



THE MADHYA PRADESH TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION

Annual Report

2019-20

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN MADHYA PRADESH

AT A GLANCE

	UNIT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
TEXTILE MILLS							
Spinning Mills (Non-SSI)	No.	44	43	43	43	43	44
Composite Mills (Non-SSI)	No.	15	16	16	16	16	16
Spinning Mills (SSI)	No.	5	5	6	6	6	6
Exclusive Weaving Mills (Non-SSI)	No.	4	4	4	5	5	5
100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs)	No.	1	1	1	1	1	-
Powerloom Units	No.	49087	49968	53043	53043	8344	8344
Man-made Fibre Units	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Man-made Filament Yarn Units	No.	2	2	2	2	2	-
CAPACITY INSTALLED							
Spindles (Non-SSI+SSI)	'000 No.	2051	2254	2300	2478	2478	2478
Rotors (Non-SSI+SSI)	No.	30528	31272	31488	33888	33888	33888
Looms (Composite & Exclusive Weaving Units)	No.	3897	4033	4033	4469	4469	4469
Knitting Machines	No.	133	141	141	159	159	159
Power-looms	No.	39979	39979	39979	39979	39979	39979
Man-made Fibre	Mn.Kg.	155.13	155.13	155.13	155.13	155.13	155.13
Man-made Filament	Mn.Kg.	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
WORKERS ON ROLL							
Spinning Mills & Composite Mills (Non-SSI)	No.	59202	62760	63023	67211	67164	67321
Spinning Mills (SSI)	No.	133	310	342	340	340	340
Exclusive Weaving Mills (Non-SSI)	No.	420	420	420	463	463	463
EOUs	No.	358	358	358	358	358	
Powerlooms	No.	312133	316697	333562	333563		
PRODUCTION OF FIBRE							
Raw Cotton (October-September)	Lakh bales	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.00	20.50	20.50
Man-made Fibre	'000 Kg.	151528	155011	153671	127730	150199	150414
COTTON CONSUMPTION BY MILLS							
Non-SSI	'000 Kg.	346483	385595	430226	445443	437049	
SSI	'000 Kg.	1941	2879	3294	3410	2855	
PRODUCTION OF YARN							
Cotton Yarn	'000 Kg.	264535	299696	330074	348591	326350	
Blended Yarn	'000 Kg.	62768	75002	76281	78724	86313	
100% Non-Cotton Yarn	'000 Kg.	25803	26369	25999	31554	36936	
Total	'000 Kg.	353106	401067	432354	458869	449599	
FABRIC PRODUCTION (MILL SECTOR + WVG.)							
Cotton	'000 sq.mtr	119231	117412	164843	182155	167818	
Blended	'000 sq.mtr	32796	43909	62175	49285	56304	
100% Non-Cotton	'000 sq.mtr	293	362	1513	1611	1467	
Total	'000 sq.mtr	152320	161683	228531	233051	225589	
EXPORTS (As reported by Mills)							
Viscose Staple Fibre	Lakh Rs.	44243	44461	45555	42083	56536	48370
Yarn	Lakh Rs.	196773	232911	194939	245134	202248	216921
Fabric	Lakh Rs.	60328	63160	41545	38309	39665	64875
Knitted Garments / Made-ups	Lakh Rs.	22497	34170	44059	66594	62825	62811
Cotton / Cotton Waste	Lakh Rs.	297	439	78	208	1320	117
Total	Lakh Rs.	324138	375141	326176	392328	362594	393094

(Information except Exports from Website of Office of Textile Commissioner)

The Madhya Pradesh Textile Mills Association

[Incorporated under M.P. Non- Trading Corporations Act, 1962]

IN THE SERVICE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY SINCE 1932



ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

OFFICE BEARERS :

Chairman	-	Shri Akhilesh Rathi
Vice Chairman	-	Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary
Deputy Chairman	-	Shri Subhash Chand Jain
Deputy Chairman	-	Shri Siddarth Agrawal

Secretary - Shri M. C . Rawat

Registered Office :

Jall Sabhagraha, 56/1, South Tukoganj, Indore – 452 001

Telephone : 0731 – 2518148 Fax : 0731-2521570

e-mail : mptma1932@gmail.com

website : www.mptma.in

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THE MADHYA PRADESH TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION

Its Origin

This Association was established in 1932 as Indore Mill Owners' Association by Shri Rao Raja Sir Seth Hukamchand. At the time of its establishment, the Association had seven composite textile mills from Indore as members. After the merger of various States of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa in May, 1948, the name of the Association was changed from 6th August, 1948 as Madhya Bharat Millowners' Association and the mills in the region were invited to join. With the formation of State of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 1956 integrating, among others, the State of Madhya Pradesh, the name of the Association was changed to reflect its regional character and Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Association came into being from 1st January, 1957. It was registered under the Madhya Pradesh Non-Trading Corporations Act, 1962 on 1st June, 1966 after being renamed as The Madhya Pradesh Textile Mills' Association w.e.f. 1st January, 1966.

The Association is committed to the growth of Textile Industry in the State. It also acts as an effective link between the Textile Industry in the State and the Central / State Governments, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, and various Chambers, Associations and Organizations.

THE MADHYA PRADESH TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION

Committed to growth of Textile Industry in the State

Objects

- To protect and promote interests of textile industry.
- To take all steps for promoting, protecting, supporting, encouraging, opposing, or seeking modifications in legislative and other measures affecting the interests of the textile industry.
- To create and encourage friendly feelings and unanimity amongst the member mills on all subjects connected with their common interest,
- To afford facilities for ascertaining the views of persons engaged in textile industry and for the communication and interchange of views between the members interest.
- To collect, classify, compile and circulate Policy related circulars, press releases and all relevant information of use and interest to textile industry.

The Madhya Pradesh Textile Mills Association

LIVE MEMBER MILLS

- Anant Spinning Mills , Mandideep – 462 046
- Bhaskar Industries Pvt. Ltd., Mandideep – 462 046
- Candor Textiles Pvt. Ltd., Indore – 452020
- Century Denim, Satrati – 451 660
- Century Yarn, Satrati – 451 660
- Deepak Spinners Ltd., Pagara – 473 001
- Dhar Textile Mills Ltd., Pithampur-454 774
- Grasim Industries Limited
 - Staple Fibre Division, Birlagram, Nagda – 456 331
 - Vikram Woollens, Malanpur, Bhind - 477 117
- Jaideep India Pvt. Ltd., Pithampur - 454 774
- Kamal Cotspin Private Ltd. , Burhanpur- 450 331
- Kohinoor Elastics Pvt. Ltd., Indore-452015.
- Madhumilan Industries Ltd., (Spinning Divn.), Talawada- 465 674
- Mahima Purespun, Pithampur- 454 774
- Maral Overseas Ltd., Maral Sarovar – 451 660
- Mohini Health & Hygiene Pvt. Ltd., Pithampur-454 774.
- Nahar Spinning Mills Ltd., Mandideep- 464 993
- National Textile Corporation Ltd., Indore
- Burhanpur Tapti Mills , Burhanpur– 450 331
- New Bhopal Textile Mills , Bhopal – 462 010
- PBM Polytex Ltd., Boregaon- 480 106
- Pratibha Syntex Ltd., Pithampur- 454 774
- Prem Textiles (International) Pvt. Ltd., Indore – 452 015
- Ramesh Textiles India Pvt. Ltd., Indore – 452 015
- Raymond Limited., Sausar- 480 106
- Ritspin Synthetics Ltd., Pithampur- 454 774
- Sagar Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd., Tamot – 464 993.
- Satyam Spinners Pvt.Ltd., Sendhwa- 451 666
- SEL Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Mehatwara–466 118
- Shree Geeta Textile Mills Pvt.Ltd., Burhanpur-450331.
- S. Kumars Ltd., Dewas- 455 001
- S R F Limited, Malanpur- 477 116
- STI India Ltd., Rau – 453 332
- Swastik Spintex Ltd , Rajoda– 453 562
- Texpert International, Dewas – 455 001
- TDB Spinners Pvt. Ltd., Indore-452001.
- Vardhman Fabrics, Pilikarar, Talpura, Budhni – 466 441
- Vardhman Yarns, Satlapur, Mandideep – 462 046
- Vippy Spinpro Ltd., Dewas- 455 001
- Wearit Global Ltd., Bheelgaon – 451 228

THE YEAR THAT WAS 2019-20

MEMBERSHIP:

The Association has fortyone Mills as its live Members. Services to CT Cotton Yarn Ltd., Mid India International Ltd., Jyoti Overseas Ltd., Chhabra Spinners Pvt. Ltd., Harshit Textiles Pvt. Ltd., KokilaTexpro Pvt. Ltd., Chamunda Standard Mills, S.Kumars (Nationwide) Ltd., Agrawal Indotex Ltd., Parasrampur International, Sheshadri Industries Ltd., CLC Industries Ltd., and Hind Syntex Ltd. have been kept under suspension under Articles 4.11 of the Articles of Association.

OFFICE BEARERS :

The Annual General Meeting of the Association for the year 2018-19 was held on 28th December, 2019 and the following Office Bearers were elected for the term 2019-20:

*	Shri Akhilesh Rathi, Director, Bhaskar Industries Pvt.Ltd., Mandideep.	Chairman
*	Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary, Managing Director, Pratibha Syntex Ltd., Pithampur.	Vice Chairman
*	Shri Subhash Chand Jain, Director, Prem Textiles(International) Pvt.Ltd., Indore.	Deputy Chairman
*	Shri Siddarth Agrawal, Director, Sagar Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd., Tamot.	Deputy Chairman

MANAGING COMMITTEE:

As per Article 6.4 of the Articles of Association, the new Managing Committee was constituted at the Annual General Meeting held on 28th December, 2019. Certain nominations were changed by Member Mills later and some new Members were enrolled. The present nominees on the Managing Committee are as under:-

Name of Member-Mill	Principal Representative	Alternate Representative
Anant Spinning Mills	Shri S.Pal	Shri R.S. Yadav
Bhaskar Industries Pvt.Ltd.	Shri Akhilesh Rathi	Shri Sandeep Baheti
Candor Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Suryansh Somani	Shri Ashutosh Khandelwal
CenturyDenim	Shri A. K. Singh	
Century Yarn	Shri Anil Dubey	
Deepak Spinners Ltd.	Shri S.B. Sharda	Shri S. Tripathi
Dhar Textile Mills Ltd.	Shri Pankaj Jajoo	Shri Laxminarayan Kasera
Grasim Industries Ltd (SFD)	Shri Mahaveer Jain	Shri Sanjay Dhanuka
Jaideep India Pvt. Ltd.	Shri N. K. Agrawal	Shri Vinay Agrawal
Kamal Cotspin Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Ankit Lath	Shri Kamal Lath
Kohinoor Elastics Pvt.Ltd.	Shri Rajendra Matlani	Shri NitinMatlani
Madhumilan Industries Ltd.	Shri A.K. Chaudhary	Shri Kanak Jain
Mahima Purespun	Shri RohitDoshi	Shri Ashish Doshi
Maral Overseas Ltd.	Shri S. N. Goyal	Shri Rajkumar Gite
Mohini Health & Hygiene Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Sarvapriya Bansal	Shri Avinash Bansal
Nahar Spinning Mills Ltd.	Shri D.K. Mundra	Shri Surender Bhatt
National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	Shri Manoj Kumar K.G.	Shri Sandeep Sharma or Shri Gajendra Shukla
PBM Polytex Ltd.	Shri K.K.Patodia	Shri VikasPatodia
Pratibha Syntex Ltd.	Shri Shreyaskar Choudhary	Shri Ashok Jain
Prem Textiles (Int) Pvt. Ltd.	Shri S.C. Jain	Shri Saurabh Jain
Ramesh Textile India Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Ramesh Samria	Shri Sanjay Samria
Raymond Limited	Shri Surendra Tiwari	Shri Ashish Dubey
Ritspin Synthetics Ltd.	Shri Manish Kumar	Shri Deepak Nagar
Sagar Manufacturers Pvt.Ltd.	Shri SiddarthAgrawal	Shri V.K. Jain
Satyam Spinners Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Chetan Kumar Agrawal	Shri P.K. Roul
SEL Manufacturing Co.Ltd.	Shri Anchal Kumar	
Shree Geeta Textile Mills P.Ltd.	Shri Anurodh Mittal	Shri Anurag Mittal
S.Kumars Ltd.	Shri R.K. Mehta	Shri G.D. Bansal
SRF Ltd.	Shri Rajeev Narang	Shri Mantu Kumar
STI India Ltd.	Shri MukeshMaheshwari	
Swastik Spintex Ltd.	Shri V.K. Rathi	Shri G.D. Rathi
TDB Spinners Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Akhilesh Gupta	
Texpert International	Shri N. S. Nirban	Shri R. C. Gupta
Vardhman Yarns	Shri S.Pal	Shri Praveen Dhingra
Vardhman Fabrics	Shri T.C. Gupta	Shri Sanjay Bolya
Vikram Woollens	Shri Man Mohan Singh	Shri Santosh Kumar Singh
Vippy Spinpro Ltd.	Shri Piyush K. Mutha	Shri AshwaniKamra
Wearit Global Ltd.	Shri Deepak Nagar	Shri Shantanu Dey

COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

During the year 2019-20, four Managing Committee Meetings were held. The Minutes of the Meetings were circulated and timely action was taken to give effect to the decisions of the Committee.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION:

It was decided to continue the Annual Membership Subscription rates of 2018-19 for the year 2020-21 also.

1. Annual Subscription based on capacity:

Spindles installed	Rs. 0.70	each
Rotors installed	3.50	"
Shuttle Looms installed	30.00	"
Shuttle less Looms installed	85.00	"
Knitting Machines installed.	180.00	"
Stenter Machines installed	1750.00	"
Calculation of Subscription as per the rates indicated above.		
Total subscription payable subject to :		
MINIMUM	12,500.00	p.a.
MAXIMUM	45,000.00	"
Textile Units under construction	10,000.00	"
Staple Fibre Division of Grasim	50,000.00	"
National Textile Corporation Ltd.	45,000.00	"
Industrial Group having more than two Mills	90,000.00	"

AFFILIATION WITH OTHER INDUSTRY FORUMS:

The Association continued to be the Member of the following Bodies/Federations:

- Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI), New Delhi.
- Textile Sector Skill Council (TSSC), New Delhi.
- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), New Delhi.
- All India Organization of Employers (AIOE), New Delhi.
- Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), New Delhi.
- Electricity Consumers' Society (ECS), Indore.
- Federation of M.P. Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FMPCCI), Bhopal.
- Indore Management Association (IMA), Indore.

REPRESENTATION AT ALL INDIA/ STATE LEVEL BODIES:

Our representation (direct/indirect) at various Bodies during the year 2019-20 has been as under:-

Sr.No. Name of the Body	Name of the Representative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confederation of Indian Textile Industry Principal Representative Alternate Representative CITI CDRA Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry Associated Chamber of Commerce & Industry of India – MP All India Organisation of Employers Textile Sector Skill Council M.P. Labour Advisory Board M. P. Labour Welfare Board M.P. Minimum Wage Advisory Board M.P.State Advisory Board for Contract Labour Regional Advisory Committee of ESI Federation of MP Chambers of Commerce & Industry Provident Fund Regional Advisory Committee, Indore Electricity Consumers' Society: Executive Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shri Akhilesh Rathi, Chairman. Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary, Vice Chairman. Shri Akhilesh Rathi, Chairman
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indore Management Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman, MPTMA Shri Akhilesh Rathi, Chairman. Shri S. N. Goyal, Maral Overseas Ltd. Shri Akhilesh Rathi, Chairman. Shri S. N. Goyal, Maral Overseas Ltd. Shri S. Pal, Vardhman Group. Shri H. S. Jha, PratibhaSyntex Ltd. Shri S.Pal, Vardhman Group Shri R. Gite, Maral Overseas Ltd. Shri Akhilesh Rathi, Chairman. Shri M. C. Rawat, Secretary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shri Ahilyamata Gaushala Jeev Daya Mandal Trust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shri Laxminarayan Kasera, Dhar Textile Mills Ltd. Shri M.C. Rawat, Secretary Shri Laxminarayan Kasera, Dhar Textile Mills Ltd. Shri M.C. Rawat, Secretary Shri Laxminarayan Kasera, Dhar Textile Mills Ltd. Shri M.C. Rawat, Secretary

POSITION IN OTHER INDUSTRY BODIES:

Shri Akhilesh Rathi, our Chairman elected as President of Indore Management Association.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENTS :

During the year, the Association submitted a number of Representations to the Central/State Governments and other authorities on various subjects, which have been dealt in relevant parts of this Report. However, the following representations need special mention:-

1) MEMORANDUMS TO HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER:-

The major outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic in the Country in the month of March, 2020 led to declaration of certain measures for prevention by the General Administration Department of the State on 19th March, 2020. Accordingly, with curfew in the State, all industrial and commercial activities were stopped from 26th March, 2020. This was a rarest of the rare scenerio for the Country and called for unprecedented contribution from all the sectors.

All the plant and machinery were put on standstill and the Mills were not able to utilize the material in various processes, which was damaged with passage of time. The connected load of power and average power factor dropped drastically. There were fear of survival for the industry due to following reasons :

- Sudden and immediate closure of all industrial and allied activities.
- Cancellation of orders by domestic as well as overseas customers, which have become a liability for the companies and there will be huge loss in terms of value.
- Payments put on hold by customers and doubt of their realization.
- Fixed liability in terms of payment of wages and salary in the absence of generation of any revenue.
- Fixed payment of term loan instalments, interest thereof, power, water and other charges.
- One major concern as to how long business will take to come back on track after this unprecedented situation/ lockdown.

In view of the above situation, a number of Representations were sent to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State on 28th March, 29th March, 30th April, 8th May and 14th May, 2020 highlighting the various problems faced by the industry and requesting relief. On 19th April, 2020, the Hon'ble Chief Minister had a Webinar with the Industrialists, whereat he gave instructions to re-start the industry in a limited manner with certain conditions.

In our various Representations we have requested for following relief :

Electricity Matters -

- Fixed/Demand Charges in respect of power purchase be waived off for the period March to June, 2020 and bills should be raised only for actual consumption. The States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc., have extended such benefits in one way or the other.
- The formula of Power Factor calculation be suitably modified and no penalty should be levied for non-maintenance of power factor.
- No penalty should be recovered for delayed payment of electricity bills and same should be allowed in three months from June, 2020.
- Levy of Electricity Duty should be exempted for a period of six months.

Labour Laws –

- The Government of Gujarat has allowed shift working of 12 hours and 72 hours a week. Similar facility has been extended by our Government. Payment for additional four hours should be allowed to be made at the prorata rate for the normal working hours.
- State should issue an order that wherever industry has been allowed to start production activity, the workmen will be paid based on their actual working.
- The migrant workers, who have returned to their home State should be allowed to be engaged in nearby industries.
- The Variable Dearness Allowance of Rs.325/p.m. allowed to every category of workmen with effect from 1st April, 2020, be frozen for a period of one year at par with Central Government, Punjab Government, etc.

Other Matters –

- All claims under Industrial Investment Promotion, which have been stopped due to delayed filing of claims with SLEC be considered for payment.
- The condition of minimum capacity utilization for availing Investment Assistance for current financial year be waived.
- The payment of Lease Rent and Maintenance Charges be waived off by District Industries Centre/MPIDC for one year. Water bills should be issued for actual water consumption. Certain relief in these matter have been allowed by States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala, etc.
- Filing of statutory returns for the months of March and April, 2020 be extended for two months without any fine/ penalty.
- Most of the approvals like Fire NOC, Water and Air Pollution, etc. due for renewal be auto-renewed for a year .

However, the State Government has allowed following relief only :-

1. HT Consumers making payment of Electricity Bills of April and May, 2020 within due date allowed rebate of 1% subject to maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-.
2. Reduced supply shall be effective 7 days after receipt of application and shall be permitted for minimum period of 10 days. Maximum allowable period of reduced supply shall be up to 15 days after date of lifting of lockdown in the concerned area or applied end date, whichever is earlier.

3. Fixed Charges in respect of April, May and June, 2020 will be deferred and recovered in six monthly installments from October, 2020 to March, 2021.
4. Payment of Annual Lease Rent in respect of MPIDC land allowed to be paid till 31st December, 2020 without any penalty.
5. Maintenance Charges in respect of MPIDC land allowed to be paid by 31st July, 2020 without levy of interest/penalty.
6. For eligibility of Investment Promotion Assistance, Units starting production in calendar year 2020, have to attain at least 30% utilization till 30th September, 2020. The industries, which were getting this assistance earlier will be eligible only for 35% of highest reimbursable amount of earlier years for 2020-21.

2) MEMORANDUM TO HON'BLE TEXTILE MINISTER :-

On 10th July, 2019, the Association submitted a Representation to the Hon'ble Textile Minister. During the last five years, the exports have been almost standstill, while imports have increased. With a view to improve the condition of textile industry, we have made the following suggestions:-

- Investment subsidy under TUFS should be made available for replacement of spinning machinery and the guidelines should be simplified. All pending claims to be cleared in a time bound manner.
- RoSCTL benefit should be extended to entire textile value chain, which will boost exports.
- Signing of FTAs and PTAs should be expedited.
- Import of garments from Bangladesh has indirectly led to entry of Chinese fabric in the Country duty free. It needs to be stopped.
- Cotton farmers be paid subsidy under DBS, whenever cotton prices fall below MSP.
- Cotton Price Stabilisation Fund with 5% interest subvention for purchase of cotton, enhancement of bank credit from three to nine months and reduction of margin from 25% to 10% is needed for regular availability of cotton to industry.
- There is a need for uniform rate of 12% GST for MMF Sector including its raw material.
- Provision of 3% Interest Equalisation Scheme for yarn sector.
- Reduction of Hank Yarn Obligation from 30% to 15%.

SUMMARY OF OTHER REPRESENTATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR:-

28th June, 2019– Request for refund of excess Input Tax Credit due to inverted duty structure – A representation was sent to Shri Upendra Gupta, Commissioner (GST Policy Wing), New Delhi on the above subject. As per the formula given in Rule 89(5) of GST Rules, 2017 and under Form RFD-01, the refund of excess Input Tax Credit is being denied to Textile Industry due to inverted duty structure of goods and supplies mainly because of preferential adjustment of excess ITC. In this formula, it is assumed that output taxes paid on supply of Goods and Services is to be first set off against Input Tax Credit availed on inputs without considering the Input Tax Credit on Input Services of all. This logic suffers from legal infirmity of such requirements has not been stated either in the Act or the Rules. There is no mechanism to get refund of unutilized credit, which results in such taxes being a cost to the industry.

We have suggested that formula in Rule 89(5) and Form GST RFD-01 should be amended as under :-

Maximum Refund Amount = ((Turnover of inverted rated supply of goods and services) X Net ITC + Adjusted Total Turnover) – (tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services – ITC unutilized on input services for payment of output tax)

With the above formula, there will not be unnecessary blockage of Input Tax Credit.

6th July, 2019 – Rationalisation of Electricity Rates for Textile Industry – A request letter was sent to the Hon'ble Chief Minister requesting to allow electricity to textiles mills in the State @ Rs.4.00 per unit to make this industry competitive. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission is considering hike of 11.88% in electricity rates as proposed by the DISCOMs for the year 2019-20. The other States are providing power at much lower rates. Jharkhand is reimbursing 50% of power tariff for seven years whereas Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal are providing benefits in different forms.

8th July, 2019 – Suggestions for Control of Contamination in Cotton and Improving Farmer's Income – We made request to Hon'ble Minister for Farmers' Welfare & Agricultural Department, Bhopal, that the State Government may like to provide Kapas Plucking Machine, which has been developed by SIMA-CDRA and tested and approved by ICAR Central Institute of Cotton Research, Regional Station Farm, Coimbatore, to the farmers in the State at subsidized rates like Tamil Nadu. The cost of the machine with GST plus packing and forwarding charges works out to Rs.11,120/-. The Government of Tamil Nadu has fixed the basic price of the machine at Rs.7,000/- plus GST and approved distribution of 12,000 such machines with a subsidy of 50% on base price. According to test results, number of plants plucked per hour are about 90 and one worker can do this job. The cotton plucked is contamination free.

24th July, 2019 – Amendment to Working days for Entitlement of Casual Leave to Workers – The Rashtriya Mill MazdoorSangh (INTUC), Burhanpur, raised a demand with the Labour Commissioner, Indore, to allow Casual Leave of 7 days to workers who have worked for 180 days in a year as against the present provision of 240 days by amending Section 8-C of Standing Orders. The matter was under conciliation with the Labour Commissioner's Office. Burhanpur Tapti Mills (our Member) made a reference to us requesting for directions in the matter. In view of above, we have written to the Labour Commissioner that leave with wages and the casual leave are two different types and are allowed on different conditions. One day leave with wages is allowed for every 20 days of work on completing 240 days work in a calendar year to permanent, temporary and badly workers, whereas the casual leave is allowed in the next year to all permanent workers irrespective of days of actual work in the previous year, but the temporary and badly workers who have put in 240 days of work in the previous year shall be allowed leave in the calendar year. In view of this, we are of the view that there is no necessity of any amendment to Section 8-C(b) of Standard Standing Orders.

25th July, 2019 – Appeal to save Cotton Spinning Sector – SOS from the bleeding Spinning Fraternity – As advised by the Chairman, CITI, a detailed letter was sent to Hon'ble Textile Minister highlighting drop in exports, increased production and lower consumption of cotton yarn, increased spindle capacity, lower capacity utilization, tariff imposed by China on Indian cotton yarn, non-refund of embedded taxes by the Government, erosion of working capital due to long pending TUF cases, higher cotton prices, USA-China trade war, incentives by States for setting up new spinning mills, appreciation of the Rupee, etc. Copies of the letter were also sent to the Union Commerce Minister, Union Finance Minister and Secretary Textiles. The recommendations made by us included inclusion of cotton yarn under RoSCTL scheme, simplification of TUF guidelines and time bound clearance of pending subsidy claims, exempting textile industry from cross subsidy surcharge, to take advantage of open access power, reduction of Hank Yarn Obligation, special restructuring/moratorium for spinning loans by banks, refund of pending GST claims, Direct Benefit Transfer to cotton farmers, working capital loans for cotton at cheaper rates, introduction of 3% IES for spinning sector, etc.

9th/10th August, 2019 – Increased Power Costs adds to Trouble of Textile Industry – A Press Note highlighting the impact of increase in power rates by MPERC with effect from 17th August, 2019 and other factors affecting the cost of production resulting in lower exports and short of demand in domestic market forcing the Mills to shut down for 6-8 days a month as against earlier working of 24x7 was issued. It was published in Times of India and Free Press on 11th August, 2019 and Tecoya Trend on 14th August, 2019.

An e-mail was sent to Hon'ble Chief Minister highlighting the impact of increased power rates and requesting him to provide power subsidy to the existing textile mills at par with the same being provided by Governments of Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, etc., to prevent closure of Mills in the State and to maintain employment.

On a query from Confederation of Indian Industry that as per Government electricity rates have increased by 4-5% only, we provided following details to them to clear their misconceptions:

Name	Tariff Category	Power Factor Achieved	Average Rate before Revision	Average Rate after Revision	Increase per Unit	% Increase
Anant Spinning	132 KVA	99	Rs.6.54/Unit	Rs.6.94/Unit	Rs.0.40	6.12
Sagar Manufacturers	132 KVA	99	Rs.6.08/Unit	Rs.6.48/Unit	Rs.0.40	6.44
Maral Overseas	33 KVA	99	Rs.6.80/Unit	Rs.7.26/Unit	Rs.0.46	6.73
Bhaskar Industries	33 KVA	99	Rs.6.85/Unit	Rs.7.31/Unit	Rs.0.46	6.73
PratibhaSyntex	33 KVA	99	Rs.6.91/Unit	Rs.7.37/Unit	Rs.0.46	6.71

14th August, 2019 – Grant of Incentives in lieu of Entry Tax & VAT – The Department of Industrial Policy & Investment Promotion of the State issued an Order on 6th August, 2019 on the above subject in continuation to its Notification dated 22nd June, 2018. Clause 10 of this Order provided the basis of calculations for grant of incentives to the industry. In the old tax regime, substantial amount of tax credit (other than VAT on inputs, capital goods and excise on capital goods) were not claimed and almost the entire industry has opted to clear final products without payment of excise duty. In the new regime after GST, Mills are required to pay tax on all of their final products and claim credit of the tax on its inputs/capital goods. GST is payable even on Stock Transfers to other States. In the given circumstances as per Clause 10 of the Order dated 6th August, 2019, no Mill will be eligible for refunds. As such we have made a representation to the Principal Secretary of the Department to delete Clause 10 of this Order and consider refund of taxes as requested in our earlier representation dated 25th July, 2018.

In continuation to our above representation, a copy of the Judgment of High Court of Bombay, Nagpur Bench, in the matter of K. M. Refineries & Infraspac Pvt. Ltd. v/s State of Maharashtra was forwarded on 3rd September, 2019, wherein the Hon'ble Court has held that the only liberty that could be granted to the State would be of modifying the incentive scheme in such a way that it is consistent with the new tax structure under GST scheme and at the same time it also does not result in reducing or restricting the benefits, which have been conferred upon an industrial unit.

7th October, 2019 – Increased Power Costs – Problem for Textile Industry – A representation was sent to the Hon'ble Chief Minister with copies to all concerned highlighting the present status of textile industry, which is passing through a critical period due to higher raw material prices, increased minimum wages, falling exports, dull domestic demand, etc. The increased power cost have further aggravated the problem. This has forced Mills to shut down for 6-8 days a month as against working of 24x7. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra are providing subsidy of Rs.2.00 to Rs.3.00 per unit to textile mills in their States. Tamil Nadu has exempted mills from payment of electricity duty. We have, therefore, requested the Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide relief to existing textile mills at par with these States.

15th October, 2019 – Request for Partial Relief in Mandi Tax on Cotton – A representation was sent to Hon'ble Chief Minister with copies to all concerned making a request to continue Mandi Tax @ 1% on Cotton even after 7th January, 2019. This partial relief was available for last several years and was continued on yearly basis. The rates of Mandi Tax in neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Gujarat are much lower compared to our State resulting in transport of raw cotton from border districts of our State to these States. The farmers are stated to be getting approximately Rs.400/quintal extra by carrying on cotton to Gujarat/Maharashtra. Our State is also losing revenue on account of GST and employment in ginning mills is affected. We have, therefore, requested to continue this relief of Mandi Tax on cotton.

15th November, 2019 – Proposed Revision of Minimum Wages – The Labour Commissioner, Indore, called a meeting of M. P. Minimum Wage Advisory Board on 15th November, 2019, which was attended by our then Dy. Chairman, Shri D. K. Mittal. It was gathered that after discussions with Employees and Employers Representatives, the Labour Commissioner has recommended increase of 25% in minimum wages. The proposed increase of 25% with other add on benefits like PF, ESI, Bonus, Paid Leave, Gratuity, etc. works out to about 35%. The minimum wages are due for revision from 1st October, 2019. We have made a representation to the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 20th November, 2019 with copies to all concerned highlighting the fact that the present minimum wages in our State are much higher than the neighboring States of Gujarat, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. The industry is already suffering from slow down on account of drop in exports, reduction in production, higher power costs, etc. Many of the textile mills have been closed and such an increase may lead to further closure of units. A representations also sent to Principal Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Investment Promotion on 4th December, 2019 and 21st December, 2019. The Draft Notification in this respect has not been issued yet.

23rd/29th November, 2019 – Draft Rules of Code on Wages – The Union Ministry of Labour & Employment notified Draft Rules under Section 67 of Code on Wages on 1st November, 2019, inviting inputs/comments/suggestions from the stakeholders within a period of one month. Accordingly the Draft Rules were circulated to the Member Mills on 4th November, 2019. A Meeting was held on 23rd November, 2019 at Association Office for finalizing our comments/suggestions on these Draft Rules. The meeting was attended by Representatives from Bhaskar Industries, Maral Overseas, Pratibha Syntex, Prem Textiles, Anant Spinning and Vippy Spinpro. Shri Girish Patwardhan, Labour Law Consultant, was also invited at the meeting. After discussions, the comments/suggestions were finalized and sent to the Ministry of Labour & Employment on 29th November, 2019.

11th December, 2019 – Wrong Deduction of VAT/CST Claims – The Industrial Promotion Policy, 2014, provides for Industrial Investment Promotion Assistance by way of refund of VAT/CST for a period of 8 years. The Mills, who have availed special textile package under the policy have submitted claims for refund of VAT/CST. From these claims certain deductions are being made by the State Authorities without any justification and the appeals made by the Mills are not heard. We have, therefore, requested the Hon'ble Chief Minister to allow personal hearing in such cases by Cabinet Committee on Investment Promotion as provided in Para 4.2 of the Policy. Copies also sent to Members of this Committee.

12th/18th December, 2019 – Delay in Issue of Composite Textile Mill Certificate – The Office of Textile Commissioner vide its Office Memorandum dated 31st August, 2018, issued Rationalized Guidelines for issue of Composite Textile Mill Certificate. Some of our Member Mills applied for such certifications, but these have not been issued even after lapse of 4-6 months. We have, therefore, requested the Textile Secretary/Textile Commissioner to expedite issue of such certificates.

14th December, 2019 – Request for Extension for Uploading TUFs Documents by Banks – A request letter was sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, to give further extension, so that the documents of older version of TUFs (about 2900 cases) can be uploaded by the Banks. It has been brought to the notice that despite two extensions, the Banks have been able to upload documents of 3,001 cases only on TxC website. Such a representation has been sent by SIMA and other Associations too.

24th December, 2019 -Electricity Duty on Open Access Power and interest thereon -Some of the Member Mills availed Open Access Power during the period 2011-2017. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had imposed Electricity Duty on such power by *Madhya Pradesh Vidhyut Shulk Adhiniyam, 2012*, which was notified on 25th April, 2012. The matter was under litigation on grounds of validity and stay was granted to Member Mills by Hon'ble High Court of M.P. in the year 2013. The Hon'ble High Court dismissed the plea of the Member Mills vide its Order dated 19th November, 2019. The Western DISCOM had issued letters to Member Mills for depositing the Electricity Duty for the duration in which power was sourced from Open Access. It also imposed interest @ 24% on the amount of electricity duty, which is more than the amount of the Duty.

Letters were addressed to Principal Secretary - Department of Industrial Policy & Investment Promotion, Managing Director – M. P. Industrial Development Corporation, Addnl. Chief Secretary - Energy Department and the Chief Secretary on 24th December, 2019, on 10th February, 2020, on 18th February, 2020 and on 26th February, 2020 with a request to allow Member Mills to deposit the amount of Electricity Duty in 36 installments and complete waiver of interest amount. Several meetings were also held with the authorities.

A Meeting was held with Shri Vikas Narwal, Managing Director of Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidhyut Vitaran Co. Ltd., Indore, on 3rd March, 2020. He was informed that the concerned Mills have already deposited 10% of Electricity Duty amount and will pay 5% of balance amount every month. Shri Narwal was kind enough to assure the Mills that till they continue to pay current Electricity Bill, disconnection will not be made.

16th January, 2020 -Land & Building Management Rules, 2019- On 16th January, 2020, a letter was sent expressing our gratitude to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Chief Secretary and Principal Secretary – Industrial Policy & Investment Promotion regarding the new Madhya Pradesh Industrial Land & Building Management Rules, 2019 (published in MP Gazette on 11th January, 2020) incorporating some of the suggestions made by us. The highlights of the Rules are:

- Transfer of 50% of surplus/unutilized land available with a running or closed industrial unit to other industries. This will encourage establishment of new industrial units and would create additional employment.
- The period of lease of land will now be 30 years to maximum 99 years, which will encourage new investment and expansion of existing units.
- The FAR of small industrial plots upto 0.20 hectares have been raised from 1.5 to 2.0, which will provide additional space for expansions.
- For mortgage of land to Banks and/or Financial Institutions, the information to the Government will be sufficient.
- The Managing Director of Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited or the Executive Directors of its Regional Offices are authorized to allow sub-lease of land based on merits.
- In case of industrial plots, 5% of the area, with a limit of five acres could be used for residential purpose of staff/workers.
- An area up to 1,000 sq. mtrs. could be allotted for Community House/office of Industry Association.

26th February, 2020 - Textile & Apparel Park at Indore- On 26th February, 2020, a proposal was sent to Hon'ble Chief Minister with copies to Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Principal Secretary – Industrial Policy & Investment Promotion, Principal Secretary - MSME, Managing Director – M. P. Industrial Development Corporation, etc., regarding a Textile and Apparel Park on an area of about 4.00 lakh sq. ft. with usable area of 2.80 lakh sq.ft. in the proximity of present readymade complex on the land of a sick closed textile mill. The proposed park will have 40-50 units providing employment to around 4,500 workers directly and the equal number indirectly with an investment of Rs.175-200 crore. This park will generate revenue of Rs.1,000-1,250 crore for the Government, other than the revenue like Electricity Charges, Lease Premium, Municipal Taxes, GST, etc.

5th March, 2020 - Proposed Revision of Electricity Tariff 2020-21- On 13th February, 2020, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission issued a Public Notice inviting objections/comments/suggestions in respect of Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Proposals for the year 2020-21. The Commission proposed hike of 4.81% in Electricity Tariff for 2020-21.

We submitted our suggestions to the Commission Secretary, MPERC on 5th March, 2020, which included the following:

- The Metering Charges being recovered be considered for withdrawal as already decided by the Commission on 18th March, 2019.
- The power factor incentive for HT/EHT be increased from 7% to 10%.
- Rebate of Off peak Hours be increased to 25% from the present 20%.
- For exceeding Contract Demand up to 30% penal charges be abolished.
- The Hon'ble Commission may invoke provisions under Section 42(2) sub p ara 4 of Electricity Act, 2003 and abolish the Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Charge.
- The State is with surplus power and surplus in revenue. May consider abolition of Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA) Charges.
- Tariffs for all categories be equal to cost of supply.
- Since Textile Industry is a Power Intensive Industry as per provisions of Energy Conservation Act, a separate Tariff be provided for Textile Industry.
- Considering the various facts, there is no justification for increase of rates and on the contrary the rates should be brought down from 2019-20 level.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON SAFETY MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRIES:

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), New Delhi joined hands with our Association in organizing a two days Regional Conference on Safety Management in industries, Hazardous Waste Management, Safe Storage and Transportation of HAZCHEM & Hydrocarbons, latest technology and best practices on 7th & 8th November, 2019 at Jall Sabhagraha, Indore. The Conference had six Technical Sessions as under:-

- Latest Labour Codes, Regulatory Framework for Factories/Industries and Hazardous Waste Management.
- Occupational Safety, Electrical Safety, Fire Safety Management in Industries.
- Latest challenges, Technologies, Innovations and Best Practices for Fire Protection and OHS in Industries.
- Occupational Hazards and path to Safety Excellence – Benchmark Presentation.
- Group activities – Presentation by Groups.
- Safe Storage and Transportation of HAZCHEM – Remediation of Medical Emergencies and Community Resilience.

The Programme was inaugurated by Shri Rajshekhar Singh, Director, Industrial Health & Safety, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Inaugurating the Conference he said 'A culture needs to be introduced/enhanced for carrying out periodic safety audits, environmental audits and other safety studies like risk analysis, HAZOP studies, preparation of onsite/offsite emergency plans, health and safety policy, safety reports, environmental statement, etc.' He also emphasized the need for behavioral change amongst the employees and management towards safety management in industries.

Some of the prominent speakers at the Technical Sessions included the following:-

- Shri Girish Patwardhan, Labour Law Consultant.
- Dr. Gunwant Joshi, former Engineer, MP Pollution Control Board.
- Shri A. K. Atreya, Dy. Advisor, Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board.

- Dr. Praveen Patel, Head, Fire Technology & Safety, IPS Academy, Indore.
- Ms. Rashmi Mishra, Manager, L&T Hydrocarbon Engineering.
- Ms. Ankita Saxena, Manager, Pratibha Syntex Ltd.
- Shri Ajay Tripathi, Sr. Manager, GAIL India Ltd.
- Shri Bharat Bhushan, Head, Health & Safety, Tata International Ltd.
- Shri Nandi, General Manager, HPCL.

About 100 delegates (including representatives from Maral Overseas, Bhaskar Industries, Pratibha Syntex, Raymond, Vardhman Textiles, etc.) attended the Conference. Certificates of participation were distributed to them.

PROGRAMME ON UNION BUDGET 2019-20/2020-21:

On 6th July, 2019, a Programme on Union Budget 2019-20 was organized jointly with Textile Association (India) MP Unit and others. Dr. Jayantilal Bhandari, renowned Economist, speaking on the occasion stated that this Budget will give impetus to new India. It has vision for 5 trillion dollar economy for India. The Budget is for women, youth, farmers and every section of the society. More spending on infrastructure will boost the economy, give required growth in demand for industry and generation of employment. Lowering of Corporate Tax will provide for extra funds to the industry for expansion. Training of 75,000 entrepreneurs for agro-rural industry will add to the income of farmers. CA Subhash Deshpande explained various changes in income tax law, particularly regarding TDS on cash withdrawals from banks, etc., exceeding Rs.1 crore, e-payments, inclusion of membership fee, car parking fee, electricity/water facilities fee for the purpose of Section 194-1A of the Income Tax Act. CA Sunil Jain explained provisions of Income Tax and Goods & Services Tax particularly 2% interest subvention for MSMEs, deduction of interest paid on purchase of e-vehicles by individuals and utilizing credit in IGST for CGST, payment of interest on net demand of GST after adjustment of ITC. CS Ajit Jain was of the view that this Budget will give good returns in shares of banking companies, housing finance companies, etc. Dr. Kamlesh Bhandari was critical of the Budget and was of the view that it will not be possible to achieve 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024, unless the present growth rate of 6.7% reaches 13%.

On 2nd February, 2020, a Programme on Union Budget 2020-21 was organized jointly with Textile Association (India) MP Unit and others. The speakers included Dr. Jayantilal Bhandari, CA Subhash Deshpande, Dr. Kamlesh Bhandari, Dr. P. N. Mishra, etc. Dr. Jayantilal Bhandari speaking on the occasion stated that with a view to increase the spending power of the middle class, dual system of taxation has been introduced. The younger generation, which is not inclined to save for the future will be benefitted and will have more money to spend. The disinvestment of Rs.2.10 lakh crore will certainly provide extra funds for infrastructure developments in the Country. The present GDP is around 5% and to achieve the target of US\$ 5.00 trillion economy by 2025 appears quite difficult with the present growth rate. CA Subhash Deshpande highlighted the proposed provisions of Section 10(23)C of the Income Tax Act, which requires all the Charitable Trusts presently availing Section 12 AA benefits to re-register themselves after 30th June, 2020. This will be a big task for the Department as well as for the Trusts. He welcomed the revised provisions regarding Capital Gain Tax, removal of Dividend Distribution Tax and faceless appeals, etc. Dr. Kamlesh Bhandari was critical of the Budget provisions and was of the view that it will disincentivize savings and disinvestment of LIC will be a setback to the LIC policy holders. He was of the view that instead of giving tax relief to corporate sector, it should have been given to unemployed youth by way of an allowance. Dr. P. N. Mishra emphasized for equitable distribution of wealth, total abolition of personal tax, introduction of agricultural income tax for high income groups, etc. Shri M. C. Rawat explained the budget provisions relating to Textile Sector including National Technical Textiles Mission, introduction of Scheme of RoDTEP, removal of Anti-dumping Duty on PTA, introduction of NIRVIK Scheme for exporters, etc.

PROGRAMME ON CODE ON WAGES :

A programme on Code on Wages, 2019 was held at Jailsabhagraha, Indore, on 11th October, 2019. The programme was conducted by the Pithampur Personnel Fraternity and leading Labour Law Consultant, Shri Girish Patwardhan, which was supported by our Association. In his deliberations, Shri Patwardhan highlighted the following points of the Wage Code, 2019:-

- The Wage Code will now apply to all the employees including those appointed in managerial, supervisory and administrative roles and it has done away scheduled employment implying that minimum wages must be paid across all industries.

- The floor wage will be notified by the Central Government varying across geographical areas and the State Governments will have to fix State level minimum wages, which will not be less than the floor wage and applicable to workmen.
- Under the Wage Code, bonus is to be calculated on the higher of the notified wage ceiling or the minimum wage. Employees earning wages higher than the notified wage ceiling may not be entitled to bonus under Wage Code.
- Conviction for sexual harassment is an additional disqualification for payment of bonus.
- Penalties for non-compliance of various provisions have been substantially enhanced, which may foster a compliance culture by acting as deterrent.
- The Code clarifies that a contractor is primarily responsible for paying minimum wages.
- The burden of proof in case of claims of non-payment or deficient payment of wages or bonus will be on employer.

The queries raised by various participants were answered by Shri Piyush Mathur, Senior Advocate (former Judge of MP High Court), Shri Anil Mallik, Director, AMHR Solutions, Shri M. M. Joshi, CEO, Kautilya Academy, etc.

KISAN MELA AT SAILANA :

The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry – Cotton Development & Research Association (CITI-CDRA) has been making efforts to increase the production of ELS Cotton by undertaking collaborative projects involving our Association and Vardhman Group in the Districts of Ratlam, Jhabua and Dhar. On 18th February, 2020, a function consisting of Technical Session and Kisan Mela was organized at Sailana (Dist.: Ratlam), which was attended by around 1,200 farmers and District Agricultural Officers from Ratlam, Jhabua and Dhar, Scientists from Krishi Vikas Kendras and other stakeholders. The Kisan Mela was inaugurated by Shri Vijoy Kumar Singh, Adl. Secretary, Ministry of Textiles. Shri P. D. Patodia, Chairman, CITI Standing Committee on Cotton, Shri Amrit Ruparelia, Past Chairman, TEXPROCIL, Shri Akhilesh Rath, Chairman, MPTMA, Dr. S. Sunanda, Secretary General, CITI and Shri Lalit Mahajan, Vice President, Vardhman Textiles were present at the event. Agriculture Scientists were felicitated with Certificates of Appreciation/Recognition for their co-operation and assistance. Farmers were honoured by Chief Guest with cash prizes and Kapas Plucking Machines. Cotton Corporation of India made available 27 Kapas Plucking Machines for project farmers. An exhibition with 10 stalls by seed/fertilizer/pesticides companies and Department of Agriculture was also arranged on the occasion. Various dignitaries expressed their views. Shri Prem Mallik, Past Chairman, CITI, proposed a vote of thanks and complimented project staff and the farmers for their efforts in improvement of cotton yield and production.

AWARDS/FALICITATION OF MEMBER MILLS :

- Maral Overseas Limited has been selected for National Safety Award for the performance year 2017 by the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute, Government of India, Faridabad.
- PratibhaSyntex Limited has been awarded “Woolworths Supplier Excellence Award” for Supplier of the Year Sustainability, 2019, during Annual FBH Suppliers Conference.
- At a function of Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL) held on 16th January, 2020, the following of our Member Mills were awarded for their export performance during the year 2018-19:
 - o Vardhman Textiles – Silver Trophy for Highest Global Exports.
 - o Nahar Spinning Mills – Silver Trophy for Yarn counts 50s and below.
- At a function of Synthetic & Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) held on 8th February, 2020, following of our Member Mills were awarded trophies for their export performance during 2018-19 by the Union Textile Minister, Smt. Smritilrani :
 - o Grasim Industries Limited – Gold Trophy for Viscose Staple Fibre export.
 - o Vardhman Textiles – Gold Trophy for Man-Made Fibre Yarn blended with Natural Fibre export.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY BY MEMBER MILLS :

In order to support the State/Central Governments in its effort to fight against Covid-19 :

- Vardhman Group Director-MP Locations, Shri S. Pal, handed over a cheque of Rs.1.00 crore to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.
- Sagar Group Chairman handed over a cheque for Rs.50.00 lakhs to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

Grasim Industries Limited have set up a RO plant in Parmarkhedi under JalJeevan Mission to provide safe drinking water at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakh with a capacity to process 1500 litres of drinking water in one hour.

During the year Vardhman Group had spent a sum of Rs. 2271.38 lakh under Corporate Social Responsibility in Raisen, Sehore, Hoshangabad and Bhopal Districts, which included Rs. 1846.93 lakh in Promotion of Education, Rs. 56.61 lakh on Environment Protection, Rs. 312.69 lakh on Health care and Rs. 55.15 lakh on Rural Development.

AUDITORS :

M/s. R. D. Asawa & Co., Chartered Accountants, Indore, appointed as Auditors for the financial year 2019-20.

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER :

M. P. TEXTILE NEWSLETTER, monthly newsletter of the Association is being published regularly since September, 1993 and circulated to Ministers, Central and State Government Officials, various Industry Chambers, Associations, Members of the Association, etc. However, the same could not be published in April, May and June 2020 due to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic.

WEBSITE (www.mptma.in) :

The website of the Association is operational from 20th June, 2017.

DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS :

The DIRECTORY-2020 of Member-Mills published and circulated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS :

The Association places on record its gratitude to the Hon'ble Union Textile Minister, Chief Minister, other Cabinet Ministers of the State and Senior Officials in the various Ministries/Departments of the Centre and State for their co-operation and guidance.

The Association is also grateful to the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), All India Organisation of Employers (AIOE), Federation of Madhya Pradesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FMPCCI), Electricity Consumers' Society, other Industry Associations and organizations for their continued support. Association is thankful to the print media for highlighting issues of the Textile Industry from time to time.

RAW MATERIAL

Textile and Clothing Industry offers consumers what is essential for the society – the products that each one of us could not imagine doing without. For this the Textile Industry consumes a diverse range of fibres, which include Cotton, Man-made fibres, Wool, Silk, other miscellaneous fibres and filaments. The use of cotton is roughly 70% and pre-dominantly the industry remains cotton based. India currently has an annual production of over 6 million tons of cotton, 22 million kilos of silk, 46 million kilos of wool and 2.63 million tons of man-made fibre/filaments, which represent 25% of World production in cotton, 14% in silk, 4% in wool and 5% in man-made fibres.

NATIONAL FIBRE SCENARIO :

In India, fibre consumption is dominated by cotton which is likely to account for 52% of total fibre consumption in 2020. However, this trend is likely to reverse by 2040, when cotton share may be reduced to 33% and fibre consumption will be dominated by man-made fibres. The following table shows trend of fibre consumption in India :-

Figures in Million Kgs.

Year	Total Fibre Consumption	Consumption			Consumption Share		
		Cotton	Polyester	Others	Cotton	Polyester	Others
2005	6,191	3,589	1,919	683	58%	31%	11%
2010	7,767	4,367	2,718	682	56%	35%	9%
2015	10,191	5,506	3,873	812	54%	38%	8%
2020	12,128	6,273	4,972	883	52%	41%	7%
2030	16,899	6,811	8,787	1,300	40%	52%	8%
2040	22,247	7,393	13,126	1,728	33%	59%	8%

COTTON SCENARIO :

Cotton is an indispensable commodity for the Indian Economy and forms the backbone of Indian Textile Industry. The cotton sector in India has clocked an enviable growth and has carved a niche for itself in the international market. India has the largest acreage under cotton, which is about 43% of the World total cotton acreage. Our Country is the largest producer (about 25% global cotton production) second largest exporter next only to USA and the second largest consumer (22% of global consumption) of cotton next only to China in the World. India is the only Country, which produces all four species of cotton (*Gossypium Arboreum*, *G. Herbaceum*, *G. Barbadense* and *G. Hirsutum*). Cotton constitutes about 59% of the raw material basket of the textile industry in the Country.

AREA UNDER COTTON, PRODUCTION AND YIELD :

The year-wise Area under cotton, Production, Consumption, Import, Export and Yield as per Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) for the years 2010-11 to 2019-20 are given in the following table :-

Cotton year (Oct to Sep)	Area (Lakh Hect.)	Production (Lakh Bales) (As per CAB)	Yield (Kgs./Hec)	Cotton Consumption by Mills (Lakh Bales)		Import (Lakh Bales)	Export (Lakh Bales)
				Non SSI	SSI		
2010-11	112.35	339.00	517	221.77	24.46	2.45	76.50
2011-12	121.78	353.00	496	217.68	22.10	4.54	128.81
2012-13	119.78	365.00	518	250.14	23.02	14.59	101.43
2013-14	119.60	398.00	566	266.00	24.88	11.51	116.96
2014-15	128.46	386.00	511	278.55	26.28	14.39	57.72
2015-16	122.92	332.00	458	270.20	27.08	22.79	69.07
2016-17	108.26	345.00	542	262.70	26.21	30.94	58.21
2017-18	125.86	370.00	506	280.11	26.18	15.80	67.59
2018-19	126.58	330.00	443	274.50	25.00	31.00	44.00
2019-20	125.84	360.00	486	288.00	25.00	25.00	50.00

The last Meeting of Consultative Committee of Cotton Advisory Board was held on 28th November, 2019. The estimates for 2018-19 and 2019-20 are based on discussions at this Meeting. However, in view of outbreak of Covid-19 and lockout etc., the estimates for 2019-20 may not be achievable.

COTTON YIELD :

Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have been in forefront of cotton production in the Country. The productivity in major cotton producing States and at all India level is shown in the following table :-

State wise Cotton Productivity (Kg. lint/ha) from 2013-14 to 2019-20.

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Punjab	800	526	313	537	672	634	564
Haryana	761	603	401	611	572	552	533
Rajasthan	605	593	569	596	640	703	659
Gujarat	837	687	562	678	674	559	614
Maharashtra	341	324	307	396	344	302	319
Madhya Pradesh	628	563	544	582	578	664	557
Telangana	-	501	556	579	493	400	512
Andhra Pradesh	555	549	606	684	541	397	580
Karnataka	590	661	516	600	560	346	556
Tamil Nadu	559	545	718	599	505	639	797
Odisha	548	401	408	375	410	484	400
India	565	511	458	542	506	443	486

Note: Productivity calculated including pressed cotton and loose cotton of the respective States;

Source: Cotton Advisory Board as on 28th November, 2019.

STATEWISE COTTON PRODUCTION :

The State-wise cotton production from 2013-14 to 2019-20 is as under:

Quantity in lakh bales of 170 kg.

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Punjab	21.00	13.00	6.25	9.00	11.50	10.00	13.00
Haryana	24.00	23.00	14.50	20.50	22.50	23.00	22.00
Rajasthan	14.00	17.00	15.00	16.50	22.00	26.00	26.00
Gujarat	124.00	112.00	90.00	95.00	104.00	87.50	89.00
Maharashtra	84.00	80.00	76.00	88.50	85.00	75.50	82.00
Madhya Pradesh	19.00	19.00	18.00	20.50	20.50	24.00	20.00
Telangana		50.50	58.00	48.00	55.00	43.00	53.00
Andhra Pradesh	78.00	26.50	23.75	19.00	20.50	14.50	20.00
Karnataka	23.00	34.00	19.50	18.00	18.00	15.00	18.00
Tamil Nadu	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	6.00
Odisha	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	4.50	4.00
Others	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total	398.00	386.00	332.00	345.00	370.00	330.00	360.00

STATEWISE AREA UNDER COTTON :

The following table shows State-wise cotton area (in lakh hectares) from 2013-14 to 2019-20 :-

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Punjab	4.46	4.20	3.39	2.85	2.91	2.68	3.92
Haryana	5.36	6.48	6.15	5.70	6.69	7.08	7.01
Rajasthan	3.93	4.87	4.48	4.71	5.84	6.29	6.45
Gujarat	25.19	27.73	27.22	23.82	26.23	26.59	26.29
Maharashtra	41.92	41.90	42.07	38.00	42.07	42.54	43.69
Madhya Pradesh	5.14	5.74	5.63	5.99	6.03	6.14	6.10
Telangana		17.13	17.73	14.09	18.97	18.27	17.61
Andhra Pradesh	23.89	8.21	6.66	4.72	6.44	6.21	5.86
Karnataka	6.62	8.75	6.42	5.10	5.31	7.36	5.50
Tamil Nadu	1.52	1.87	1.42	1.42	1.85	1.33	1.28
Odisha	1.24	1.27	1.25	1.36	1.36	1.58	1.70
Others	0.33	0.31	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.43
Total	119.60	128.46	122.92	108.26	124.44	126.58	125.84

COTTON ADVISORY BOARD :

The Cotton Advisory Board was reconstituted on 28th January, 2015 for a period of two years. Its tenure has been extended till reconstitution of the Board. Its composition included Textile Commissioner as Chairman and 18 Members from Central Government, Cotton Trade, and Cotton Research Institutions. Cotton Consultative Committee consisting of Textile Commissioner as Chairman and 39 Members from Central Government, State Governments, Textile Industry, Cotton Trade, Ginning and Pressing Sector, Cotton Seed Manufacturers, etc., has also been constituted.

The last Meeting of the Board was held on 28th November, 2019, whereat cotton production for 2018-19 and 2019-20 was discussed. Comparative Cotton Balance Sheet for last four years is as under :-

Supply :	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Lakh Bales	'000 Tons	Lakh Bales	'000 Tons	Lakh Bales	'000 Tons	Lakh Bales	'000 Tons
Opening Stock	36.44	619.48	43.76	743.92	42.91	729.47	44.41	754.97
Production	345.00	5865.00	370.00	6290.00	330.00	5610.00	360.00	6120.00
Imports	30.94	525.98	15.80	268.60	31.00	527.00	25.00	425.00
Total	412.38	7010.46	429.56	7302.52	403.91	6866.47	429.41	7299.97
<u>Demand :</u>								
Consumption : Mills	262.70	4465.90	280.11	4761.87	274.50	4666.50	288.00	4896.00
SSI Units	26.21	445.57	26.18	445.06	25.00	425.00	25.00	425.00
Non Textile Consumption	21.50	365.50	12.77	217.09	16.00	272.00	18.00	306.00
Exports	58.21	989.57	67.59	1149.03	44.00	748.00	50.00	850.00
Total	368.62	6266.54	386.65	6573.05	359.50	6111.50	381.00	6477.00
Closing Stock	43.76	743.92	42.91	729.47	44.41	754.97	48.41	822.97

There are divergent views about the cotton production in cotton season 2019-20. The Cotton Association of India (CAI), and Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) have drawn their own Balance Sheets for cotton season 2019-20. A comparative view of CAI vis-a-vis that of CAB is as under :-

Quantity in Lakh Bales		
Item	CAI	CAB
Opening Stock	32.00	44.41
Production	354.50	360.00
Imports	16.00	25.00
Total Supply	402.50	429.41
Mill Consumption	218.00	288.00
SSI Consumption	18.00	25.00
Non-Mill Consumption	14.00	18.00
Exports	50.00	50.00
Total Demand	300.00	381.00
Closing Stock	102.50	48.41

Estimated at its Meeting on 14th August, 2020.

Estimated at its Meeting of 29th November, 2019.

The Cotton Advisory Board has been abolished by the Ministry of Textiles with effect from 3rd August, 2020.

CCI LAUNCHED HIGH IN RELIABLE ATTRIBUTES (HIRA) COTTON :

On 28th February, 2020, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) launched its best quality cotton under the Brand name HIRA at Hotel Trident, Mumbai, in the presence of the then Textile Commissioner, Shri Moloy Chakraborty, Kotak & Co. Chairman, Shri Suresh Kotak and Cotton Association of India President, Shri Atul S. Ganatra. HIRA will assure its valuable customers the best quality cotton with the benefits of minimal trash (below 1.7%), low moisture (below 8%), best grade (Rd 78 plus), optimal mic (3.8-4.2) and strength (299/tex plus) resulting in better realization value.

GROWTH OF MAN-MADE FIBRES :

The production of man-made fibres (synthetic and cellulose) in India has not experienced rapid growth as in other Countries due to Government Policy, skewed towards natural fibres. Indian MMF production is competitive relative to other major producing countries like China, where energy and labour costs are on the rise, still India is second largest producer of Man-made fibre and filament globally.

Production, imports/exports and consumption of man-made fibres during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 have been as under :-

Figures in Million Kgs.

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Production	1,347	1,364	1,319	1,443	
Imports	217	213	195	226	
Exports	381	412	383	370	
Consumption (including Stocks)	1,183	1,164	1,132	1,298	

AVAILABILITY OF RAW WOOL & IMPORTS :

Most of the Mills have to depend on import of fine quality wool mainly from Australia and New Zealand for their fabric and hosiery production. The production and import of raw wool, etc., from 2010-11 has been as under :-

Quantity in Million Kgs.

Year	Production of Indigenous Wool	Imports Raw Wool	Woolen & Cotton Rags
2010-11	42.99	94.77	95.55
2011-12	44.73	76.29	140.52
2012-13	46.05	77.16	186.38
2013-14	47.90	89.60	187.53
2014-15	48.10	96.53	222.86
2015-16	47.20	97.84	267.20
2016-17	46.00	87.15	242.56
2017-18	46.00	79.95	
2018-19	46.00	77.43	

INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO :

COTTON – PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION :

Cotton occupies a mere 3% of the World's agricultural area – yet it meets 27% of the World textile needs. Globally cotton's land use has remained relatively constant over past 50 years. There are around 100 Countries in the World that grow cotton of which the number that produce a significant quantity of 10000 tons and above is about 50. The countries that can be the leading ones are India, China, U.S.A., Pakistan, Brazil and Uzbekistan. About 50% of all cotton is produced in two countries – China 6.80 million tons and India 6.20 million tons.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) has projected on 15th July, 2020 World Cotton Production and Consumption estimates for 2018-19, 2019-20 and projections for 2020-21 which are given in the following table :-

Quantity in Million Tons

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Opening Stock	18.82	18.76	22.30
Production	25.72	26.15	24.34
Consumption	26.01	22.62	23.44
Ending Stocks	18.76	22.30	23.19

World Cotton Production and Consumption of major cotton producing/consuming countries during 2015-16 to 2019-20 as reported by ICAC on 15th July, 2020 are as under :-

Quantity in Million Tons

Country	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.
China	5.20	7.60	4.90	8.28	5.89	8.50	6.04	8.25	5.80	7.25
India	5.75	5.30	5.87	5.15	6.35	5.42	5.35	5.40	6.20	4.32
USA	2.81	0.75	3.74	0.71	4.56	0.77	4.00	0.64	4.34	0.54
Pakistan	1.54	2.15	1.66	2.15	1.80	2.35	1.67	2.36	1.32	2.20
Brazil	1.29	0.66	1.53	0.69	2.01	0.68	2.78	0.73	2.89	0.65
Vietnam	-	1.01	-	1.17	-	1.51	-	1.51	-	1.40
Bangladesh	-	1.32	-	1.41	-	1.66	-	1.58	-	1.22
RoW	4.89	5.35	5.38	5.23	6.10	5.46	5.88	5.54	5.60	5.04
World Total	21.48	24.14	23.08	24.79	26.71	26.35	25.72	26.01	26.15	22.62

Other major consumers include EU, Turkey, etc.

The area and production of cotton in India have been largest in the World.

COTTON – YIELD :

ICAC has estimated on 17th August, 2020, the average yield in major cotton producing countries in the World during 2018-19 as under:-

Rank	Country	Production Tons	Area Harvested '000 Hectares	Yield Kgs./Hectare
1	India	5350	12600	425
2	China	6040	3367	1794
3	U S A	3999	4130	968
4	Pakistan	1670	2325	718
5	Brazil	2779	1618	1717
6	Australia	485	343	1414
7	Uzbekistan	641	900	712
8	Turkey	977	518	1885
9	Greece	300	277	1083
10	Argentina	257	333	773
	World	25718	32994	779

WORLD FIBRE CONSUMPTION :

The fibre consumption trend showing increasing dependence on MMFs globally and is shown in the following table :

Year	Consumption (Million Kg.)				Consumption Share		
	Total	Cotton	Polyester	Others	Cotton	Polyester	Others
2000	52,485	19,970	19,166	13,349	38%	37%	25%
2005	62,997	22,327	26,640	14,031	35%	42%	22%
2010	75,615	24,962	37,028	13,625	33%	49%	18%
2015	87,877	24,055	48,030	15,792	27%	55%	18%
2017	92,747	24,499	51,974	16,274	26%	56%	18%
2040 (P)	1,37,334	30,941	87,284	19,109	23%	64%	14%

STATE SCENARIO :**COTTON PRODUCTION :**

Madhya Pradesh is growing cotton specially in Khandwa, Khargone, Barwani, Jhabua, Ratlam, Dhar and other areas. The area under cotton in Madhya Pradesh varies between 5 to 7 lakh hectares, and the production between 15 and 20 lakh bales. The area under cotton cultivation, the production of cotton and yield per hectare from 2010-11 to 2019-20 is given hereunder :-

Year	Area under cotton (In Lakh Hectares)	Production (In Lakh Bales)	Yield (Kgs./Hectare)
2010-11	6.50	17.70	463
2011-12	7.06	18.00	433
2012-13	6.08	19.00	531
2013-14	5.14	19.00	628
2014-15	5.74	19.00	563
2015-16	5.63	18.00	544
2016-17	5.99	20.50	582
2017-18	6.03	20.50	578
2018-19	6.14	24.00	664
2019-20	6.10	20.00	557

The yield data gives a very distorted figure because the production data includes cotton received from / sent to nearby States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, etc., for ginning and pressing on account of variation in rates of Mandi Tax on cotton, which is lower in neighbouring States.

COTTON COLLABORATIVE PROJECT :

At our request the State Government agreed to implement CITI-CDRA project in Ratlam, Jhabua and Dhar Districts and allowed CITI-CDRA to implement Cotton Collaborative Project in these Districts. The project is being implemented jointly by CITI-CDRA, MPTMA, Vardhman Textiles and the State Government. The implementation progress of the Project for ELS Cotton in the 2nd year is as under :-

	Ratlam	Jhabua	Dhar	Total
No. of Farmers	30385	22700	2200	55725
Area Under Project(in Hectares)	28943	24070	3500	57413
Clusters	Ratlam Sailana Bajna-I Bajna-II	Jhabua Petlavad Thandla Ranapur Rama	Sardarpur Dattigaon	Ten Clusters

Field trials of seeds from SIMA-CDRA, Nuziveedu and Bayer Crop Science were conducted in farmers' fields to assess their suitability for agro-climatic conditions and yield potential in all the three districts.

PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRE (VSF) :

The only unit manufacturing Man-made fibre in the State (Grasim Industries Ltd.) has reported the production of Viscose Staple Fibre as under :-

Year	Production in '000 Kgs.
2010-11	1,32,204
2011-12	1,42,258
2012-13	1,51,528
2013-14	1,55,011
2014-15	1,53,671
2015-16	1,27,656
2016-17	1,50,121
2017-18	1,54,414
2018-19	
2019-20	

The production of Viscose Staple Fibre could have been much more, had the production activities at this plant not shut down every year due to non-availability of water in the summer season for 1½ to 2 months.

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR KAPAS FOR 2019-20 and 2020-21

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare announces the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic varieties of cotton, medium staple length cotton having staple length of 24.5 to 25.5 mm with micronaire value of 4.3 to 5.1 and long staple length cotton having staple length of 29.5 to 30.5 mm with micronaire value of 3.5 to 4.3 of Kapas (seed cotton). Support prices of these two varieties were fixed. Based on the support price for these two basic varieties vis-à-vis the normal price differential and other relevant factors, the Textile Commissioner announced the support price for other varieties of kapas vide his Notification dated 19th September, 2019 for 2019-20 cotton season (October-September) and on 1st September, 2020 for 2020-21 cotton season, which are as under :-

CLASS OF COTTON	Fibre Quality Parameters		Minimum Support Price (MSP) Rs. per Qtl.		Names of the indicative varieties used by the Trade
	Basic Staple Length(2.5% Span Length) in mm	Micronaire Value			
			2020-21	2019-20	
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)
Short Staple (20 mm & below)					
	-	7.0-8.0	5015.00	4755.00	Assam Comilla
	-	6.8-7.2	5015.00	4755.00	Bengal Deshi
Medium Staple (20.5 mm – 24.5 mm)					
	21.5-22.5	4.2-6.0	5265.00	5005.00	V-797/G.Cot.13/G.Cot.21
	21.5-23.5	4.8-5.8	5315.00	5055.00	Jayadhar
	23.5-24.5	3.4-5.5	5365.00	5105.00	AK/Y-1 (Mah& M.P.) / MCU-7 (TN)/SVPR-2(TN)/ PCO-2(AP &Kar)/K-11 (TN)
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm – 27.0 mm)					
	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	5515.00	5255.00	J-34 (Raj)
	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	5615.00	5355.00	LRA-5166/KC-2(TN)
	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	5665.00	5405.00	F-414/H-777/J-34 Hybrid
Long Staple (27.5 mm – 32.0 mm)					
	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	5725.00	5450.00	F-414/H-777/J-34 Hybrid
	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	5725.00	5450.00	H-4/H-6/MECH/RCH-2
	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	5775.00	5500.00	Shankar-6/10
	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	5825.00	5550.00	Bunny/Brahma
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)					
	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	6025.00	5750.00	MCU-5 / Surabhi
	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	6225.00	5950.00	DCH-32
	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	7025.00	6750.00	Suvin

The other terms and conditions specified in this Notification were almost similar to those of the previous ones.

COTTON PRICE TREND :

It is said that if there is anything certain about Cotton prices, it is their uncertainty. This is demonstrated by behavior of cotton prices during the year. The movement of prices (month end spot rates) of some of the major varieties during the year has been as under :-

Average Spot Rates : Rupees per Candy

Month	J-34 SG Punjab		Mech-1/H-4 (28 mm) MP		S-6 (28 mm) Gujarat		DCH-32 (34/36 mm) Karnataka	
	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
April	46,285	52,560	41,900	46,900	42,200	47,000	58,500	59,900
May	46,710	52,340	42,400	46,000	43,200	45,500	59,800	57,500
June	51,305	52,340	47,200	46,100	47,000	45,600	60,000	58,000
July	52,270	50,380	48,200	44,500	48,500	44,300	60,000	57,000
August	52,380	47,010	48,500	42,500	48,900	41,800	62,000	55,500
September	48,740	43,750	46,000	42,200	45,500	41,500	61,500	55,500
October	48,200	42,450	46,000	38,800	46,300	39,500	60,500	52,000
November	47,660	42,460	44,700	38,300	44,500	38,500	60,500	53,500
December	47,660	43,900	44,000	40,000	43,500	39,500	59,800	55,500
January	48,210	43,135	43,500	40,000	43,200	39,500	59,800	59,000
February	46,920	43,150	42,800	39,900	42,700	39,500	57,000	55,500
March	50,390	42,610	45,400	40,000	45,500	40,000	59,200	55,500
April	52,560	48,250	46,900	36,300	47,000	35,500	59,900	53,000

Source : Indian Cotton Federation (15th June, 2020).

Cotton markets are mainly influenced by China, the largest consumer followed by India, Pakistan, Vietnam, Bangladesh, etc.

OTHER RAW MATERIAL PRICES :

The prices of various items of raw material have been as under :-

Period	PSF	PFY	Rates – Rs./Kg.
			Raw Wool (Imported Marino)
2015-16	93.49	96.13	667.45
2016-17	91.37	93.28	750.40
2017-18	101.65	101.09	807.72
2018-19	125.20	118.59	1175.02
April 2019- Feb. 2020	107.52	99.26	933.66

ORGANIC COTTON :

Cotton grown without environmentally dangerous chemicals is called clean, natural, green and Organic Cotton. Organic cotton provides all the quality and texture desired of cotton products. The demand for Organic Cotton is rising with people becoming more conscious for environment and health. The World production of Organic Cotton has risen from 610 tons in 2001 to 2,39,987 tons in 2019. The highest production of Organic Cotton of 2,41,697 tons was reported in 2010. Organic Cotton is grown in 19 countries and is around 98% of global production comes from just seven Countries.

Presently it is grown on 4,19,935 hectares of land and 2,22,134 farmers are involved. The production has increased by around 22% in 2018-19. The top five organic cotton producing countries are India (51%), China (17%), Turkey (10%), Kyrgyzstan (10%), Tajikistan (5%), USA (2%) and Tanzania (2%) accounting for 97.00% of the total production. The World Organic Cotton production have been as under :-

Year	Production in Tons
2010-11	151079
2011-12	143600
2012-13	106556
2013-14	116974
2014-15	112488
2015-16	107980
2016-17	117525
2017-18	180871
2018-19	239787

According to Organic Cotton Market Report - 2020, 1,22,668 tons of Organic Cotton was grown in India on 3,02,863 hectares of land in the year 2018-19. The growth of Organic Cotton production in India has been about 43% over 2017-18. The details of year-wise Organic Cotton production in India are as under :-

Year	Production in Tons
2010-2011	1,02,452
2011-2012	1,03,004
2012-2013	81,171
2013-2014	86,853
2014-2015	75,251
2015-2016	60,184
2016-2017	59,470
2017-2018	85,530
2018-2019	1,22,668

Madhya Pradesh, previously the largest contributor to India's Organic Cotton production, experienced a 3.52% drop in 2018-19. At the same time Odisha experienced a 41% rise putting it (34,990 tons) ahead of other States. The State-wise production of Organic Cotton in 2017-18 and 2018-19 have been as under :-

Quantity in Tons		
State	2017-18	2018-19
Odisha	24,801	34,990
Gujarat	17,744	28,556
Maharashtra	12,593	27,944
Madhya Pradesh	24,539	23,676
Rajasthan	4,919	6,205
Telangana	488	619
Karnataka	446	-
Tamil Nadu	-	391
Haryana	-	287
Total	85,530	1,22,668

BETTER COTTON INITIATIVE :

The Annual Report of Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) 2019, a Switzerland based Not for Profit Organisation states 21,13,869 farmers were licensed Worldwide to sell Better Cotton in 2018-19, and they produced 22% of global cotton supply. Better Cotton is available in 29 cotton producing countries after only nine years of operations. During cotton season 2018-19, 56,27,700 tons of Better Cotton lint was produced Worldwide, which accounts for 22% of global cotton production.

Better Cotton is produced in 10 States in India and there were 6,84,274 BCI Farmers producing Better Cotton lint of 6,52,000 tons on 7,85,000 hectares in cotton season 2018-19, which is 11.6% of global Better Cotton production.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008 :

Independent Cotton Ginning Factories, independent Cotton Pressing Factories and Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories, Traders, Surgical Cotton or Cotton Wading Manufacturers and Cotton Textile Mills are required to submit to Textile Commissioner's Office by 15th of succeeding month, monthly statistics relating to cotton as prescribed by the Ministry of Textiles vide Gazette Notification No. S.O. 7861 (E) dated 27th February, 2013 (published in Gazette of India on 20th March, 2013).

DRAFT COTTON BALES (QUALITY CONTROL) ORDER, 2018 :

The Ministry of Textiles approved proposal to bring Indian Standard Cotton Bales – Specification IS 12171:2013 under Mandatory Conformity Assessment Scheme under Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act, 2016. Accordingly Draft Cotton Bales (Quality Control) Order, 2018 was uploaded on the website of Office of Textile Commissioner inviting comments of stakeholders by 6th September, 2018.

MANDI TAX ON COTTON :

The State Government reduced the rate of Mandi Tax applicable to un-ginned cotton brought in any KrishiUpajMandi either from within the State or from outside the State from Rs. 2 per Rupees one hundred to Rs. 1 per Rs. one hundred. This exemption was available up to 7th January, 2019. However, from 6th October, 2018, the general rate of Mandi Tax has been reduced to Rs.1.50 per Rs. One Hundred and thus from 8th January, 2019, Mandi Tax @ Rs.1.50 per Rs. One Hundred is applicable.

PRODUCTION OVERVIEW

India's textile sector is one of the oldest industries in the Indian economy, dating back to several centuries. The industry is extremely varied, with hand-spun and hand-woven textile sectors at one end of the spectrum, while the capital intensive sophisticated mill sector on the other end. The decentralized power looms/hosiery and knitting sector forms the largest component in the textile sector. The close linkage of textile industry to agriculture (for raw materials such as cotton) and the ancient culture and traditions of the Country in terms of textiles makes it unique in comparison to other industries in the Country. India's textile industry has a capacity to produce wide variety of products suitable for different market segments, both within India and across the World. The future of Indian textile industry looks promising, buoyed by strong domestic consumption as well as export demand.

India's textile industry contributed seven percent of the industry output (in value terms) in 2018-19. It contributed two percent to the GDP of India and employed more than 45 million people. The sector contributed 12% to India's export earnings in 2018-19.

Textile industry employs around 4.5 crore workers including 35.22 lakh handloom workers across the Country. The domestic textile and apparel market stood at an estimated US\$ 100 billion in 2018-19.

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data (Base 2011-12) covers two textile groups, namely textiles and wearing apparel. The following IIP data for last five years show the growth pattern of the industry :-

Base Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Textiles	119.40	117.40	117.10	118.40	115.70
Growth (%)		(-)1.68	(-)0.26	1.36	(-)2.50
Wearing Apparel	131.00	151.70	137.50	154.20	155.70
Growth (%)		15.10	(-)10.32	12.15	1.00

NATIONAL TEXTILE POLICY :

The National Textile Policy of 2002 exists. The Ministry of Textiles on 17th June, 2013, constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ajay Shankar, Member Secretary, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) with 24 Members to review the National Textile Policy : 2002 and formulate the new National Textile Policy.

On 28th July, 2014, the Committee submitted its Report "Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for Indian Textiles & Apparels" to the Textile Minister. This Policy aims to achieve US\$ 300 billion worth of textile exports by 2024-25 and create additional 35 million jobs. However, the new National Textile Policy is yet to be notified.

GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY :

The Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme has been the growth engine for textile industry modernization. The Organised Sector is dominated by spinning units, which, in terms of numbers, account for 80% of the units in this Sector. Out of 2009 textile units, in the organized sector 1804 are spinning mills and 205 are composite. The weaving capacity of the organized mill sector stagnated for a number of years mainly because of existing Textile Policy. From 1992, the weaving capacity has been decreasing substantially, which has been compensated by emergence of decentralized power loom and hosiery sectors in a big way. With the thrust on weaving/technical textiles sector in the Amended Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme, weaving and technical textile sectors are expected to grow. The Ministry of Textiles launched on 1st April, 2017, a comprehensive Scheme for Power loom Sector development – POWER TEX. A comprehensive Scheme for development of knitting and knitwear sector under PowerTex India was also announced on 28th February, 2019.

The comparative status of Textile Mills in the Country and their capacity for the last seven years is as under :-

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Textile Mills							
Spinning Mills (Non SSI)	1757	1776	1779	1803	1804		
Spinning Mills (SSI)	1307	1325	1335	1352	1353		
Composite Mills (Non SSI)	197	200	201	205	205		
Exclusive Weaving Mills	174	174	175	175	212		
Power loom Units (Lakh Nos.)	5.30	5.43	5.54	5.54	5.54		
CAPACITY							
Spindles (SSI + Non SSI) (Million Nos.)	49.46	50.16	51.36	52.45	52.47		
Rotors (SSI + Non SSI) (Lakh Nos.)	8.14	8.33	8.57	8.76	8.76		
Looms (organized sector) (Lakh Nos.)	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.69		
Power looms (Lakh Nos.)	23.67	24.75	25.23	26.29	27.02	28.60	
Knitting Machines (Nos.) in Composite & exclusive Weaving Mills	1529	1529	1590	1797	1797		
Handlooms (Lakh Nos.)	23.77	23.77	23.77	23.77	23.77	23.80	
Worsted Spindles Woolen (Lakh Nos.)	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04	
Non-Worsted Spindles Woolen (Lakh Nos.)	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	
Woollen Power looms (Nos.)	7228	7228	7228	7228	7228	7228	

India has second largest manufacturing capacity globally. Our Textile Industry accounts for about 25% of the World spindle capacity, 8% of World rotor capacity and has highest loom capacity (including handlooms) with 63% of World's market share.

PRODUCTION OF SPUN YARN:

More than 95% of the yarn is produced in the Organised Sector. The figures of spun yarn production (Cotton, Blended and 100% Non-cotton yarn) since 2010-11 with percentage share (including production in SSI Sector) are given below :-

Year	Cotton Yarn		Blended/Non-Cotton Yarn		Total MnKgs
	MnKgs	%age share	MnKgs.	%age share	
2010-11	3490	74.05	1223	25.95	4713
2011-12	3126	71.60	1246	28.40	4372
2012-13	3583	73.60	1285	26.40	4868
2013-14	3923	74.09	1386	25.91	5309
2014-15	4055	73.97	1433	26.03	5488
2015-16	4138	73.06	1527	26.94	5665
2016-17	4055	71.66	1604	28.34	5659
2017-18	4064	71.56	1616	28.44	5680
2018-19	4208	71.44	1682	28.56	5890
April 19- Jan 2020	3332	69.97	1430	30.03	4762

PRODUCTION OF FILAMENT YARN :

The present capacity utilization in this Sector is only around 52%.The figures of production of Filament Yarn in the Country during the years 2012-13 to 2019-20 are given below :-

Quantity in Million Kgs.

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Apr 19-Jan20
Capacity	2232.38	2232.38	2232.38	2232.38	2232.38	2232.38	2232.38	2232.38
Production	1370.87	1293.42	1246.55	1164.13	1158.95	1187.31	1160.00	1426.00
Capacity Utilisation%	61.41	57.93	55.84	52.15	51.91	53.18	51.96	63.87

PRODUCTION OF FABRIC :

The production of cloth is mainly in decentralized sector. Power loom sector accounts for 58%, hosiery units 26% and handloom around 12% of total cloth production. Organised sector weaving mills account for only 3% of cloth production.

The following table gives the percentage share of fabric production in two sectors :-

Sector	Production Mn. Sq. Mtrs.					Percentage share				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Apr 19-Jan20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Mills	2315	2264	2157	2078	1700	3.58	3.57	3.23	2.96	2.68
Decentralized	62269	61216	64688	67992	61648	96.42	96.43	96.77	97.04	97.32
Total	64584	63480	66845	70070	63348	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PRODUCTION OF WOOLLEN ITEMS :

The production of Woollen items from 2010-11 onward have been as under :-

Year	Worsted Yarn	Woolen Yarn	Fabrics	Shoddy Yarn
	Mn. Kgs.	Mn. Kgs.	Mn. Mtrs.	Mn. Kgs.
2010-11	62.00	30.50	88.00	43.00
2011-12	61.00	30.00	87.00	44.00
2012-13	62.00	30.00	88.00	44.00
2013-14	63.00	32.00	90.00	44.00
2014-15	63.15	32.25	90.25	44.25
2015-16	63.00	32.00	90.15	44.00
2016-17	60.87	30.90	88.32	44.29
2017-18				
2018-19				
2019-20				

PRICE MOVEMENT OF TEXTILE ITEMS :

The price movement (average) of major textile items during the last five years have been as under :-

Period	Hank Yarn	Cone Yarn	PF Yarn (126D)	Tex. Yarn	Hosiery Yarn
2015-16	224.32	184.17	96.13	100.20	202.90
2016-17	240.90	190.18	93.28	98.40	209.96
2017-18	259.97	194.22	101.09	103.66	216.31
2018-19	269.26	216.44	118.59	122.74	232.01
Apr 19-Jan 20	267.19	200.29	99.26	129.50	224.72

Rate – Rs./Kg.

Source: Ministry of Textiles.

GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE STATE :

MILLS & PERFORMANCE :

According to the Office of the Textile Commissioner, the structure of the Textile Industry in the State has been as under :-

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Textile Mills :					
Spinning Units (Non-SSI)	43	43	44		
Composite Mills	16	16	16		
Spinning Mills (SSI)	6	6	6		
Exclusive Weaving Mills (Non-SSI)	5	5	5		
100% Export Oriented Units	-	-	-		
Number of Power looms	1,33,425				
Number of Power loom Units	53,043				
Number of Handloom Units	3604	3604	3604		
Man-made fibre Units	1	1	1		
Man-made filament yarn Units	-	-	-		
Installed Capacity :					
a) No. of Spindles (Non-SSI & SSI) in thousand	2,478	2,478	2,487		
b) No. of Rotors (Non-SSI & SSI)	33,888	33,888	33,888		
c) No. of Looms (Composite & Exclusive Weaving Units).	4,469	4,469	4,469		
d) No. of Knitting Machines	159	159	159		

The Textile Commissioner's Office is showing 66 mills, but about 22 mills are either closed or not having any activity. Thus the operational mills are around 44 only. Our State has only about 4.8% of the total spindlage in the Country.

PRODUCTION OF SPUN YARN :

The figures of spun yarn production in the State since 2012-13 are as under :-

Quantity in Thousand Kgs.							
Yarn	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cotton Yarn	264535	299696	330074	348605	326350		
Blended Yarn	62768	75002	76281	78842	86313		
100% Non-Cotton Yarn	25803	26369	26000	31531	36936		
Total Spun Yarn	353106	401067	432355	458978	449599		

PRODUCTION OF FABRIC :

The weaving segment of the mill sector in the State is increasing every year. The following table gives the position of fabric production (Mill Sector) in the State since 2011-12 :-

Quantity in Thousand Sq. Mtrs.								
Fabric	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cotton	108821	119231	117412	164843	182155	167818		
Blended	24140	32796	43909	62175	49285	56304		
100% Non-Cotton	379	293	362	1513	1611	1467		
Total	133340	152320	161683	228531	233051	225589		

HANK YARN OBLIGATION:

Hank Yarn Obligation was introduced in 1974 at 50% of production of cotton and Viscose yarn. However, from 2003 this was reduced to 40% of yarn packed for civil consumption in hank form. From 1st January, 2019 it has been reduced to 30% of total yarn packed.

Actual Hank Yarn requirement by the Handloom Sector is less than 8% of weaving yarn delivered to the domestic market. Hence the Government should further reduce this Obligation to 15%. As per decision taken in the 69th Meeting of Hank Yarn Price Monitoring Committee, all Spinning Mills are to register online and e-file the Hank Yarn Return (Annexure-I and II). It is mandatory for all units to submit the Returns from January-March, 2015.

TECHNICAL TEXTILES:

Technical textiles refer to textile material primarily used for their technical performance and functional properties. Based on product characteristics, functional requirements and end user application, technical textile products have been classified in 12 categories.

In the Indian scenario, technical textile is one of the fastest growing segment of textile industry, registering double digit growth year over year. The global technical textile market vis-à-vis Indian market in 2018 is pegged as under :-

Value – US\$ Billion

Particulars	Global Market	Indian Market
Mobitech	36.00	1.70
Sportech	23.00	1.20
Clothtech	12.00	1.20
Meditech	12.00	0.80
Agrotech	8.00	0.20
Geotech	3.00	0.20
Indutech	26.00	1.90
Buildtech	12.00	0.70
Homotech	12.00	1.70
Protech	10.00	0.50
Packtech	8.00	6.90
Oekotech	3.00	0.03
Total	165.00	17.03

Presently India is net importer of technical textile products. In 2017-18 India exported technical textiles worth US\$ 1,737 million and imported worth US\$ 2,126 million.

The Union Government has Notified 207 HSN (Harmonized System Nomenclature) Codes for technical textiles. Speaking at the National Conclave on Technical Textiles and Curtain Raiser of TECHNOTEX 2019 jointly organized by the Ministry of Textiles and FICCI, the Union Textile Minister on 29th January, 2019 stated that notification of H S Codes for Technical Textiles was unprecedented and would provide the much needed stimulus to growth. In the Budget for 2020-21 emphasis is on technical textiles and National Technical Textile Mission with four years implementation period with an outlay of Rs.1,480 crore has been provided.

Our Member Mills – SRF Limited and Mohini Health & Hygiene Pvt. Ltd. are working in this segment.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT :

The position of total financial year-wise FDI Equity inflows in the Country and in the Textile Sector is given in the following table :-

Financial Year	Inflow of FDI in India				(Amount in Billion)
	Total (all sectors)		Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)		% of FDI in Textiles in terms of Rs.
	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	
2000-01	103.68	2.38	0.09	0.002	0.09
2001-02	184.86	4.03	0.24	0.01	0.13
2002-03	128.71	2.70	2.58	0.05	2.00
2003-04	100.64	2.19	0.43	0.01	0.43
2004-05	146.53	3.22	1.97	0.04	1.34
2005-06	245.84	5.54	4.15	0.09	1.69
2006-07	563.90	12.49	5.68	0.13	1.01
2007-08	986.42	24.58	7.45	0.19	0.76
2008-09	1428.29	31.40	7.57	0.16	0.53
2009-10	1231.20	25.83	7.15	0.15	0.58
2010-11	973.20	21.38	5.89	0.13	0.61
2011-12	1651.46	35.12	8.04	0.16	0.49
2012-13	1219.07	22.42	5.66	0.10	0.46
2013-14	1475.18	24.30	12.19	0.20	0.83
2014-15	1891.07	30.93	10.02	0.16	0.53
2015-16	2623.21	40.00	17.00	0.26	0.66
2016-17	2916.96	43.48	41.47	0.62	1.42
2017-18	2888.89	44.86	29.24	0.46	1.01
2018-19	3098.67	44.36	13.84	0.19	0.44
2019-20	3535.58	49.97	22.76	0.32	0.64
Grand Total	27324.44	470.20	203.43	3.44	0.73

Data Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion.

Despite the Country offering a large domestic market, competitive labour cost and a well working democracy, its performance in attracting FDI flow has been far from satisfactory. The weakness lies in under developed infrastructure and restrictive operative environment and lack of trade agreements with key markets.

TEXTILES (CONSUMER PROTECTION) REGULATIONS, 1988 :

The provisions of Textiles (Consumer Protection) Regulation, 1988 are now applicable only to tops containing wool, yarn made wholly from cotton and cloth containing cotton or wool, irrespective of whether they are indigenously manufactured or imported.

COLLECTIONS OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008 :

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 3 and 4 of the Collections of Statistics Act, 2008, the Textile Commissioner has been designated as Statistics Officer vide Notification dated 26th April, 2017 for the purpose of collection all the related statistics from manufacturers and traders of textile items. Monthly Returns are to be submitted by 15th of the following month and Annual Return (as on 31st March) by 30th April of each year. From 1st October, 2017, it is mandatory for the units to submit information through web portal of Textile Commissioner.

EXPORT & IMPORT

Textile exports from the Country were US\$ 40 billion in 2018-19 and have grown at a CAGR of 6% since 2009-10 from US\$ 24533 million in 2009-10 to US\$ 40362 million in 2018-19. Category wise, apparel exports contribute with a share of 40%, which is followed by home textiles with a share of 15%, fabric with a share of 13% and yarn of 13% respectively.

India is the second largest textile and apparel exporter for the entire value chain from natural fibres to man-made fibres. However, our export performance has been below expectations. In global textile trade China has 36% share, followed by India 5%, Bangladesh 5%, Germany 4%, etc. Through the policy measures by the Government in partnership with industry, the Country could achieve US\$ 80 billion textile and apparel exports by 2025 at a CAGR of 10%.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO BOOST EXPORTS:

Government has taken the following key steps to boost exports:

- i. The validity of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) extended by one year i.e. upto 31st March, 2021 and relaxations granted and time lines extended due to COVID-19.
- ii. Extension of export obligation period in respect of Advance Authorizations and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) authorizations under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), extension of Letter of Permissions (LoP) / Letter of Intents (LoI) of Export Oriented Units, various relaxations to SEZ units as a measure to make them functional and to ease compliances and simplification and liberalization of procedures of trade remedial investigations.
- iii. Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has been extended by one year i.e. upto 31st March, 2021.
- iv. Line Ministries have notified various sectoral incentive packages, such as Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and PLI Scheme by Department of Pharma for Key Starting Materials (KSMs)/ Drug Intermediates and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs).
- v. Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase the Free Trade Agreements utilization by exporters.
- vi. A comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" is under implementation to provide an impetus to agricultural exports related to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries and food processing sectors.
- vii. Promoting and diversifying services exports by pursuing specific action plans for the 12 Champion Services Sectors.
- viii. Promoting Districts as export hubs by identifying products with export potential in the District, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products, supporting local exporters/manufacturers to scale and generate employment in the District.
- ix. Strengthening eco-system for adoption / implementation of mandatory technical standards for goods, services and skilling.
- x. Energising Indian missions abroad towards promoting our Trade, Tourism, Technology and Investment goals.
- xi. Package announced to support domestic industry, including through various banking and financial sector relief measures, especially for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which constitute a major share in exports

REBATE OF STATE AND CENTRAL LEVIES ON EXPORT OF GARMENTS AND MADE-UP ARTICLES :

On 7th March, 2019, the Government notified Scheme to Rebate of State and Central Embedded Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) to support the Textile Sector. The Scheme included Garments falling under Chapter 61 or 62 and Made-ups falling under Chapter 63 of Schedule of All Industry Rates (AIR) of Drawback. The rates of RoSCTL notified on 8th March, 2019 with value caps are effective from 7th March, 2019 and the existing Rebate of State Levies (RoSL) Scheme discontinued w.e.f. 7th March, 2019. The new rates to remain in force till 31st March, 2020. The Government also notified one-time additional adhoc incentive up to 1% FOB value to be provided on exports of apparel and made-ups to offset the difference between RoSCTL and RoSL + MEIS @ 4% from 7th March, 2019 to 31st December, 2019.

Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBITC) issued Circular on 19th February, 2020 regarding RoSCTL Scheme and Additional Adhoc Incentive for exports of garments and made-ups. The Circular clarifies the followings :-

- Under the RoSCTL and Additional Adhoc Incentive schemes, the rebate will be granted by DGFT in the form of electronic duty credit scrips similar to the scrips under the MEIS.
- The benefit under the two schemes will be given in a single electronic scrip to be utilized for payment of duties of Customs and Central Excise.
- The scrips issued under the scheme will be freely transferable.
- The benefit of RoSCTL scheme will be available for exports of Garments and Made-ups with Let Export Order (LEO) dates from 7th March, 2019 to 31st March, 2020, while for Additional Adhoc Incentive Scheme, the benefit will be available for exports with LEO dates from 7th March, 2019 to 31st March, 2020.

RoSCTL has been extended for 2020-21 until merged with Remission of Duties & Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) by the Ministry of Textiles as per Notification dated 17th April, 2020.

The Ministry of Textiles has issued a Notification on 9th June, 2020 stating that Scheme to Rebate State and Central Embedded Taxes to support the textile sector shall be implemented by DGFT by issuing duty credit scrips in line with duty credit scrips issued under MEIS.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATIONS :

The DGFT has issued following Notifications/Circulars during 2019 -20 :-

- Discontinuation of physical copy of MEIS/SEIS Scripts for EDI ports with effect from 10th April, 2019.
- Validity period of export authorization for restricted (Non-SCOMET) goods increased from 12 months to 24 months.
- Fee for application for reimbursement of benefits under transport and marketing assistance increased to Rs.1,000/-.
- Shipping Bill (Electronic Integrated Declaration & Paperless Processing) Regulation, 2019 issued and made applicable from 25th April, 2019.
- Physical copy of RCMCs discontinued with effect from 1st July, 2019.
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to be followed by exporters laid down on 23rd January, 2020.

DUTY DRAWBACK RATES :

The Central Government notified revised All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback on 28th January, 2020, which are effective from 4th February, 2020. The rates of Duty Drawback of some of the important items are as under :-

DBK Tariff No.	Description of the Product	Revised from 19 th December, 2018		Revised from 4 th February, 2020	
		%	Value Cap Rs. per kg.	%	Value Cap Rs. per kg.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5106	Yarn of Carded Wool not put up for retail sales				
510601	Containing 85% or more by weight of wool, grey, weaving quality	5.70	108.00	3.50	63.40
510602	Containing 85% or more by weight of wool, dyed weaving quality	5.40	117.00	3.30	69.30
510605	Woolen – MMF blended yarn grey (MMF content less than 50% by weight)	5.70	61.90	3.50	48.00

DBK Tariff No.	Description of the Product	Revised from 19 th December, 2018		Revised from 4 th February, 2020	
		%	Value Cap Rs. per kg.	%	Value Cap Rs. per kg.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
510606	Woollen – MMF blended yarn dyed (MMF content less than 50% by weight)	5.40	63.20	3.30	50.00
5111	Woven fabric of Carded wool or of carded fine animal hair				
511101	Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair grey	5.00	53.30	3.50	34.00
511102	Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair dyed	5.50	143.30	3.30	56.00
5112	Woven fabric of combed wool or of combed fine animal hair				
511201	Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair grey	5.00	53.30	3.00	57.00
511202	Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair grey	5.50	143.30	3.50	106.70
5205	Cotton Yarn (other than sewing thread) containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale				
520501	Grey	1.70		1.90	
520502	Dyed	1.70		1.90	
5206	Cotton Yarn (other than sewing thread) containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale				
520601	Grey	1.70		1.90	
520602	Dyed	1.30		1.60	
5209	Woven Fabric of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m²				
520901	Grey	1.60		2.00	24.00
520902	Dyed	1.60		2.00	24.00
520905	Denim fabric	1.80		2.10	8.70
520906	Denim fabric containing 1% or more by weight of spandex / lycra / elastane	1.90		2.20	12.00
5211	Woven fabric of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing more than 200 g/m²				
521101	Grey	1.80		2.10	16.00
521102	Dyed	1.80		2.10	18.00
521103	Denim fabrics blended with MMF	1.90		2.20	12.00
5212	Other Woven Fabrics of Cotton				
521201	Grey	1.60		2.00	24.00
521202	Dyed	1.60		2.00	24.00
5407	Woven Fabric of Synthetic Filament Yarn				
540701	Woven fabric containing 85% or more by weight of Synthetic Filament Yarn (Grey)	1.50		1.50	
540702	Woven fabric containing 85% or more by weight of Synthetic Filament Yarn (Dyed)	2.20	18.50	2.10	16.70

DBK Tariff No.	Description of the Product	Revised from 19 th December, 2018		Revised from 4 th February, 2020	
		%	Value Cap Rs. per kg.	%	Value Cap Rs. per kg.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
550399	Synthetic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning (others)	1.50		1.90	
5504	Artificial staple fibres, not carded combed or otherwise processed for spinning	1.50		2.30	4.40
5509	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibre not put up for sale				
550901	Yarn containing 85% or more by weight of MMF (Grey)	1.60		1.70	
550902	Yarn containing 85% or more by weight of MMF (Dyed)	3.40	8.20	3.20	8.50
550903	Other yarn mixed mainly or solely with cotton (Grey)	2.30	5.00	2.30	5.50
550904	Other yarn mixed mainly or solely with cotton (Dyed)	2.80	7.20	2.80	7.20
550905	Other yarn mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair (Grey)	2.30	22.00	2.30	25.00
550906	Other yarn mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair (Dyed)	2.80	25.00	2.80	30.00
5512	Woven fabric of synthetic staple fibres, containing 85% or more by weight of synthetic staple fibre				
551201	Grey	1.90		1.90	
551202	Dyed	2.20	13.30	2.10	12.60
5515	Other woven fabric of synthetic staple fibres				
551501	Containing 85% or more by weight of Man-made Staple Fibre and/or Man-made Filament Yarn (Grey)	1.90		1.90	
551502	Containing 85% or more by weight of Man-made Staple Fibre and/or Man-made Filament Yarn (Dyed)	2.20	13.30	2.10	12.60
6002	Knitted or crocheted fabric of a width not exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread, other than those of heading 6001				
600201	Of Wool	5.00	53.30	3.00	57.00
600202	Of Man-made fibre (Grey)	1.50		1.50	
600203	Of Man-made fibre (Dyed)	2.20	18.50	2.10	
600204	Of Cotton (Grey)	1.80		2.10	16.00
600205	Of Cotton (Dyed)	1.80		2.10	18.00
6003	Knitted or crocheted fabric of a width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002				
600304	Of Cotton (Grey)	1.60		2.00	24.00
600305	Of Cotton (Dyed)	1.60		2.00	24.00
6005	Warp knit fabrics (including those made on gallow knitting machines), other than those of heading 6001 to 6004				
600504	Of Cotton (Grey)	1.60		2.00	24.00

INTEREST EQUALISATION SCHEME :

Reserve Bank of India notified on 4th December, 2015, Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit effective from 1st April, 2015 for five years valid up to 31st March, 2020, now extended till 31st March, 2021. The rate of interest equalization @ 3% per annum will be available on exports under 416 Tariff Lines, which include readymade garments and made-ups, fabrics of all types, etc. MSME Enterprises are provided interest equalization @ 5% with effect from 2nd November, 2018. Merchant Exporters are included under the Scheme w.e.f. 2nd January, 2019.

Cost of finance in our Country is very high (12% to 14%) as against 5% to 6% in China and 7% in Vietnam, as such the Scheme needs to be extended to export of yarn also.

VALUE OF RUPEE :

During the year, there were ups and downs in the value of Rupee against US Dollar. Average rates during the year 2019-20 were as under :-

Month	Apl 2019	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2020	Feb	Mar
Re/Dollar	69.43	69.79	69.49	68.76	71.10	71.38	71.03	71.47	71.21	71.29	71.59	74.53

EXPORT OF TEXTILES :

India has a share of around 5% of global textile and apparel trade. Gradually India should stop exporting cotton fibre and then yarn and fabrics. It should become a net exporter of finished products only. The details of exports of textiles and clothing (including silk, jute and handicrafts) and their percentage shares in the total export of all commodities since 2014-15 are given below :-

Year	Export of all Commodities	Export of Textiles & Clothing (includes jute, coir and handicrafts)	Value in US\$ Million % Shares of textiles / clothing in total export
2014-15	3,10,338	40,068	12.91
2015-16	2,62,290	38,984	14.86
2016-17	2,75,852	39,110	14.17
2017-18	3,03,376	39,296	12.95
2018-19	3,29,536	40,362	12.25
2019-20	3,14,314	38,724	12.32

The Government has fixed the Textile and Clothing export target of US\$ 47.287 billion for the year 2018-19. The one of the reasons for lower exports in last fiscal is demand from China – especially for cotton and yarn – was tepid and recovery in the developed markets like US and EU remained fragile. China has imposed 3.5% import duty on yarn exported from India under Asia Pacific Trade Agreement, while duty-free access is given to Vietnam, Bangladesh and Pakistan - also have zero duty access to some of the key markets – which has added to the woes of our exporters. For example Bangladesh exports products at zero duty to US and EU, which together accounts for 65% of our supplies. Average tariff levied on Indian exports is around 5.90% in EU and 6.20% in US compared to 0% and 3.90% on exports from Bangladesh.

PRODUCTWISE EXPORTS :

The details of exports of all textile items during last ten years are given below :-

Value in US\$ Million

Commodity	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	CAGR
Readymade Garments	10,722	11,627	13,731	12,949	14,990	16,833	16,964	17,368	16,707	16,138	5%
Cotton Textiles	6,763	9,717	12,122	12,316	13,683	11,754	11,149	10,529	11,212	12,405	7%
Man-made Textiles	3,971	4,748	5,679	5,052	5,781	5,827	5,162	5,151	5,413	5,551	4%
Wool & Woolen Textiles	98	133	243	196	181	202	197	175	187	222	10%
Silk Products	304	374	209	167	159	143	98	76	69	76	-14%
Handloom Products	265	346	552	515	373	370	369	360	356	344	3%
Carpets	759	1,035	918	1,093	1,178	1,361	1,440	1,490	1,430	1,482	8%
Jute Products	229	487	454	384	400	316	313	321	350	340	4%
Total Textile & Clothing	23,111	28,467	33,908	32,673	36,747	36,805	35,692	35,472	35,723	36,558	5%
Handicrafts	1,423	1,719	2,176	2,551	3,158	3,263	3,293	3,639	3,573	3,804	12%
Total T&A including Handicrafts	24,533	30,186	36,084	35,224	39,904	40,068	38,984	39,110	39,296	40,362	6%

Source: DGCI&S

COUNTRYWISE EXPORT OF ALL TEXTILE ITEMS :

The details of major Country-wise export of all textile items during last ten years are as under :-

Value in US\$ Million

Country	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% Share
USA	4,352	5,132	5,854	6,024	6,877	7,406	7,776	7,878	8,084	8,128	20%
UAE	1,660	1,908	2,166	2,141	2,695	3,784	4,476	4,741	3,454	2,440	6%
Bangladesh	601	1,251	1,265	1,763	1,924	1,968	2,087	2,124	2,314	2,353	6%
UK	1,690	1,815	2,088	2,085	2,430	2,577	2,520	2,358	2,408	2,183	5%
China	1,344	2,069	4,210	3,558	4,005	2,540	1,898	1,685	1,253	2,076	5%
Germany	1,524	1,681	1,864	1,580	1,852	1,860	1,726	1,809	1,848	1,688	4%
Spain	665	741	787	749	857	932	998	1,009	1,128	1,039	3%
France	861	852	994	837	1,010	1,140	1,068	1,029	1,045	956	2%
Italy	735	854	986	750	874	864	788	803	874	835	2%
Netherland	498	573	710	570	653	654	578	646	679	674	2%
RoW	10,603	13,309	15,159	15,165	16,728	16,343	15,070	15,027	16,208	17,989	45%
Total	24,533	30,186	36,084	35,224	39,904	40,068	38,984	39,110	39,296	40,362	

Source: DGCI&S

In the last ten years, exports of textile products have increased by CAGR of 6% from US\$ 24,533 million in 2009-10 to US\$ 40,362 million in 2018-19.

EXPORTS FROM STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH :

The Minister for Textiles, Smt. Smritilrani, informed Lok Sabha on 6th March, 2020 of the State wise exports of textile products (fibre, yarn and fabric). She reported following information in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh :-

Value in US\$ Million					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Madhya Pradesh	866	1,229	1,116	1,129	1,230
All India	19,972	18,727	18,104	19,016	20,420
%	4.33	6.56	6.16	5.90	6.02

The above figures do not include Readymade Garments and Handicrafts.

EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF MEMBER-MILLS :

Majority of our Member-Mills are exporting yarn, while some are exporting woven fabrics, knitted fabrics and knitted garments too. The overall export performance of Member-Mills (those who reported) since 2010-11 has been as under :-

Value Rs. in Lakh					
Year	Yarn	Woven/Knitted Fabrics	Knitted Garments	VSF etc.	Total
2010-11	102019.36	16454.75	29865.18	31435.00	179774.29
2011-12	167583.68	20094.89	23938.25	39689.00	254305.82
2012-13	196772.92	60327.71	22497.01	44223.00	323820.64
2013-14	232911.25	63160.46	34170.33	44461.00	374703.04
2014-15	194939.00	41545.00	44059.33	45555.00	326098.00
2015-16	245134.00	38309.00	66594.00	42083.00	392120.00
2016-17	202248.00	39665.00	62825.00	56536.00	361274.00
2017-18	216921.00	64875.00	62811.00	48370.00	392977.00
2018-19	201394.00	33886.00	55415.00	NA	290696.00

The above figures would have been much higher had all the Member-Mills reported the export data to the Association.

IMPORT OF TEXTILES IN THE COUNTRY :

With the removal of quantitative restrictions on imports, Indian markets are flooded with imported textile products. India's textile imports have gone up substantially. Import of textiles and apparel have grown at 10% CAGR. The Government hiked Import Duty on 328 textile items from the present 10% to 20% w.e.f. 7th August, 2018. This decision will bring relief to domestic manufacturers, promote Make in India and boost job creation. However, it may be noted that man-made fibre and filament yarn are not included in this increase.

The growth pattern of import of textile products in the Country for last ten years are as under :-

Value in US\$ Million

Commodity	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	CAGR
Readymade Garments	108	196	316	328	434	524	581	596	773	1,106	30%
Cotton Textiles	942	1,012	1,347	1,614	1,571	1,794	1,707	2,083	2,448	2,065	9%
Man-made Textiles	1,248	1,598	1,935	1,945	1,988	2,292	2,130	1,973	2,265	2,670	9%
Woolen Textiles	245	353	462	387	377	413	367	327	372	425	6%
Silk Products	384	378	342	310	220	215	206	210	251	202	-7%
Handloom Products	2	4	7	14	19	10	10	5	11	15	26%
Carpets	37	47	59	56	61	74	79	71	94	101	12%
Jute Products	141	213	246	248	155	170	248	244	181	170	2%
Total Textile & Apparel	3,106	3,801	4,715	4,902	4,825	5,493	5,328	5,509	6,394	6,755	9%
Handicrafts	202	297	451	441	472	560	693	784	923	794	16%
Total T&A including Handicrafts	3,308	4,098	5,166	5,343	5,297	6,053	6,021	6,293	7,318	7,549	10%

Source: DGCI&S

COUNTRYWISE IMPORTS :

Details of Country-wise imports during the last ten years are as under :-

Value in US\$ Million

Country	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	%Share
China	1,345	1,801	2,247	2,274	2,304	2,587	2,589	2,384	2,930	2,888	38%
USA	232	202	279	275	302	320	324	488	635	559	7%
Bangladesh	126	198	281	296	263	302	395	409	395	559	7%
Australia	118	159	241	219	186	235	197	447	325	266	4%
Taiwan	133	171	207	203	195	192	168	154	158	158	2%
Vietnam	39	46	68	91	129	172	215	238	338	374	5%
Thailand	109	123	148	134	127	152	156	131	167	182	2%
Korea	93	109	143	142	124	137	136	131	164	192	3%
Indonesia	75	90	117	88	89	130	150	121	174	232	3%
Hong Kong	77	83	100	96	98	146	163	138	128	202	3%
RoW	961	1,116	1,333	1,525	1,481	1,681	1,528	1,652	1,904	1,937	26%
Total	3,308	4,098	5,166	5,343	5,297	6,053	6,021	6,293	7,318	7,549	

Source: DGCI&S

In the pre-GST period, import of textiles was attracting Basic Custom Duty (BCD) plus Counter Veiling Duty (CVD) and Special Additional Duty (SAD). However, in post-GST period CVD and SAD have been withdrawn and IGST is fully adjustable against GST liability on sale of imported products. This change has adversely affected the entire value chain forcing the garment exporters to source their fabric requirement from China, Indonesia, Thailand, etc. Thus our products have become uncompetitive.

EXPORTS & IMPORTS IN 2019-20 :

Although official data is not available, the following information about Exports and Imports during the year 2019-20 could be collected :-

Value in US\$ Million						
Item	Exports			Imports		
	2018-19	2019-20	% Change	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
Fibre	3,028	1,892	-38	1,701	2,382	40
Filament	1,306	1,162	-11	718	752	5
Yarn	4,770	3,501	-27	412	462	12
Fabric	4,787	5,065	6	2,472	2,324	-6
Apparel	16,156	15,509	-4	1,106	1,144	3
HomeTextiles	5,453	5,272	-3	285	298	5
Others	1,998	1,818	-9	699	796	14
Total	37,498	34,220	-9	7,393	8,158	10

Source: Wazir Advisors

- EU, USA and UAE remain the top export destinations for India with combined share of 56%,
- China continues to be the largest import partner for India with a share of 38%.

TAXATION

CENTRAL TAXES :

UNION BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 2020-21 : HIGHLIGHTS :

Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Union Finance Minister presented the Budget Proposals for 2020-21 in the Parliament on 1st February, 2020. The Textile Industry welcomed the Budget, which is expected to give a major impetus to textile and apparel industry. A National Technical Textile Mission is proposed for a period 2020-21 to 2023-24 at an estimated outlay of Rs.1,480 crore (US\$ 211.76 million). It has four components – Research, Innovation & Development, Promotion & Market Development, Export Promotion & Education and Training & Skill Development. The focus will be on use of technical textiles in agriculture, defense, water and infrastructure.

The following announcements were made in the Budget :-

- ATUFS allocation is Rs.761.90 crore against Rs.700 crore allocated in 2019-20.
- Development of Woolen Textiles – Rs.20 crore; Scheme of Integrated Textile Parks – Rs.50 crore and Workers' Hostels – Rs.5 crore.
- Launch of a new Scheme NIRVIK to achieve higher export credit disbursement (It will provide for higher insurance coverage, reduction in premium for small exporters and simplified procedure for claim settlements).
- Launch of Scheme for Revision of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP). (Exporters to be digitally refunded duties and taxes levied at the Central, State and local levels, which are otherwise not exempted or refunded.)
- All Ministries to issue quality standard orders as per PM's vision of “Zero Defect-Zero Effect” manufacturing.
- Start-ups with turnover up to Rs.100 crore to enjoy 100% deduction for 3 consecutive assessment years out of 10 years.
- Turnover threshold for audit increased to Rs.5 crore from Rs.1 crore for businesses carrying out less than 5% business transactions in cash.
- 100% tax exemption to the interest, dividend and capital gains income on investment made in infrastructure and priority sectors before 31st March, 2024 with a minimum lock-in period of 3 years by the Sovereign Wealth Fund of foreign Governments.
- Anti-dumping duty on PTA abolished to benefit the textile sector.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATIONS, ETC. :

- As per Notification dated 29th March, 2019, Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs allowed utilization of Input Tax Credit of IGST for payment of CGST and SGST in any order subject to the condition that entire IGST liability is first discharged using accumulated credits.
- Introduced computer generated Document Identification Number (DIN) for communication with taxpayers.

TRADE NOTICES, CIRCULARS, STANDING ORDERS, PUBLIC NOTICES, ETC.

Trade Notices, Circulars, Public Notices, Standing Orders, etc. issued by the Commissioner, Customs and Central Excise, Indore/Bhopal, Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs or the Ministry of Finance, Director General of Foreign Trade, Reserve Bank of India, Commercial Taxes Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, etc., during the year in relation to Textile Industry were circulated to Member Mills, as soon as these were received/known.

GOODS & SERVICE TAX IN THE TEXTILE SECTOR :

The Goods & Services Tax (GST) was introduced in the Country with effect from 1st July, 2017. The tax is to be equally apportioned as MPGST and CGST between Centre and State. In inter-state rate this tax is levied as IGST. The present rates of GST applicable to Textile Sector are as under:-

Sl.No.	Product	Rate (%)
1	Cotton	5
2	Cotton Cone Yarn	5
3	Cotton Hank Yarn	5
4	Cotton Waste	5
5	Cotton Fabric	5 (No refund of ITC accumulated)
6	Cotton Garment/Made-Ups Without brand name having retail sale price below Rs.1000 (per piece)	5
7	Cotton Garment/Made-Ups with brand name having RSP of Rs.1000 and above (per piece)	12
8	Polyester Garment/Made-Ups Without brand name having retail sale price below Rs.1000 (per piece).	5
9	Polyester Garment/Made-Ups With brand name having retail sale price of Rs.1000 (per piece) and above.	12
10	Polyester Fibre& Waste	18
11	Polyester Yarn	12
12	Polyester Fabric	5 (No refund of ITC accumulated)
13	Blended Textile Products (Yarn/Garments/ Made-ups)	Cotton predominant -5, Polyester predominant -12
14	Textile Machinery	18
15	Handloom Machinery	0
16	Scrip under Foreign Trade Policy	0
17	Job Work of all Textile Products (Cotton & Synthetic)	5
18	GTA Services including Transport of Cotton	5
19	Commission Agent Transaction	18
20	Testing Service	18
21	Security Service	18
22	Hank Yarn Obligation	18
23	Polypropylene/polypropylene woven and non-woven bags and sacks whether laminated or not used for packing of goods.	12/18 Effective from 01.01.2020

INTERVENTIONS IN GST REQUESTED :

Policy	Issues/Constraints	Impact	Suggested Interventions from Govt.
GST – MMF Segment	GST rates on MMF products – fibre 18%, yarn 12%, fabric and other products 5% results in inverted duty structure in the SME segment.	Fabric segment predominantly is in the decentralized sector (power loom, knitting and processing); unable to utilize the entire input tax credit resulting in blockage of working capital and liquidity crisis.	Slot entire MMF textile value chain (fibre to finished goods) @ 5% GST rate on par with cotton textile value chain; since final product attracts 5% GST rate, no revenue loss for the Government; as a first step, reduce GST rate on man-made fibres from 18% to 12%.

Policy	Issues/Constraints	Impact	Suggested Interventions
GST – RMG Segment	Readymade garments beyond Rs.1,000 slotted under 12% GST.	Makes Indian garments uncompetitive with the duty-free import of RMGs.	Enhance RMG value cap under 5% GST to Rs.2,500 which would boost domestic consumption, make Indian garments competitive that would boost the business for the entire textile value chain.
GST – ITC Refund	Refund of accumulated ITC of capital goods and services not allowed.	Cost escalation for the end customer; blockage of huge working capital; affecting the competitiveness; discourages technology up gradation and investments in new projects; would curtail new job creation and exports; domestic sector would become uncompetitive resulting in imports.	Allow refund of Input Tax Credit of capital goods and services in the textile value chain.
GST – Rate for CETP Services	Prior to GST, textile common effluent treatment plants were exempted from all taxes and levies to strengthen the processing sector, the weakest link in the textile value chain.	Cost escalation to the MSME segment and making them uncompetitive; huge blockage of working capital as ITC refund is not allowed for such services.	Reduce GST rates for the services rendered by common textile effluent treatment plant from 12% to 5% (prior to GST, this service was exempted from service tax).

STATE TAXES:

Raw Cotton attracts Mandi Tax @ 1.5% of value with effect from 8th January, 2019

MANPOWER

INITIATIVES BY UNION MINISTRY OF LABOUR :

Ministry of Labour & Employment has taken an initiative for consolidating various labour laws. Under this initiative the Code on Wages – amalgamating therein Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 was passed by the Parliament on 2nd August, 2019. The Preliminary Draft of Code on Wages (Central) Rules was circulated for comments/suggestions of stakeholders on 1st November, 2019. We submitted our suggestions on 29th November, 2019. The Draft Code on Wages (Central) Rules, 2020 has now been issued on 7th July, 2020 for objections/suggestions to be submitted within 45 days of publication.

STEPS TAKEN BY MINISTRY OF TEXTILES TO PROVIDE FRESH IMPETUS TO GENERATE EMPLOYMENT :

Government introduced a special package of reforms for generation of around 1.11 jobs in apparel and made-ups sectors. The package includes a number of measures, which are labour friendly and would promote employment generation, economies of scale and boost exports. The Government is providing additional production linked incentive of 10% also under the Amended Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), for promoting employment in garmenting segment. Furthermore, the Government has designed Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) to incentivize generation of new employment. Under the scheme, the Government provides 12% of the employer's contribution to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) for a period of three years.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS :

By and large industrial relations in the Member-Mills remained peaceful and cordial during the year.

LABOUR POLICY OF THE STATE :

The highlights of Labour Policy of State of interest to Textile Industry, which was notified in 2007 are as under :-

- Efforts to be made to train the workers with co-ordination of Department of Industries and Department of Technical Education for the industries.
- Considering the global competitiveness preference to be given to the industry which can employ maximum workers and help development of ancillary industries, Extra concessions and facilities will be provided to such industries.
- Strict compliance of Provisions of Contract Labour (Regulations & Abolition) Act to be ensured.
- Provisions of MP Industrial Relations Act, 1960 to be reviewed.
- Demands raising unnecessary disputes not to be considered.
- Closure and layoff to be allowed considering the advantages and disadvantages.
- Powers to renew licenses under the Factories Act, 1948 to the factories employing up to 500 workmen to be vested with Joint Director/Deputy Director.
- The three stage inspection system to be abolished except in hazardous and most hazardous factories.
- Labour Courts to be placed under the State High Court.

THE MADHYA PRADESH LABOUR WELFARE BOARD :

The rate of employees contribution to Labour Welfare Fund was increased to Rs.10 per employee payable every six months and the employers' contribution to Rs. 30 per employee payable for every six months with effect from 2nd February, 2013. The minimum employers' contribution is Rs. 1500 for each of the half year. The employees drawing up to Rs. 10,000 p.m. have been included.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936 :

The Central Government has specified Rs. 24000 p.m. as the wages under section 1(6) of the Act, effective from 28th August, 2017. The State Government has specified that employers of any factory or their contractors shall pay wages to the persons employed by them only by cheque or by crediting the wages in their bank accounts.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX :

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (Base 2001 = 100) of All India and various Centers in Madhya Pradesh during the year 2019-20 have been as under :-

	All India	Indore	Bhopal	Chhindwara	Jabalpur
Linking factor to 1982 series	4.63	4.73	4.83	4.03	4.53
April, 2019	312	283	326	308	319
May	314	285	328	308	321
June	316	285	330	311	323
July	319	289	336	314	326
August	320	291	336	316	326
September	322	293	337	318	327
October	325	297	340	329	336
November	328	298	344	326	337
December	330	297	345	329	337
January, 2020	330	298	342	325	337
February	328	297	341	320	337
March	326	297	339	324	335

THE MINIMUM WAGES IN THE STATE:

Shri D. K. Mittal, President, Maral Overseas Limited, our Dy. Chairman, was nominated by us on Minimum Wage Advisory Board w.e.f. 24th December, 2018. After his resignation from Maral Overseas Limited, Shri H. S. Jha, Vice President of Pratibha Syntex Limited has been nominated in his place.

The State Government revised minimum wages with effect from 1st October, 2014. (Published in M.P. Gazette on 10th October, 2014). Any rise above 241 points of All India Consumer Price Index is compensated half yearly based on average rise in July-December and January-June Index @ of Rs.25 per point. The minimum wages payable to unskilled workers were revised from Rs.240 per day to Rs.250 per day with effect from 1st June, 2015.

The minimum wages payable to various categories of workmen w.e.f. 1st October, 2014 onwards with half yearly increase in Dearness Allowance are as under :-

With effect from	Highly Skilled		Skilled		Semi-Skilled		Unskilled	
	p.m.	p.d.	p.m.	p.d.	p.m.	p.d.	p.m.	p.d.
1 st October, 2014	Rs. 9735	Rs.374	Rs.8435	Rs.324	Rs.7057	Rs.271	Rs.5939	Rs.228
1 st April, 2015	10035	386	8735	336	7357	283	6239	240
1 st June, 2015	10035	386	8735	336	7357	283	6500	250
1 st October, 2015	10110	389	8810	339	7432	286	6575	253
1 st April, 2016	10385	399	9085	349	7707	296	6850	263
1 st October, 2016	10485	403	9185	353	7807	300	6950	267
1 st April, 2017	10660	410	9360	360	7982	307	7125	274
1 st October, 2017	10660	410	9360	360	7982	307	7125	274
1 st April, 2018	10860	418	9560	368	8182	315	7325	282
1 st October, 2018	10910	420	9610	370	8232	317	7375	284
1 st April, 2019	11235	432	9935	382	8557	329	7700	296
1 st October, 2019	11485	442	10185	392	8807	339	7950	306
1 st April, 2020	11810	454	10510	404	9132	351	8275	318

PROPOSED REVISION OF MINIMUM WAGES :

A Meeting of Minimum Wage Advisory Committee was held on 15th November, 2019 whereat the proposal to raise minimum wages was discussed. The Meeting was attended by our the then Deputy Chairman, Shri D. K. Mittal. The Minutes of the Meeting were received on 26th November, 2019 according to which the Labour Commissioner has sent a proposal to the State Government to increase minimum wages for all categories of workmen by 25%. We have objected to the proposed increase as per our Representations dated 20th November, 2019, 4th December, 2019 and 21st December, 2019 giving comparative data of Minimum Wages and Per Capita Income in other neighboring States.

VARIABLE DEARNESS ALLOWANCE UNDER SETHI AWARD :

For the employees of the Textile Mills, who were signatories to the submissions made to Shri P. C. Sethi, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, the rate of Dearness Allowance changes every quarter depending upon the rise or fall in the Consumer Price Index Number. Variable dearness allowance underwent the following changes during the year 2019-20 :-

Quarter	For Indore, Ujjain, Nagda, Ratlam, Dewas, Sanawad, Khandwa and Burhanpur Centers	For Bhopal Centre
April-June, 2019	Rs. (+) 123.47	Rs. (+) 282.41
July-September, 2019	(+) 158.77	(+) 167.37
October-December, 2019	(+) 176.41	(+) 261.51
January-March, 2020	(-) 167.58	(+) 209.23
April-June, 2020	(+) 0.01	(-) 73.23
July – September, 2020	(+) 79.38	(+) 52.86

PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT, 1965 :

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 was last amended on 1st January, 2016 and amendments made applicable from the financial year 2014-15 :-

- Eligibility limit of salary or wage for payment of bonus raised to Rs. 21,000 per month (section 2 (13)).
- Ceiling of salary or wage for calculation of bonus raised to Rs. 7,000 per month or minimum wages, whichever is higher (section 12).
- Minimum bonus payable @ 8.33% of salary or wage continues.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT, 1923 :

The salient features of Employees' Compensation Act are :-

- The Minimum amount of compensations on death of an employee – Rs. 1,20,000.
- Permanent Disability Compensation – Rs. 1,40,000.
- Funeral Expenses – Rs. 5,000.
- Specified Rs. 15,000 as monthly wages for the purpose of Section 4(1) with effect from 3rd January, 2020.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND AND MISC. PROVISIONS ACT, 1952 :

- From 1st April, 2017, the rate of Provident Fund Administrative Charges were reduced to 0.65% (earlier 0.85%) of pay. From 1st January, 2015, Minimum Administrative Charges under A/c. II for non-functioning establishments are now Rs.75/- p.m. and for the operational establishments/factories, Minimum Administrative Charges are Rs.500/- p.m. These charges have been further reduced to 0.50% of pay w.e.f. 1st June, 2018. Under EDLI Scheme present Minimum Administrative Charges are Rs.25/- p.m. for non-functional establishments/factories and for operational establishments/factories are Rs.200/- p.m.
- The benefit available under Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 shall be 20 times the wages but not be less than Rs.2.50 lakh and more than Rs.6.00 lakh.
- The EPFO has declared interest @ 8.50% per annum to be credited to the account of each member for the year 2019-20, out of which 8.15% will be credited immediately and the balance 0.35% in December, 2020.
- The Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoL&E) Notification dated 6th December, 2018, permits a Provident Fund Member, on ceasing to be an employee in any factory or establishment to which the Act applies to draw a non-refundable advance up to 75% of the amount standing to his credit in the Fund, if he has not been employed for a continuous period of not less than one month immediately preceding the date on which he makes an application for such an advance.
- MoL&E vide Notification dated 27th March, 2020 allowed Commissioners to sanction a non-refundable amount from provident fund account to any member employed in any factory or establishment located in an area affected by outbreak of any epidemic or pandemic. Lower of basic wages and dearness allowance payable to that employee for three months or up to 75% of amount standing to his/her credit in the fund.
- Under *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna*, as per Notification dated 10th April, 2020, Central Government decided to pay 24% of monthly wages of EPF accounts for the months of March, April and May, 2020 of wage earners below Rs.15,000/month who are employed in establishments having up to 100 employees, with 90% or more of such employees earning less than Rs.15,000/month. This facility has been extended by Notification dated 14th July, 2020 for June, July and August, 2020 also.
- Employers and employees both contributions reduced to 10% from the existing 12% for a period of 3 months, i.e., May, June and July, 2020 as per Notification dated 18th May, 2020.

EMPLOYEES' PENSION SCHEME, 1995 :

- Minimum Pension of Rs.1,000/- p.m. is payable in respect of a member and widow(er) /nominee/dependent parents, whereas children and orphan pension of Rs. 250/- p.m. and Rs.750/- p.m. respectively is payable w.e.f. 1st September, 2014.
- Pensioners who left services before 23rd July, 2009 at the age of 58 years or rendering with 20 years pensionable service (contributory service) have been allowed two years bonus with effect from the date of start of pension to them as per Circular dated 8th May, 2017.
- As per Gazette Notification dated 25th April, 2016, individuals who have completed 10 years of service and put off the withdrawal of pension on attaining the age of 58 years will earn an increase of 4% in pension for each year up to 60 years (i.e., 4% in case of one completed year and 8.16% in case of two completed years). The employees can also contribute to Pension Fund up to the age of 60 years.
- The Ministry of Labour & Employment vide Notification dated 20th February, 2020, have restored normal pension in respect of those who availed the benefit of commutation under erstwhile Para 12A of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 on or before 25th September, 2008, on completion of 15 years from the date of commutation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948 :

- With effect from 1st October, 2016, ESI Scheme has been introduced in all the Districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- The Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoL&E) issued a Gazette Notification on 20th January, 2017, increased the period of Maternity Benefit to insured women from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and the same would be available to both the commissioning mother and adopting mother. On 29th May, 2018, it has been clarified that if the contribution has been paid for minimum 70 days in two contribution periods immediately prior to date of delivery, the benefit will be paid.
- MoL&E vide its Notification dated 1st March, 2019, amended Rule 59 of Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950 and now the funeral expenses payable on the death of a ESI Member stands increased to Rs.15,000/- from 1st March, 2019.
- MoL & E issued a Notification on 13th June, 2019 have reduced the Employer's contribution to 3.75% (earlier 4.75%) and employee's contribution to 0.75% (earlier 1.75%) of the wages w.e.f. 1st July, 2019.
- MoL & E vide its Notification dated 6th September, 2019 has increased exemption limit of payment of ESI Contribution from Rs.137 per day to Rs.176 per day.
- By another Notification dated 26th August, 2019, the MoL&E has increased income limit for dependent parents of insured persons under ESI Scheme from Rs.5,000 to Rs.9,000 per month for availing medical benefits.
- The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has issued a Circular on 19th November, 2019, with effect from contribution period ending September, 2019 onwards an employer will not be allowed to create challan or pay the amount for any month beyond the contribution period after end of 42 days of current contribution period.
- By another Circular dated 21st November, 2019 of ESIC, the online system has put a bar on registering any insured person with the appointment date of more than 10 days before the date of online registration. Insurance number will be generated online on real time basis by the employer in case of employees, wherein date of appointment is within 10 days. By another Circular dated 3rd December, 2019, the ESI Corporation has issued online system for registration of employees beyond 10 days of date of appointment.
- Vide Office Memorandum dated 7th November, 2019, ESI Corporation has approved enhancement in rates of Permanent Disablement Benefit/Death Benefit with effect from 1st August, 2018 in cases where the employment injuries resulting in disablement or death occurred on or before 31st December, 2017.
- The ESIC vide its Circular dated 28th January, 2020 has asked its Regional Offices/Sub-Regional Offices to complete test inspections within the time limit of five years, as the contributions cannot be determined for the period beyond five years and the record from employers beyond five years shall not be asked.

ATAL BEEMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJNA :

The ESI Corporation has launched a scheme named 'Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana' (ABVKY) which, in case the Insured Person (IP) is rendered unemployed, provides relief to the extent of 25% of the average per day earning during the previous four contribution periods (total earning during the four contribution period/730 days) to be paid up to maximum 90 days of unemployment once in lifetime of the IP on submission of claim in form of an Affidavit. The

Scheme has been made effective from 1st July, 2018. The Scheme is implemented on pilot basis for a period of two years initially. The eligibility conditions and other features of the scheme are as under:

- The IP should have been rendered unemployed during the period the relief is claimed.
- The IP should have been in insurable employment for a minimum period of two years.
- The Insured Person should have contributed not less than 78 days during each of the preceding four contribution periods.
- The contribution in respect of him should have been paid or payable by the employer.
- The contingency of the unemployment should not have been as a result of any punishment for misconduct or superannuation or voluntary retirement.
- Aadhar and Bank Account of the Insured Person should be linked with insured person data base.
- In case the IP is working for more than one employer and is covered under the ESI Scheme he will be considered unemployed only in case he is rendered unemployed with all employers.
- As specified in Section 65 of the ESI Act, an IP shall not be entitled to any other cash compensation and the Relief under ABVKY simultaneously for the same period. However, periodical payments of Permanent Disability Benefit (PDB) under ESI Act and Regulations shall continue.
- As specified under Section 61 of the ESI Act, an IP who is in receipt of Relief under ABVKY shall not be entitled to receive any similar benefit admissible under the provisions of any other enactment.
- The IP will be eligible for Medical benefit as provided under the Act for the period he is availing this relief.
- The claim for Relief under ABVKY may be submitted by the claimant any time after rendering unemployed, but not later than one year from the date of unemployment to the appropriate Branch Office in form of affidavit in prescribed Form. No prospective claim i.e. claim for relief under ABVKY for any future period will be allowed.
- The IP will submit his claim online through the ESIC Portal. The Relief under ABVKY shall be paid/payable by Branch Office to IPs directly in their bank account only.

The ESI Corporation at its 182nd Meeting held on 20th August, 2020 has taken a decision to relax the eligibility criteria and enhancement in the payment of relief under *Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojna*. These enhanced relief will be payable during the period 24th March, 2020 to 31st December, 2020 only. The eligibility criteria for availing relief is as under:-

- Payment of relief for unemployment increased to 50% of average wages from earlier 25% up to maximum 90 days of unemployment.
- Instead of relief becoming payable 90 days after employment, during the period it shall become due after 30 days of unemployment.
- The insured person should have minimum two years of insurable employment and should have contributed for not less than 78 days in the contribution period immediately preceding to unemployment and 78 days in one of the remaining three contribution period in two years prior to unemployment.

RAJIV GANDHISHRAMIK KALYAN YOJNA :

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation vide its Notification dated 15th November, 2019, has made following changes in Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojna effective from 6th September, 2016:

- Eligibility requirement of payment of contribution reduced from existing 3 years to 2 years.
- Duration of unemployment allowance has been increased from existing 12 months to 24 months.
- During the first 12 months, unemployment allowance will be 50% of last average daily wage and in next 12 months 25% of average daily wage.
- Limitation period of submission of claims increased from existing 9 months to 12 months.
- Under the Scheme, insured person can undergo short duration course upto six months to upgrade his/her skill.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 :

The Madhya Pradesh Labour Laws (Amendment) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 2015 issued on 27th November, 2015 provides for:

- For retrenchment, three months' notice to a workman to be retrenched is required as against one month's notice earlier (Section 25F).

- At the time of retrenchment a worker has to be paid 15 days average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part in excess of six months or an amount equivalent to three months average pay, whichever is more (Section 25F).
- The provisions of Chapter V-B will apply to an establishment in which not less than 300 workmen are employed on an average per working day for preceding twelve months. Earlier it was applicable in case of establishments employing not less than one hundred workmen (Section 25K).

The Ministry of Labour & Employment vide its Notification dated 10th June, 2019 have prescribed certain procedures where any employer discharges, dismisses, retrenches or otherwise terminates the services of an industrial workman and any industrial dispute connected with this arises between the worker and his employer, the Conciliation Officer shall exercise powers of Central Government under Section 10 read with Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act and makes such report to the Labour Court or the Tribunal.

MADHYA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1961 / RULES, 1963 :

- From 27th August, 2008, a workman, who is required to work on any of the paid holidays, is to be given a substituted holiday in lieu of his working or he will be entitled to double the normal wage rate for extra work done.
- With effect from 29th August, 2008, the State Government increased paid holiday to nine by adding Vishwakarma Jayanti.
- Labour Department of the State vide Notification dated 28th June, 2014, revised upwards retirement age of workmen from 58 years to 60 years w.e.f. 25th October, 2014. However, this Act and the Rules do not apply to Micro Industries and applies to establishments employing more than 50 workmen.
- The limit of 50 workers under Section 2(1)(A) has been raised to 100 workers with effect from 6th May, 2020.
- The Ministry of Labour & Employment issued a Notification on 16th March, 2018 notifying amendments to Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946 introducing 'fixed term employment' category of workmen, who are employed on a contract basis for fixed period. This will assist the industry to employ workers in the sector, which are of seasonable nature and witness fluctuation of demand and hence require flexibility in employing workers.

As per reports on seeking Legal Opinion, the Law Ministry has informed that the provision of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act are independent statutory provisions, with requirement under any other law not impacting these. In sum, workers hired under fixed term contract will be entitled for gratuity from employer, whenever their contract ends, even if, they have not completed five years of continuous service.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 :

- In the matter of All Escorts Employees' Union v/s State of Haryana, the Supreme Court has held that the Bye-laws of the Union cannot be amended to allow erstwhile employees of the group to continue as members, even if they pay subscription fees. The various provisions of the Trade Union Act implicitly confine the membership to those, who are workmen of the industry, where they are employed.
- On 8th January, 2019, the Government introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha to make provisions regarding recognition of Trade Unions. Introducing the Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 2019, Union Minister, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar said that so far there was no legal framework on representation of trade unions in policy making and the proposed legislation will address the same.

FACTORIES ACT, 1948 :

- The State Government vide Order dated 23rd June, 2011, allowed employment of women workers in all the shifts in the Textile Industry (including in night shifts from 10:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M.). State Government has notified on 24th June, 2016 conditions for ensuring Safety of Women Workers required to work between 8.00 PM to 6.00 AM.
- The State Government vide Notification dated 27th November, 2015, made certain amendments, these include :
An adult worker may be allowed to work more than 48 hours in a week (Section 65(3)) subject to the following:-
 - a) Total number of hours in a day shall not exceed twelve and the spread over inclusive of interval of rest shall not exceed thirteen hours in a day.
 - b) Total number of working hours in a week including overtime shall not exceed 60 hours.
 - c) No worker will be allowed to work overtime for more than seven days at a stretch and total hours of overtime in a quarter shall not exceed one hundred and twenty five hours.
 - d) Every worker who works in a factory for 180 days in a calendar year (Section 79) will be allowed during the same calendar year leave with wages :
 - (i) One day for every 20 days of work performed to an adult worker .
 - (ii) One day for every 15 days of work performed to a child worker .

The working of 180 days will include days of layoff, maternity leave to female workers (not exceeding twelve weeks) and the leave earned in the year prior to that in which leave is enjoyed.
- As per Notification dated 5th May, 2020, new industries being set up in the State after issue of this notification are exempted from provisions of Factories Act except Chapter V-A and Sections 25-N, 25-O, 25-P, 25-Q and 25-R of Chapter V-B for next 1000 days subject to the condition that adequate provision are made by them for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes of workmen employed by them.
- By Notification dated 5th May, 2020, State Government has recognized Third Party Certificate of non-hazardous category factories (employing up to 50 workers) regarding compliance of Factories Act, 1948 to be submitted before 31st January each year. Inspection of such factories by Labour Commissioner's Office will only be carried out in case of Serious/Fatal Accident or complaint information received thereto.
- By another Notification of 5th May, 2020, all factories in the State exempted from all provisions of Factories Act and M.P.Factory Rules except Section 6, 7, 8 and Sections 21 to 41-H under Chapter IV, Sections 59, 65, 67, 79, 88 and 112 and Rules made thereunder for a period of three months.
- As per State Government Notification dated 13th May, 2020, each Occupier or Manager of a factory has to file before 1st day of February each year on web portal giving desired particulars of preceding year of such calendar year.
- From 17th August, 2020, the Factories Act will be applicable in the State to establishments employing 50 or more workmen.

BUILDING & OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WELFARE CESS ACT, 1996:

The State Government notified on 27th November, 2015, The Madhya Pradesh Labour Laws (Amendment) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 2015, whereby -

- The cost of purchase, transportation and such other costs of plant and machinery meant for use in factory will not be added and will be excluded from cost of construction for levy of cess (Section 3(1)). The detailed Notification in this respect has been issued on 24th June, 2016 specifying various items to be excluded from cost of construction. Employer aggrieved by an Order of Assessment under Section 5 of the Act or an order imposing penalty, may file appeal to the authority notified under the Act (Section 11(1)).

MADHYA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1960 :

- The Government of Madhya Pradesh in exercise of powers conferred by Section 1(3) of Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960, has notified on 26th September, 2019, withdrawal of Notification dated 14th August, 2007. With the publication of this Notification, the Textile Industry, which was withdrawn from the purview of MPIR Act, 1960 from 17th August, 2007 has again been included in the purview of this Act. With the amendment, the employees of textile industry may have direct access to Labour Judiciary for voicing their grievances, management will have to deal with the recognized union only, orders of Labour Court could be challenged before Industrial Tribunal, employers will have right to file complaint against employees for violation of provisions of law/agreements/settlements/awards, etc.
- The State Government vide Notification dated 5th May, 2020, have again removed eleven categories of industries (including textile industry) from the purview of Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960.

MATERNITY BENEFITS ACT, 1961 :

- The Union Ministry of Law & Justice notified the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 on 28th March, 2017. According to the amended Act, the maternity benefit available to women employees has been extended to 26 weeks from the present 12 weeks. For the establishments having more than 50 employees, the facility of crèche is also to be provided and the employer shall allow four visits a day to the crèche by women including interval for rest. Extension of twelve weeks of maternity leave to the 'commissioning mother' and the 'adopting mother' from the date the child is handed over.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY ACT, 1972 :

- With an amendment to Payment of Gratuity Act w.e.f. 3rd April, 1997, the definition of "Employee" under section 2 (e) of the Act includes all the employees, who are employed for wages.
- With effect from 29th March, 2018, the ceiling on amount payable under the Act has been increased to Rs. 20.00 lakh.

INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKMEN ACT, 1979:

- The factories may have to recruit workmen brought only by licensed or registered human resources agents and may have to maintain a register of every Inter State Migrant Workmen they employ. Although the Rules already exist in the Inter State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, the same are not being strictly implemented.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION & ABOLITION) ACT, 1970:

- As per State Government amendment dated 5th May, 2020, the license granted under Rule 25 shall be valid for the period of the contract for which it is made.
- From 17th August, 2020 the Act will be applicable in the State in cases of employment of 50 or more workmen.

M.P.LOK SEVAON KE PRADAN KI GUARANTEE ADHINIYAM, 2010:

- As per Notification dated 4th May, 2020, various services of the Labour Department as outlined in the notification will be provided in one day. The service include issue of licenses under Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act and renewal of licenses and approval of site plan under Factories Act.

MADHYA PRADESH PROFESSIONAL TAX ACT, 1995 :

With effect from 1st April 2018, the exemption limit of Rs.2,25,000 per annum is applicable to salaried employees.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK-PLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION & REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013 :

This is an Act to provide protection against sexual harassment of women employees at workplace and for prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and matters connected therewith. This Act and Rules made thereunder have been made applicable from 9th December, 2013.

APPRENTICES ACT, 1961 :

The Central Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship have amended Apprenticeship Rules, 1992, which came into force with effect from 25th September, 2019. The major amendments include:

- Apprenticeship Training shall be from 6 months to 3 years.
- Apprentice undergoing training shall be a trainee and not a worker and labour laws will not apply to him.
- Employers with four or more workers are eligible to engage apprentices and for establishments having more than 30 workers, it shall be obligatory.
- In no month number of apprentices should be less than 2% and more than 18% of total strength.
- Minimum rate of stipend shall vary from Rs.5000 to Rs.9000 p.m. based on the qualification of the apprentice.
- In the 2nd year, the stipend payable shall be increased by 10% and in the 3rd year by further 15%.
- Apprentices during basic training for a period up to 3 months shall be paid 50% of stipend.

EASE OF COMPLIANCE TO MAINTAIN REGISTERS UNDER VARIOUS LABOUR LAWS RULES, 2017 :

The Ministry of Labour & Employment vide its Notification dated 21st February, 2017, in a move to improve Ease of Doing Business has rationalized and simplified procedures to maintain registers under nine Central Labour Laws that would lead to sharp reduction in cost and compliance by employers. 56 registers have been merged into 9 registers.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment has issued three Notifications on 29th January, 2019 regarding uploading of Unified Annual Returns on web portal of the Ministry in respect of following Rules :-

- Minimum Wages Central Rules in Form III.
- Payment of Bonus Rules in Form D.
- Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules in Form G1.

These Returns are to be uploaded each year before 1st day of February. For submitting Returns for 2019 the period was extended till 30th April, 2020.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF COURTS :

The Association has been circulating quarterly the summary of important decisions of the Supreme Court and the High Courts on labour matters. Certain important decisions are also being circulated separately and gist of some others included in the Monthly News Letters.

SCHEME FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN TEXTILE SECTOR (SCBTS) :

On 23rd April, 2018, the Ministry of Textiles has approved this Scheme known as "leFkZ" for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs.1300 crore. The Scheme targets to train 10 lakh persons (nine lakh in organized and one lakh in traditional sector) over a period of three years. The Government is reimbursing 100% of the training cost during the training programme and this programme is specifically intended for the first time employees/ freshers.

PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJNA :

The Union Minister of Labour & Employment vide office Memorandum dated 12th April, 2018 has amended Guidelines of Pradhan MantriRojgarProtsahanYojna. The Government of India will be paying full employers contribution (EPF and EPS both) as admissible from time to time with effect from 1st April, 2018 for a period of three years to the new employees and to the existing beneficiaries for their remaining period of three years through EPFO. The terminal date of registration of beneficiaries through the establishment is 31st March, 2019.

TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL :

The Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC) was set up on 22nd August, 2014 under the aegis of National Skill Development Corporation and promoted by CITI, 14 leading Textile Industry Associations (including MPTMA) and Export Promotion Councils. It is committed to develop World Class Skilled Manpower for all segments of Textile Industry. It is undertaking following tasks :-

- Develop Standard Work Methods for various jobs.
- Assist Textile Units to establish right kind of training infrastructure.
- Facilitate to train a pool of Certified Trainers to meet industry requirements.
- Maintain and provide trained manpower data base to the employers.
- Train existing workers.

The TSC has standardized 87 jobs, which cover more than 80% of the workers in the Industry. 3.75 lakh youth have been trained in the textile trades and 70% of the trainees have been provided the jobs.

MISCELLANEOUS :

Three Apparel Training & Design Centres (Sponsored by Apparel Export Promotion Council and Ministry of Textiles) are functioning at Indore, Dewas and Chhindwara in the State. National Institute of Fashion Technology sponsored by Ministry of Textiles is working at Bhopal since 2008.

POWER

The law relating to electricity in the State is governed by the *Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Sudhar Adhiniyam, 2000*, which is in force with effect from 3rd July, 2001 along with provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Rules made thereunder.

POWER TARIFF 2019-20 and 2020-21:

The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (MPERC) notified Tariff for 2019-20 on 8th August, 2019, which was made applicable from 17th August, 2019. However, the rates of 2018-19 were maintained, without any change till 16th August, 2019. The tariff rates of 2019-20 have been continued till new rates for 2020-21 are finalized.

A comparative Statement of Tariff (HV-3.1: Industrial) applicable to Textile Industry for the years 2019-20 and those proposed for 2020-21 (Vide Public Notice dated 13th February, 2020) are as under :-

S.No (1)	Item (2)	2019-20 (Actual) (3)		2020-21 (Proposed) (4)	
1	Fixed Charges (Rs./KVA of Billing Demand) 11 KV Supply 33 KV Supply 132 KV Supply 220 KV / 400 KV Supply	Rs. 340.00 560.00 650.00 650.00		Rs. 385.00 585.00 685.00 685.00	
2	Energy Charges (Rs./Unit)	Upto 50% LF	In Excess of 50% LF	Upto 50% LF	In Excess of 50% LF
	11 KV Supply 33 KV Supply 132 KV Supply 220 KV / 400 KV Supply	Rs. 7.00 6.90 6.50 6.10	Rs. 9.00 5.90 5.50 5.10	Rs. 7.25 7.00 6.60 6.10	Rd. 6.25 6.00 5.60 5.20
3	Power Factor Incentive on EC Above Upto 95% 96% 96% 97% 97% 98% 98% 99% 99% -	1% 2% 3% 5% 7%		1% 2% 3% 5% 7%	
4	Power Factor Penalty For each 1% decrease in average monthly power factor Below 90% “ 85% “ 70%	1% on EC for each 1% fall 5% + 2% for each 1% fall Disconnection		1% on EC for each 1% fall 5% + 2% for each 1% fall Disconnection	
5	Billing Demand	Actual Maximum KVA or 90% of CD whichever is higher		Actual Maximum KVA or 90% of CD whichever is higher	

6	<u>Load factor calculation</u>	<u>Monthly Cons. X 100</u> No. of Hrs. in Billing Month X Demand X P.F.	<u>Monthly Cons. X 100</u> No. of Hrs. in Billing Month X Demand X P.F.
7	<u>Time of Day Surcharge/Rebate</u> 6 PM to 10 PM Surcharge 10 PM to 6 AM Rebate	Normal Rate of E.C. 20% of Normal E.C.	Normal Rate of E.C. 20% of Normal E.C.
9	<u>For excess demand :</u> a) Energy Charges b) Fixed Charges	No Extra Charge (i) 1.30 times the charges for demand over 120% of CD when MD is up to 130%. (ii) 2 times the charges (when MD exceeds 130%) for demand recorded over and above 130% of CD in addition to (i) above.	No Extra Charge (i) 1.30 times the charges for demand over 120% of CD when MD is up to 130%. (ii) 2 times the charges (when MD exceeds 130%) for demand recorded over and above 130% of CD in addition to (i) above.
11	<u>Delayed Payment Surcharge</u>	@ 1.25% p.m. or part thereof on outstanding amount.	@ 1.25% p.m. or part thereof on amount outstanding including arrears.

In the absence of approval of Traiff for 2020-21, the Tariff of 2019-20 continues till new Tariff is decided.

During 2019-20 :

- Rebate of Re.1.00 per unit(60 paise/unit in 2018-19) in Energy charges is applicable for incremental monthly consumption with reference to consumption of 2015-16 same month.
- Rebate of Re.1.00 per unit to those Open Access Consumers, who reduce their open access consumption as per formula given in Tariff Order.
- A Rebate of Rs.2.00 per unit to Captive Consumers, who reduce their captive consumption and take power from DISCOMs as per formula given in Tariff Order.
- A Rebate of Re.1.00 per unit or 20%, whichever would be less for new HT connections for consumption recorded up to Financial Year 2021-22.

METERING CHARGES :

The MPERC has passed an order on 18th March, 2019 in the matter of Discontinuance of levy of Metering Charges from the consumers. The Commission has directed its Secretary to initiate the process for modification/amendment of the MPERC (Recovery of Expenses & Other Charges for Providing Electric Line or Plant Used for the Purpose of Giving Supply) Regulation (Revision-I), 2009. This amendment to Regulation have been issued on 7th September 2020 and will be applicable with next Tariff.

WHEELING CHARGES & CROSS SUBSIDY SURCHARGE ON OPEN ACCESS:

The MPERC have fixed Wheeling Charges of 24paise per unit (28 paise/unit in 2018-19) for the year 2019-20. Cross subsidy surcharge, which is difference between category wise average tariff minus scenario wise cost per unit has also been prescribed. Additional Surcharge on open access consumers (Rs./unit) has been levied, which is to be worked out by dividing cost of energy surrendered due to open access by open access units.

Despite the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to prepare in a time bound schedule, a road map for reduction of cross subsidies amongst the various categories of consumers, the MPERC has increased the same in its Tariff Orders and also levied Additional Surcharge.

FUEL COST ADJUSTMENT CHARGE :

FCA Charge in the form of paise per unit (kwh) rounded off to the nearest integer is billed by the DISCOMs on quarterly basis. The rates of FCA Charges have been as under :-

1 st Billing Quarter 2019-20	18 Paise/Unit
2 nd Billing Quarter 2019-20	25 Paise/Unit
3 rd Billing Quarter 2019-20	30 Paise/Unit
4 th Billing Quarter 2019-20	10 Paise/Unit
1 st Billing Quarter 2020-21	10 Paise/Unit
2 nd Billing Quarter 2020-21	13 Paise/Unit

POWER TARIFF 2019-20 FOR SEZ PITHAMPUR :

On 17th October, 2019, MPERC has issued a public notice prescribing rates for the financial year 2019-20, which is as under :-

Category	2019-20	
	Fixed Charges per KVA	Energy Charges per KVA
11 KV Supply	Rs. 190.00	Rs. 3.95
33 KV Supply	Rs. 225.00	Rs. 3.92

The rates for 2020-21 are yet to be decided and the rates of 2019-20 continue during 2020-21.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION FEES :

Electrical Inspection fees have been provided in Notification dated 29th November, 2011 for various classes of installations. Inspection and testing of electrical installations only above 33 Kilo Volt will be carried out as stated in Notification dated 14th August, 2015.

The Levy of Fees for Inspection and Approval of Electrical Installation (Madhya Pradesh) Rules, 2017 continue to prevail.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CODE – 2013 :

The MP Electricity Supply Code, 2013 came into force w.e.f. 30th August 2013. First amendment to the Code was issued on 23rd October, 2015 in respect of requisition for new supply/additional supply of energy, reduction of contract demand, etc.

ELECTRICITY DUTY :

Electricity Duty @ 9% is payable by the Textile Industry on purchase from DISCOMs, but Duty @ 12% is payable on Captive Power Consumption with effect from 1st April, 2016 (earlier it was 15%). The State Government has levied Electricity Duty on open access purchase also at the rates, as if the power is purchased from DISCOMs.

As per Notification dated 14th February, 2013, Captive Power Plants of industrial projects investing certain specified amount in such plants have been exempted from payment of Electricity Duty for a period ranging from five years to fourteen years.

The Energy Department vide its Notification dated 4th March, 2014, exempted High Tension Consumers, who take new connections from Electricity Distribution Companies of the State within 5 years from 4th March, 2014 from payment of Electricity Duty as under :-

Consumer Category	Period of Exemption
33 KV	5 Years
132 KV	7 Years
220 KV	10 Years

The exemption is not be available for the units/consumers presently connected with the Electricity Distribution Companies of the State.

Vide another Notification dated 18th June, 2014 (amended vide Notification dated 8th January, 2016), the State Government has exempted Solar, Wind and Bio-mass based generating stations from payment of Electricity Duty for a period of ten years. Similarly small hydro based generating stations have been exempted for a period of five years.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CESS :

Energy Development Cess was revised to 15 paise per unit w.e.f. 10th August, 2011, payable by every generating company or a person owning or operating a captive generating plant on the total units of electricity sold or supplied to a distribution licensee or a consumer. This Cess is not payable on self-consumption as per Notification dated 11th January, 2013. The cess is being levied on open access purchase of electricity as per clarification issued by Chief Engineer (Electrical Safety) & Chief Electrical Inspector on 18th June, 2013.

M.P. INTIMATION OF ELECTRICITY ACCIDENTS (FORMS & SERVICES OF NOTICE) RULES, 2016 :

Energy Department of the State has notified these Rules on 24th June, 2016, whereby if any accident occurs in connection with generation, transmission or use of electricity, the intimation of such accident is to be given to the Chief Electrical Inspector within 24 hours of such fatal or other accident.

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF MPERC :

State Advisory Committee of MPERC has been reconstituted on 9th February, 2018. Our Industry is represented by Shri Mahendra P. Khante, Vice President, Vardhman Fabrics, for a period of three years.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PURCHASE OBLIGATION :

MPERC vide its Orders dated 31st August, 2017 amended Renewable Energy Purchase Obligation (REPO) on captive consumers and open access consumers w.e.f. financial year 2010-11. In respect of energy prescribed for purchase from Solar and Non-Solar sources is as under :-

Financial Year	Quantum - %		
	Solar	Non-Solar	Total
2010-11	-	0.80	0.80
2011-12	0.40	2.10	2.50
2012-13	0.60	3.40	4.00
2013-14	0.80	4.70	5.50
2014-15	1.00	6.00	7.00
2015-16	1.00	6.00	7.00
2016-17	1.25	6.50	7.75
2017-18	1.50	7.00	8.50
2018-19	1.75	7.50	9.25
2019-20	4.00	8.00	12.00
2020-21	6.00	8.50	14.50
2021-22	8.00	9.00	17.00

As per Hon'ble Supreme Court decision in the matter of Hindustan Zinc Limited v/s Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) the REPO applicability on Captive and Open Access Power Consumers is held to be well within the ambit of Electricity Act, 2003.

The Association filed a petition before Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission, praying to declare/clarify that the requirement of fulfilling the minimum power procurement requirement from renewable sources including co-generation under Clause 4.1 of MPERC Regulations, 2010 is on the Company, which is a Obligated Entity and not on a Unit(s) of that Company and therefore, the Unit itself does not need to purchase certificates under Regulation 4.3. The Commission passed an order on 22nd October, 2018 and disposed the petition stating that the each Obligated Entity has to fulfill the obligation and, therefore, the renewable purchase obligation has to be met by each Unit and not the Company.

The Association has filed an appeal against this order with Appellate Tribunal of Electricity, New Delhi, which is yet to be heard.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY – PAT :

The Government of India has notified on 30th March, 2012 Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme, under which the designated consumers are required to achieve specific energy reduction target. These Rules were last amended on 26th April, 2018.

Energy cost in the textile industry accounts for 5-17% of the total production cost. The Mills, which have minimum annual energy consumption of 3000 tons of oil equivalent are required to comply with the provisions of the Scheme. Textile Sector has been categorized on the basis of four sub-sectors, i.e., Spinning, Processing, Composite and Fibre. Textile plants are further subdivided into two categories, i.e., captive power plant based plants and non-captive, i.e., grid connected plants. PAT Cycle-V started on 1st April, 2019.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency issued a Notification in prominent dailies on 28th August, 2017 stating that all users of energy in Textile Sector having annual energy consumption of 3000 tons oil equivalent are required to file Form-I under Clause (1) if Section 14 of Energy Conservation Act, 2001 duly authenticated by the Energy Manager/Chief Executive Officer of the unit.

ANNEXURE – I

INSTALLED CAPACITY AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2020.

Sr. No.	Name of Unit	Spindles	Rotors	Auto Looms	Knitting Machines	Stenter Machines	Others
1	Anant Spinning Mills	1,30,848	-		-	-	- -
2	Bhaskar Industries Pvt.Ltd.	14,688	3,104	304	-	-	-
3	Candor Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	2	-
4	Century Denim	8,400	1,920	112	-	1	-
5	Century Yarn	24,960	-		-	-	- -
6	Deepak Spinners Limited	38,736	-		-	-	- -
7	Dhar Textile Mills Limited	3,840	1,296	-	-	-	-
8	Grasim Industries Limited (Staple Fibre Division)	-	-	-	-	-	V.S.F. 1,62,425 Tons
9	Kamal Cotspin Pvt. Ltd.	47,520	-		-	-	- -
10	Kohinoor Elastics Pvt.Ltd.	-	-	100	-	-	-
11	Jaideep India Pvt. Ltd.	25,200	-		-	-	- -
12	Madhumilan Industries Ltd.	23,264	-		-	-	- -
13	MahimaPurespun	50,400	-	-	4	-	-
14	Maral Overseas Limited	81,840	-	-	76	3	-
15	Mohini Health &Hygiene Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	Technical Textiles
16	Nahar Spinning Mills Limited	1,27,776	-		-	-	- -
17	National Textile Corporation Ltd. -Burhanpur Tapti Mills	51.264	-		-	-	- -
18	-New Bhopal Textile Mills	48,528	-		-	-	- -
19	PBM Polytex Limited	21,984	-		-	-	- -
20	PratibhaSyntex Limited	58,080	1,560	-	65	3	-
21	Prem Textiles (Intl.) Pvt.Ltd.	12,500	576	70	-	2	-
22	Ramesh Textiles India Pvt.Ltd.	-	-	24	-	-	-
23	Raymond Limited	36,396	-	113	-	7	-
24	Ritspin Synthetics Limited	25,752	2,400	-	-	-	-
25	Sagar Manufacturers Pvt.Ltd.	1,48,992	-	-	18	-	-
26	Satyam Spinners Pvt.Ltd.	15,336	-		-	-	- -
27	SEL Manufacturing Co.Ltd.	2,20,800	3,480	-	250	-	-
28	Shree Geeta Textile Mills P Ltd	15,840			12		
29	S. Kumars Limited	5,760	336	60	-	3	-
30	SRF Limited	5,652	-	16	-	-	-
31	STI India Limited	71,040	-	-	31	-	-
32	SwastikSpintex Ltd.	5,760	600	-	□-	-	-
33	Texpertlnternational	3,088	216	-	-	□-	-
34	Vardhman Fabrics	1,15,008	5,640	820	-	5	-
35	Vardhman Yarns	3,05,376	-		-	-	- -
36	Vikram Woollens (Grasim Ind.Ltd)	9,984	-		-	-	- -
37	VippySpinpro Ltd.	-	3,168	-	-	-	-
38	Wearit Global Ltd.	24,864	-		-	-	- -

The Madhya Pradesh Textile Mills Association



ESTD. 1932

OUR CHAIRMEN

Years	Name
1932	Shri Rao Raja Sir Seth Hukamchand
1949	Shri Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari
1950	Shri R. C. Jall
1955	Shri Rai Bahadur Lalchand B. Sethi
1956	Shri D. P. Mandelia
1957	Shri Rai Bahadur Hiralal Kasliwal
1958	Shri Pyarelal Seksaria
1959	Shri Omraosingh Gupta
1960	Shri Mahavir Prasad Morarka
1961	Shri Raja Bahadur Singh
1962	Shri B. M. Bhandari
1963	Shri Tejkumar Sethi
1964	Shri Surendra M. Bhandari
1965	Shri Kailash Agrawal
1966	Shri K. A. Desai
1967	Shri B. M. Bhandari
1968	Shri Kailash Agrawal
1971	Shri K. A. Desai
1972	Shri M. D. Vora
1975	Shri Kailash Agrawal
1991	Shri O. P. Jain
1991	Shri Vikas S. Kasliwal
2003	Shri Nitin S. Kasliwal
2008	Shri S. K. Chaudhary
2012	Shri T. K. Baldua
2012	Shri S. Pal
2014	Shri Piyush Mutha
2016	Shri Akhilesh Rathi

