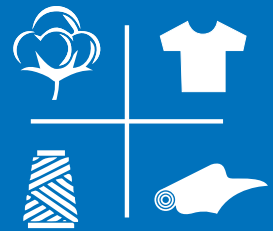


# M. P. TEXTILE NEWSLETTER

THE MONTHLY NEWS LETTER OF  
THE MADHYA PRADESH TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION



Chairman :  
**Shri Akhilesh Rathi**

Vice Chairman :  
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## Merry Christmas & New Year Greetings

### ASSOCIATION NEWS

1. This Association jointly with Government of Madhya Pradesh and Confederation of Indian Textile Industry -Cotton Development & Research Association (CITI-CDRA) has been working for the development of Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton in the State. The year 2020-21 was the 4th year of such activities in Madhya Pradesh. CITI-CDRA activities in Madhya Pradesh during 2020-21 were spread in 9 clusters of 1,413 villages covering a land of around 64,852 hectares in which about 52,975 farmers were included detailed as under:

| District     | Cluster  | Villages Nos. | Area Hectares | Farmers Nos.  |
|--------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ratlam       | 4        | 658           | 30,652        | 29,835        |
| Dhar         | 4        | 575           | 31,000        | 22,700        |
| Jhabua       | 1        | 180           | 3,200         | 440           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>1,413</b>  | <b>64,852</b> | <b>52,975</b> |

CITI - CDRA project activities in Madhya Pradesh are aimed at developing Ratlam, Dhar, Jhabua, and Alirajpur districts as an integrated cotton zone for promoting the cultivation of ELS Cotton. Project activities are aimed at increasing awareness about the following:

- Adoption of high yielding ELS BT Hybrids.
- Timely sowing and proper gap filling to maintain the plant population.
- De-topping to arrest excessive vegetative growth.
- Adoption of timely plant protection measures by the large numbers of farmers.
- Adoption of low cost technologies by the farmers to get higher yields and reduction in the cost of cultivation.

As a result of project activities, the average yield of cotton in project areas of the nine clusters is found to be higher by about 21.8% as compared to the yield of non-project areas.

#### Cluster wise yield in Project and Non project areas (kg/ha)

| Cluster         | Project Area |         | Non-Project Area |         | Increase % |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------|
|                 | Range        | Average | Range            | Average |            |
| <b>Ratlam</b>   | 533-700      | 614     | 467-650          | 564     | 8.9        |
| <b>Sailana</b>  | 567-750      | 633     | 533-667          | 586     | 8.0        |
| <b>Bajana I</b> | 550-667      | 657     | 500-683          | 594     | 10.6       |
| <b>Bajna II</b> | 567-800      | 682     | 500-700          | 621     | 9.8        |
| <b>Average</b>  | 533-800      | 646     | 447-700          | 591     | 9.3        |

| Cluster                | Project Area |         | Non-Project Area |         | Increase % |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------|
|                        | Range        | Average | Range            | Average |            |
| <b>Jhabua</b>          | 533-733      | 700     | 400-533          | 500     | 40.0       |
| <b>Ranapur</b>         | 467-600      | 563     | 333-533          | 467     | 20.6       |
| <b>Petlabad</b>        | 400-600      | 567     | 300-500          | 450     | 26.0       |
| <b>Thandla</b>         | 400-667      | 633     | 367-467          | 440     | 43.9       |
| <b>Average</b>         | 400-733      | 600     | 300-533          | 464     | 29.3       |
| <b>Dattigaon</b>       | 333-600      | 533     | 333-500          | 407     | 31.0       |
| <b>Overall Average</b> | 333-800      | 593     | 300-700          | 487     | 21.8       |

### RAW MATERIAL

1. For the Cotton Industry, the 2020-21 season was disappointing, is a major understatement, given the Mayhem and confusion that occurred when the Covid-19 virus ground the global supply chain to a halt. While it would be naive to say things are back to normal — only about 3% of



people in less-developed countries have been vaccinated, far behind those in richer countries — there are some signs that the recovery is in full swing, according to International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC).

Three of the World's top five producers (Brazil, Pakistan and the USA), are showing increases in production as compared to 2020-21 and while that won't quite bring things back to 'normal', it is a sign that the industry's recovery is still in full swing. Current projections show an increase of 6% in global production in 2021- 22 as compared to the prior season. Nowhere is that more evident than in West Africa, where all Countries are reporting production increases, with the region being up nearly 48% as compared to the 2020-21 season. The current price forecast of the season's average A index for 2021-22 ranges from 87 cents to 126 cents, with a mid-point at 104.26 cents per pound.

2. According to Fibre 2 Fashion's market analysis tool TexPro, Global cotton production, which dropped by 7.60 per cent to 24.42 million tons in marketing year 2020-21, is expected to recover to 26.52 million tons in 2021-22 with a rise of 8.60 percent. Global cotton consumption is expected to move up in the upcoming period to 27.02 million tons with a surge of 2.66% due to better crop yield in Brazil, Australia and Pakistan, which overcame the production loss in Greece. Cotton consumption is consistently on the rise due to increasing demand and mitigating impact of COVID-19 in India, Pakistan, Mexico and Bangladesh.



Prices of Indian cotton have been rising owing to strong domestic and global demand, coupled with lower supplies. Cotton prices in China also escalated despite robust sales from the State Reserve.

3. The Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (CoCPC) of the Ministry of Textiles at its meeting held on 12th November, 2021 estimated cotton production in India during the current season (October, 2021 to September, 2022) to reach 362.18 lakh bales. The Committee estimated opening stock of 73.20 lakh bales and import of 10.50 lakh bales, the total availability this season is likely to be 445.88 lakh bales as against 485.66 lakh bales the previous season. The demand from textile mills, including small-scale units, is estimated at 322.00 lakh bales, and exports pegged at 45.00 lakh bales. Exports in the 2020-21 season were almost 78.00 lakh bales.

Industry sources said last season's consumption by textile mills were likely to have been lower than the estimate due to the impact of COVID-19. Hence, the opening stock for the current season may be higher.

The estimated Cotton Balance Sheet drawn by CoCPC for 2020-21 and 2021-22 is as under :-

|                      | 2020-21    |           | 2021-22    |           |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|                      | Lakh Bales | '000 Tons | Lakh Bales | '000 Tons |
| Opening Stock        | 120.79     | 2053.43   | 73.20      | 1244.40   |
| Production           | 353.84     | 6015.28   | 362.18     | 6157.06   |
| Imports              | 11.03      | 187.51    | 10.50      | 178.50    |
| Total                | 485.66     | 8256.22   | 445.88     | 7579.96   |
| Mill Consumption     | 297.45     | 5056.65   | 299.00     | 5083.00   |
| SSI Consumption      | 22.42      | 381.14    | 23.00      | 391.00    |
| Non-Mill Consumption | 15.00      | 255.00    | 16.00      | 272.00    |
| Exports              | 77.59      | 1319.03   | 45.00      | 765.00    |
| Total                | 412.46     | 7011.82   | 383.00     | 6511.00   |
| Closing Stock        | 73.20      | 1244.40   | 62.88      | 1068.96   |

The CoCPC has estimated the State-wise production for cotton season 2020-21 and 2021-22 as under:-

| States         | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | Arrivals till 31.10.2021# |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| Punjab         | 10.23   | 13.68   | 1.28                      |
| Haryana        | 18.23   | 20.43   | 1.81                      |
| Rajasthan      | 32.07   | 25.97   | 5.39                      |
| Gujarat        | 72.70   | 80.96   | 7.65                      |
| Maharashtra    | 95.88   | 89.86   | 4.06                      |
| Madhya Pradesh | 17.83   | 19.21   | 2.68                      |
| Telangana      | 59.95   | 65.87   | 2.75                      |
| Andhra Pradesh | 16.04   | 20.26   | 1.90                      |
| Karnataka      | 23.20   | 17.24   | 2.75                      |
| Tamil Nadu     | 2.50    | 1.61    | 0.23                      |
| Odisha         | 4.99    | 6.82    | 0.30                      |
| Others         | 0.22    | 0.27    | 0.35                      |
| Total          | 353.84  | 362.18  | 31.12                     |

#As per Cotton Association of India (CAI).

The CAI has estimated cotton production for 2021-22 of 360.13 lakh bales, consumption of 335.00 lakh bales and export of 48.00 lakh bales.

4. Confederation of Indian Textile Industry convened a virtual Interactive Meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, IAS, on 8th November, 2021 to discuss the issues of raw materials in the Indian Textiles and Clothing industry. The meeting was attended by the representatives of various State and Regional Associations representing the various segments of the entire Textile Value Chain. They put forward various reasons, which were responsible for unprecedented

increase in cotton fibre prices, some of which were as follows:

- Continuous buying of cotton by the spinning mills irrespective of high rates.
- Hedging of Cotton on ICE Future.
- Low inventory of cotton on MCX Future as compared to ICE Future.
- Higher actual consumption of cotton as compared to estimates by CoCPC.
- No increase in cotton yields since the last few years despite noticeable increase in the cotton consumption.
- Late monsoon and initial crop damage.
- Increase in logistic cost, the crisis in China, increase in commodity prices, etc.

**Some of the measures suggested by the participants to control the present situation were as follows:**

- The Government may consider withdrawing 10% import duty on Cotton and Cotton Waste.
- The Government may advise Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to hold the prices at least for a fortnight.
- CCI may supply cotton only to actual mill-users and not sell cotton to traders till the present conditions settle. The Government may allow the export of cotton and cotton yarn from India only at internationally competitive prices.
- The Government may set a stock limit for textile rawmaterials.

5. Shri Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Textiles, while speaking to Textile Industry players in a meeting on 18th November, 2021 said-" Resolve Cotton Pricing issue in the spirit of Collaboration rather than competition." He asked the Textile Industry leaders not to push Government to intervene. Shri Goyal cautioned the cotton bale traders from manipulation of prices or do hoarding to make unfair profits. The Minister further stated that manufacturing sectors should not depend on Government support for growth. Too much dependence of State support is not healthy for the robust growth of the sector.

6. The highly competitive prices of Indian cotton fibres in the global market coupled with the increasing export demand for cotton yarn and textile products will cause India's domestic cotton consumption to rise in marketing year 2021-22. Cotton imports have also been rising due to a strong demand from Cotton Mills to fulfill their export orders. Logistic delay / shortage higher quotes are being a hindrance.

7. Prices of Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF), Polyester Texturised Yarn (PTY) and Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) for December, 2021 deliveries, have been reduced. PSF prices have been reduced by Rs. 5000 per ton while PTY and POY prices have been lowered by Rs. 3000 per ton. The Viscose Staple Fibre prices are quoted lowered by Rs. 4000 per ton.

## POWER



1. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (MPERC) has issued on 2nd November, 2021 MPERC (Cogeneration and Generation of Electricity from Renewable Sources of Energy) Regulations, 2021 (Revision-II), which has become applicable from 12th November, 2021. It prescribes minimum quantum of electricity to be procured by obligated entities from renewable sources of energy including cogeneration as percentage of their annual procurement detailed as under:

| Financial Year | Generation / Cogeneration from Renewable Sources % |           |       |
|----------------|--|-----------|-------|
|                | Solar  | Non-solar | Total |
| 2021-22        | 8.00   | 9.00      | 17.00 |
| 2022-23        | 9.00   | 9.50      | 18.50 |
| 2023-24        | 10.00  | 10.00     | 20.00 |
| 2024-25        | 11.00  | 10.50     | 21.50 |
| 2025-26        | 12.00  | 11.00     | 23.00 |
| 2026-27        | 13.00  | 11.50     | 24.50 |



2. The Union Power Minister, Shri R. K. Singh and Shri Shivraj Singh, Chief Minister of the State laid down foundation of three Solar Power Projects - Shahjapur 450MW, Agar 550MW and Neemuch 500MW on 25th November, 2021.

3. The recent amendments proposed by the Government to the Electricity Act, 2003 can be a game changer, by unleashing the next generation of legislative and regulatory reforms, in tune with the radical transformation the sector has undergone. The power sector today is seeing increased private participation, a thrust on renewables and other structural changes across the value chain, that call for a fresh set of ground rules addressing current pain points. The Electricity Amendments Bill 2021 aims to reinvigorate the sector, while focusing on the 4 Cs—customer, competition, compliance and climate.

## MAN POWER

1. The Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) vide its Circular dated 30th October, 2021 conveyed the approval of Central Government to credit interest @ 8.50 % for the year 2020-21 to the account of each member of EPF Scheme as per the provisions of para 60 of the Scheme.



2. EPFO has added new validation point in Form No.11 at Serial No. 12 asking an employee to confirm whether he/she was EPF/EPS member on or before September, 2014 and if he/she has withdrawn this amount or not.

3. The Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has circulated on 8th November, 2021 a copy of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of ESIC v/s Texmo Industries, wherein the Hon'ble Court has held that the payment of Conveyance Allowance does not fall under the definition of the term "wages" as defined under Section 2(22) of the ESI Act.

4. By another Circular dated 16th November, 2021, the ESI Corporation, keeping in view the problems faced by stakeholders regarding performing on line tasks through various Panchdeep Modules due to system breakdown in IT System, has relaxed payment of Contributions for the month of October, 2021 upto 30th November, 2021 and filing of Return of Contributions for April-September, 2021 till 15th December, 2021.

5. The Employees State Insurance Corporation has opened its Branch Office at Khargone on 1st November, 2021 for the benefit of workers of the area.

## LEGAL & TAXATION

1. The GST Council was working towards correction of Inverted Tax Structure. Accordingly, certain amendments have been carried to the tax structure of textile goods and services vide Notification Nos. 14 and 15/2021-Central Tax (Rate), both dated 18th November, 2021, which would be effective from 1st January, 2022. Details of the GST rates till 31st December, 2021 and those applicable from 1st January, 2022 are given below:-



| Textile Product  | Rate till 31.12.2021 (%) | Rate from 01.01.2022 (%) |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Synthetic Fibre, Artificial Fibre, Waste of Man-made Fibre | 18                       | 12                       |
| Synthetic/Polyester Yarn, Artificial/Viscose Yarn          | 12                       | 12                       |
| Fabric of Synthetic and Artificial Yarn                    | 5                        | 12                       |
| Garments:  |                          |                          |
| Sale value not exceeding Rs.1000/- per piece.              | 5                        | 12                       |
| Sale value exceeding Rs.1000/- per piece.                  | 12                       | 12                       |

| Textile Product                               | Rate till 31.12.2021 (%) | Rate from 01.01.2022 (%) |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Made-ups:                                     |                          |                          |
| Sale value not exceeding Rs.1000/- per piece. | 5                        | 12                       |
| Sale value exceeding Rs.1000/- per piece.     | 12                       | 12                       |
| Cotton  | 5                        | 5                        |
| Cotton Yarn                                   | 5                        | 5                        |
| Cotton Fabric                                 | 5                        | 12                       |

GST rates effective from 1st January, 2022 on the service of textile job work are as under :-

| Job Work   | Rate till 31.12.2021 (%) | Rate from 01.01.2022 (%) |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| In relation to textile and textile products        | 5                        | 5                        |
| Dyeing or Printing of textile and textile products | 5                        | 12                       |

2. Shri Sanjay K. Jain, Chairman of the National Expert Committee on Textiles, Indian Chamber of Commerce said that the Centre's notification on higher GST rates for several textile and apparel items from January next, has come as a blow to micro, small and medium scale textile and clothing units. This move will push up prices for consumers and spur inflation. The industry and the market can absorb 3% to 4% hike, but 7% is too steep. The MSME units that make the low-cost garments, in the long run, may move out of the GST net.

3. The South India Mills' Association Chairman Shri Ravi Sam and Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, Chairman, Shri T. Rajkumar welcomed the move to set right the inverted duty structure for the MMF sector. Shri Sam said the Government should not have changed the rates for the cotton sector.

4. The Reserve Bank of India has issued a Master Circular on 2nd November, 2021, which has consolidated and updated all the Instructions/Guidelines regarding Guarantees, Co-Acceptances and Letters of Credits.

5. The Industrial Policy & Investment Promotion Department of the State has issued an Order on 25th October, 2021 allowing payment of Annual Lease Rent and Maintenance Charges for 2021-22 payable under MP State Industrial Land & Building Management Rules without any interest / damages/late fee within 30 days of the issue of this order. Moreover, the period 1st May, 2021 to 31st August, 2021 will not be included in the calculations.

## EXPORT & IMPORT

1. According to the preliminary data on India's merchandise trade in October, 2021, released by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, exports of cotton and man-made yarn/fabrics/made-ups, readymade garments, jute products including floor covering, and carpets from India



showed positive growth in October, 2021, over the same month of the previous year. These include cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups, handloom products, etc. (46.2%), man-made yarn/fabrics/made-ups, etc. (29.12%), jute manufacturing including floor covering (27.44%), leather & leather products (15.64%), carpets (10.06%), handicrafts excluding handmade Carpet (9.72%), and readymade garments of all textiles (6.42%).

2. As per information available from the Confederation of Textile Industry, the exports of Textiles and Apparel during the period April- October, 2021-22 have increased by 58.51% as compared to the exports during the period April-October, 2020-21. The comparative figures of exports of various items are as under :-

Value in US\$ Million

| Exports  | Apl-Oct<br>2020-21 | Apl-Oct<br>2021-22 | %<br>Change  |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/<br>Made-ups, Handloom<br>Products, etc. | 4,940.35           | 8621.31            | 74.51        |
| Man-made Yarn/Fabrics/<br>Made-ups, etc.                     | 1,806.70           | 3152.00            | 74.46        |
| Jute Mfg. Including<br>Floor Covering                        | 170.95             | 272.76             | 59.56        |
| Carpets  | 747.94             | 1044.93            | 39.71        |
| Handicrafts Excluding<br>Handmade Carpets                    | 818.10             | 1,022.87           | 49.48        |
| <b>Textiles</b>  | <b>8,484.04</b>    | <b>14,313.87</b>   | <b>68.72</b> |
| <b>Apparel</b>   | <b>5,962.28</b>    | <b>8,584.30</b>    | <b>43.98</b> |
| <b>Textiles &amp; Apparel</b>                                | <b>14,446.32</b>   | <b>22,898.17</b>   | <b>58.51</b> |
| All Commodities  | 1,50,544.11        | 2,33,538.94        | 55.13        |
| % of T&C to total  | 9.60               | 9.80               |              |

2. The import of raw cotton and waste increased by 60.12% and textile yarn/fabric/made-up articles by 67.32% during the period April-October, 2021-22 as compared to the imports during the same period of the previous year. The details of imports of these products are under:-

Value in US\$ Million

| Imports                                 | Apl-Oct<br>2020-21 | Apl-Oct<br>2021-22 | %<br>Change |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Cotton Raw & Waste                      | 209.05             | 334.74             | 60.12       |
| Textile Yarn/Fabrics/<br>Made-ups, etc. | 654.65             | 1,095.35           | 67.32       |

3. Shri Sanjay Garg, President, North India Textile Mills Association has urged the Textile Ministry that the domestic Polyester Spun Yarn (PSY) manufacturers be given level playing field as the PSY imports is at zero duty under ASEAN FTA from Indonesia and Vietnam, whereas the polyester staple fibre is not included in the FTA, which is cleared at full duty rate of 5%. He pleaded to levy ADD on PSY at the rate of 5%. He stated that in the presence of this anomaly, domestic mills have no chance to compete with the imported goods. Imports are doubling every year since 2015 from 486 tons per month to 5,109 tons per month in 2020-2021. Current market share of import has reached 25% of the total domestic consumption. In a matter of 1-2 years, it will significantly and thereafter completely wipe out the domestic polyester spinning industry.

4. The Government has constituted a Committee for Determination of RoDTEP Rates for Exports from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Export-Oriented Units (EOUs), as these sectors were left out in the earlier exercise. The Government in August, 2021 announced the rates of tax refunds under the export promotion Scheme RoDTEP for 8,555 products. It has set aside Rs. 12,454 crore for refunds under the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) Scheme for the current financial year..The Government has re-constituted the RODTEP Committee also to examine the various issues related to the RODTEP Scheme. The Council will be submitting its proposals before the Committee for an increase in the RODTEP rates for Knitted fabrics and also for home textiles products covered under Chapter 94.

5. As per Trade Notice dated 19th November, 2021, of Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) all IECs, which have not been updated after 1st January, 2014 shall be deactivated with effect from 6th December, 2021.

6. By another Trade Notice dated 15th November, 2021, the DGFT has extended the date for mandatory electronic filing of Non-preferential Certificate of Origin (CoO) through Common Digital Platform to 31st January, 2022.

## STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

1. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data for the month of September, 2021 released on 12th November, 2021 is as under:

| Items              | For the Month |             | Cumulative         |                    | % Growth           |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                    | Sep<br>2020   | Sep<br>2021 | Apl-Sep<br>2020-21 | Apl-Sep<br>2021-22 | Apl-Sep<br>2021-22 |
| Textiles           | 105.4         | 119.4       | 68.4               | 114.6              | 67.5               |
| Wearing<br>Apparel | 121.4         | 121.1       | 87.7               | 105.5              | 20.3               |

2. At the 5th Meeting of the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) held on 22nd October, 2021, a decision has been taken to condone the delay in submitting UID applications in certain cases. Accordingly, such units can now submit their UID applications on the i-TUFS Portal on or before 19th January, 2022. Further, the Office of the Textile Commissioner has granted relaxation in the timeline for submission of UID applications to all those units and banks, who could not submit their UID applications from 23rd March, 2021 to 22nd October, 2021 due to the lock down on account of the second wave of COVID 19, can now submit their UID applications on the i-TUFS portal till 20th January, 2022. These facilities will benefit a large number of textile units, who have made huge investments in machineries under the TUF Scheme.

3. A Report titled 'Textile Industry: Trends and Prospects' released by Infomercials Valuation and Rating Pvt Ltd., a SEBI-registered and RBI-accredited financial services credit rating company states after being hit hard by COVID-19 and high tariffs, India's textile industry is well on course on the road to recovery. During the pandemic, the domestic textiles and apparel industry slumped to \$75 billion after peaking at \$106 billion in financial year 2020. However, Government initiatives to bolster the sector have raised hopes of the sector growing to \$300 billion by 2025-26, a growth of 300 per cent in the next two years. There has been a remarkable turnaround in technical textiles. In terms of value, technical textiles imports exceeded exports by Rs 1,058 crore in 2019-20, while in 2020-21 exports exceeded imports by Rs. 2,998 crore.

4. As per reports, The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has sought 82 hectares of land near Neemuch Highway for development of Industrial Area for textile units. It is likely to allot 90 hectares of land to five textile units.

5. With the improvement in the Covid-19 scenario, State of Madhya Pradesh is to host single day Global Investors' Summit at Bhopal on 18th or 19th February, 2022 and at Indore on 25th or 26th February, 2022.

6. As per reports, प्रदेश का एक मात्र टेक्सटाइल्स पार्क रतलाम में बनाने के लिए भूमि के आरक्षण की प्रक्रिया को शुरू कर दिया गया है। मेगा निवेश टेक्सटाइल्स पार्क की दौड़ में अगस्त माह में रतलाम भी शामिल हो चुका था अब मध्य प्रदेश इंस्ट्रुटियल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड यानी की एमपीआईडीसी ने इसका प्रस्ताव तैयार कर लिया है। रतलाम में जो पार्क बनना है, वो प्रदेश का सबसे बड़ा और एकमात्र टेक्सटाइल्स पार्क होगा। इस योजना में होगा विकसित पार्क को केन्द्र सरकार की मेगा इनवेस्टमेंट टेक्सटाइल्स पार्क योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है। इस टेक्सटाइल्स पार्क में करीब 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए का औद्योगिक निवेश होगा व 50 हजार से अधिक युवाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा। पूरी योजना तीन साल में पूरी होगी।