to secure the rights, interest and safety of workers and employees working in enterprises of various sectors.
- Section 27 through 36 of Chapter V of Labor Act 1992 explains about Health & Safety Provisions for enterprises and workers or employees.
- One of the major objectives of the DoL is to provide the labor force with safe and healthy working environment.

PREREQUISITES FOR AN EFFECTIVE SAFETY AND HEALTH POLICY

For a safety and health program to be successful an organization should:

- Have the support and guidance of top management in the implementation of safety policy.
- Educate and train employees about the safety policy and the importance for an organization. Even the workers at the lowest operating level should have a clear understanding of the methods and procedures to be followed to ensure safety at the workplace.
- Make safety and health an important aspect of organizational culture so that it pervades all the functions and the levels of the organization.
- Appoint a safety director to ensure that the safety programs are progressing in accordance to the set directions.

It is not necessary that all the organization have the above mentioned elements for the implementation of safety policy. However, if they are taken into consideration, accidents can be avoided.

ARVIND LIMITED:

The company is very much concern about the safety of the employees.

In campus of Arvind mills they celebrate national safety day at 4th march.

They organize different competition related to safety like safety slogan competition.

They also conduct blood donation camp frequently.

They also provide special food on special days like women's day, Mother's Day etc.

They also celebrate birthdays, farewell party, and welcome party at offices among the employee team. Team head will take care of all this activities.

They also conduct blood donation camp for employees.

It is important for an organization to ensure safe working conditions in order to prevent accidents at the workplace. In India there are a number of statutory provisions that provide safety working conditions for the workers. The Factories Act secures health, safety, welfare, proper working hours, leave and other benefits for the workers employed in the factories. In other words the act is enacted primarily with the objective to regulate the conditions of work in manufacturing establishments.

5.5 Specific HR policies:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

At the Vardhman Group, people including management live life in ‘learning mode’. Apart from formal training programs, there is a high level of exposure and constant opportunity to assume bigger roles and responsibilities and enhance the career profile.

Our people are encouraged to take decisions. New ideas and original thinking are welcome and management interaction and involvement is immense. The Vardhman Group opens up a world of possibilities, while remaining grounded and rooted in values. Work-life balance holds great importance with the management.

Last but not the least, celebrations are vital to our culture. The organisation becomes a large extended family for its entire people.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

Craftsmanship, teamwork and professionalism have come together at Raymond to weave tales of the finest fabrics for over 80 years. Today, it has gained its market leadership position primarily on the strength of its vast talent pool. The company has always emphasized on the continuous and consistent up gradation of manpower in order to fully embrace the rapid changes in the textile industry. It has always fostered a growth-oriented environment enabling all its employees to fully realize their potential.

1) Manpower resources (Internal Resourcing)

The company first scouts for talent within the organization to provide growth opportunities to its employees. This is done by notifying vacancies internally. This practice helps in managerial cross-functional exposure for career development and learning.

2) Talent from Campus

Raymond recruits young textile engineering graduates, textile technologists, chartered accountants, fashion technologists and MBA's only from some of India's leading Institutes. They are then rigorously trained for a period of one year, during which they are placed across different departments, before being finally placed in their area of specialization. The objective of the programme is to gauge the recruit's area of expertise and then train them to independently shoulder their responsibilities. A Mentoring programme for new inductees in the organization enables them to adapt themselves to the organization.

3) Lateral Recruitment

'Market-skilled' employees from other companies are periodically inducted into the organization from time to time. A combined force of existing talent and induction of fresh blood helps the company to be competitive in the face of increasing business complexities.

4) Continuous learning and development

Organizational excellence is achieved only through continuous investments in growth and renewal of human resources. A detailed training and development plan is drafted and implemented each year, which comprises level-wise planned interventions as well as specific need-based interventions through Training Need Analysis. This equips the team to excel in their current roles while also preparing them for future roles. There is great emphasis on behavioural and attitudinal training apart from technical and on-the-job training.

5) Raymond Management Development Programme

The Raymond Management Development Programme (RMDP) provides participants designated from various divisions at Raymond with basic and advanced management perspectives and an opportunity for self-learning. The participants will be trained at Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research, Mumbai followed by sessions back home over the next six months.

6) Performance management

At Raymond, an Performance Management System provides opportunity for employees to explore their potential for professional growth and personal development. Good performers are promptly recognized and rewarded. Developmental needs and future potential are established through assessment centres and on-line testing. Feedback is shared on an on-going basis and reward and recognition are linked through measurement of Key Result areas.

7) 360-Degree Feedback System

A 360 Degree Feedback System provides senior managers with valuable inputs through assessment from their colleagues, subordinates and internal as well as external customers. This enables the management to prepare their employee's individual development plans by understanding their potential, interests and goals.

8) Employee Involvement

Raymond believes that employee involvement is the key to continuous improvement, sound decision-making and developing an open and transparent organization. Open forums provide opportunities to employees to share their views regarding people policies. This ensures a foundation of people centric policies. An online HR Manual brings transparency in HR processes. Latent creativity among organizational members is tapped through initiatives like Kaizen, Quality Circles and Suggestion Schemes in units. The Raymond Interchange, a think-tank of the Co's top management group, is an on-going initiative which harnesses the collective views on business strategy and is one of the drivers of employee involvement.

Usage of the internal branding concept throughout the Group also plays an important role in driving employee involvement. We are proud of the fact that we are one of the most empowered organizations in terms of decision making down the line.

9) Compensation & Benefits

Wherever Raymond has created industry and employment, it has also provided educational, housing, recreational and spiritual support systems for its people. Employees children have the facility to enrol themselves in the schools run by the J.K. Trust, at 50% of the fees. In many cases, children's education is absolutely free. From subsidised transport facilities or availability of Raymond products at concessional rates to its employees the company always strives to make employees feel a part of the large Raymond family.

10) Corporate Learning and OD

Raymond is committed to nurturing, enhancing and retaining top talent through superior learning & OD interventions. At Raymond, the learning process begins the day a new employee joins the organization. Corporate Learning & Organization Development is a part of Corporate HR. It is a critical pillar in supporting organization growth and sustainability. Raymond's ability to learn continuously gives it the flexibility and nimbleness that is required for growth in changing & challenging times. This learning agility depends on the learning agility of our leaders. Corporate Learning and OD is geared to support and enable our managers as they deliver to business and prepare for higher leadership roles.

ARVIND LIMITED:

No data available.

5.6 Performance Appraisal process:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

We have a culture of developing talent within the organisation. At the Vardhman Group, responsibility comes with the requisite authority to take decisions. By encouraging collaborative decision making and creating an environment of trust and guidance, the organisation gives its employees the right experience and platform to move up the career path.

We offer a clear career path for employees, who can look forward to assuming senior roles through a strictly merit-based system. We have transparent assessment systems in place for employee evaluation and appraisal.

Employees are encouraged to communicate their ideas, assume leadership and take on bigger roles within their areas of expertise.

ARVIND LIMITED:

In all the divisions under Arvind mills, performance appraisal system is so strong and transparent that they call it zero defect policy for performance appraisal.

They are doing this appraisal work though out the year. The immediate boss of every employee is taking care of his or her performance appraisal.

They are using goal setting method for performance appraisal. In this the employee and his or her immediate boss will sit together and set goals and targets for whole year. The company's ultimate goal is considered as a main and in accordance to that each employee and his or her boss decides their goals.

After completion of one year all the results, completed or not completed tasks and over all evaluation is done by the immediate boss. The employee will also give grades to himself. That is calling self evaluation.

Both the employee and the boss will decide together that what appraisal should be given.

Different grades are given to the employee like T - 1, T-2, 1-3, T - 4. T- 1 is for out standing, T-2 is for good, T - 3 is for average, T - 4 is for bed performance.

Promotion or transfers of employees are also decided this way.

It seems that the appraisal system of the company is very transparent and accurate also.

Employees are also given awards for best performance and for best workman.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

Performance standards are set to ensure achievement of departmental goals and objectives and the organization's overall strategy and objectives. Standards are based on the position, rather than an individual. In order to be clearly understood and perceived as objective, standards should adhere to the same rules that apply to goal-setting; that is, they should be "SMART:" specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound.

- Indiana University's Human Resource department explains that "while a list of major job duties tells the employee what is to be done, performance standards provide the employee with specific performance expectations for each major duty." Performance standards include both observable behaviors—the how—and the expected results that comprise satisfactory job performance.

Indiana University's Human Resource department identifies the following characteristics of effective documentation:

- Accurate
- Specific
- Consistent (covering the entire review period)
- Factual (not based on conjecture)
- Balanced, including instances of both positive and unsatisfactory performance
- In writing

This is generally the step in the process that is the most difficult for managers and employees alike and it can be a challenge to manage emotions and expectations. Even when performance is strong, there can be differences of opinion on the next action. A significant difference of opinion regarding performance can create an emotionally-charged situation. If the manager is providing feedback and coaching on a regular basis, this shouldn't be the case. Related point: If an employee has consistently poor performance, the issue should be addressed—corrective action taken—in a timely manner and not deferred to an annual review. To identify and prepare for differences of opinion, management can ask employees to complete and submit a self-evaluation prior to the appraisal meeting. A key point to keep in mind is that the manager's ability to remain calm and civil will have a significant impact on the employee's confidence, motivation and future performance.

- The final step in the appraisal process is the discussion and/or implementation of any next steps: a reward of some sort—a raise, promotion or coveted development opportunity or

corrective action—a performance plan or termination. Note, however, that corrective action that might help an employee achieve expectations shouldn't be tabled until the next formal appraisal. As performance gaps are identified, supervisors and managers should take the time to identify why performance is not meeting expectations and determine whether the employee can meet expectations with additional training and/or coaching. As mentioned above, if performance is such that termination is warranted, that action should be taken in a timely manner as well.

5.7 Wages & Salary Administration:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

SHORT-TERM AND OTHER LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, and annual leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Employees at Vardhman Textiles earn an average of ₹18lakhs, mostly ranging from ₹10lakhs per year to ₹42lakhs per year based on 22 profiles. The top 10% of employees earn more than ₹25lakhs per year.

ARVIND LIMITED:

In the Arvind mill basic pay of the employees minimum amount is fixed and its fixed by TLA (Textile labor association) and in all the unit or department some basic minimum amount is fixed up to certain level.

If we take the example of U.S than in U.S basic 10-12\$ per hour is fixed everywhere.

When we have a word with the HR head of the Arvind mill we got the information of the workers basic pay

And basic pay of the workers is 282.88 Rs and than after he gets all other incentives like medical allowances, convey allowances, transport allowances etc.

And if they hire the employees than at basic level on training period they pay them 2250 Rs till 6 month and if they like their performance than it also increase up to 4000 Rs.

And if we talked about the bottom level of the employee their basic pay is 165 Rs and some benefits as a incentive. And they also get 10 to 15 % extra as a service charge so their salary become $165 + 10\% \times 17 \text{ approx} = 182 \text{ Rs}$

This all the basic salary is Cost to the company.

And talking about the manager level the salary is not fixed because it depends up on the work they done and depends upon the skill of the person.

And mainly how he performs the particular task in the organization all this things are included in this.

And its also depend upon the grading system of the employee.

E1 to E3 is the basic grading system for employees and G1 to G7 is the managerial position for the department wise manager.

Workers salary sleep:

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5
Earnings		Deductions		Total
Workers (basic + Earnings)	Other incentives			
476 + 6779 = 7225	Rent 67	PF = 1049	ESI = 156	
High cost - 46.02	LTA 75	Credit soc = ---	CTD = -	
Lump sum - 120		Tax = 80	sale adj= -	
Incentive Pre/Pro - 890 + 296 = 1186		Loan = ---		
Award-99 - 75				
Good work - 60				
Total	8886		1285	7601.64

Above table shows that the workers actual salary is more and than after deducting all the things he get this amount in hand.

RAYMOND LIMITED:**5.8 Grievance Handling Procedure:****VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:**

THE Company has adopted the Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management (“the Code”) which lays down the principles and standards that should govern the actions of the Company and its employees. Any actual or potential violation of the Code, howsoever insignificant or perceived as such, would be a matter of serious concern for the Company. The role of the employees in pointing out such violations of the Code cannot be undermined.

Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 requires every listed company to establish a vigil mechanism/ whistle blower policy for the Directors and employees to report genuine concerns in such manner as may be prescribed.

Clause 49 (II) (F) of the Amended Listing Agreement between listed companies and the Stock Exchanges, inter alia, provides for a mandatory requirement for all listed companies to establish a mechanism called ‘Whistle Blower Policy’ for employees to report to the management instances of unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the company’s code of conduct or ethics policy.

Accordingly, this Vigil Mechanism/ Whistleblower Policy (“the Policy”) has been formulated with a view to provide a mechanism for employees of the Company to report to the management instances of unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the company’s code of conduct or ethics policy.

ARVIND LIMITED:

Grievance handling is the management of employee dissatisfaction or complaints (e.g. favouritism, workplace harassment, or wage cuts). By establishing formal grievance handling procedures, you provide a safe environment for your employees to raise their concerns. You also create a channel to explain your policies and rationale for actions or decisions.

In an unionized organisation, the operation of the grievance procedure may contain the following steps:

The aggrieved employee verbally explains his grievance to his immediate supervisor or in a conference or a discussion specifically arranged for the purpose. The employee seeks

satisfaction from his supervisor. The grievance can be settled if the supervisor has been properly trained for the purpose, and if he adheres strictly to a basic problem solving method. The second step begins when the grievance is not settled by the supervisor. In this case it is sent to a higher level manager with a note in which are mentioned the time, place and nature of the action to which the employee objects. The higher level manager is generally a superintendent or an industrial relations officer.

Now the grievance is to be submitted to the grievance committee since the decisions of the supervisor and of the higher level manager have not solved the problem. The committee which is composed of some fellow employees, management representatives, considers the record and may suggest some possible solution.

If the decision or suggestion of the grievance committee is not accepted by the grievant he may approach the management or the corporate executive.

The final step is taken when the grievance is referred to an arbitrator who is acceptable to the employee as well as the management.

In practice grievance procedure differs from company to company. For example at Patni Computers the employees can file their complaints on the intranet through the "E-Care"-the grievance resolution system. The complaints centre around three areas is human resources, facilities and project related. The response should be made within 4 days failing to which it is auto escalated to the next level from the process owner to the function head to the management council.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

No data available.

6. PRODUCTION/OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

6.1 Raw Material used:

ARVIND FASHION LTD.

- Cotton
- 100 kilo cotton = 88 kilo of yarn(for combed yarn) (75% yarn realisation)
- Loss: 1 % sizing, 2.3 to 2.5 % weaving, 1% warping (total 4 to 4.5%)
- The production planning process for shirting in Arvind is done on excel. Though an attempt was made previously to employ an ERP system, the project failed causing major loss of capital because an ERP system does not work for such a huge company with such diversification in the process.
- Process control is not possible as each order has a different requirement and hence a different set of processes to be executed. Moreover, the lead time and cost calculations, that are supposed to be taken care of by the ERP system, cannot take into account of all the possible factors at a plant as huge as Arvind Shirting unit.

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

Their integrated business model as well as long-term contracts with vendors help us source the finest quality raw materials.

RS. 2,999.62 CRORE (FY 2021)

Cost of raw materials consumed



In case of raw materials at weighted average cost plus direct expenses. The cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

Wool:

The Merino brand of wool is imported from Australia, and supplied as Tops by the wool scouring and Grey Combing department.

Polyester:

A man made synthetic fiber which is in the form of staple fiber or tow. There are three varieties - Normal, Sparkle and Low pill.

Viscose:

A regenerated cellulosic fiber which is made from wood pulp. Generally it is dope dyed by suppliers and is in fibrous form.

The production operations at our plant are coordinated by the PRODUCTION PLANNING & CONTROL department. Its role is to gather information of all stock at various stages and communicate with the different departments; so that production activities are synchronized. We have six months order in advance and divide the production activities bi-annually in unison with the market, and our JALGAON and THANE units.

First in the sequence is the RAW MATERIAL GODOWN where the basic inputs procured are stored, accounted for and intimated to the COMMERCIAL department. The first stage of processing is DYEING. According to a dyeing plan set by the production planners, the dyeing department is issued tops. Fabrics and yarn produced at further stages which are grey or do not have the desired pigmentation are also dyed.

Some polyester is procured in the form of tows. These are cut and converted into sliver form and converted into tops in the CONVERTER section. The material is sent back to the raw material godown from where it is sent to the dyeing department. Only after a perfect match with standard shades are the tops sent to the RECOMBING department.

In the Recombing department tops of polyester and wool in sliver form are blended and mixed to produce a uniform sliver (65% polyester & 35% wool). The processing ensures that fiber is untangled. Straightened and parallel.

All there Tops (polyester and wool) are sent for spinning in the WORSTED SPINNING department. The function of spinning is to form yarn fiber. The yarn made is wound on a bobbin and is called cheese.

*Tops - roll of sliver

*Tow – roll of continuous film or filament of fiber

*Sliver - fiber in a rope like form.

Simultaneously polyester and viscose fiber is dispatched from the dyeing department and raw material godown (grey i.e. Undyed) to the blowroom or P/V SPINNING department where it is mixed in proportion (67% polyester and 33% viscose). This mix is transformed into sliver in the carding section which further processes and produces a poly-viscose yarn.

All yarn is stored for intermediate purpose in a DOUBLE YARN ROOM from here the yarn is issued to warping section of the WEAVING department. At this stage yarn is woven into fabric. In the MENDING department this fabric is under scrutiny for any defects to be identified and removed. Every meter of fabric produced is checked.

The next stage of processing is the FINISHING department. Fabric is washed cleaned and subjected to mechanical / chemical operations with the aim of giving the fabric a smooth regular texture, luster and anti-creasing effect. In the FOLDING department, finished fabric is cut to proper length, wound and packed properly.

In addition to this we have a PLUSH department where we manufacture FURNISHING fabric by procuring yarns from outside. The packed goods are stocked in the WAREHOUSE from where it is dispatch as per sales note to respective dealers. This transfer is communicated to the SALES office.

6.2 Turnover:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

VTC has Rs.5,977.11 Crore turnover in Financial year 2021.

ARVIND FASHION LTD.

Arvind limited has Rs. 4,593.16 Crore turnover in Financial year 2021.

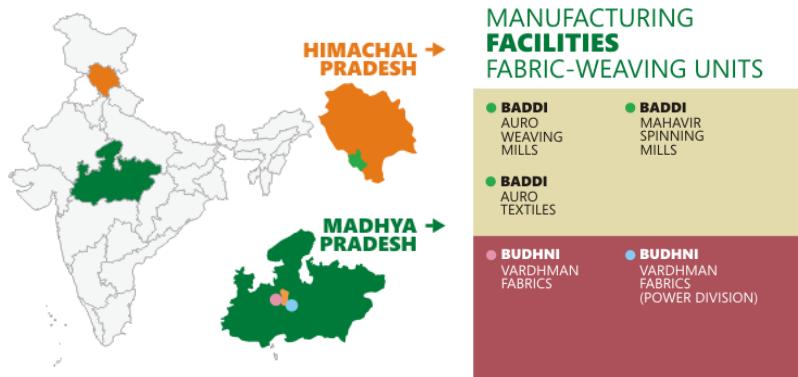
RAYMOND LIMITED:

Raymond has Rs. 1,891.48 Crore turnover in Financial year 2021.

6.3 Plant location:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

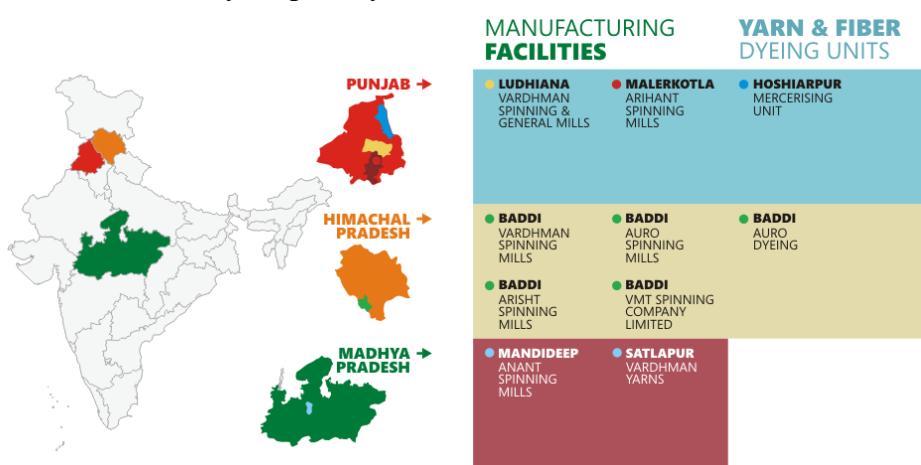
FABRICS:



The Vardhman Group is a leading producer of fabrics in India with fabrics contributing about 30% to the group's revenue. It is one of the few vertically integrated fabric suppliers in India producing fabrics for both tops and bottoms in the apparel segment serving large retailers in USA, Europe, Asia and more.

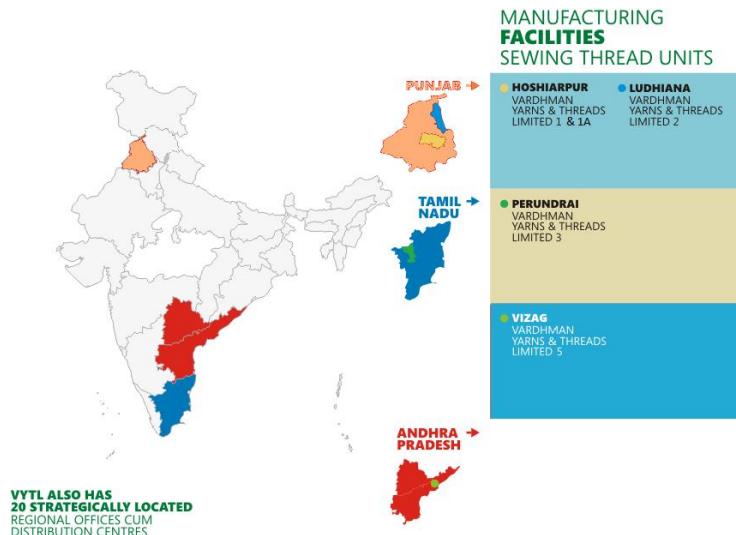
YARNS:

Vardhman Textiles Limited represents the yarns business, which is the largest strategic business unit of the Vardhman Group with over 1.1 million spindles and a capacity to manufacture over 580 MT of yarn per day.



THREADS:

Vardhman Yarns & Threads Limited (VYTL) is a joint venture between Vardhman Textiles Ltd. India and American & Efird LLC of USA engaged in manufacturing a range of specialty threads across different applications.



ARVIND FASHION LTD.

LIFESTYLE FABRICS NARODA ROAD

AHMEDABAD - INDIA
FAX - N.A.
PHONE1 -
PHONE2 - N.A.
EMAIL - PECOSCS2005@GMAIL.COM

SHIRTING KHAKIS & KNIT KHATREJ TALUKA KALOL (LIFESTYLE FABRIC)

GANDHINAGAR - INDIA
FAX - N.A.
PHONE1 -
PHONE2 - N.A.
EMAIL - PECOSCS2005@GMAIL.COM

KNITS P O KHATREJ KALOL (LIFESTYLE APPAREL)

GANDHINAGAR - INDIA
FAX - N.A.
PHONE1 -
PHONE2 - N.A.
EMAIL - PECOSCS2005@GMAIL.COM

**KHAKIS & KNITWEAR (ARVIND POLY
P O KHATREJ TALUKA KALOL**

GANDHINAGAR - INDIA
FAX - N.A.
PHONE1 -
PHONE2 - N.A.
EMAIL - PECOSCS2005@GMAIL.COM

**VOILES ANKUR TEXTILES (LIFESTY
OUTSIDE RAIPUR GATED**

AHMEDABAD - INDIA
FAX - N.A.
PHONE1 -
PHONE2 - N.A.
EMAIL - PECOSCS2005@GMAIL.COM

RAYMOND LIMITED:**World class facilities**

Raymond's manufacturing facilities include three world-class fully integrated plants in India, deploying state-of-the-art technology modern quality management systems like ISO 9001 and Environment Control Systems (ISO 14001). All our plants are self-sufficient and provide staff welfare measures such as education, housing, recreation and support systems for employee.

Raymond plants are located in India at the following locations:

Chhindwara in Central India, Vapi in Gujarat, near Mumbai and Jalgaon in Maharashtra.

■ Chhindwara Plant:

The Raymond Chhindwara plant, set up in 1991, is a state-of-the-art integrated manufacturing facility located 57 kms away from Nagpur in Central India. Built on 100 acres of land, the plant produces premium pure wool, wool blended and polyester viscose suiting.

This plant has achieved a record production capacity of 14.65 million meters, giving it the distinction of being the single largest integrated worsted-suiting unit in the world.

■ Vapi Plant:

Raymond has increased its worsted suiting capacity by 14 million meters, as part of the second developmental phase of the Vapi plant. Modeled to meet international standards, the Vapi plant has been set up on 112 acres of lush green land with Hi-tech machinery such as

warping equipment from Switzerland, weaving machines from Belgium, finishing machines, automatic drawing-in and other machines from Italy.

6.4 Inventory Policies:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

OUR SOURCING PROCESS

Constant monitoring and touch with ground realities are the cornerstones of our sourcing process. Vardhman has dedicated sourcing teams that buy cotton on spot basis. Our team surveys cotton fields to estimate the overall supply. Our teams also monitor major cotton producing economies to determine the best sourcing mix. We are preferred buyers for cotton growers due to our large-scale purchases, fair deals and cash payments. We procure synthetic fibers from India's largest supplier and are their preferred buyers.

INVENTORY

They maintain large inventories assuring consistent supply of quality yarn. Their state-of-the-art storage, testing and research & development facilities are strategically placed to provide high cost and supply advantages.

Inventories are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower.

ARVIND FASHION LTD.

Inventories of Raw material, Work-in-progress, Finished goods and Stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. However, Raw material and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials and accessories: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

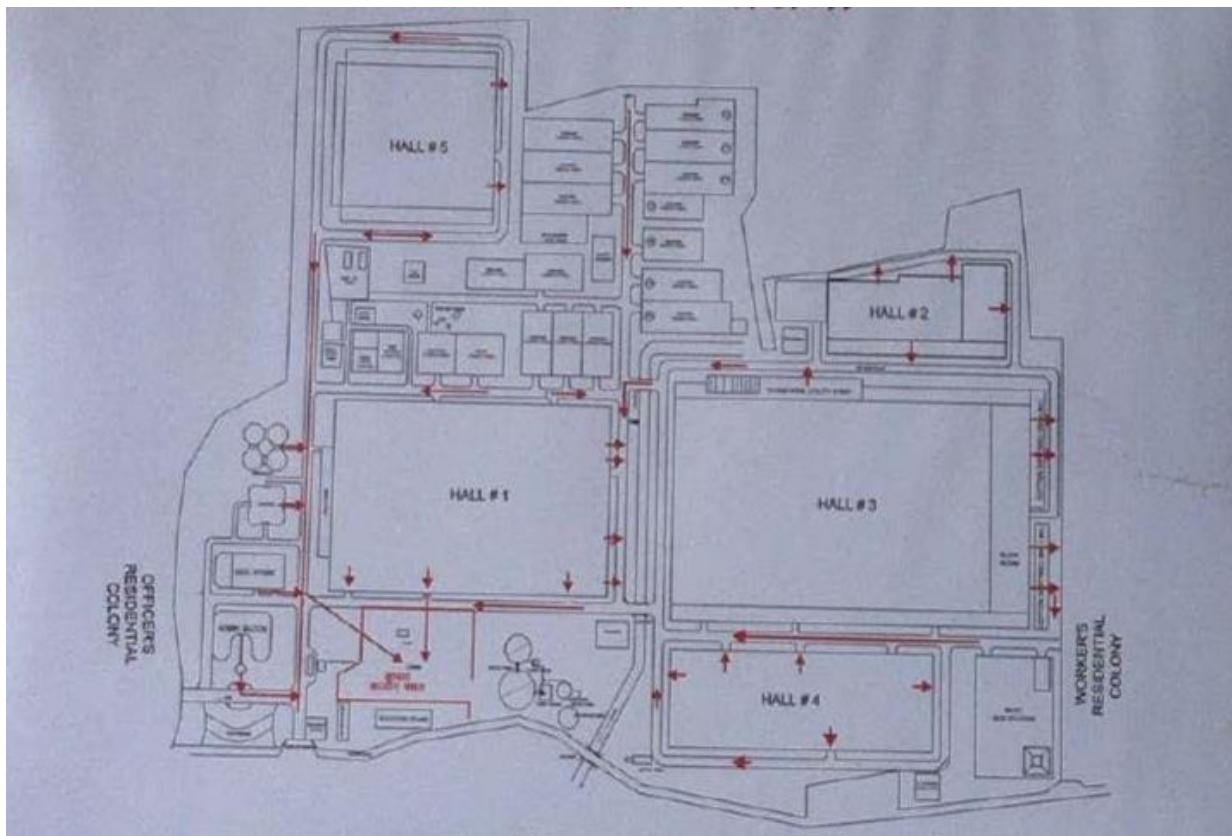
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

No data available.

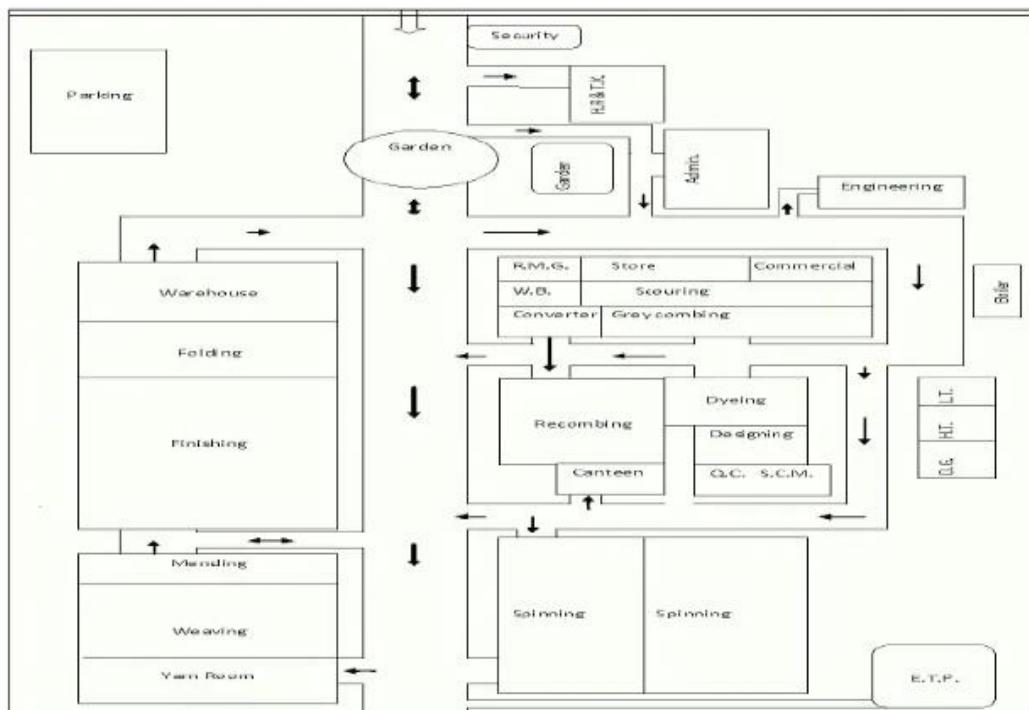
6.5 Layout used:

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:



ARVIND LIMITED;

No data available.

RAYMOND LIMITED:**PLANT LAYOUT****6.6 Product Produced:****VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:**

Currently, Vardhman Textiles has the largest installed capacity in spinning in India and is a market leader in hand knitting yarns. It is the second largest producer of sewing threads and a leading fabric producer.



ARVIND FASHION LTD.

Product	Capacity
Denim	120 millions meters
Shirting	35 millions meters
Khaki	21 millions meters
Knits	36 tonnes
Voiles	33 millions meters

RAYMOND LIMITED:

No data available for this company.

6.7 Machines /Equipment used:

As in textiles industry Machines are technically the same. So we tried the best to find out the what exactly they use in various process of production.

All 3 companies at some extent use same machinery which is as follows:

SPINNING MACHINE:



Spinning machine of cotton spinning mill which made by textile machine manufacturers for manufacturing fiber and yarn. There are a lot of machines are used in spinning factory like lapping machine, simplex machine, porcupine Opener, mono cylinder beater, draw frame, lap former, comber machine etc.

Automation of spinning machine:

For producing technology in textile industries of yarn ring frame is one of the best important component during the last two and half decades components of ring spinning machines have been greatly improved, drive systems and robotics have enabled large gains in productivity, flexibility

and quality. Most of the technical spreads in ring spinning were aimed at improving the performances on the present technology. These are all achieved to the automation.

WOOLEN MACHINE:



Wool as a renewable resource reacts to changes in body temperature. It's active to keep you warm when you are cold and at the same time releases moisture and heat when you are hot. To preserve natural resources for generations to come, the woolgrowers work actively.

These woolen mill machines are used to develop wool into yarn. Unlike synthetics, wool is biodegradable. New blankets and throws can be created with the scrap and used wool which can be recycled.

THREAD WINDING MACHINE:

Winding is done mainly to transfer yarn from one package to another suitable one. To improve quality and remove faults, winding is also necessary for packaging, clearing and inspecting the yarn. These machines are used to wind thread onto spools.

BLEACHING /DYING MACHINE:

Dyeing is one of the most important part in the textile industry. Based on the demand of the buyer and requirements, various types of fabric coloration are performed in dyeing section. The technique of dyeing is used to obtain an even shade with a fastness appropriate and performance to its final use. A method for coloring a textile material, in which a dye is applied to the substrate in a uniform manner. When colors of different shades are applied to fabric, the principle of dyeing actually works.

In contrast to dyeing, bleaching is applied to remove pigments and natural dyes that are in the fibers. It's nothing but a chemical treatment employed for natural coloring matter from the substrate. Bleaching can be performed on yarn, knitted fabric and woven ones.

Scutching machine:

Cotton seeds from the cotton are separated with the help of these scutching machines. Scutching is a step in the processing of cotton in preparation for spinning. The process is usually done by hand or by a machine known as scutcher.



CARDING MACHINE:

Also known as the heart of spinning, since all the major functions are performed in carding. Fibers are opened to more or less single fibers and the dust and dirt are removed here.



YARN GASSING MACHINE:

These machines are used in getting rid of the excess fuzz and deepening the color. Also used as a Bunsen burner to heat the yarn.



6.8 Process used:

ARVIND FASHION LTD.

There are two main processes in production of cloth.

They are;

- 1) Spinning
- 2) Weaving

- 1) Spinning:

Spinning process includes cleaning of cotton, lap making and making ravings/ silvers.

These silvers are the converted in to yarn.

- 2) Weaving:

Secondary motions are let off of warp and taken up of cloth. For every insertion of the pick, the cloth length grown up. The cloth woven is wound on the cloth roller continuously or immediately to keep the fall of the clothing constant position. This called take - up of cloth. The preparatory processes chiefly employed for the warp may be classified into winding, warping, sizing and looming.

Flow chart of the process:



1. Winding:

This is the process of connecting the yarn from one packages form to other convenient package form. The object of this process is to convert the packages containing less length yarn in to package longer length yarn. Normally for the Khaki industry, the yarn is received

in the form spinning mills and converted in the form of bobbin / cone / cheese winding machines.

2. Warping:

In the warping process, the individual yarn forms the longer length packages combined and drawn together as a sheet containing certain number of threads of definite length. The individual thread in the warp sheet is called ENO. The sheet of warp is either converted in to ball form or directly wound on to another packages called warp beam as per the next sequence of process.

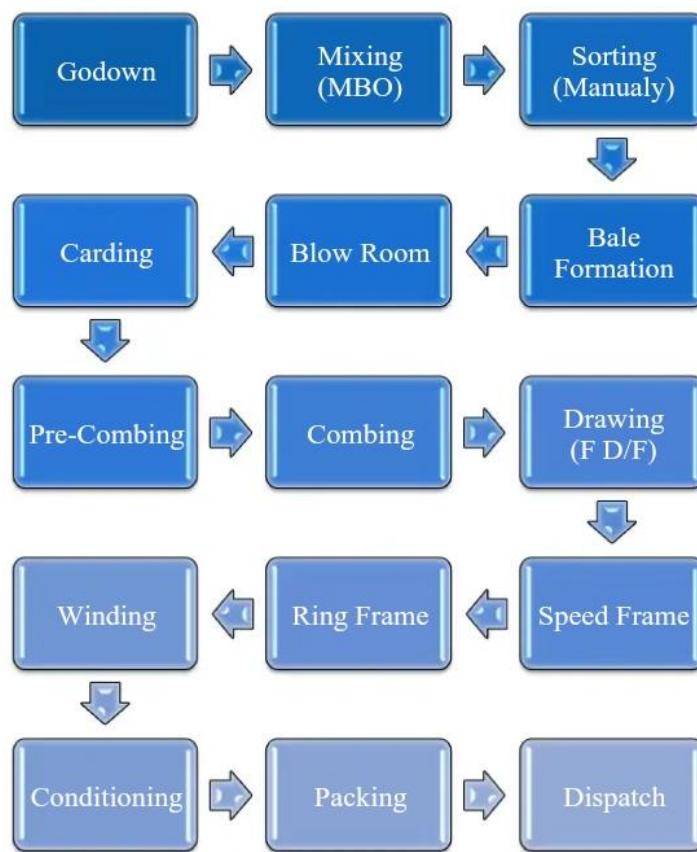
3. Sizing:

Sizing is the most important process in the preparatory sequence while weaving laves yarn is subject to more stress and strain than weft yarn. Hence yarn used in warp should have more strength than the weft. If folded yarn is used in warp, there is no necessity of sizing because folded yarn has got more strength than the single yarn. When single yarn is used in wrap, it is most to size it to make smoother, round, stronger yarn. For the Khaki industry, sizing is carried in the yarn or bank or wraps sheet form.

4. Looming:

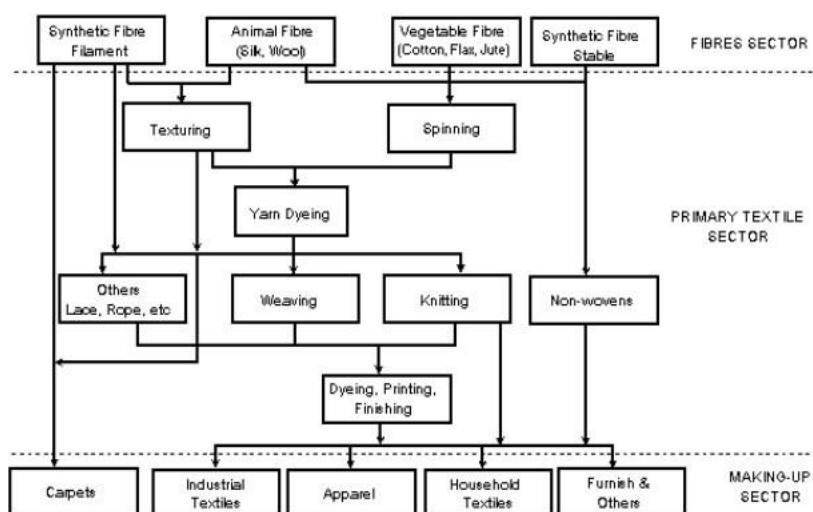
The end from the wrap beam is either joined with old wrap by twisting I knotting of old raft is continued or it is passed through the heated and reed of the loom if the new draft is required. The operations' called "Drafting and Denting" respectively. Then the wrap sheet kept in proper alignment and tension between wrap beam and cloth by the process called "Gaiting". Now the wrap is ready in the loom for.

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:



RAYMOND LIMITED:

PROCESS DIAGRAM



6.9 Quality Maintenance:

ARVIND FASHION LTD.

Quality control processes are implemented in Arvind Limited in order to maintain sustainable high production standards passing from defined control points, the products are subject to various tests such as entry control test and pilot tests.

Quality policy:

- Creative and Innovative.
- Integrated with world market.
- Providing added value to customers.
- Placing importance on Training and Development of its employees.
- Social responsible .
- Complying with legislation on environment, work, health and safety.
- Complying with quality management, conditions and continuously improving it.

Quality targets:

- To produce with zero error at the time.
- To increase effectiveness of quality management system continuously.
- To increase production efficiency.
- To increase personal and occupational developments of his employees.
- To improve environment, human health and safety constantly.

Quality Checking:

- First quality check done after drawing-in-process.
- A skilled operator identifies such damages in fabric.
- Damages may be of 20 different types.
- The final quality checks is done after the mercerizing process
- Thus more damages are identified & worked upon.

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

Quality is a vital part of our corporate value system and we are committed to making products of the best available quality through tpm and zero-defect implementation in all functional areas.

Right from the procurement of cotton to final garmenting, we have put into place stringent online and offline testing systems to ensure quality products. We are one of the few

companies in the industry to adopt intensive quality checks at every stage of production right up to dispatch. The following testing standards are adopted by us:

AATCC



ASTM



ASTM INTERNATIONAL

Our testing lab is approved by brands like GAP, Marks & Spencer, C&A, Espirit et al. and accredited by NABL (National Accreditation Board for Laboratories), certifying that our test methods are at par with international standards.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

No data available.

6.10 Services provided:

ARVIND FASHION LTD.

- Fabric & Apparel:

 Denim

 Wovens

 Knits

 Voiles

- Brands & Retail:

 Aèropostale

 Arrow

 Calvin Klein

 Ed Hardy

 Flying machine

 Gap

 Hanes

 U. S. Polo Association Innerwear

 Sephora

 Stride

 The children's place

 Tommy Hilfiger

 Unlimited

 U. S. Polo association

 True Blue

 Nautica

 The Arvind Store

 Internet

 Advanced Material

 Engineering

 Real Estate

 Environmental Solutions :

 Telecom :

VARDHMAN TEXTILES LIMITED:

No data available.

RAYMOND LIMITED:

No data available.

CONCLUSION

India - Knitting the future

India is among the world's largest producers of Textiles and Apparel

The domestic textiles and apparel industry contributes 5% to India's GDP, 7% of industry output in value terms, and 12% of the country's export earnings. India is the 6th largest exporter of textiles and apparel in the world.

Learnt about the organization, their existence, mission, vision of the company and product profile, and the types of product they have been offered, and the services profile. We learn on organization structure, hierarchy of the organization, decision making process. They also increase communication skill while interacting with the staff members and they learn about management team, their responsibilities, their point of view in future expectation of products,

Learnt on company core values that is using team word instead of I that results efficiency in work. And also understand the what is strength, weakness, opportunity, and threat of the company.

The learning at Vardhman Textiles it was indeed a unique one with a lot to understand and take with us.

The major learning outcomes at VTC were based on the following points:

- Understanding of the different departments working at the factory.
- Necessary processes to be carried out before final delivery inevitable constraints for any process.
- Understanding of spinning, problems and their solutions.
- Understanding the importance of workforce and results of absenteeism on Production.
- Understanding the machine effectiveness and addressing their maintenance Issues.
- The process flow of Production Department and the steps involved

The above areas of understanding made us more aware of the spinning operations, weaving operations and finishing operations.

The learning experience was also a helping tool in making us aware of our role as garment and textile experts.

Raymond has provided high quality goods to the masses at really affordable prices. The company was a hub of innovation and technology, blended with a spirit to serve the people. Raymond has never compromised on the quality in any way and one can blindly go for a Raymond fabric.

Dedicated staff, high ethics, environmental concerns, corporate social responsibility and an urge to provide customers the best quality goods at affordable prices have characterized the company for all the past years. Its uncompromising attitude and high dedication have always set milestones in the textile industry and has motivated a lot others to follow the same pattern.

In this internship module we have learnt lot of things. We have gone through six departments. At the end of the project we come to know about minute details of textile industry and how it works. We learnt manufacturing and planning process of the industry. Under this report, all the qualified appointed people helped and guided us in understanding and learning different aspects of the industry.

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