



# ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25





# **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** **2024-25**

**OFFICE BEARERS :**

<b>Chairman</b>	-	<b>Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary,</b> Managing Director, Pratibha Syntex Ltd, Pithampur.
<b>Vice Chairman</b>	-	<b>Shri Siddharth Agrawal,</b> Managing Director, Sagar Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd., Tamot.
<b>Deputy Chairman</b>	-	<b>Shri Subhash Chand Jain,</b> Director, Prem Textiles (International) Pvt. Ltd. Indore.
<b>Deputy Chairman</b>	-	<b>Shri Tarun Baldua,</b> President, Maral Overseas Ltd, Maralsarover. (Till 31st August, 2025)

**Shri M.C. Rawat,**  
Secretary,

**Registered Office:**

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We are connecting all the elements of the textile value chain with each other via a 'Five F' journey. This journey includes (beginning the process at) farms, (producing) fibre, (manufacturing in) factories, (executing the product in) fashion, and (taking it to) foreign markets.

## THE MADHYA PRADESH TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION

### Its Origin

Shri Rao Raja Sir Seth Hukam Chand established this Association in the year 1932 as Indore Mill Owners' Association. 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 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1948 as Madhya Bharat Mill Owners' Association and the mills in the region were invited to join. With the formation of State of Madhya Pradesh on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956 integrating, among others, the State of Madhya Bharat, the name of the Association was changed to reflect its regional character and Madhya Pradesh Mill Owners' Association came into being from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1957. It was registered under the Madhya Pradesh Non-Trading Corporations Act, 1962 on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1966 after being renamed as The Madhya Pradesh Textile Mills' Association.

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 India 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 interest of textile industry engaged in production of fibre (natural/ man-made), yarn, fabric, apparel, readymade garments, technical textiles or similar products and/or activities incidental there to.
- \* To take all steps for promoting, protecting, supporting, encouraging opposing, or seeking modifications in legislative and other measures affecting the interest of the textile industry.
- \* To create and encourage friendly feeling 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.
- \* 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 – 462046
- BEST Lifestyle Apparel Private Limited, Ujjain-456010
- Bhandari Process, Burhanpur-450331
- Bhaskar Industries Private Limited, Mandideep – 462046
- Bio-Spun Private Limited, Pithampur- 454773
- Burhanpur Textiles Limited, Burhanpur - 450331
- Candor Textiles Private Limited, Indore – 452020
- Deepa Textiles Private Limited, Khanpura, Goharganj-464993
- Deepak Spinners Limited, Pagara – 473 001
- Gokaldas Exports Acharpura Private Limited, Bhopal - 462038
- Grasim Industries Limited:
  - Staple Fibre Division, Birlagram, Nagda – 456331
  - Vikram Woollens, Malanpur - 477117
- Industrial Filters & Fabrics Private Limited, Manglia-453771
- Jaideep India Private Limited, Pithampur - 454774
- Kamal Cotspin Private Limited, Burhanpur - 450331
- Kashida Apparels Private Limited, Dhamnod – 454552
- Kohinoor Elastics Private Limited, Indore – 452015
- Lion Fabrics Private Limited, Dhobikhedi– 466001
- Madhumilan Industries Limited (Spinning Divn.), Talawada - 454010
- Mahima Fibres Private Limited Bhilgaon, Kasravad - 451228
- Manjeet Cotton Private Limited, Satrati-451660
- Manjeet Global Private Limited, Satrati- 451660
- Maral Overseas Limited, Maral Sarovar – 451660
- Mayur Uniquoters Limited, Morena - 476444
- Mohini Health & Hygiene Private Limited, Pithampur - 454774
- Nahar Spinning Mills Limited, Mandideep - 464993
- Neo Stretch Private Limited, Pithampur - 454774
- New Zeel Fashion Wear Private Limited, Badnawar - 454660
- PBM Polytex Limited, Boregaon - 480106
- Pratibha Syntex Limited, Pithampur - 454774
- Prem Textiles (International) Private Limited, Indore – 452015
- Prince Micro Process, Burhanpur- 450331
- Ramesh Textiles India Private Limited, Indore – 452015
- Raymond Limited, Saunsar - 480106
- Sagar Manufacturers Private Limited, Tamot – 464993.
- Satyam Spinners Private Limited, Sendhwa - 451666
- Shree Geeta Textile Mills Private Limited, Burhanpur – 450331.
- S R F Limited, Malanpur - 477116
- Swaraj Suiting Private Limited, Jhajharwada, Neemuch- 458441
- Swastik Spintex Limited Rajoda – 453562
- TDB Spinners Private Limited, Indore - 452001.
- Threads of Harman, Satrati – 451660
- Vardhman Fabrics, Pilikarar, Talpura, Budhni – 466441
- Vardhman Yarns, Satlapur, Mandideep – 462046
- Vippy Spinpro Limited, Dewas – 455001

### ASSOCIATE MEMBER

- Textile Processors Association, Burhanpur - 450 331

## THE YEAR UNDER REPORT

### MEMBERSHIP:

The Association has forty five Mills as its live Members. Services to CT Cotton Yarn Limited, Mid India International Limited, Jyoti Overseas Limited, Chhabra Spinners Private Limited, Harshit Textiles Private Limited, Kokila Texpro Private Limited, Chamunda Standard Mills, S. Kumars (Nationwide) Limited, Agrawal Indotex Limited, Parasrampur International, Sheshadri Industries Limited, CLC Industries Limited, Hind Syntex Limited, STI India Limited, Texpert International, National Textile Corporation, S. Kumars Limited, Wearit Global Limited, SEL Manufacturing Limited and Ritspin Synthetic Limited 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 2023-24 was held on 20th December, 2024, and the following Office Bearers were elected for the term 2024-25:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ● <b>Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary,</b><br>Managing Director,<br>Pratibha Syntex Ltd.,<br>Pithampur.      | Chairman                                    |
| ● <b>Shri Siddharth Agrawal,</b><br>Managing Director,<br>Sagar Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd.,<br>Tamot.    | Vice Chairman                               |
| ● <b>Shri Subhash Chand Jain,</b><br>Director,<br>Prem Textiles (International) Pvt. Ltd.,<br>Indore. | Deputy Chairman                             |
| ● <b>Shri Tarun Baldua,</b><br>President,<br>Maral Overseas Ltd.,<br>Maralsarover.                    | Deputy Chairman<br>[Till 31st August, 2025] |

## 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 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2024. Member Mills changed certain nominations later and some new Members enrolled. The present nominees on the Managing Committee are as under:

Name of Member Mill	Principal Representative	Alternate Representative
Anant Spinning Mills	Shri T.C. Gupta	Shri Harsh Mani. Tripathi
BEST LifestyleApparel Private Limited	Shri S Aadithya Shivam	Shri R K Gite
Bhandari Process	Shri Pramod Kumar Bhandari	Shri Priyank Bhandari
Bhaskar Industries Private Limited	Shri Akhilesh Rathi	Shri Sandeep Baheti
Bio-Spun Private Limited	Shri Ashish Doshi	Shri Abhishek Doshi
Burhanpur Textiles Limited	Shri Ravi Kumar Poddar	Shri Vedant Mittal
Candor Textiles Private Limited	Shri Suryansh Somani	Ms. Uma Sharma Tiwari
Deepa Textiles Private Limited	Shri Kanha Rathi	Shri Sunil Choudhary,
Deepak Spinners Limited	Shri V.K. Daga	Shri M.P. Sathpathu
Gokaldas Exports Acharpura Pvt. Limited	Shri Shivramakrishnan Ganapathi	Shri Prabhal Kumar Singh
Grasim Industries Limited (Staple Fibre Div.)	Shri Manish Kumar Jain	
Grasim Industries Unit:Vikram Woollen	Shri Man Mohan Singh	Shri Santosh Kumar Singh
Industrial Filters & Fabrics Pvt. Limited	Shri Prateek Maheshwari	Shri Pradeep Maheshwari
Jaideep India Private Limited	Shri N.K.Agrawal	Shri Vinay Agrawal
Kamal Cotspin Private Limited	Shri Ankit Lath	Shri Kamal Lath
Kashida Apparel Private Limited	Shri P. Kulkarni	Shri Behram Jamshedji Irani
Kohinoor Elastics Private Limited	Shri Rajendra Matlani	Shri Nitin Matlani
Lion Fabrics Private Limited	Shri Himanshu Thukral	Shri Rakesh Sharma
Madhumilan Industries Limited	Shri Ashok K. Choudhary	Shri Kanak Jain
Mahima Fibres Private Limited	Shri Rohit Doshi	Shri Ashok Kumar Doshi
Manjeet Cotton Private Limited	Shri Jai Prakash Jaiswal	Shri Anand Dubey
Manjeet Global Private Limited	Shri Ajay Kumar Singh	Shri Rohit Saboo
Maral Overseas Limited	Shri Mohit Maheshwari	Shri Sanjay Bolya
Mayur Uniquoters Limited	Shri Arun Bagaria	Shri Aniruddh Gautam
Mohini Health & Hygiene Private Limited.	Shri Sarvapriya Bansal	Shri Avinash Bansal
Nahar Spinning Mills Limited	Shri D.K. Mundra	Shri Surender Bhatt
Neo Stretch Private Limited	Shri Rajendra Agrawal,	Shri Ashok Agrawal, or
		Shri Vinod Khodol
New Zeal Fashion Wear Private Limited	Shri Manmohan Singh Rawat	Shri Ravi Prakash
PBM Polytex Limited	Shri K.K. Patodia	Shri Vikash Patodia
Pratibha Syntex Limited	Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary	Shri D P Arya, or
		Shri Mukesh Vyas
Prem Textiles (Int.) Private Limited	Shri SubhashChand Jain	Shri Saurabh Jain
Prince Micro Process	Shri Syed Tariq	Shri Syed Farid
Ramesh Textiles India Private Limited	Shri Ramesh Samria	Shri Sanjay Samria
Raymond Limited	Shri Surendra Tiwari	Shri Manish Thorat
Sagar Manufacturers Private Limited	Shri Siddharth Agrawal	Shri A.K. Saini
Satyam Spinners Private Limited	Shri Chetan Kumar	Shri P.K. Roul
Shri Geeta Textile Mills Private Limited.	Shri Anurodh Mittal	Shri Anurag Mittal
SRF Limited	Shri Rajesh Khanna	Shri Vashudev Aggrawal
Swastik Spintex Limited.	Shri V.K. Rathi	Shri G.D. Rathi
Swaraj Suiting Private Limited.	Shri Niraj Kachhiya	Shri Prakash Jain.
TDB Spinners Private Limited.	Shri Akhilesh Gupta.	-
Threads of Harman	Shri Manjeet Singh Chawla	Shri Ramveet Singh Chawla
Vardhman Yarns	Shri T.C.Gupta	Shri Praveen Dhingra.
Vardhman Fabrics	Shri T.C. Gupta	Shri Devendra Bansal
Vippy Spinpro Limited.	Shri Piyush Mutha	-



## COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

During the year 2024-25, 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. Several virtual meetings were also held to discuss various issues.

## ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION:

The Annual Membership Subscription rates for the year 2025-26 were decided by the Managing Committee in their Meeting held on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2025 and are as under:

<b>1 Textile Mills</b>	
Annual Subscription based on capacity:	
<b>Spindles installed</b>	Rs 0.80 each
Rotors installed	3.90 “
Shuttle Looms installed	33.00 “
Shuttleless Looms installed	95.00 “
Knitting Machines installed	200.00 “
Stenter Machines installed	1,950.00 “
Calculation of Subscription as per the rates indicated above	
<b>Total subscription payable per annum subject to:</b>	
Minimum	13,750.00 p.a.
Maximum	50,000.00 “
<b>2 Industrial Group having more than two Mills.</b>	1,00,000.00 “
<b>3 Staple Fibre Unit (Grasim Industries Ltd.)</b>	55,000.00 “
<b>4 National Textile Corporation Ltd.</b>	50,000.00 “
<b>5 Technical Textile Unit.</b>	13,750.00 “
<b>6 Apparel/Garment/ Made-ups Unit</b>	13,750.00 “
<b>7 Textile Unit under construction.</b>	10,000.00 “
<b>8 Association of Textile Item Manufacturers</b>	25,000.00 “

One time Admission Fee of Rs. 1,000.00 is to be paid by New Member.

## AFFILIATION WITH OTHER INDUSTRY FORUMS:

The Association is Member the following Bodies/Federations:

- Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI), New Delhi.
- Textile Sector Skill Council (TSSC), New Delhi.
- Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), New Delhi.
- Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), New Delhi.
- Federation of Madhya Pradesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FMPCCI), Bhopal.
- Indore Management Association (IMA), Indore
- Electricity Consumers' Society (ECS), Indore

## REPRESENTATION AT ALL INDIA/ STATE LEVEL BODIES :

Our representation (direct/indirect) at various Bodies has been as under:

Name of the Body		Name of the Representative
Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI)		
Principal Representative	*	Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary ,Chairman
Alternative Representative	*	Shri Siddharth Agrawal, Vice-Chairman
CITI Cotton Development & Research Association	*	Shri, Shreyaskar Chaudhary, Chairman
Textile Sector Skill Council	*	Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary, Chairman
Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	*	Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary , Chairman
Associated Chamber of Commerce & Industry of India – M.P. Development Council	*	Shri Akhilesh Rathi, Past Chairman
Federation of Madhya Pradesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Bhopal	*	Shri Akhilesh Rathi, Past Chairman.
M.P. Labour Advisory Board	*	Shri Tarun Baldua – Dy. Chairman
M.P. Minimum Wages Advisory Board	*	Shri Mukesh Vyas, Pratibha Syntex Ltd.,
Indore Management Association	*	Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary, Chairman
	*	Shri M.C. Rawat, Secretary.
Electricity Consumers Society.	*	Shri Tarun Baldua, Dy. Chairman
	*	Shri M.C. Rawat, Secretary.

## REPRESENTATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR:

During the year, the Associations submitted a number of Representations to the Central/State Governments and other authorities, some of them are:

1. A Representation submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 with a request to continue the lower rate of 0.50% of Mandi Tax on cotton beyond 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, as the validity of the Order dated 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2023 expiring on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.
2. A Representation submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 with a request to advise the concerned Departments to settle/close matters in respect of Commercial Laws subsumed in Goods & Services Tax Act and other repealed laws without any further loss of time, as it is about seven years after GST Act came in force.
3. A Representation was submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2024 in respect of our suggestions for development of solar power generation in the State, which included:
  - The present, Policy provides for concessional lease rent for Government Land for manufacturing of equipment, related components and generation of solar power sold to the State. We are of the view that Government land should be provided for installation of Solar Plants for Captive use and for sale to Exchange, for which the Government may collect annual rent and/or Harit Urja Tax.
  - The solar power generated by an industrial unit from 6 AM to 6 PM should be adjusted from the total power consumed by that unit during this period of 12 hours, instead of 15 minutes' time slot.
  - Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge should be 50% for solar power in comparison to conventional power.
  - Solar Power Generation Project should be provided Industry Status, so that incentives under Industrial Promotion Policy are available to the power generator. In the 2012 Policy, such provisions existed but have been withdrawn in the new Policy of 2022.

- Gujarat is providing 7% interest subsidy on loans taken for renewable energy installation for a period of 10 years under its Atmanirbhar Gujarat Scheme – 2022. Provision of similar assistance in our State will go a long way in development of Solar Power generation.
4. A Representation submitted to the Labour Commissioner of the State on 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2024 with a request for a separate Schedule for Minimum Wages in respect of Textile and Apparel Industry on the following grounds:
- Textile and Apparel Industry is second largest employer in the Country providing direct employment to around 45 million people.
  - Largest number of women are employed in the Factories of this industry, which is about 40% of the women workforce in the Country. In Madhya Pradesh, the present employment of female workers is around 10 percent.
  - The Textile and Apparel Industry is one, which contributes around 2% to the Country's GDP and 7% to the Industrial output. Similarly, a major part of the GDP of our State is contributed by this Industry.
  - Textile and Apparel Industry provides safe working and environment for the female workers and their employment around the clock has been permitted by the State since 2010.
  - To increase the employment in the Textile and Apparel Industry of the State, we need to have a separate Schedule of Employment for payment of minimum wages in the State.
  - The present exports by Textile and Apparel industry from the State are around Rs. 16,000 crore.
  - The Textile industry is an industry engaged in production of various types of fibers (natural or man-made) and their processing by value addition in products for use/consumption and includes spinning, weaving, knitting, processing, apparel, readymade garments, made-ups, technical textiles, medical textiles or similar other products and /or activities.

The present increased/revised minimum wages payable in the State are much higher than some of the more industrialized States. If we compare the per capita income of the other States and the minimum wages in those States, the disparity is quite clear. The effect of increase in minimum wages, lack of skilled man-power and low productivity make this Industry un-competitive.

5. The Association submitted two detailed Representations to the Managing Director, Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Bhopal:
- I. Regarding our Recommendations for State Textile & Apparel Policy, which included:
- Ease of Doing Business-MPIDC to ensure all approvals in specified time from different Departments;
  - Simple Alternative to Benefits of IPA, Interest, Training, Power, STP/ETP and Skill Development;
  - Flat 75% Concession in Land Cost;
  - Since we do not have established base for skilled manpower and industry has to follow the path of skill development - Employment Generation Assistance as per Garment Policy;
  - Review of Minimum Wage Classification and Structure to enable industry to pursue export business fully and bring foreign exchange to exchequer;
  - Allow 100 % use of Renewable Energy with a global commitment to Net Zero and carbon neutral working and permission to generate on site or supply to site through distribution net work.
  - Proposal for Textile & Apparel Clusters for MSME textile and apparel units.
- II. **Regarding** our Recommendations for making successful textile park under PM - MITRA Yojna:
- Appointment of Relevant Agencies – Consultant and Master Developer;
  - Infrastructure Development for logistic, skill development, accommodation, utility and safety, other infrastructure and sustainability;
  - Ease of working with respect to labour laws, compliances, welfare, and human resources;
  - Applicability of Textile & Apparel Policy terms to units in the Park.

6. A request was made to the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2024 for early release of Investment Promotion Assistance to the Mills, which are facing financial crisis due to political turmoil in Bangladesh, on account of delay in receipt of payments and holding of consignments in transit.
  7. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change issued a Draft Notification on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 inviting comments/suggestions on Draft Guidelines relating to the uniform Consent Fee and Grant, Refusal or Cancellation of Consent to Establish & Consent to Operate Air, Waste Water Management from State Pollution Control Boards. We have submitted our comments in the matter on 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.
  8. We submitted our suggestions for Pre-Budget Memorandum 2025-26 to Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2024. The main points raised by us are:
    - Slot entire MMF textile value chain (fibre to finished goods) @ 5% GST rate at par with cotton textile value chain
    - Enhance RMG value cap under 5% GST to Rs. 2,500, which would boost domestic consumption;
    - Allow refund of Input Tax Credit on Capital Goods & Services.
    - Reduce GST rate for services rendered by Common Effluent Treatment Plant from 12% to 5 %;
    - Include Fuel used for generation of electricity under GST, so that industry gets refund of input tax reducing power cost;
    - Remove Custom Duty on import of Cotton during off season (April-September);
    - Set up Cotton Price Stabilization Fund with 5 % interest subvention to actual users.
    - Margin money for cotton finance be reduced from 25 % to 10 % and stock limit be increased from three months to nine months to enable mills to purchase during season;
    - Expedite new Scheme of Textile Technology Up-gradation;
    - Review rates of Duty Drawback to include taxes not being reimbursed through GST;
    - Continue the Scheme of Interest Equalization;
    - Introduce Production Linked Incentive Scheme for cotton sector;
    - Simplify Electricity Laws regarding levy of Additional Surcharge and other charges on power tariff;
    - Reduce Hank Yarn Obligation to 15%.
  9. A delegation of the Association led by the Chairman met the Principal Secretary, Labour Department on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 and apprised him of the minimum wages issues. A representation was submitted in respect of revision of Minimum Wages. The delegation also discussed the matter relating to flexi working hours and submitted its suggestions with the request to issue exemption orders in respect of Sections 54, 59 and 65(3) as under:
    - **Section 54:** No adult worker will be required or allowed to work in a factory for more than 12 hours in a day.
    - **Section 59:** Where a worker works in a factory for more than 12 hours in any day or more than 48 hours in any week, he shall, in respect of overtime work, be entitled to wages at the rate of twice his ordinary rate of wages.
    - **Section 65(3):** The total number of working hours of work in any week, including overtime shall not exceed 60 and standard 48 working hours may be distributed in 4,5, or 6 days with a maximum of 12 hours of regular work per day.

No worker shall be permitted to work overtime for more than seven consecutive days and the total overtime hours in any quarter shall not exceed 150.
  10. On 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2024, the Hon'ble Textile Minister, Shri Giriraj Singh was on visit to Indore. Our Chairman, Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary by offering a shawl, welcomed him. The other Members present included Dy. Chairman, Shri Tarun Baldua, Shri T. C. Gupta and Shri Rajiv Angra from Vardhman, Shri Sarvapriya Bansal from Mohini Health, Shri D P Arya from Pratibha Syntex and the Secretary Shri M C Rawat.
- A Memorandum was presented to the Hon'ble Minister, which included the following issues:
- Issues relating to PM Mitra Textile Park;
  - Plug and Play Cluster Concept with Skill Development Centre;
  - Issues relating to PLI Scheme;
  - Introduction of PLI Scheme for Cotton Sector;



- Notification of New Technology Upgradation Scheme;
- Continuation of Interest Equalization Scheme;
- Rationalization of Duty Drawback Rates;
- Review of RoDTEP Rates;
- Issues relating to GST;
- Supplication of Electricity Laws;
- Renewable Energy issues;
- Removal of Custom Duty on Import of Cotton;
- Need for Cotton Price Stabilization Fund;
- Reduction of Hank Yarn Obligation;
- Need for new Cotton Seed Development;
- Subsidize contamination sorter at Ginning;
- Issues relating to Investigation by US based NGO in Cotton Farms.

The Hon'ble Minister assured to look in to the issues.

11. The Association submitted its suggestions/comments on the Proposed Tariff for 2025- 26 to Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2025. Some of our suggestions/comments were as under:

- The existing system of Billing at KWh and Time of the Day rebate/surcharge should continue. Power Factor Incentive needs to be continued. The changes relating to shifting from KWh to KVAh billing and withdrawal of Night rebate increases the tariff by about 13.5% and being exorbitant needs to be disallowed.
- The proposal to sell surplus 5327 Mn. units to other States @ 455.49 paise per unit and burdening the consumers by increasing tariff is not acceptable and the increase needs to be disallowed.
- Billing of 75 units each from 4.64 lakh unmetered consumers for past several years leading to extra recovery from other consumers is not acceptable.
- Rebate of Rs.2/- per unit on incremental consumption by Captive Power Plants consumers of HV-3 category needs to be increased to Rs.3/- per unit.
- No Additional Surcharge should be levied on Captive Power Plants and Renewable Power Plants.
- Rebate of Rs.1/- per unit on incremental consumption of Open Access consumers should be allowed considering open access consumption of 2019-20.
- For exceeding Contract Demand up to 30% penal charges be abolished.
- Invoke provisions under Section 42(2) sub para 4 of Electricity Act, 2003 and abolish the Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Charge.
- Limit of 10000 KVA be increased to 15000 KVA for power connection on 33 KV line.
- Tariffs for all categories should be equal to cost of supply.

In view of above observations, we requested that Tariff increase proposed for 2025-26 not be allowed and the same should be maintained at the current levels. (Tariff for 2024-25).

## **BHARAT – TEX ROAD SHOW – 2024:**

An informative Road show was organised on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 at the Hotel Marriott, Indore to create greater awareness among the textile community regarding India's most anticipated textile event, Bharat Tex 2025 being organised by a Consortium of 12 Textile Export Promotion Councils and supported by the Ministry of Textiles. 'Bharat Tex' scheduled from 14<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi and India Expo Centre and Mart in Greater Noida aims to draw top policy makers, business CEOs, textile thought leaders, international networks, designers and master crafts people, showcases India's prowess as a premier textile manufacturing hub, encompassing the entire value chain from raw material to finished products. The Road show highlighted the richness and diversity of India's textile industry with the presence of the entire textile value chain featuring key textile companies like Pratibha Syntex,

Prem Textiles, Ramesh Textiles, Bhaskar Industries and others. The dignitaries at the Road show included Shri Rajesh Satam, Joint Director TEXPROCIL; Shri Subhash Jain Dy. Chairman MPTMA; Dr. M. Beena, Development Commissioner (Handlooms) Ministry of Textiles; Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary, Chairman MPTMA and Shri Sunder Murugesan, Joint Director HEPC. Keynote address was delivered by Dr. M Beena.

## NEW PROJECTS/EXPANSION PLANS:

1. Vardhman Textiles on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 announced that its Board of Directors approved to increase the processed fabric capacity at Vardhman Fabrics, Budhni, by about 31 million meters per annum at total capital outlay of approximately Rs 350 crore. The company has an existing processed fabric capacity of about 175 million meter per annum and the current capacity utilization is above 90 %.
2. Pratibha Swaraj Private Limited (a unit promoted by Pratibha Syntex Ltd.) has started production of seamless apparels (swim wear, yoga wear, night wear, medical wear, etc.) at Ninora (Ujjain) with an investment of Rs. 85 crore, which will be up to Rs. 145 crore by end of March, 2025. In the next financial the company proposes investment of Rs. 200 crore more and when fully functional the unit will employ around 3,500 persons with more than 80% being woemen workers.

## AWARDS/FALICITATION OF MEMBER MILLS:

1. Our Congratulation for Awards by **TEXPROCIL** to:
  - Shri R K Dalmia, Aditya Birla Group – **Vastra Bhusan Award** and
  - Padam Bhushan Shri S P Oswal, Vardhman Group - **Textile Excellence Award**
2. The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry presented **CITI Birla Economic & Textile Research Foundation Awards** and **CITI Sustainability Awards 2024-25** on 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2025 at a function at Bharat Tex 2025, **Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi**. The function witnessed the presence of **Shri Pabitra Margherita, Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles**, who delivered the inaugural address and presented the awards to the winners. Our congratulations to the following of our Members/ their Associates who got the Awards:
  - **Pratibha Syntex Limited** Second Runnerup in the category - **Excellence in Carbon Emissions Reduction for Organizations Excelling in Green Technologies and Net-zero Initiatives Award**.
  - **Gokaldas Exports Limited** winner of **-Rajesh Bheda Consulting Best HR Practices Award for organizations prioritizing inclusive and sustainable HR practices Award**.
  - **Shri S. P. Oswal** – Chairman & MD, Vardhman Textiles Ltd.-**CITI's Exemplary Service to Textile Industry Award**

## AUDITORS:

M/S. R.D. Asawa & Co; Chartered Accountants, Indore were appointed as Auditors for the financial year, 2024-25.

## MONTHLY NEWS LETTER:

M.P. TEXTILE NEWS LETTER, **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 and Members of the Association, etc.

**WEBSITE ([www.mptma.in](http://www.mptma.in)):**

The website of the Association is operational from 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 and updated regularly.

**DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS:**

The DIRECTORY – 2025 of Member- Mills was compiled and circulated.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**

The Association would like to express its sincere gratitude to the Hon'ble Union Textile Minister, and Minister of State for Textiles, Chief Minister of the State, other Cabinet Ministers of the State, Textile Commissioner, Officials in the various Ministries/Department at the Centre and State for their co-operation and guidance. The Association also extends its thanks to Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) and other Chambers, Industry Associations and organizations for their continued support in resolving problems of the Textile Industry from time to time. The Association is also thankful to both print and visual media for raising issues of the textile industry from time to time.

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## RAW MATERIAL

Textile Industry with its extremely long and rich heritage has a major impact on the world economy and very evolution of human civilization. Textiles are produced with three major raw materials. Cotton, which we all understand in India, man-made fibre, -a derivative of petroleum and viscose which is made of wood pulp, specifically derived from trees like beech, pine, eucalyptus and bamboo. There are also other fibres like: silk, banana, etc., but they are insignificant as compared to these three. India is the second-largest producer of cotton in the world after China. Seventy-five per cent of the world's cotton is grown between China, US, India and Pakistan. Huge amounts of cotton grown locally explains the presence of large-scale cotton textile industry in the country.

India currently has an annual production of 5.5 million tons of cotton, 39 million kilos of silk, 35 million kilos of wool and 4.00 million tons of Man-Made Fibre/ filaments, which represent roughly 23% of World production in cotton, 14% in silk, 4% in wool and 5% in Man-Made fibre.

The following steps are needed to improve availability of raw material:

- Self-reliance in raw materials, promote domestic sourcing and reduce dependence on imported raw materials and encourage local production;
- Promote high-yielding cotton varieties, improve farming practices and reduce wastage;
- Encourage domestic production of Man Made fibers, like polyester viscose etc. and promote sustainable sourcing and recycling of raw materials.

## FIBRE CONSUMPTION / PRODUCTION TREND:

The Cotton dominates the consumption of fibres, which is about 60% of total fibre consumption. However, this trend may reverse in future, when cotton share may be reduced to about 40% and fibre consumption will be dominated by Man-Made fibres.

The following table shows production of various types of fibres in the Country:

Fibres	Production in Mn. Kgs.		
	2019-20	2023-24	2024-25
Cotton	6,205	5,529	5,002
Silk	36	39	41
Wool	45	34	35
Others (Jute, Mesta)	1,683	1,745	1,522
<b>Natural Fibres</b>	<b>7,969</b>	<b>7,347</b>	<b>6,600</b>
Viscose	568	526	558
Polyester	1,225	1,359	1404
Others	105	102	90
Man-Made Fibres	1,898	1,987	2,052
<b>Total Fibres</b>	<b>9,867</b>	<b>9,334</b>	<b>8,652</b>

## COTTON SCENARIO:

Cotton has always been the mainstay of our Textile Sector. It is also known as "White Gold", holds a predominant position, and is one of strongest competitive base for Indian Textile & Apparel (T&A) industry. India is one of the of top cotton growing countries in the World contributing about 24% of Global Cotton Production. Cotton is being grown in India for over 5,000 years. Cotton farming in India employs 65 million farmers and supports an additional 40-50 million workers in related industries. This dependence of millions of farmers and people, who are indirectly associated with cotton production especially in rural areas, make cotton the back bone of Indian economy. Cotton is a natural fiber and one of the most important textile fibers. India is the only country, which grows all four species of cotton: G. Arboreum & G. Hirasutum (Asian cotton), G. Barbadense (Egyptian cotton) and G.Hirasutum (American Upland cotton). G. Hirasutum



represents 90% of the hybrid cotton production in India and all the current Bt cotton hybrids are G. Hirasutum. India has the largest acreage under cotton, which is about 39% of the World total cotton acreage. India is second largest exporter next only to U.S.A. and the second largest consumers (22% of global consumption) of cotton next only to China in the World. India needs to work towards two Strategic areas:

- Increasing national average yield and reducing contamination.
- Increased focus on sustainability cotton.

A five-year Plan to improve cotton productivity, especially for Extra Long Staple Cotton varieties with support of Science and Technology is being undertaken.

## KASTURI COTTON BHARAT:

The Kasturi Cotton Bharat is a joint initiative by the Ministry of Textiles, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), Trade Bodies and Industry to work on the principle of self-regulation by owning complete responsibility of Branding, Traceability and Certification of Indian Cotton to enhance its' competitiveness in the global market and create a sustainable ecosystem for all stakeholders involved. First lot of 100 tons of Kasturi Cotton was exported to Bangladesh in March, 2025.

Stakeholders across the supply chain, including farmers, ginning units, spinning mills, processing houses, weaving units, garmenting units, home textile manufacturers, and even retailers and brands, will be involved in a collaborative effort to promote and enhance the value of Indian cotton across the domestic and overseas markets.

## AREA UNDER COTTON, PRODUCTION AND YIELD:

India usually cultivates cotton in around 125 hectares, which is about 39% of the World cultivated area. The average Kapas production is 1300 kg/hectare and average Gin out turn is around 33 percent. The seeds are also mainly hybrid. Cotton output for 2024-25 is projected to be about 294.25 lakh bales, the lowest since the 290.00-lakh bales in 2008-09. Compare it with the production of 398 lakh bales, a peak, in 2013-14. The area under cotton this season has been lowest (114.47 lakh hectares) in last decade leaving 2016-17 season. It is not driven by a fall in cotton sowing acreage but by a sharp drop in productivity; from nearly 300 kgs. lint per hectare, it rose to 566 kgs. in 2013-14 before plunging to 436 kgs. in 2023-24. In comparison, Brazil yields 1,800 – 2,000 kgs. lint per hectare, almost four to five times that of India.

Within India, too, there is a massive variation intra- and inter-state in cotton productivity. This is the first year when Indian cotton imports of 30 lakh bales is likely to surpass exports of 17 lakh bales, whereas India exported 129 lakh bales merely 13 years ago.

The year-wise Area under cotton, Production, Consumption, Import, Export and Yield as per Cotton Advisory Board (CAB)/Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (CoCPC) for the year 2011-12 to 2024-25 are given in the following table:

Cotton year (Oct to Sep)	Area (Lakh Hect.)	Production (Lakh Bales) (As per CAB / CoCPC)	Yield (Kgs./Hec)	Cotton Consumption by Mills (Lakh Bales)		Import (Lakh Bales)	Export (Lakh Bales)
				Non SSI	SSI		
2011-12	121.78	353.00	496	217.68	22.10	4.54	128.81
2012-13	119.78	370.00	525	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	459	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	500	280.11	26.18	15.80	67.59
2018-19	126.14	333.00	449	270.78	22.43	35.37	43.55
2019-20	134.77	365.00	460	233.70	20.49	15.50	47.04
2020-21	132.85	352.48	451	297.45	22.42	11.03	77.59
2021-22	123.71	311.17	428	284.93	21.48	21.13	42.25
2022-23	129.27	336.60	443	197.80	99.83	14.60	15.89
2023-24	126.80	325.22	436	214.83	95.29	15.20	28.36
2024-25	114.47	294.25	437	210.00	92.00	25.00	18.00

## STATEWISE AREA UNDER COTTON :

The following table shows State-wise cotton area from 2017-18 to 2024-25 is as under:

Area in lakh Hectares

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-2024	2024-25
Punjab	2.91	2.68	2.50	2.52	2.51	2.49	2.14	1.00
Haryana	6.65	7.23	7.20	7.40	6.36	5.75	5.78	5.78
Rajasthan	5.84	6.29	7.60	8.07	7.56	8.15	10.04	6.27
Gujarat	26.24	26.60	26.55	22.70	22.84	24.84	26.83	23.92
Maharashtra	43.51	42.18	44.91	45.44	44.10	41.82	42.34	40.86
Madhya Pradesh	6.03	6.14	6.50	5.88	5.60	5.95	6.30	5.37
Telangana	18.97	18.39	21.17	23.58	18.89	19.73	18.18	18.11
Andhra Pradesh	6.46	6.20	6.57	6.06	5.54	7.04	4.22	4.05
Karnataka	5.47	7.18	8.17	8.20	6.74	9.49	7.39	6.70
Tamil Nadu	1.83	1.33	1.70	1.12	1.48	1.73	1.30	0.63
Odisha	1.45	1.57	1.70	1.71	1.93	2.16	2.16	1.47
Others	0.50	0.50	0.09	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>125.86</b>	<b>126.14</b>	<b>134.77</b>	<b>132.85</b>	<b>123.71</b>	<b>129.27</b>	<b>126.80</b>	<b>114.47</b>

## STATEWISE COTTON PRODUCTION:

Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have been in forefront of cotton production in the Country. The State-wise cotton production from 2017-18 to 2024-25 has been reported as under:

Quantity in lakh bales of 170 kgs.

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Punjab	11.50	8.50	9.50	10.23	6.46	4.44	6.29	2.72
Haryana	22.50	23.00	26.50	18.23	13.16	10.01	15.09	12.44
Rajasthan	22.00	27.50	29.00	32.07	24.81	27.74	26.22	18.45
Gujarat	104.00	90.00	89.00	72.18	75.09	87.95	90.57	71.34
Maharashtra	85.00	76.00	87.00	101.05	82.49	83.16	80.45	89.09
Madhya Pradesh	20.50	23.00	20.00	13.38	14.20	14.33	18.01	15.35
Telangana	55.00	42.00	54.00	57.97	48.78	57.45	50.80	49.86
Andhra Pradesh	20.50	15.00	18.00	16.00	17.08	15.41	7.37	8.77
Karnataka	18.00	16.00	20.00	23.20	19.55	25.68	20.59	19.15
Tamil Nadu	5.50	6.00	6.00	2.43	3.02	3.19	2.52	1.30
Odisha	3.50	4.00	4.00	5.51	6.26	7.05	7.05	5.17
Others	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.23	0.27	0.19	0.26	0.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>370.00</b>	<b>333.00</b>	<b>365.00</b>	<b>352.48</b>	<b>311.17</b>	<b>336.60</b>	<b>325.22</b>	<b>294.25</b>

The cotton production in our State has started falling from 2020-21.

## STATEWISE COTTON YIELD:

The productivity in major cotton producing States is shown in the following table:

State	Kgs.per Hectare							
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Punjab	687	539	651	690	438	303	500	462
Haryana	549	552	623	419	352	296	444	366
Rajasthan	677	743	649	675	558	579	444	500
Gujarat	672	575	569	541	559	602	574	507
Maharashtra	326	306	329	378	318	338	323	371
Madhya Pradesh	624	637	523	386	431	409	486	486
Telangana	488	388	432	418	439	495	475	468
Andhra Pradesh	559	411	466	449	524	372	297	368
Karnataka	538	379	416	481	493	460	471	486
Tamil Nadu	511	767	600	369	347	313	330	351
Odisha	428	433	400	547	551	555	555	598
<b>India</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>437</b>

## COMMITTEE ON COTTON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION:

The Committee on Cotton Production & Consumption (CoCPC) which was formed by Ministry of Textiles estimates production, demand, export, etc. in respect of cotton. It is headed by Textile Commissioner and includes members from CAI, CITI, TEXPROCIL, and other stakeholders. The last Meeting of the Committee was held 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2025, whereat cotton production for 2023-24 and 2024-25, was discussed. Comparative Cotton Balance Sheet of last three years is as under:

Particulars	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Lakh Bales	'000Tons	Lakh Bales	'000Tons	Lakh Bales	'000Tons
<b>Supply:</b>						
Opening Stock	39.48	671.16	61.16	1,039.72	47.10	800.70
Crop	336.60	5,722.20	325.22	5,528.74	294.25	5,002.25
Import	14.60	248.20	15.20	258.40	25.00	425.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>390.68</b>	<b>6,641.56</b>	<b>401.58</b>	<b>6,826.86</b>	<b>366.35</b>	<b>6,227.95</b>
<b>Demand:</b>						
Mill Consumption	197.80	3362.60	214.83	3,652.11	210.00	3,570.00
SSI Consumption	99.83	1697.11	95.29	1,619.93	92.00	1,564.00
Non-Textile Consumption	16.00	272.00	16.00	272.00	16.00	272.00
Export	15.89	270.13	28.36	482.12	18.00	306.00
<b>Total Demand</b>	<b>329.52</b>	<b>5,601.84</b>	<b>354.48</b>	<b>6,026.16</b>	<b>336.00</b>	<b>5,712.00</b>
<b>Closing Stock</b>	<b>61.16</b>	<b>1,039.72</b>	<b>47.10</b>	<b>800.70</b>	<b>30.35</b>	<b>515.95</b>

## GROWTH OF MAN-MADE FIBRES:

India is the second largest producer of manmade fibres after China. India produces over 2000 million kgs of man-made fibre and equal quantity of man-made filaments. The manmade fibre value chain is vertically integrated with upstream and downstream linkages from raw materials to finished goods. Globally MMF consumption is dominant, whereas India has been traditionally focusing on Cotton textiles. Hence, in order to move towards higher Global MMF share, it has become important to focus on man- made textiles along with cotton textiles. Ministry has set up Textile Advisory Group on MMF- an informal body on 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2023 to deliberate and recommend on the issues pertaining to entire value chain of manmade fibres.

The figures of Production, Imports and Exports of Synthetic Fibres, from 2019-20 to 2023-24 are as under:

Figures in 000'MT

Synthetic Fibre	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Capacity	4,521	4,529	4,483	4,496	4,498
Production	3,893	3,185	4,040	3,973	3,853
Capacity Utilization-%	86.1	70.3	90.1	82.9	83.3
Imports	347	403	460	670	611
Exports	1,059	879	1,202	1,518	683

Source: Chemical & Petrochemical Statistics at a Glance-2024

## 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
2010-11	42.99	94.77
2011-12	44.73	76.29
2012-13	46.05	77.16
2013-14	47.90	89.60
2014-15	48.10	96.53
2015-16	47.20	97.84
2016-17	46.00	87.15
2017-18	43.50	79.95
2018-19	40.42	77.43
2019-20	36.74	69.21
2020-21	36.93	81.62
2021-22	33.00	107.84
2022-23	33.61	80.86
2023-24	33.98	92.20
2024-25		

Source: Central Wool Development Board

## INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO: COTTON – PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION:

Cotton occupies around 3% of the World's agricultural area but it meets about 25% of the World textile needs. Around 54 countries in the World grow cotton. The countries that can be the leading ones are India, China, U.S.A., Pakistan, Brazil, etc. About 50% of all cotton is produced in two countries i.e. China and India.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) has projected World Cotton Production and Consumption estimates for 2020-21, to 2024-25, which are given below:

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Area ('000 Hectares)	31,748	32,722	31,934	31,313	31,340
Yield (Kgs/Hectare)	769	766	766	770	824

### Quantity in Million Tons

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Production	24.42	25.06	24.46	24.12	25.83
Consumption	25.71	25.83	23.64	24.96	25.53
Imports	10.66	9.61	8.23	10.08	9.45
Export	10.68	9.55	8.31	9.98	9.45
Ending Stocks	17.80	17.11	17.87	17.13	17.43

As per ICAC World Cotton Production and Consumption in major producing/consuming countries during 2019-20 to 2024-25 has been as under:

### Quantity in Million Tons

Country	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.
China	5.91	8.40	5.73	8.31	5.98	7.50	5.60	3.30	6.15	8.30
India	6.00	5.70	5.29	5.30	5.72	5.20	5.50	5.39	5.32	5.50
USA	3.18	0.52	3.81	0.55	3.15	0.45	2.63	0.40	3.14	0.37
Pakistan	0.96	2.15	1.26	2.45	0.84	1.90	1.42	2.30	1.20	2.10
Brazil	3.00	0.69	2.35	0.70	2.55	0.70	3.20	0.70	3.70	0.75
Vietnam	0.01	1.52	0	1.46	0	1.30	0.00	1.42	0.00	1.50
Bangladesh	0.35	1.64	0.35	1.73	0.36	1.60	0.33	1.75	0.33	1.85

The ICAC has estimated average yield in major cotton producing countries in the World during 2023-24 and 2024-25 as under:

Country	Production '000 Tons		Area Harvested '000 Hectares		Yield Kgs./Hectare	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
India	5,493	5,320	12,469	11,810	440.52	450.47
China	5,600	6,150	2,872	2,880	1,949.86	2,135.42
U S A	2,627	3,138	2,606	3,347	1,008.00	937.64
Brazil	3,200	3,701	1,650	1,950	1,939.39	1,898.11
Pakistan	1,420	1,200	2,370	2,000	599.16	600.00
Turkey	700	750	450	454.50	1,555.56	1,650.00
Uzbekistan	590	640	1,000	1,000	590.00	640.00
Australia	1,021	1,100	477	540	2,140.46	2,037.04
Greece	200	241	220	220	909.09	1,095.45
Argentina	310	350	510	530	607.84	660.38
<b>World</b>	<b>24,115</b>	<b>25,688</b>	<b>31,310</b>	<b>31,479</b>	<b>770.18</b>	<b>824.00</b>

## WORLD FIBRE CONSUMPTION:

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

Year	Consumption (Million Tons)				Consumption Share %		
	Total	Cotton	Polyester	Others	Cotton	Polyester	Others
2016	91	21.65	51.62	16	27.5	54.9	17.6
2017	94	23.38	53.03	16	28.7	54.3	17.0
2018	96	27.00	55.05	17	27.1	55.2	17.7
2019	98	25.88	57.69	17	26.5	56.1	17.4
2020	74	26.27	57.07	13	27.0	55.4	17.6
2021	100	24.38	60.54	17	25.0	57.0	17.0
2022	103	29.44	59.00	18	25.2	57.3	17.5
2025	114	28.00	67.00	19	24.6	58.3	16.6
2030	136	32.00	81.00	23	23.5	59.5	17.0

Source: Wazir Advisors

## COTTON COLLABORATIVE PROJECT IN MADHYA PRADESH:

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry –Cotton Development & Research Association (CITI-CDRA) has been working on a collaborative project to enhance the productivity of cotton in the Madhya Pradesh since 2006. Besides this, during the last two years, CITI CDRA has also been working as an extension partner in the Pilot Project of Cotton, which the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare has announced under NFSM with the Ministry of Textiles also, part of the review and steering group of the project. The project is aimed at enhancing the cotton productivity of the State by using a cluster-based, value chain approach, and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

CITI-CDRA successfully implemented the Special Project on Cotton for the 2024-25 season under NFSM, covering 1780.2 hectares and benefiting 2,366 farmers across Ratlam, Dhar, Jhabua, Alirajpur and Khargone districts. The project was executed in 25 villages.

Collaborative Project with CSR Support was implemented in Ratlam, Dhar and Jhabua districts in 5 clusters of Sailana, Bajna, Rajod, Tirla and Petlawad involving 21,720 hectares in 150 villages involving 9,449 farmers.

Under Other Initiatives and Good Practices included Kasturi Qualifying Bales through Awareness and Training for 259 farmers of which 92 farmers were certified.

## CITI-ILO COLLABORATION ON FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND RIGHTS AT WORK:

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry's (CITI) collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to promote Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) among cotton growers in Madhya Pradesh was undertaken. To deal with the various vulnerabilities that are being misrepresented by many of the international NGOs/agencies against the Indian cotton sector as also to ensure better institutional support mechanisms for cotton growers, CITI collaborated with the ILO to create more awareness about FPRW. The first phase of the project in Madhya Pradesh is completed by March, 2025. CITI- CDRA is expected to reach out to about 1,500 farmers directly and 7,500 farmers indirectly under the phase.

Under the project, CITI has also provided Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) training to cotton farmers to make their workplace safer and based on farmers' request, CITI and ILO are planning to extend OSH training to Ginning and Pressing Units of Madhya Pradesh as a pilot project.

To educate more farmers about the principles of FPRW as also OSH modules, both CITI and ILO are extending the collaboration up to September, 2025. Various good practices in this regard will also be uploaded on the website [www.ecotton.dac.in](http://www.ecotton.dac.in), which CITI is developing for the Pilot Project on Cotton and will thus have a cascading effect on the farmers of other states as well.

## PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRE (VSF) IN THE STATE:

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	1,51,733
2019-20	1,04,363
2020-21	1,45,318
2021-22	1,47,781
2022-23	1,18,800
2023-24	1,29,000
2024-25	1,39,000

The production of Viscose Staple Fibre could have been much more, had the production activities of this plant not shut down every year due to non-availability of water in the summer season for 1 ½ to 2 months

## MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR KAPAS:

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture Farmers Welfare announces 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). Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has fixed support prices of these two varieties as under:

Cotton season	Minimum Support Price- Rs. per quintal	
	Medium Staple (Staple length 24.5 mm with Micronaire value 4.3 to 5.1)	Long Staple (Staple length 29.5 mm with Micronaire value 3.5 to 4.3)
2019-20	5,255	5,550
2020-21	5,515	5,825
2021-22	5,726	6,025
2022-23	6,080	6,380
2023-24	6,620	7,020
2024-25	7,121	7,521
2025-26	7,710	8,110

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 on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 the support price for other varieties of kapas for the cotton season 2025-26.

A comparison of Minimum Support Price for 2024-25 and 2025-26 cotton seasons (October –September) notified by the Textile Commissioner is as under:

Class of Cotton	Fibre Quality Parameters		Minimum Support		Names of the Indicative varieties used by the Trade.
	Basic Staple Length (2.5% Span Length) in mm	Micronaire Value	Price Rs. per Qtl.		
			2024-25	2025-26	
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)
Short Staple (20 mm & below)					
	-	7.8-8.0	6,621	7,210	Assam Comilla
	-	6.8-7.2	6,621	7,210	Bengal Deshi
Medium Staple (20.5 mm- 24.5 mm)					
	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	6,871	7,460	Jaydhar
	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	6,921	7,510	V-797/G.Cot.1.3/Gcot.21
	23.5-24.5	3.4-5.5	6,971	7,560	AK/Y-1 (Mah &MP)/MCU7(TN)/SVPR2(TN)/PCO-2 (AP & Kar)-11(TN)
Medium Long Staple (25.0mm)					
	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	7,121	6,710	J-34 (Raj)
	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	7,221	7,810	LRA-5166/KC-2(TN)
	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	7,271	7,860	F-414/H-777/j-34 Hybrid
Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0mm)					
	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	7,421	8,010	F-414/H-777/J-34Hybrid
	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	7,421	8,010	H4/H- 6/MECH/RCH-2
	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	7,471	8,060	Shankar-6/10
	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	7,521	8,110	Bunny/Brahma
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)					
	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	7,721	8,310	MCU-5/Surabhi
	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	7,921	8,510	DCH-32
	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	8,721	9,310	Suvin.

The other terms and conditions specified in this Notification were almost similar in both the years.



## EXPORT OF RAW COTTON (INCLUDING WASTE):

The position of export of Cotton during last two years has been as under:

Rank	Partner	Quantity Mn. Kgs.		% Growth In Quantity	Value US\$ Mn.		% Growth In Value
		2024-25	2023-24		2024-25	2023-24	
	<b>World</b>	<b>458.16</b>	<b>573.10</b>	<b>- 20.05</b>	<b>809.72</b>	<b>1,116.52</b>	<b>-27.48</b>
1	Bangladesh	300.27	298.94	0.44	590.81	633.53	- 6.74
2	Vietnam	98.50	88.45	11.36	128.49	137.21	- 6.36
3	Taiwan	17.03	19.86	- 14.23	21.71	30.08	- 27.84
4	Indonesia	11.29	11.90	- 5.12	18.53	21.76	- 14.86
5	China	7.64	113.94	- 93.29	13.20	222.68	- 94.07
6	Thailand	6.62	4.31	53.55	8.09	7.53	7.54
7	UAE	5.82	10.30	- 43.53	11.66	21.29	- 45.22
8	Germany	3.63	8.16	- 55.48	5.01	13.46	- 62.82
9	Nepal	2.20	2.47	- 11.16	1.85	2.60	- 28.55
10	Japan	1.39	1.14	22.20	3.42	2.83	21.04
	<b>Total Top 10</b>	<b>458.38</b>	<b>559.46</b>	<b>- 18.78</b>	<b>802.77</b>	<b>1,092.97</b>	<b>- 26.55</b>

Source: TEXPROCIL.

Exports of Raw Cotton in 2024-25 declined by 20.05 percent in quantity and by 27.48 percent in value as compared to the previous year.

## DUTY ON IMPORT OF COTTON:

According to the Notification No.96/2008- Customs dated 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2008 (as amended), Cotton can be imported from Least Developed Countries (LDC) at 50% of the existing Customs Duty, i.e. 5.5%. The comparative duty structure on Import Duty for Cotton is as follows:

Particulars	From Non LDCs	From LDCs
Basic Customs Duty (BCD)	5%	2.5%
Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC)	5%	2.5%
Social Welfare Surcharge (SWS)	10% of (BCD+AIDC)	10% of (BCD+AIDC)
Total Import Duty	11%	5.5%
IGST	5%	5%*

\* IGST can be claimed as Input Tax Credit

The Custom Duty on import of Cotton was imposed in November, 2022. The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) vide Public Notice dated 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2023 has revised the HSN codes for cotton under India-Australia ECTA TRQ in sync with the Ministry of Finance Notification No 38/2023 Customs dated 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2023 by substituting HSN 52010020 with 52010024 and 52010025. The Ministry of Finance, issued two Notifications on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2024 effective from 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2024 regarding Removal of Import Duty on Cotton covered under "HSN Code 52010025 (Other: of staple length exceeding 32.0 mm)" and also Exemption of Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC).

Giving temporary relief to the textile and garment industry amid concerns over revenue loss from higher US tariffs, the Finance Ministry on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2025 removed the 11 % duty on raw cotton imports for a period of 42 days from 19<sup>th</sup> August to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2025, which is now extended till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025.

## COTTON PRICE TREND:

The average spot rates of cotton during the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25 have been reported as under:

### Average Spot Rates Rupees per Candy

Month	J-34 SG Punjab		Mech-1/H-4 (28mm) MP		S-6 (28 mm) Gujarat		Dch-32 (34/36 mm) Karnataka	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
April	60,772	56,150	61,092	59,210	61,515	59,456	75,085	81,222
May	57,715	54,833	59,410	56,450	59,367	64,139	74,587	81,852
June	56,050	54,390	56,090	54,520	56,830	56,635	72,450	82,093
July	56,480	56,216	55,605	55,878	55,800	57,810	72,290	84,163
August	58,023	54,496	57,460	55,520	59,012	57,010	74,232	84,323
September	59,264	55,797	59,428	57,660	60,585	59,360	74,228	87,872
October	55,775	55,180	58,009	54,435	58,222	56,860	73,108	88,700
November	52,835	54,044	56,181	53,492	56,309	54,396	75,305	90,380
December	51,310	53,215	53,950	52,782	54,920	53,706	74,535	85,847
January	52,344	53,006	53,706	52,796	54,937	53,564	78,975	83,698
February	53,375	52,885	54,897	52,444	56,622	53,048	80,828	81,952
March	57,536	52,945	59,500	52,892	60,500	52,820	82,410	78,975

Source: Indian Cotton Federation 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2025 (one candy- 355.56 kgs.)

## QUALITY CONTROL ORDERS:

The Government has issued the following Quality Control Orders:

S.No	Items	Standard	Effective Date
1	Cotton Bales	1S 12171:2019	27 <sup>th</sup> August, 2026
2	Viscose Staple Fibre	IS 17266:2019	29 <sup>th</sup> March, 2023
3	Polyester Staple Fibres (PSF)	IS 17263:2019	3 <sup>rd</sup> April, 2023
4	Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn (FDY) (Except Low Melt Polyester Yarn from 18 <sup>th</sup> July, 2024)	IS 17261: 2019	5 <sup>th</sup> October, 2023
5	Polyester Industrial Yarn (PIY)	IS 17264:2019	1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2023
6	Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn (POY)	IS 17262:2019	5 <sup>th</sup> October, 2023
7	Polyester Spun Grey and White Yarn (PSY)	IS 17265:2019	5 <sup>th</sup> October, 2023

## ORGANIC COTTON:

Organic Cotton is grown in system that works with nature, rather than against it. The demand for Organic Cotton is rising with people becoming more conscious for environment and health. According to Organic Cotton Market Report 2022 of Textile Exchange, the World production of Organic Cotton is just 1.4% of all cotton grown and has risen from 610 tons in 2001 to 5,55,991 tons in 2021. Organic Cotton is grown in 21 countries and around 95% of global organic cotton production comes from just seven Countries. Presently it is grown on 6,21681 hectares of land. The top eight organic cotton producing countries are India (38.19%), Turkey(23.62%), China (9.82%), Kyrgyzstan (9.04%), Tanzania (6.12%), Kazistan(4.35%) Tajikstan (3.99%) and USA (1.7%) accounting for 95.00% of the total production. The World Organic Cotton production during last six years have been as under :

## Quantity in Tons

Year	World	India
2015-16	1,07,790	60,184
2016-17	1,18,032	59,470
2017-18	1,82,482	85,530
2018-19	2,93,787	1,22,668
2019-20	2,49,153	1,24,244
2020-21	3,42,265*	1,30,849

\*Excluding In-conversion cotton fibre 1,80,726 tons.

## ORGANIC COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA:

As per information given by Minister of State for Heavy Industries Shri Kishan Pal Gurjar in Rajya Sabha on 11<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2022 the production of organic cotton in India during 2020-21 has been 8,10,934 tons against 3,38,712 tons in 2019-20. State wise details of production during 2016-17 to 2020-21 are as under:

## Quantity in Tons

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Madhya Pradesh	74,027.06	82,737.87	91,925.51	87,701.23	3,83,133.39
Maharashtra	21,455.54	33,447.94	58,423.37	63,720.29	1,68,009.36
Gujarat	22,364.55	55,858.71	51,020.28	55,898.80	85,282.60
Odisha	23,034.40	58,545.71	74,001.57	1,03,312.96	1,06,495.89
Rajasthan	13,625.58	15,412.85	34,033.27	23,211.39	59,173.29
Karnataka	20.08	578.86	363.55	1,152.12	2 998.09
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1,790.42	2,369.82	3,771.77
Telangana	439.26	856.00	1,316.74	1,343.86	1,561.88
Bihar	0.00	0.00	1.16	1.16	7.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,54,966</b>	<b>2,47,438</b>	<b>3,12,876</b>	<b>3,38,712</b>	<b>8,10,434</b>

## BETTER COTTON INITIATIVE:

The Annual Report of Better Cotton Initiative (BCI 2023-24), a Switzerland based Not for Profit Organisation states 2.13 million farmers were licensed Worldwide to sell Better Cotton in 2022-23 and they produced 22% of global cotton production. Better Cotton is available in 22 cotton-producing countries after twelve years of operations. During cotton season 2022-23, 54,67,081 tons of Better Cotton lint was produced Worldwide. There was increase of 1% in production compared to season 2021-22.

India is one of the first countries to implement the Better Cotton programme, with the first harvest of Better Cotton produced in 2011. It has the largest number of farmers participating in the programme and growing Better Cotton. India has the largest area under cotton cultivation in the world – approximately 12,927 million hectares. However, farmers face many growing and productivity challenges, and as all Better Cotton Farmers in India are smallholders (farming on less than 20 hectares of land). Better Cotton and Implementing Partners work closely with them to help them secure better yields and fibre quality. As per the Report, 2023-24, Better Cotton was produced in India by 8,42,385 BCI Licensed Farmers producing Better Cotton lint of 9,17,127 tons on 13,27,344 hectares in cotton season 2022-23.

## **MANDI TAX ON COTTON:**

From 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2019, Mandi Tax at the rate of Rs.1.50 per Rs. One Hundred was applicable on cotton, which was reduced to Rs.0.50 for every Rs. One Hundred from 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. From 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024 Mandi tax on cotton is applicable at the rate of Rs. 1.00 per Rs. One Hundred.

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## PRODUCTION OVERVIEW

Indian Textile Industry is the mother industry of India. It is a prominent contributor to the Indian economy; it is one of the largest employment generators since the pre-independence era, providing jobs to over 45 million in rural and urban areas including women. For unskilled labor in remote regions, it is a prominent source of income.

It is highly diversified with a wide range of segments ranging from products of traditional handlooms, handicrafts, wool, silk and similar products to the organized capital intensive technological progressive industry for mass production of textile products and includes Spinning, Weaving, Power Looms, Knitting, Processing, apparel, made- ups and technical textiles manufacturing.

The Indian textile manufacturing industry is a significant market, contributing to India's growth story. Following are some important data on the sector:

- India is the World's second-largest producer of textiles and apparel.
- It is also the sixth-largest exporter of textiles spanning apparel, home and technical products. India has a 4% share of the global trade in textiles and apparel.
- The textiles and apparel industry contributes 2.3% to the Country's GDP, 13% to industrial production and 9% to exports.
- The textile industry has around 45 million of workers employed in the textile Sector and 100 million in allied activities. Women employees, often the second earners of their families' makeup about 20% of the formal workforce.
- Total textile and apparel exports have grown with a CAGR of 2% since 2019-20 to reach US \$ 37 billion in 2024-25. Apparel forms the largest share of exports accounting for 40% in 2024-25. The Ministry of Textiles has set an ambitious target of US \$ 100 billion exports by 2030-31 requiring an accelerate growth of 14%.
- Indian domestic textile and apparel market has grown from US\$ 106 billion in 2019-20 to US\$ 147 billion in 2024-25 registering a CAGR of 7%. Within the domestic market, apparel accounts for 75% share followed by technical textiles with a share of 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 eight years show the growth pattern of the industry:

Base Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Textiles	117.40	117.10	118.40	115.70	91.10	117.80	107.50	107.60	109.20
Growth(%)	(-)1.68	(-)0.26	1.36	(-)2.50	(-)21.60	29.31	(-)8.70	0.20	1.50
Wearing Apparel	151.70	137.50	154.20	154.60	108.40	138.10	127.90	109.90	116.70
Growth (%)	15.10	(-)10.32	12.15	1.00	(-)29.8	27.40	(-)7.40	(-)12.60	6.20

## NATIONAL TEXTILE POLICY:

- The National Textile Policy formulated in 2000, is outdated and lacks a holistic approach. Multiple State policies create inconsistencies and hinder national-level planning. Varying support across States create an uneven playing field. Inadequate quality power supply, poor transportation networks, and limited access to quality raw material hinder efficiency and raise production costs. Shortage of skilled workers, especially in technical areas, impedes innovation and productivity. Over 100 textile units are currently sick impacting thousands of jobs and hindering industry's growth.

- A comprehensive National Textile Policy, coupled with focused action on modernisation, skill development, and self-reliance, can be the thread that weaves a brighter future for the sector. By addressing the limitations of existing policy and implementing strategic solutions, India can regain its position as a global textile leader.

## **GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY:**

The Government has taken a number of initiative /measures to help ameliorate the conditions in textile sector to boost production, marketing and job opportunities in the sector on Pan-India, some of which are:

### **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:**

The Government launched the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme with an approved outlay of Rs. 10,683 crores over a five-year period to promote production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles in the Country to enable Textiles Industry to achieve size and scale and to become competitive.

### **PM Mega Integrated Textiles and Apparel Park (PM- MITRA):**

Inspired by 5F vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister Farm to Factory, Factory to Fashion and Fashion to Foreign, the Ministry of Textiles launched PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks (MITRAs) Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 4,445 crores for a period upto 2027-28 to strengthen the Indian textile industry by way of enabling scale of operations, reduce logistics cost by housing entire value chain at one location, attract investment, generate employment and augment export potential.

Under the scheme, the Government of India in has approved one PM Mitra Park for the State on 1,563 acres of land in District Dhar. This Park will provide state of the art infrastructure for the textile sector, attract investment of many crore and create lakh of jobs, particularly for women workers. The Park will have plug and play facilities, training centers, logistic, commercial space and health services apart from basic and advanced industry requirements.

### **Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS):**

The Ministry is implementing Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a view to create an integrated workspace and linkages-based ecosystem for existing as well as potential textile units to make them operationally and financial viable. Such a Cluster is being developed in Nimbola village in Burhanpur.

### **Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS):**

In order to facilitate the textile industry to meet the required environmental standards and to support new Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)/up gradation of CETPs in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks especially in the Coastal Zones, the Ministry is implementing Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS). The Ministry has decided to continue the said Scheme with some modification till 2025-26.

### **National Technical Textile Mission (NTTM):**

The Government launched a National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) with an outlay of Rs. 1,480 crores. The key pillars include 'Research Innovation & Development; 'Promotion and Market Development; 'Education, Training and Skilling' and 'Export Promotion. The focus of the Mission is for developing usage of technical textiles in various flagship missions, programmes of the Country including strategic sectors. The mission got its extension until 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2026, with a subsequent sunset clause applicable until 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2028. Achievement as on date is 160 projects of value Rs.509 crore have been approved in the category of Specialty fibers and Technical Textiles in the Country.

## STATUS OF INDUSTRY:

No official data is available either from office of Textile Commissioner or the Ministry of Textiles from 2017-18 onwards about the scale of the Industry. India has second largest manufacturing capacity globally. Our Textile Industry accounts for about 25% of the World spindle capacity, 9% of World rotor capacity and has highest loom capacity (including handlooms) with 63% of World's market share. As per International Textile Industry Statistics n°65/2022 Global the position is as under:

		World	India
1	Spindles	227 Million	55 Million
2	Rotors	9.5 Million	8,42,000 Rotors.
3	Shuttle Looms	952 Thousand	45,500 Nos.
4	Shuttle less Looms	1.85 Million	1,60,000 Nos
5	Consumption:		
	Total Raw Material	44.26 Million tons	N.A.
	a. Raw Cotton	22.72 Million tons	5.00 Million tons
	b. Synthetic Staple Fibre	13.21 Million tons	1.30 Million tons
	c. Cellulose Staple Fibre	8.33 Million Tons	N.A.

## 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 Mn. Kgs
	Mn. Kgs	%age share	Mn. Kgs.	%age share	
2010-11	3,490	74.05	1,223	25.95	4,713
2011-12	3,126	71.60	1,246	28.40	4,372
2012-13	3,583	73.60	1,285	26.40	4,868
2013-14	3,923	74.09	1,386	25.91	5,309
2014-15	4,055	73.97	1,433	26.03	5,488
2015-16	4,138	73.06	1,527	26.94	5,665
2016-17	4,055	71.66	1,604	28.34	5,659
2017-18	4,064	71.56	1,616	28.44	5,680
2018-19	4,208	71.44	1,682	28.56	5,890
2019-20	3,962	69.95	1,702	30.05	5,664
2020-21	3,625	70.44	1,521	29.56	5,146
2021-22	4,063	69.79	1,759	30.21	5,822
2022-23	3,438	66.36	1,746	33.64	5,184
2023-24	3,756	68.53	1,725	31.47	5,481
2024-25	3,756	68.14	1,756	31.86	5,512

## PRODUCTION OF MMF & FILAMENT YARN:

The production of Man-made fibre and the filament yarn in the country has been as under:

Quantity in Million Kgs.

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Man-made Fibre	1,,442	1,898	1,610	2,160	2,152	1,987	2,052
Filament Yarn	1,160	1,688	1,546	2,016	1,904	1,656	1,875

## PRODUCTION OF FABRIC:

The production of cloth is mainly in decentralized sector. Power-loom sector accounts for around 59%, hosiery units 26% and handloom around 12% of total cloth production. Organised sector weaving mills account for only about 3% of cloth production.

	Production Mn. Sq. Mtrs.			Percentage share		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Cotton	42,204	40,038	36,344	60.23	53.31	51.59
Blended	11,896	11,964	10,513	16.98	15.93	14.93
100% Non Cotton	15,970	23,104	23,588	22.79	30.76	33.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,070</b>	<b>75,106</b>	<b>70,445</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

No official data in respect of Production of Fabrics is available from 2021-22

## GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE STATE:

From the office of Textile Commissioner Ministry of Textile, no data is available from 2017-18 onwards. The State Government too is not providing any official data in respect of Textile & Apparel Industry. However, as per information given by the State Government at GIS 2025, the structure of Textile Industry in the State is as under:

Textile Mills :	Madhya Pradesh
Units /Mills	60 +
Spindles	2.50 Million+
Rotors	50,000+
Shuttle – Looms	4,000 +
Shuttle less Looms 200 MS – Nos.	1,063
Man-made fibre Units (Viscose)	1
Knitted RMG Units	5



The figures of spun yarn and fabric production in the State till 2016-17 have been as under:

Quantity: Yarn' 000 Kgs, Fabric '000 Sq. Mtrs.

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Yarn	Fabric	Yarn	Fabric	Yarn	Fabric	Yarn	Fabric
Cotton	2,99,696	1,17,412	3,30,074	1,64,843	3,48,605	1,82,155	3,26,350	1,67,818
Blended	75,002	43,909	76,281	62,175	78,842	49,285	86,213	56,304
100%NonCotton	26,369	362	26,000	1,513	31,531	1,611	36,936	1,467
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,01,067</b>	<b>1,61,683</b>	<b>4,32,355</b>	<b>2,28,531</b>	<b>4,58,978</b>	<b>2,33,051</b>	<b>4,49,499</b>	<b>2,25,589</b>

The information in respect of spun yarn and fabric production beyond 2016-17 is not available.

## HANK YARN OBLIGATION:

Hank Yarn Obligation was introduced in 1974 at 50% of production of cotton and Viscose yarn. However, from 2003 the same was reduced to 40% of yarn packed for civil consumption in hank form.

Actual Hank Yarn requirement by the Handloom Sector is less than 8% of weaving yarn delivered to the domestic market. Hence, the Government should reduce this Obligation to 15% at least.

## TECHNICAL TEXTILES:

Technical textiles fabrics made for specific functions and performance, rather than looks. These textiles are designed to meet the needs of various sectors including construction, agriculture, aerospace, automotive, healthcare, protective gear, home care, among others.

The global technical textiles market is estimated at US\$ 239.2 billion in 2024 and is expected to reach US\$ 391.75 billion by 2032, growing at a CAGR of 6.5 % during the period backed by increasing global demand.

India's technical textiles industry has witnessed expansion, becoming the fifth –largest market globally, accounting for 15% of the country's overall textile and apparel market. The sector has been growing at an annual rate of 8-10 percent, with Government initiatives aiming to accelerate this to 15-20% over the next five years.

The country has also become a net exporter of technical textiles since 2020-21, with exports growing at a 5.3% CAGR between 2018-19 and 2023-24, while imports declined at 17% CAGR. However, challenges such as limited awareness, insufficient testing infrastructure and dependence on imported machinery continue to affect the sector's growth potential.

The Ministry of Textile has issued the two Quality Control Orders (QCOs) for 68 technical textiles items consisting of 20 Geo Textiles, 12 Protective Textiles, 20 Agro Textiles, 6 Medical Textiles, 9 Ropes and Cordages, and Indu-tech Textiles.

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## FOREIGN TRADE

With the diverse range of fabrics and intrinsic craftsmanship, the textile and apparel sector offers a wealth of opportunities. India is the second largest textile and apparel exporter for the entire value chain from natural fibres to man-made fibres. The global textile and apparel trade is estimated to be US\$ 875 billion in 2024. In global trade China had 34 percent share followed by Bangladesh and Vietnam 5 percent each, Turkey, and India 4 percent each.

India remains a major global player in textiles and garments. India is 6<sup>th</sup> largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. The share of Textiles & Apparel (including handicrafts) in Indian total exports stand at a significant 8.63% in 2024-25. India has a share of 3.91% in global trade in textile and apparel. Major export destination of India is USA and EU with around 47% share in textile and apparel exports.

There is an urgent need to increase the exports. The focus needs to be on value-added products. Shift from basic textiles to technical textiles, functional apparel, and design-driven segments. In addition, there is a need for more Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). India has so far signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) including recently concluded agreement with UK, UAE, Australia and TEPA with EFTA countries comprising Switzerland, Iceland, Norway & Liechtenstein; and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with various trading partners. Better trade deals with key markets are required to reduce tariffs and boost exports. There is need for investing in automation, modernisation; R&D to improve efficiency and product quality and building strong brands and promoting Indian textiles globally.

### FOREIGN TRADE POLICY 2023:

**Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 is based on four pillars, namely:**

- Shift from incentives to tax remission.
- Export promotion through collaboration- Exporters, States, Districts. Greater Trade facilitation through technology, automation and continuous process re-engineering.
- Focus on emerging areas such as E-Commerce, Developing Districts as Export Hubs, Streamlining SCOMET policy.

**Some of the key highlights of the Policy include:**

- Continuation of Advance Authorisations/EPCG/EOU/DFIA Schemes. Reduction in user charges fees for MSMEs under the Advance Authorisation/EPCG Scheme.
- Online approval without physical interference for the issue of Advance Authorisation, EPCG issuances, Revalidation of authorisations and Extension of export obligation period, which reduce processing time to one day, from earlier three to seven days.
- Revamp of the 'e-Certificate of Origin' platform to provide for self certification.
- Paperless filing of export obligation discharge applications.
- Extending the benefit of the self- ratification scheme for fixation of norms to two star and above status holders.
- Rationalisation of Status Holder Thresholds to enable more exporter to achieve such status.

The Policy envisions to boost manufacturing in India and also focuses on the prevailing requirements of the Indian market by providing Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Park (PM MITRA) Scheme to claim benefits under the Common Service Provider Scheme of EPCG.

## REMISSION OF DUTIES & TAXES ON EXPORT PRODUCTS:

The Government approved Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) for all export goods excluding garments and made-ups with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2021 to boost exports and for making them globally competitive. Under this Scheme, embedded Central, State and local duties/taxes are refunded to the exporters.

The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) vide Notification No. 70/2023 dated 8<sup>th</sup> March 2024 extended the RoDTEP Scheme beyond 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2024, till 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2024. On 25<sup>th</sup> March 2025, the Government extended RoDTEP to AA holders (except deemed exports), SEZ and EOU units up to 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2025. On 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2025 the Scheme was restored for AA holders (except deemed exports), SEZ and EOU units from 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2025, which is now extended till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026, for exports made by DTA, AA holders SEZ Units and EOUs.

## REBATE OF STATE & CENTRAL TAXES AND LEVIES SCHEME:

On 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, the Government issued Notification to continue Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 for textile exports of Apparel /Garments (Chapters 61 & 62) Made-ups (Chapter-63) in exclusion from RoDTEP Scheme for these chapters.

The Ministry of Textiles vide Notification dated 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2024 has extended the Scheme till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2026.

The other products excluding Chapter 61, 62 and 63, which are not covered under RoSCTL are eligible to avail the benefits, if any, under RoDTEP along with other products.

## INTEREST EQUALISATION SCHEME:

Reserve Bank of India notified on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2015, Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit effective from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015. The Scheme was extended till 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024. The interest equalization @ 3% per annum was available on exports under 416 Tariff Lines, which include readymade garments and made-ups, fabric of all types, etc. MSME manufacturer exporter provided interest equalization @ 3 percent, Manufacturing Exporters and Merchant Exporters get @ 2 percent. The Scheme was extended till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 only for MSME exporters.

## DUTY DRAWBACK RATES:

The Central Government notified on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 and are effective from 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2023.

## IMPORTANT NOTIFICATIONS:

The Director General Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued many Notifications/ Circulars during the year. Some important ones are:

1. The DGFT vide Trade Notice No.1/2024-25 dated 2.4.2024 issued directives regarding submission of digitized Aayat Niryat Forms (ANFs), Appendices and other documents. This is to facilitate exports and imports, promote efficiency, increase transparency and accountable delivery systems.
2. The DGFT issued a Notification on 7<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 enabling provisions for import of inputs that are subjected to mandatory Quality Control Orders (QCOs) by Advance Authorization holders, EOUs and SEZ.

3. The DGFT Notice No.33/2024-Customs (NT) dated 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2024 amended Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 2017 to make provisions more reasonable. Under HSN code 630201, the duty drawback rate has been increased from 2.6 per cent to 3 per cent. The upper cap of duty drawback is also increased from Rs. 40.50 per kg to Rs. 68.90 per kg. for bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen made of cotton fibre.
4. As per DGFT Instruction dated 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2024, from 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 payment of Drawback amounts in to exporters' accounts post scroll out will be facilitated through Public Finance Management System (PFMS).
5. The DGFT issued Public Notice No. 14/2024-25 dated 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 amending para 4.49(b) of Hand Book of Procedures. If the export obligation is fulfilled in quantity but there is shortfall in value, no penalty will be imposed, if authorization holder has achieved minimum value addition prescribed. If the value addition falls below minimum value addition, authorisation holder has to deposit 1% of shortfall in FOB with DGFT in Rupee.
6. The DGFT issued Trade Notice No.12/2024-25 dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 announcing the introduction of two new functionalities i.e. API Integration and Bulk Upload for the self-certification of Electronic Bank Realization Certificates (eBRCs). These functionalities will streamline the eBRC certification process for exports. These functionalities are effective from 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2024.
7. The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) by Circular No. 22/2024 Customs dated 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 reduced insurance requirement for stored custom cargo to five days from 10 days. It also streamlined license requirement for Customs Cargo Service Providers (CCSPs).
8. Vide Notification No. 49/2024-25 dated 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2025, the DGFT extended the imposition of Minimum Import Price (MIP) of US\$ 3.50 per Kg on 13 specific HSN codes of synthetic knitted fabrics namely 60019200, 60041000, 60049000, 60053600, 60053790, 60053900, 60062200, 60064200, 60063100, 60063200, 60063300, 60063400 and 6006900 till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, with the exemption granted for imports by Advance Authorisation holders, EOUs & SEZs, subject to condition that for imported inputs are not sold into DTA.
9. The DGFT issued a Policy Circular on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2025 providing relief in average export obligation in terms of Para 5.17 of Hand Book of Procedures of FTP,2023 to exporters, whose export has declined by more than 5 percent in 2023-24 as compared to 2022- 23.
10. The DGFT issued Public Notice on 27<sup>th</sup> January, 2025 amending Paras 2.91 and 2.93 of Hand Book of Procedures 2023 to implement the Certificate of Origin (eCoO) system and streamline Non-Preferential CoO issuance.
11. On 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2025, DGFT introduced online module for filing RoDTEP Returns.
12. The Reserve Bank of India issued Notification No. FEMA 10(R)(5)/2025-RB dated 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2025. This Notification allows exporters to open foreign currency accounts outside India to receive export proceeds and utilize the funds for making payments for imports. Thus, the banking costs in making inward and outward remittances can be saved.
13. Circular -File No.3/5/2024-Vig. dated 29<sup>th</sup> January,2025 issued by Department of Commerce, Vigilance Section to DGFT instructed its RAs to verify visitors carrying cash over Rs. 10,000 should provide a valid reason for possessing such an amount. In the absence of a bonafide or legitimate reason, entry into the office premises shall not be permitted.
14. To promote ease of doing business and a paperless trade environment, DGFT digitized the applications of various authorization and process associated with the lifecycle of Duty Exemption/Remission Authorization. Details of the mandatory online procedures on the above subject are provided in Trade Notice No.29/2024-25 dated 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2025.
15. The DGFT vide Public Notice No.51/2024-25 dated 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2025 extended the last date for filing the Annual RoDTEP Return (ARR) for the Financial Year 2023-24 from 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2025. Similarly, the applicable grace period is also extended from 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2025 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2025.

16. The Department of Revenue vide Notification No. 14/2025- Customs (NT) dated 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2025 issued Customs (Administration of Rules of Origin under Trade Agreements) Amendment Rules, 2025. An importer will now be required to submit 'proof of origin' as against 'certificate of origin' to preferential rate of duty in terms of a trade agreement. Experts feel such a move is aimed at checking imports from China that are routed through third countries.
17. The DGFT issued a Trade Notice on 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2025 stating that it has operationalized a dedicated Global Tariff and Trade Help Desk to assist exporters in relation to tariff changes, import surges and export related Challenges.

## VALUE OF RUPEE:

During the year, there were ups and downs in the value of Rupee against US Dollar. As per Reserve Bank of India rates at the end of each month of 2024-25 have been as under:

Month	April 2024	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2025	Feb	March
Re/Dollar	83.52	83.42	83.45	83.73	83.87	83.79	84.09	84.50	85.62	86.64	87.40	85.58

## EXPORT OF TEXTILES:

India has a share of around 4 percent of global textile and apparel trade. Gradually country has to 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:

Value in US\$ Million

Year	Export of all Commodities	Export of Textiles & Clothing (includes jute,	Share textile, clothing in in total export coir and handicrafts)
2014-15	3,10,338	40,068	12.91
2015-16	2,62,291	38,984	14.86
2016-17	2,75,852	39,110	14.17
2017-18	3,03,526	37,546	12.36
2018-19	3,29,536	38,397	11.65
2019-20	3,13,139	35,177	11.23
2020-21	2,91,808	31,585	10.82
2021-22	4,22,004	44,435	10.52
2022-23	4,51,070	36,686	8.13
2023-24	4,37,113	35,874	8.20
2024-25	4,37,416	37,754	8.63

## EXPORTS OF TEXTILES & APPAREL:

India's textile and apparel exports have been largely flat around US \$ 35 billion for last seven years, while Vietnam and Bangladesh have gained market share on the back of Free Trade Agreements and Least Developed Countries. The information about Exports during the year 2018-19 to 2024-25 is as under:

Value in US \$ Million

Commodity	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Ready Made Garments	16,707	16,138	15,488	12,272	16,015	16,191	14,532	15,989
Cotton Textiles (Incl. Other Textiles)	11,212	12,405	10,263	11,128	17,166	11,085	12,258	
Man – made Textiles	5,413	5,551	5,324	4,180	6,294	5,412	5,081	
Woolen Textiles	187	222	181	109	166	205	192	
Silk Product	69	76	72	76	109	95	119	
Handloom Products	356	344	319	223	269	183	140	
Carpets	1,430	1,482	1,373	1,491	1,790	1,366	1,395	1,541
Jute Products	350	340	357	397	537	462	353	
Total Textiles & Apparel	35,724	36,558	33,377	29,876	42,346	34,999	34,070	35,987
Handicrafts	1,823	1,838	1,798	1708	2,088	1,689	1,802	1,767
<b>Total T&amp;A (including Handicrafts)</b>	<b>37,547</b>	<b>38,396'</b>	<b>35,175</b>	<b>31,584</b>	<b>44,434</b>	<b>36,688</b>	<b>35,872</b>	<b>37,754</b>

Value in US\$ Billion

Items	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Fibre	3.0	1.9	2.7	4.01	1.57	1.88	1.68
Filament	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.48	0.98	0.88	0.92
Yarn	4.8	3.5	3.4	6.48	3.60	4.54	4.33
Fabric	4.8	5.1	4.1	5.90	5.31	4.96	5.20
Apparel	16.2	15.5	12.3	16.02	16.20	14.55	16.01
Home Textiles	5.5	5.3	5.7	7.14	5.84	5.99	6.50
Others	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.41	2.16	2.04	2.32
Total T&A	37.5	34.2	30.9	43.44	35.66	34.84	36.96
Total Merchandise Export	330.1	313.4	291.8	422.04	447.46	437.06	437.42
Shares of T&A	11.4%	10.9%	10.6%	10.3%	8.00%	7.97%	8.45%

Source: DGCIS

## EXPORT OF COTTON TEXTILES:

In the Financial Year 2024-25 export of cotton textiles increased by 1.54% to a level of US\$ 10.57 billion from US\$ 10.41 billion in the previous year. The item wise details and their share in exports are given below:

Commodity	Value US\$ Million					Percentage Share				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Yarn	2.90	5.52	2.75	3.78	3.56	33	40	29	36	34
Fabrics	2.00	3.11	2.53	2.26	2.39	22	23	27	22	22
Made-ups	4.00	4.99	4.30	4.37	4.62	45	37	44	42	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.90</b>	<b>13.62</b>	<b>9.58</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: TEXPROCIL

The export of cotton textiles inclusive of cotton fiber, their value in US\$ billion and percentages during the year 2016-17 to 2024-25 have been as under:

Commodity	Cotton Fibre		Total Cotton Textiles		Total Cotton Textiles (Including Raw Cotton)	
	US\$ Bn.	% Growth	US\$ Bn.	% Growth	US\$ Bn.	% Growth
2016-17	1.63	-	10.70	-	12.33	-
2017-18	1.89	15.85	10.71	0.09	12.60	2.19
2018-19	2.10	11.11	11.56	7.94	13.66	8.41
2019-20	1.05	-50	8.73	-25.48	9.78	28.40
2020-21	1.89	80.00	8.78	-0.57	10.67	9.10
2021-22	2.82	49.20	13.62	56.04	16.52	54.83
2022-23	0.78	-72.35	9.58	-31.62	10.35	-37.35
2023-24	1.12	42.75	10.41	8.66	11.52	11.23
2024-25	0.81	-27.48	10.57	1.63	11.38	-1.35

Source: TEXPROCIL

## COUNTRYWISE EXPORT OF COTTON TEXTILES:

Top ten importers of cotton textiles from India are as under:

Country	US\$ Million			%Share			% Change 2024-25
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
<b>World</b>	<b>9,573.29</b>	<b>10,410.41</b>	<b>10,561.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1.45</b>
U.S.A.	2,437.55	2,630.10	2,749.16	25.46	25.26	26.03	5.53
Bangladesh	1,558.36	1,784.36	2,274.72	16.28	17.14	21.54	22.48
Sri Lanka	425.55	415.46	470.65	4.45	3.99	4.46	13.28
Germany	259.80	224.99	215.57	2.71	2.16	2.04	-4.19
China	233.22	714.22	325.42	2.44	6.86	2.23	-67.04
U.K.	216.75	219.86	236.00	2.26	2.11	2.23	7.34
Egypt	205.87	218.87	196.04	2.15	2.10	1.86	-10.43
UAE	201.22	221.00	221.40	2.10	2.12	2.10	0.18
Vietnam	113.11	195.93	206.50	-	1.88	1.96	5.39
S. Korea	169.74	164.05	-	1.77	1.58	-	-
Peru	-	142.00	173.68	-	1.36	1.64	22.31
<b>Total of Top 10</b>	<b>5,821.17</b>	<b>6,930.84</b>	<b>6,979.15</b>	<b>60.81</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>66.08</b>	<b>3.14</b>

Source: TEXPROCIL

## COUNTRYWISE EXPORT OF COTTON YARN:

The Export of Cotton Yarn decreased by 5.33 percent in Quantity terms and by 6.01 percent in value terms during the year 2024-25 as compared to the Exports in 2023-24:

Country	Quantity Million Kgs.			Growth %	Value US \$ Million			Growth %
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
Bangladesh	239.04	428.05	570.17	33.20	1,017.01	1,356.11	1,749.04	28.97
China	67.86	256.34	86.37	-66.31	208.69	696.62	217.37	- 68.80
Egypt	43.27	67.34	57.71	- 14.30	171.87	203.52	172.20	- 15.39
Vietnam	21.28	54.85	55.01	0.28	83.96	166.20	167.31	0.67
Portugal	30.66	42.53	38.76	- 8.87	119.23	137.07	125.64	- 8.33
Turkey	20.66	37.16	13.95	- 62.45	89.49	126.79	-	-
Sri Lanka	19.85	24.56	26.37	7.35	97.10	96.89	99.59	2.79
South .Korea	19.91	26.16	25.25	- 3.46	82.06	84.12	80.87	- 3.86
Colombia	13.15	25.73	29.52	14.72	48.06	69.04	78.75	14.07
Peru	27.25	45.41	55.15	21.44	103.13	133.59	160.20	19.92
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	61.88	64.63	4.45
<b>Total Top 10</b>	<b>502.92</b>	<b>1,008.13</b>	<b>958.25</b>	<b>- 4.95</b>	<b>2,020.60</b>	<b>3,005.04</b>	<b>2,915.61</b>	<b>-2.98</b>
<b>World.</b>	<b>663.14</b>	<b>1,214.71</b>	<b>1,150.02</b>	<b>- 5.33</b>	<b>2,752.41</b>	<b>3,780.23</b>	<b>3,553.19</b>	<b>-6.01</b>

Source: TEXPROCIL

## EXPORT OF COTTON MADE-UPS:

The Export of Cotton Made-ups increased by 5.64 percent during 2024-25 as compared to the previous year:

Rank	Country	Value US\$ Mn.		Share %		Growth %
		2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	
	<b>World</b>	<b>4,375.13</b>	<b>4,622.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5.64</b>
1	USA	2,461.81	2,572.18	56.27	55.65	4.48
2	UK	199.89	212.31	4.57	4.59	6.21
3	Germany	156.42	164.39	3.58	3.56	5.10
4	Australia	132.18	156.77	3.02	3.39	18.60
5	France	117.78	142.52	2.69	3.08	21.01
6	Canada	116.33	136.34	2.66	2.95	17.20
7	Spain	67.32	78.13	1.54	1.69	16.06
8	UAE	96.45	78.08	2.20	1.69	- 19.05
9	Italy	68.80	68.49	1.57	1.48	- 0.45
10	Mexico	43.88	51.95	1.00	1.012	18.39
	<b>Total Top 10</b>	<b>3,460.86</b>	<b>3,661.16</b>	<b>79.10</b>	<b>79.21</b>	<b>5.79</b>

Source: TEXPROCIL



## EXPORT OF COTTON FABRICS:

The Export of Cotton Fabrics increased by 5.83 percent during 2024-25 as compared to the previous year:

Rank	Country	Value US\$ Mn.		Share %		Growth %
		2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	
	<b>World</b>	<b>2,255.05</b>	<b>2,386.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5.83</b>
1	Bangladesh	422.93	523.75	18.75	21.95	23.84
2	Sri Lanka	307.97	357.74	13.66	14.99	16.16
3	USA	151.98	160.61	6.74	6.73	5.68
4	Nigeria	122.03	144.57	5.41	6.06	18.47
5	UAE	133.66	135.01	5.04	5.66	18.78
6	Senegal	142.07	103.70	6.30	4.35	-27.01
7	South Korea	69.01	56.93	3.06	2.39	-17.50
8	Nepal	54.17	51.73	2.40	2.17	-4.50
9	Thailand	52.77	45.58	2.34	1.91	-13.63
10	Colombia	30.57	45.42	1.36	1.90	48.58
	<b>Total Top 10</b>	<b>1,467.16</b>	<b>1,625.04</b>	<b>65.06</b>	<b>68.09</b>	<b>10.76</b>

Source: TEXPROCIL

## EXPORT OF MAN-MADE FIBRE (MMF) TEXTILES:

In the Financial Year 2024-25, export of MMF Textiles increased by 5.2 percent to the level of US \$ 6041.96 million from US\$ 5741.76 million in the previous year. The item wise details and their share in exports are as under :

Item	Value US \$ Million					Percentage share				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020 -21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Yarn	1,346.75	2,339.48	1,687.48	1,495.99	1,545.40	29.00	34.25	29.17	26.06	25.58
Fabrics	1,544.46	2,075.41	2,099.59	2,223.90	2,239.40	33.25	30.39	36.29	38.73	37.06
Made-ups	1,380.69	1,735.26	1,537.36	1,620.40	1,832.10	29.72	25.40	26.57	28.22	30.32
<b>Fibre</b>	<b>373.25</b>	<b>679.59</b>	<b>461.17</b>	<b>401.47</b>	<b>425.06</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>7.97</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>7.04</b>
Total	4,625.15	6,829.74	5,785.60	5,741.76	6041.96	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: MATEXIL

The export of Manmade Textiles inclusive of MM fibre, their value in US\$ and growth percentage during the year 2016-17 to 2024-25 has been as under:

Year	M.M.FIBRE		MMF TEXTILES		Total	
	US\$ Mn.	%Growth	US\$Mn.	% Growth	US\$ Mn.	% Growth
2016-17	597.12	-	5,256.37	-	5,853.49	-
2017-18	586.81	-1.73.	5,437.27	3.44	6,024.08	2.91
2018-19	570.80	-2.73	5,568.09	2.40	6,138.89	1.90
2019-20	503.02	-11.87	5,397.47	-3.07	5,900.49	-3.89
2020-21	373.25	-25.80	4,271.19	-20.88	4,645.15	-21.28
2021-22	679.59	+82.07	6,150.15	+43.99	6,829.74	+47.03
2022-23	461.17	-32.12	5,324.43	-13.42	5,785.60	-15.29
2023-24	401.50	-12.94	5,340.29	0.29	5,741.80	-0.75
2024-25	425.06	6.00	5,616.90	5.18	6041.96	5.20

Source : MATEXIL

## COUNTRYWISE EXPORT OF MMF TEXTILES:

Among the top 10 export markets, exports of MMF Textiles to Brazil, Egypt, Sri Lanka and USA have shown highest growth.

Country	Value in US\$ Million				
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Growth	% Share
USA	876.4	894.5	1,034.9	15.7	17.1
Turkey	553.8	460.2	332.6	(-) 27.7	5.5
UAE	404.0	394.8	364.3	(-) 7.7	6.0
Bangladesh	377.2	341.4	365.5	7.1	6.0
Sri Lanka	209.0	200.1	239.3	19.6	4.0
Egypt	-	113.8	158.3	39.1	2.6
Brazil	169.8	153.7	234.3	52.4	3.9
UK	142.5	161.4	175.6	8.8	2.9
Germany	165.7	140.3	162.1	15.6	2.7
Spain	126.9	127.3	138.2	8.6	2.3
RoW	2,760.3	2,754.2	2,836.8	3.0	47.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,785.6</b>	<b>5,741.7</b>	<b>6,041.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: MATEXIL

- USA was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during 2024-25 with 17.1 percent share in total exports followed by Bangladesh, UAE and Turkey with 6.0 percent each.

## EXPORT OF READY MADE GARMENTS:

The current value of apparel manufacturing in India is estimated at \$52 billion, with \$14 to \$17 billion from apparel exports and approximately \$35 to \$38 billion for the domestic market. Indian garment exports have been hovering at around \$14 billion to \$16 billion for last five years. In the financial year 2024-25, India experienced a 10.0 percent rise in garments exports, totalling \$15.99 billion, compared to the previous year's figure of \$14.53 billion. The year wise figures of RMG exports are as under:

Year	Value US\$ Mn.	% Growth	Value Rs. crore	% Growth
2018-19	16,158.2	-	1,12,706.9	-
2019-20	15,509.4	- 4.0	1,09,702.0	-2.7
2020-21	12,289.7	-20.8	90,639.4	-17.4
2021-22	16,019.2	+30.3	1,19,466.5	+ 31.8
2022-23	16,193.4	+ 1.1	1,29,985.4	+ 0.8
2023-24	14,532.0	-10.2	1,20,304.7	-7.4
2024-25	15,988.9	10.0	1,35,423.5	12.6

Source: AEPC

## EXPORT OF READYMADE GARMENTS – MAJOR COUNTRIES

The major buyers of readymade garments from India are as under:

Value in US\$ Million.

	Country	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Change
	<b>Total Export</b>	<b>16,176.3</b>	<b>14,517.9</b>	<b>15,974.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>
1	USA.	5,409.2	4,719.0	5,333.4	13.0
2	UK.	1,470.0	1,328.9	1,432.6	7.8
3	UAE (FTA Country)	1,217.9	1,137.9	1,208.2	6.2
4	Germany	988.6	784.5	853.0	8.7
5	France	694.7	643.6	604.8	- 6.0
6	Netherlands	627.7	632.1	804.3	27.2
7	Spain	643.9	599.3	687.2	14.7
8	Saudi Arabia	412.1	380.2	360.1	- 503
9	Italy	377.4	331.4	357.3	7.8
10	Australia	302.7	321.1	350.0	9.0
11	Japan (FTA Country)	207.3	192.0	204.9	6.7
12	Korea RP (FTA Country)	59.0	56.0	68.4	22.2
13	Mauritius (FTA Country)	35.0	38.06	40.2	4.0
14	Switzerland (FTA Country)	37.4	37.00	37.0	0.1
15	Norway (FTA Country)	19.8	18.6	18.1	- 3.1
16	Iceland (FTA Country)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0

Source: AEPC

## EXPORT OF TECHNICAL TEXTILES:

During 2024-25, the exports of technical textiles reached US\$ 3,356.50 million from US\$ 2,986.60 million recording a growth of 12.39 percent.

Value in US\$ Million

Category	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Packtech	693.37	809.23	740.32	784.45	1,258.40	1,042.70	939.90	1096.50
Indutech	315.71	370.54	441.74	522.72	911.30	743.60	824.80	940.50
Mobiltech	208.68	234.70	212.48	187.22	156.80	182.90	254.60	275.20
Clothtech	133.10	158.06	141.40	226.56	59.30	63.70	36.50	38.20
Hometech	130.55	115.56	130.90	125.64	92.80	76.60	89.00	101.40
Meditech	90.55	94.23	111.53	119.72	190.50	199.30	253.60	279.80
Agrotech	71.54	85.04	85.59	89.18	68.50	76.60	87.90	98.40
Buildtech	6.04	11.28	14.61	17.90	5.50	5.20	71.60	77.70
Protech	28.56	47.36	45.97	39.48	63.30	77.60	116.50	131.00
Geotech	24.18	34.90	31.33	27.51	8.30	9.00	25.70	30.80
Sportech	91.52	87.88	100.77	73.40	28.50	28.60	120.80	126.30
Specialty Fibre	0.44	0.76	1.05	1.58	-	-	165.70	160.70
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,794.24</b>	<b>2,049.54</b>	<b>2,057.69</b>	<b>2,215.36</b>	<b>2,843.20</b>	<b>2504.80</b>	<b>2,585.90</b>	<b>3,356.50</b>

Source: MATEXIL for 2021-22 to 2024-25, MIC for 2017-18 to 2020-21

## EXPORTS FROM STATE:

The exports from the State have been as under:

Value in US\$ Billion

Exports	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>7.82</b>
All India	313.36	291.81	422.00	451.07	437.07	437.42
% share	1.70	2.22	1.86	1.82	1.80	1.79
Rank of M P	15th	13th	13th	12th	14th	13th

Source: FIEO

As per information given in Parliament on 26th March, 2025, the exports of textiles and apparel (including Handicrafts) from the State have been as under:

Value in US \$ Million

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Value	1,132.6	1,338.0	2108.9	1346.5	1390.2

As per information collected from Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), the exports of textile and apparel products from the State in the last two years have been as under:

Value in US \$ Million

Commodity	2023-24	2024-25
Cotton Raw including Waste	74.58	61.02
Cotton Yarn	435.97	387.19
Cotton Fabric, Made-ups, etc.	459.24	465.83
Readymade Garment	35.72	39.40
Man Made Staple Fibre	58.37	63.11
Man Made Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups	246.66	283.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1310.54</b>	<b>1300.22</b>

## 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 is as under:

Value Rs. in lakh

Year	Yarn	Woven/Knitted Fabrics	Knitted Garments	VSF etc.	Total
2010-11	1,02,019.36	16,454.75	29,865.18	31,435.00	1,79,774.29
2011-12	1,67,583.68	20,094.89	26,938.25	39,689.00	2,54,305.82
2012-13	1,96,772.92	60,327.71	22,497.01	44,223.00	3,23,820.64
2013-14	2,32,911.25	63,160.46	34,170.33	44,461.00	3,74,703.04
2014-15	1,94,939.00	41,545.00	44,059.33	45,555.00	3,26,098.33
2015-16	2,45,134.00	38,309.00	66,594.00	42,083.00	3,92,120.00
2016-17	2,02,248.00	39,665.00	62,825.00	56,536.00	3,61,274.00
2017-18	2,16,921.00	64,875.00	62,811.00	48,370.00	3,92,977.00
2018-19	2,01,394.00	33,886.00	55,415.00	NA	2,90,696.00
2019-20	NA	NA	NA	50,951.00	50,951.00
2020-21 (10 Mills)	2,02,184.61	71,269.21	21,003.88	31,170.00	3,25,627.70
2021-22 (13 Mills)	4,15,561.58	102,742.65	27,752.20	69,054.00	6,15,110.43
2022-23 (13 Mills)	3,26,036.87	93,117.45	37,306.21	46,000.00	5,02,460.53
2023-24 (13 Mills)	3,20,035.71	1,29,395.04	26,018.04	50,217.24*	5,25,666.03
2024-25 (14 Mills)	3,37,278.27	1,57,072.73	18,514.95	55,600.00	5,68,465.95

\*Includes cotton value Rs. 2,217.24 lakh.

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. The growth pattern of import of textile products in the Country for last eight years is as under:

Value in US \$ Million

Commodity	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Ready Made Garments	773	1,106	1,145	881	1,265	1,755	1,489	
Cotton Textiles	2,448	2,067	2,759	1,528	2,143	3,404	2,443	
Man – made Textiles	2,265	2,670	2,682	2,334	3,433	3,783	3,275	
Woolen Textiles	372	425	332	200	320	358	347	
Silk Product	251	202	210	99	148	271	209	
Handloom Products	11	15	10	6	2	1	2	
Carpets	94	101	118	72	100	36	34	
Jute Products	181	170	242	176	248	294	301	
Total Textiles & Apparel	6,395	6,756	7,498	5,296	7,659	9,902	8,100	
Handicrafts	923	794	764	577	534	579	848	
Total T&A (including Handicrafts)	7,318	7,550	8,262	5,873	8,193	10,481	8,948	9,574

## TAXATION

### CENTRAL TAXES:

### UNION BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 2025-26:

The Hon'ble Finance Minister presented the Budget for 2025-26 on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2025. Major highlight of this Budget relating to Textile Industry are as under:

- Basic Customs duty on Knitted fabrics covered under 9 tariff lines (60041000, 60049000, 60062200, 60063100, 60063200, 60063300, 6006340, 60064200 and 60069000 revised to 20% or Rs. 115 per kg, whichever is higher.
- To boost production and productivity of cotton especially extra-long Cotton, Technology Mission for 5 years announced. Allocation for 2025-26 Rs. 500 crores.
- Rapier looms (below 650 meters per minute) and Shuttle less looms, Air Jet looms (below 1000 meters per minute) for use in textile industry added to the list of Textile Machinery that are fully exempted from duty.
- The time limit for the end-use of imported inputs in the relevant rules, from six months to one year has been extended.
- Investment limit for MSMEs to be raised to 2.5 times. Turnover limit also to be doubled.
- Five national skilling centers to be setup in partnership with manufacturing.
- Credit guarantee cover for MSMEs to be enhanced.
- The allocation for various Schemes of Textile Ministry in the Budget made as under:

Scheme	Rs. in crore	
	2024-25	2025-26
National Technical Textile Mission	250.00	370.00
Integrated Scheme for Skill Development	331.00	330.00
Textile Cluster Development Scheme	50.00	100.00
PM MITRA Park Scheme	44.00	300.00
ATUFS	390.00	635.00
Integrated Processing Development	15.00	15.00
Production Linked Incentive Scheme	45.00	1,148.00

### TRADE NOTICES, CIRCULARS, STANDING ORDERS, PUBLIC NOTICE, ETC:

Trade Notices, Circulars, Public Notices, Standing Orders, etc. issued by the Commissioner, Customs and GST, Indore /Bhopal Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC), 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. Some of the important notifications/circulars issued and judgments delivered during the year are given below:

1. According to the Guidelines issued on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2024, when a taxpayer is simultaneously being investigated by the State GST and DGGI officers on different subject matters, the Principal Commissioner will "consider the feasibility" of only one of the offices pursuing all the cases with respect to the taxpayer. The Guidelines have also set a deadline for tax officers to conclude an investigation within one year of their initiation.

The CBIC further stated that in initiating an investigation with respect to a listed company or PSU or seeking details from them, the CGST officers should issue "official letters instead of summons" to the designated officer of the entity, detailing the reasons for investigation and seeking submission of documents within a "reasonable time period".

2. In the matter of Lovy International versus Commissioner of Customs (Export) (CESTAT Delhi), the Tribunal emphasized that Section 149 of the Customs Act prevails over circulars like CBEC Circular No.36/2010-Customs, which imposes time limits. It cited various court decisions and upheld Lovy International's right to seek amendment in documents within a reasonable period. In conclusion, CESTAT Delhi ruled in favour of Lovy International, setting aside the rejection of their conversion application. The Tribunal emphasized the statutory right to seek amendment under Section 149 of the Customs Act and deemed the time limit prescribed by CBEC Circular invalid. This ruling highlights the importance of procedural fairness and upholds the principle of statutory interpretation over administrative guidelines.
3. 53<sup>rd</sup> GST Council Meeting was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2024 under the chairpersonship of Union Finance Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. While there were no direct announcements related to the textile sector, there were certain announcements for the facilitation of trade, some of which are listed below:
  - Reduction of Government Litigation by Fixing monetary limits for filing appeals under GST: GSTAT: Rs. 20 lakhs, High Court: Rs. 1 crore, Supreme Court: Rs. 2 crore.
  - Amendment in Section 107 and Section 112 of CGST Act for reducing the amount of pre-deposit required to be paid for filing of appeals under GST from Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 20 crores;
  - The time for filing appeals in the GST Appellate Tribunal revised to the three-month period starting from a date to be notified by the Government in respect of appeal/ revision orders passed before the date of said notification.
  - Changes will be allowed in GSTR-1 going forward within the same tax period that allows taxpayers to add/ amend particulars of GSTR-1 of the current tax period/IFF for 1st and 2nd month of quarter, that is missed out before filing GSTR-3B.
  - Amendment to CGST Rule 88B for not to charge interest on the amount available in the electronic cash ledger on the due date of filing GSTR-3B and is debited while filing the said return in cases of delayed filing of GSTR-3B.
  - New Section 128A to waive off interest and penalties for demand notices issued u/s 73 of CGST (applicable for fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20) for cases not involving fraud, suppression and misstatement.
  - Provision to claim additional IGST Refund due to upward price revisions after exports.
  - No refund of IGST, where export duty is applicable (Sections 16 and 54), applicable to both exports and supplies to SEZ unit/developer with or without payment of tax.
  - To exempt Compensation Cess on the imports in SEZ by SEZ Unit/developers for authorised operations with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2017.
4. Rule 89(4A), Rule 89(4B) and Rule 96(10) of CGST Rules, 2017 are deleted with effect from 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2024. These were the disputed GST Rules, which prevented Advance Authorization Holders, EOUs and Merchant Exporters (0.1% percent scheme) from exporting finished goods on payment of IGST under refund model, if they are importing goods without payment of GST. This had created working capital problems for many companies. After deletion of said rules, the companies can now import their goods without payment of IGST and export on payment of IGST under refund model.
5. According to advisory issued by GST e-invoice system, from 1st April, 2025, taxpayers with an AATO of Rs. 10 crores and above are not be allowed to report e-Invoices older than 30 days from the date of reporting on IRP portals. The e-Invoice System is for GST-registered people for uploading all the business-to-business (B2B) invoices to the Invoice Registration Portal (IRP). The IRP generates and returns a unique Invoice Reference Number (IRN), digitally signed e-invoice and QR code to the user. This restriction will apply to all documents for which IRNs are generated, including the Credit/Debit Note.



6. The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) has introduced Form GST DRC-03A on the GST portal to assist taxpayers in managing their tax demands more efficiently. This new tool is specifically designed to allow taxpayers, who have utilized the DRC-03 form to make payments, to directly allocate these payments to a specific GST demand order.
7. The Union Environment Ministry has implemented new rules to address water pollution violations, effective 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2024. These Regulations follow amendments to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, shifting the focus from criminal penalties to financial ones to streamline enforcement and improve compliance. These new rules significantly impact industries that release pollutants, establishing a structured penalty process, while exempting non-polluting 'white' category industries from prior permissions, thereby encouraging environmentally friendly operations. The new rules outline procedures for handling inquiries and imposing penalties related to water pollution. Designated officers are empowered to manage complaints and adjudicate violations, aiming to enhance the efficiency of the enforcement process. Various authorities, including the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards, can file complaints regarding water pollution.
8. The Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs has imposed import duty of 20% or Rs.115 per kg., whichever is higher, on imports of knitted fabric: 6041000, 6049000, 6062200, 6063100, 6063200, 6063300, 6063400, 6064200 and 6069000 with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2025.
9. According to Notification No. 05/2025-26 dated 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2025, DGFT has imposed Minimum Import Price of \$ 3.5 per kg on HSN codes 60019200, 60053600, 60053790, and 60053900 for synthetic knitted fabric. These codes cover products made from manmade or synthetic fibres (unbleached or bleached). Synthetic knitted fabrics attract a 20 % duty on their value. Following the imposition of the MIP, the duty will be based on the determined minimum import value or the actual import value (whichever is higher). The restriction will be in vogue till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2026. The Minimum Import Price (MIP) condition is not applicable for Advance Authorization holders, Export-Oriented Units and units in the Special Economic Zones.
10. The Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council has issued a Notification on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2025 waiving the amount of late fee referred to in section 47 of the Act in respect of the return to be furnished under section 44 of the Act, for the financial years 2017-18 or 2018-19 or 2019-20 or 2020-21 or 2021- 22 or 2022-23, which is in excess of the late fee payable under section 47 of the Act up to the date of furnishing of FORM GSTR-9 for the said financial year, for the class of registered persons, who were required to furnish reconciliation statement in FORM GSTR-9C along with the annual return in FORM GSTR-9 for the said financial year but failed to furnish the same along with the said return in FORM GSTR-9, and furnish the said statement in FORM GSTR-9C, subsequently on or before the 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025. No refund of late fee already paid in respect of delayed payment of furnishing Form GSTR- 9C for these financial years will be available.
11. The Department of Revenue vide Notification No. 05/2025-Customs dated 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2025 fully exempted from duty import of Shuttle less loom Rapier looms (below 650 meters per minute) and Shuttle less looms, Air Jet looms (below 1000 meters per minute) for use in textile industry.
12. According to the Circular of the Department of Revenue, dated 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2024, proof of origin means a certificate or declaration issued in accordance with a trade agreement certifying that the goods fulfil the country of origin criteria. An exporter has to submit the certificate at the landing port of the importing country. The document is important to claim duty concessions under free trade agreements. This certificate is essential to prove where the goods come from.

13. An issue, which needs to be immediately addressed, in order to boost the growth of textile industry, is the issue of inverted duty structure in the value chain of MMF. While the duty structure is 5 per cent across the value chain in the cotton sector, the MMF value chain suffers from inverted duty structure from PTA, MEG, fibre ranging from 18 per cent to 12 per cent. Ideally, the entire industry should have a fibre-neutral duty structure i.e., at 5 per cent across the board. This has been recommended by expert committees set up for suggesting improvement in the sector. If that is not feasible, then the MMF sector should at least have a 12 per cent duty rate across the board. This gives relief to the industry which otherwise leads to working capital getting locked up, making the wafer thin margins in a highly competitive world trade, further stressed.

## IMPORT DUTY ON TEXTILE PRODUCTS:

S.No.	Product	BCD ( % )
1	Cotton	11% (5% BCD + 5% AIDC + 10% SWS on BCD & AIDC)
2	Cotton Waste	10
3	Cotton Yarn	10
4	Cotton Fabric	10
5	Polyester/Viscose Fibre	5
6	Polyester /Viscose Waste	5
7	Polyester / Viscose Yarn	5
8	Polyester / Viscose Fabrics	20
9	Garments	10
10	Knitted Fabrics of 9 Tariff lines	20% of Rs.115 per kg.
11	Synthetic Knitted Fabric-4 Tariff Lines	20% if Price below \$ 3.5 per Kg.
12	Made-ups	10
13	Textile Machinery	7.5
14	Shuttless Looms / Rapier Looms, and its Air Jet Rooms Parts/components	NIL

## GOODS & SERVICE TAX IN THE TEXTILE SECTOR:

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

Product	Rate (%)
<b>Cotton</b>	5
Cotton Cone Yarn	5
Cotton Hank Yarn	5
Cotton Waste	5
Cotton Fabric	5 (No refund of ITC accumulated)
Cotton/Polyester Garment/Made-Ups without brand name having retail sale price below Rs.1000 (per piece)	5
Cotton/Polyester Garment/Made-Ups with brand name having retail sale price of Rs.1000 and above (per piece)	12
Polyester Fibre & Waste	18
Polyester Yarn	12
Polyester Fabric	5 (No refund of ITC accumulated.)
Blended Textile Products (Yarn/Garment Made-ups)	Cotton predominant – 5
	Polyester Predominant - 12
Textile Machinery	18
Handloom Machinery	0
Scrip under Foreign Trade Policy	0
Job Work of all Textile Products (Cotton & Synthetic)	5
GTA Services including Transport of Cotton	5
Commission Agent Transaction	18
Testing Service	18
Security Service	18
Hank Yarn Obligation	18
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

With effect from 22nd September, 2025, the GST rates of the following items have been modified:

Products	Rate %
MMF fibre	5
MMF Filament/Yarn	5
Carpets	5
Certain labels, badges, braids, ornamental trimmings, embroidery wall coverings, textile hose piping, handmade/hand embroidered shawls and certain types of specialized fabrics	5
Apparels (HSN 61 and 62) Made-ups (HSN 63, except for 2nd hand clothing), Cotton quilts	5 (sales value > Rs.2500) 18 (sale value > Rs.2500)
Sewing machines, other than book-sewing machine of Heading 8440 and sewing needles	5
Cartons boxes cases, sacks/rags of paper	5

## MAN POWER

Textile & Apparel Sector is one of the oldest and most vital industry playing a significant role in the employment generation, earning India the title of “Land of White Gold” and currently supports over 45 million livelihoods.

### INITIATIVES BY UNION MINISTRY OF LABOUR:

Ministry of Labour & Employment has taken an initiative for consolidating various labour laws by notifying following Labour Codes, which have been passed by the Parliament:

- The Code on Wages, 2019.
- The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.
- The Code on Social Security, 2020.
- The Industrial Relations Code, 2020

The Rules under these codes are yet to be finalized by some of the State/Union Territories and as such, there is delay in implementation of these codes.

### EMPLOYMENT GENERATION UNDER TEXTILE SECTOR:

The Ministry of Textiles has taken a number of steps to support employment generation and provide livelihood in the Textile Sector. Textile Sector in India provide largest source of employment in the Country with over 45 million people employed directly including large number of women and rural population through various schemes and public programmes.

The Government with a view to enhance the skills of the workforce in the textile sector has formulated **Samarth Scheme** under a broad skilling policy framework with the objective of providing opportunity for sustainable livelihood. The implementation period of the scheme has been extended till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2026. So far under the Samarth scheme, 4.32 lakh beneficiaries trained, 3.20 lakh have received placements with 88% of women beneficiaries. By empowering women in textile production, craftsmanship, and innovation, the scheme is driving gender-inclusive development.

The other major schemes/initiatives include Scheme PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks (PM-MITRA) schemes which seeks to create a modern, integrated large scale, world-class industrial ecosystem, which will help in attracting investments and boosting employment.

Production Linked Initiative (PLI) Scheme focusing on Man Made Fibre Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large-scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textile Mission focusing on Research Innovation & Development, Promotion and Market Development.

Under the startup India initiative, the Government is implementing three flagship Schemes, namely, Fund of Funds for Start-ups (FFS), Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Start-ups (CGSS) to support start-ups across Categories and sectors at various stages of their business cycle.

The number of entities which have been recognized as startups in Textile Sector by DPIIT over the last five years viz 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 is given below:

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Textile & Apparel	204	311	457	703	765

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:

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

## LABOUR POLICY OF THE STATE:

The Labour Policy of State was notified in 2007. Some of the highlights of the Policy are:

- 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 industry which can employ maximum workers and help development of ancillary 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 continues to be Rs. 10 per employee and the employers' contribution to Rs. 30 per employee payable for every six months with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2013. The minimum employers' contribution is Rs. 1,500 for each of the half year. The employees drawing upto Rs. 10,000 p.m. have been included.

The Labour Department of the State has compounded offences under Section 31 (1) and (2) of the Madhya Pradesh Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1952 by monetary penalties ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 40,000.

## PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936:

The Central Government has specified Rs. 24,000 p.m. as the wages under section 1(6) of the Act, effective from 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2017. The State Government has specified that pay/ wages to the persons employed by any factory or their Contractor shall be paid only by cheque or by crediting the wages in their bank accounts.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (Base 2016=100 from September, 2020) of All India and various Centres in Madhya Pradesh during the year 2024- 25 have been as under:

	All India	Chhindwara	Bhopal	Indore	Jabalpur
<b>Linking factor to 1982 series</b>	4.63	4.03	4.83	4.73	4.53
<b>Linking factor to 2016 series</b>	2.80	2.94	3.11	2.70	3.00
April, 2024	139.4	140.9	135.3	132.0	140.9
May	139.9	139.0	130.0	128.2	137.2
June	141.4	139.5	130.7	129.5	138.3
July	142.7	142.1	132.8	132.6	140.0
August	142.6	141.7	132.1	132.7	139.2
September	143.3	143.6	132.9	134.5	139.3
October	144.5	147.2	133.8	136.7	140.5
November	144.5	148.1	133.8	135.7	140.6
December	143.7	146.1	132.8	134.9	141.6
January, 2025	143.2	144.7	132.4	133.5	141.2
February	142.8	147.4	132.7	133.2	140.8
March	143.0	143.0	134.8	134.0	141.1

## MINIMUM WAGES IN THE STATE:

Minimum wages were last revised by the State Government with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014. Rise above 241 points of All India Consumer Price Index is to be compensated half-yearly based on average rise in July-December and January-June Index @ of Rs.25 per point. The minimum wages payable to various categories of workers with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014 onwards with half yearly increase in Dearness Allowance have been 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.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st October, 2014	9,735	374	8,435	324	7,057	271	5,939	228
1st April, 2015	10,035	386	8,735	336	7,357	283	6,239	240
1st June, 2015	10,035	386	8,735	336	7,357	283	6,500	250
1st October, 2015	10,110	389	8,810	339	7,432	286	6,575	253
1st April, 2016	10,385	399	9,085	349	7,707	296	6,850	263
1st October, 2016	10,485	403	9,185	353	7,807	00	6,950	267
1st April, 2017	10,660	410	9,360	360	7,982	307	7,125	274
1st October, 2017	10,660	410	9,360	360	7,982	307	7,125	274
1st April, 2018	10,860	418	9,560	368	8,182	315	7,325	282
1st October, 2018	10,910	420	9,610	370	8,232	317	7,375	284
1st April, 2019	11,235	432	9,935	382	8,557	329	7,700	296
1st October, 2019	11,485	442	10,185	392	8,807	339	7,950	306
1st April, 2020	11,810	454	10,510	404	9,132	351	8,275	318
1st October, 2020	11,935	459	10,635	409	9,257	356	8,400	323
1st April, 2021	12,235	471	10,935	421	9,557	368	8,700	335

1st October ,2021	12,335	474	11,035	424	9,657	371	8,800	338
1st April, 2022	12,660	487	11,360	437	9,982	384	9,125	351
1st October, 2022	12,860	495	11,560	445	10,182	392	9,335	959
1st April, 2023	13,185	507	11,885	457	10,507	404	9,650	371
1st October, 2023	13,360	514	12,060	464	10,682	411	9,825	378

The State Government revised Minimum wages with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024. The variable Dearness Allowance up to 311 points of All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers was merged with Basic pay and difference of 311 points to 400 points @ Rs 25 per point amounting to Rs. 2,225 per month was allowed as variable Dearness Allowance. Any increase above 400 points as half yearly average of All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers during January- June and July- December to be paid @ Rs 25/- per point increase as variable Dearness Allowance. Revised Minimum Wages 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.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2024	16,144	621	14,519	558	12,796	492	11,800	454
1 <sup>st</sup> October, 2024	16,194	623	14,569	560	12,846	494	11,850	456
1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2025	16,469	633	14,844	571	13,121	505	12,125	466
1 <sup>st</sup> October, 2025	16,494	634	14,869	572	13,146	506	12,150	467

The Association also filed a Writ Petition in MP High Court, Indore Bench against Minimum Wages Revision made vide Notification dated 4th March, 2024 of the State Government effective from 1st April, 2024. The Hon'ble Court granted stay from operation of this Notification on 24th May, 2024.

The Association objected to this increase and requested for a separate classification for Textile & Apparel Sector. On 30th August, 2024 the Labour Department issued a Draft Notification inviting objections/suggestions from stake holders regarding segregation of following employments:

- **SI.No.36 A - Employment in any Textile & Made up Industry.**
- **SI No.59 A- Employment in any Apparel & Manufacturing from Woven, Knitted and technical textile fabric.**

On 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2025, the Labour Department published amendment to Schedule-1 of Minimum Wages Act incorporating above two employment categories.

On 10th February, 2025 the case was heard finally by the High Court and an order passed on 21st February, 2025 stating that the Petitioner (Association) shall remain exempted from implications of this Notification dated 4th March, 2024. The State Government was directed to initiate fresh procedure prescribed under the Act of 1948 for revision of minimum wages for implementation of revised wages from the date of decision taken in consultation with Minimum Wage Advisory Board for Schedule of employment inserted vide Notification dated 17th January, 2025 (Textiles & Made-ups; Apparel Manufacturing (Woven, Knitted and Technical Textile Fabrics), etc. and make endeavors to conclude the exercise with in a period of two months.

On 6th February, 2025 Meeting of the Minimum Wage Advisory Board was held and a Committee consisting of Shri Ashish Paliwal, Dy. Labour Commissioner, Shri Shyam Sunder Yadav, General Secretary, INTUC and Shri Mukesh Vyas, Vice President (HR) (Representative MPTMA) was constituted to study all the circumstances relating to these employments and submit its report. The Committee visited Best Life Style Apparel Unit and Pratibha Syntex on 20th February, 2025 and Candor Textiles on 28th February, 2025 and submitted its Report. The Minimum Wages Advisory Board in its meeting held on 13th May, 2025 considered this Report of the Committee and the same was noted. A Gazette Notification has been issued by the Labour Department on 3rd July, 2025 inviting suggestions/comments on new categorization (5 categories) before close of two months. On 11th September, 2025 the Minimum Wages Advisory Board has confirmed the workers Classification in these two employments.

After Stay Order dated 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2024 and Order of High Court dated 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2025, the employees of Textile & Apparel Industry are being paid minimum wages 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.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2024	13,710	527	12,410	477	11,032	424	10,175	371
1 <sup>st</sup> October, 2024	13,760	529	12,460	479	11,082	426	10,225	393
1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2025	14,035	540	12,735	490	11,357	437	10,500	404
1 <sup>st</sup> October, 2025	14,060	541	12,760	491	11,382	438	10,525	405

## 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 underwent the following changes during the year 2024-25:

Quarter	For Indore, Ujjain, Nagda, Ratlam Sanawad, Khandwa and Burhanpur Centre	For Bhopal Centre
April-June 2024	Rs. (+) 69.07	Rs. (-) 71.57
July-September, 2024	(-) 238.16	(-) 224.18
October-December, 2024	(+) 240.54	(+) 56.56
January-March, 2025	(+) 178.62	(+) 84.59
April – June, 2025	(-) 157.18	(-) 16.27

## PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT, 1965:

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 was last amended on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2016. Eligibility limit of salary or wage for payment of bonus is Rs. 21,000 per month (section 2 (13)). Ceiling of salary or wage for calculation of bonus is Rs. 7,000 per month or minimum wages, whichever is higher (section 12). Minimum bonus payable @ 8.33% of salary or wage continues.

## EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952:

- Rate of contribution is 12% of pay from 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 1997, which is payable on maximum ceiling of Rs. 15,000 from 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2014.
- From 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2018, the rates of Provident Fund Administrative Charges are 0.50% of pay, Minimum Administrative Charges for non-functioning establishments are Rs. 75/- per month and for the operational establishment/factories, Rs. 500 per month. For establishments exempted under EPF, Inspection charges @ 0.18%, minimum Rs. 500 is payable in place of Administrative charges. In case of establishment exempted under EDLI Scheme, Inspection Charges of 0.05%, minimum Re. 1.00 is payable.
- The Ministry of Labour & Employment issued three Gazette Notifications on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 authorizing Central Provident Fund Commissioner or an Officer authorized by the Central Government to recover damages from the employer at the rate of one percent of arrear contribution per month or part thereof in respect of Employee Provident Fund Scheme, Employees' Pension Scheme and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme.



- Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) issued a Circular on 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 clarifying that damages on any default made up to 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 in the payment of contributions, charges payable, transfer of accumulations under the Act or any Scheme framed there under are to be levied and recovered in accordance with the prevailing provisions. From 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 revised rate of damages will be 1% per month or part thereof.
- The EPFO released new guidelines for processing Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) and E-Sign requests submitted by employers. The use of DSC was mandated by previous circulars from the Central PF Commissioner, requiring at least one DSC from an employer or authorized signatory to be registered with EPFO. The introduction of e-sign as part of the e-governance initiative further emphasizes the need for secure authentication. The guidelines highlight the potential legal consequences of any misuse, making it crucial for employers to follow the outlined procedures meticulously.
- Employees Deposit Linked Scheme, 1976 amended w.e.f. 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2024. It provides that in case of the death of a member, who was in employment for a continuous period of 12 months preceding the month of death, his nominee will get average of 12 months' wages (maximum Rs. 15,000) multiplied by thirty-five times plus fifty percent of the average balance in the account of the deceased in the Provident Fund (subject to ceiling of Rs. 1,75,000). The Assurance benefit will not be less than Rs. 2,50,000 and more than Rs. 7,00,000.
- Subscribers of Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees' State Insurance Corporation may be able to use the claim settlement amounts through e-wallets. Replying to a question on EPF withdrawal from ATMs, Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Employment Ms. Sumita Dawra stated, "This is an area of great interest for the insured person, for a contributor. How can I withdraw my money more easily?" In cases of auto settlement, the money goes to the bank account and they in any case are able to withdraw it from the bank account, from any ATM presently.
- EPFO vide circular dated 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2025 declared interest for the financial year 2024-25 @ 8.25% to be credited to account of each member.

## EMPLOYEES' PENSION SCHEME, 1995:

- Minimum Pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month is payable in respect of a member widow(er)/nominee/dependent parents, whereas children and orphan pension of Rs.250/- per month and Rs.750/- per month respectively is payable with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2014.
- The Ministry of Labour issued two Notifications on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 making changes in the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. It has made additions in Table B (Factor for computation of past service benefit) and substituted Table D (Return of contribution on exit from employment) with a new Table.
- Labour and Employment Minister, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya on 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 approved the Centralized Pension Payment System (CPPS) under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995, allowing 7.8 million EPS subscribers to withdraw pension from any bank and any branch across India, starting from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2025.

## EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948:

- With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2016, ESI Scheme introduced in all the Districts of Madhya Pradesh. Rate of Contribution Employer 3.75% + Employee 0.75% of wages. The wage ceiling for coverage under the Scheme is Rs. 21,000/- per month.
- The Ministry of Labour & Employment issued a Gazette Notification on 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 amending Rule 55(1) of Employees State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950 by inserting a new proviso, according to which an insured woman, who is in receipt of maternity benefit and due to reason of which a shorter contribution period is available to her in the contribution period in which the maternity benefit falls, she will be qualified to claim sickness benefit in the corresponding benefit period, if the contribution in respect of her was payable for not less than half the number of days available for working in such contribution period. The amendment is applicable from 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2022.

- As per decision taken at 188<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Employees State Insurance Corporation Meeting –ESIC shall bear 100% cost of upgradation and/or replacement of Cochlear implant, up to the ceiling limit of Rs. 5,35,000/- in cases where upgradation/replacement is necessitated as per opinion of two ENT surgeons of Government Hospital subject to compliance with all other terms and conditions stipulated in CGHS Guidelines. This has been conveyed by Circular dated 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2025.

## ATAL BEEMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJNA:

Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY) is a welfare measure for the employees covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 in the form of cash compensation up to 90 days once in lifetime of the worker in the contingency of Insured Persons' (IPs') unemployment.

The Scheme came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2018 and extended thrice from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 and from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 and again from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2026 in order to provide relief to those IPs, who became unemployed during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## PRIME MINISTER INTERNSHIP SCHEME:

The Government launched the **Prime Minister's Internship Scheme** on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2024. It is aimed to provide one crore young individuals with valuable internship opportunities over the next five years, allowing them to immerse themselves in diverse business environments and explore a variety of professions. Interns will receive a monthly stipend of Rs. 5,000 throughout the internship duration. This consists of:

- Rs. 500 contributed by partner companies, contingent on attendance and conduct.
- The remaining Rs. 4,500 will be provided by the Government via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the intern's Aadhaar-seeded bank account.
- Additionally, a one-time grant of Rs. 6,000 will be disbursed after joining the internship, also through DBT.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947:

The Madhya Pradesh Labour Laws (Amendments) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 2015 issued on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2015 provides for:

- For retrenchment, three months' notice to a worker to be retrenched is required (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 workers are employed on an average per working day for preceding twelve months. Earlier it was applicable in case of establishment employing not less than hundred workers (Section 25K).

## 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.

## **FACTORIES ACT, 1948:**

- On 16<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 State Government amended Factory Rule 6(2) to clarify that the Factory License can be issued for up to ten years or more.
- The State Government vide Order dated 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 notified on 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2016 conditions for ensuring Safety of Workers required to work between 8.00 PM to 6.00 AM.
- Factories Act, 1948 was amended by the State on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2015 to allow:
  - i. Work for more than 48 hours in a week subject to working of not more than 12 hours' in a day (13 hours including interval for rest), 60 hours in a week including overtime, no working for more than seven days at a stretch. Total hours of overtime not to exceed 125 in a quarter.
  - ii. Every worker, who works for 180 days or more in a calendar year will get in the same calendar year one-day leave with wages for every 20 days' work. 180 days to include lay-off, maternity leave and leave earned in the year prior to that in which leave is enjoyed

## **BUILDING & OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WELFARE CESS ACT, 1996:**

As per the judgment passed by the Supreme Court in the matter of UPPTCL v/s CG Power and Industrial Solutions regarding the levy of Cess amount under BOCW Act, BOCW Cess is not leviable on the supply of equipment. While discussing some landmark Supreme Court decisions, it was observed that the object of the Act was the welfare of workers engaged in building and construction work, and the clear statutory scheme of the Act excludes a supply contract from within its ambit. The charging section provides for the levy and collection of Cess at such rate not exceeding 2% of the cost of construction incurred by the employer. The condition precedent for the levying BOCW Cess under the Act was construction, repair, demolition or maintenance. Mere installation or erection, which did not involve construction work, was not amenable to BOCW Cess.

## **PAYMENT OF GRATUITY ACT, 1972:**

With an amendment to Payment of Gratuity Act with effect from 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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, which recruit workers brought only by licensed or registered human resources agents, have to maintain a register of every Inter State Migrant Workmen, to they employ.

## **CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION & ABOLITION) ACT, 1970:**

As per State Government amendment dated 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2020, the license granted under Rule 25 or renewed under Rule 29 shall be valid for the period of the contract for which it is made, under Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Madhya Pradesh Rules, 1973.

## APPRENTICES ACT, 1961:

The Central Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship have amended Apprenticeship Rules, 1992, which came into force with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> 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. 5,000 to Rs. 9,000 p.m. based on the qualification of the apprentice.
- In the 2<sup>nd</sup> year, the stipend payable shall be increased by 10% and in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year by further 15%.
- Apprentices during basic training for a period upto 3 months shall be paid 50% of stipend.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) made the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) as part of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme, providing direct Government benefits to all apprentices to prevent delay in payments as well as significantly reduce any leakages in the system.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) has been implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023. This transition involves significant changes:

- New Contracts: All new NAPS contracts will be DBT- based, with stipends directly transferred to apprentices.
- Ongoing Contracts: Establishments may choose DBT or non-DBT for ongoing contracts.

## IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF COURTS:

The Association has been circulating quarterly 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.

## TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL:

The Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC) was set up on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2014 under the aegis of National Skill Development Corporation and promoted by Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (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.

## EMPLOYMENT:

As per Economic Survey 2024-25 in terms of sectoral share of factory employment (total persons engaged), the Textile Industry's share is 10 percent and that of Wearing Apparel is 7 percent in the Country. However, the data relating to the State is not available.

## MISCELLANEOUS:

1. 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.
2. An analysis of the latest KLEMS (Capital, Labour, Energy, Material and Service) data -base released by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) showed that Textiles, Leather & Footwear Industry saw the highest contraction (-14.2 %) in Labour productivity in the year 2022-23.

## POWER

The Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Sudhar Adhiniyam, 2000, along with provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, governs the law relating to Electricity in the State and Rules made there under.

### POWER TARIFF 2024- 25 AND 2025-26:

The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (MPERC) notified Tariff for the rates for 2024-25 on 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 and made applicable from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024. The rates for 2025-26 were notified on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2025 and made applicable from 6<sup>th</sup> April, 2025. A comparative statement of Tariff (HV-3.1: Industrial) applicable to Textile Industry for the year 2024-25 and those for 2025-26 are as under:

S No.	HV-3.1 Industrial (Applicable to Textile Mills)	2024-25 From 1.4.2024		2025-26 From 6.4.2025	
1.	<b>Fixed Charges:</b> <b>Rs./KVA of Billing Demand / p.m.</b> 11 KV Supply 33 KV Supply 132 KV Supply 220 KV/400 KV Supply	Rs. 384.00 616.00 704.00 704.00		Rs. 399.00 631.00 719.00 719.00	
	<b>Energy Charges:</b>	<b>Up to 50% LF Rs./Unit</b>	<b>Above 5% LF Rs/ unit</b>	<b>Up to 50% LF Rs./Unit</b>	<b>Above 50 % LF Rs./Unit</b>
	11 KV Supply	Rs.7.30	Rs. 6.30	Rs. 7.50	Rs.6.50
	33 KV Supply	7.26	6.21	7.46	6.41
	132 KV Supply	6.85	5.86	7.05	6.06
	220 KV/400 KV Supply	6.40	5.40	6.60	5.60
3.	<b>Billing Demand:</b>	Actual Maximum KVA or 90% of CD, whichever is higher		Actual Maximum KVA or 90% of CD, whichever is higher	
4.	<b>Load factor calculation:</b>	<u>Monthly consumption(KWh)X100</u> No. of Hrs.in Billing Month X Demand (KVA)		<u>Monthly Consumption(KWh)X100</u> No. of Hrs.in Billing Month X Demand (KVA)	
5.	<b>Average Monthly Power Factor Incentive:</b> 96% 97% 98% 99% 100 %	1% on E C 2% on E C 3% on E C 5% on E C 7% on E C		1% on E C 2% on E C 3% on E C 5% on E C 7% on E C	

6.	<b>Power Factor Penalty:</b> For each 1% decrease in average monthly power factor Below 89% or below “ 84% or below “ 69% or below	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
7.	<b>Time of the Day Surcharge/Rebate:</b> 06:00 AM to 09:00 AM & 5:00 PM to 10:00 PM	Surcharge of 20% of Normal rate of Energy Charge	Surcharge of 20% of Normal rate of Energy Charge
	09:00 AM to 5:00 PM	Rebate of 20% of Normal rate of Energy Charge	Rebate of 20% of Normal rate of Energy Charge
	10:00 PM to 6:00 AM next day	Rebate of 10% of Normal rate of Energy Charge	Rebate of 10% of Energy Charge (June to September)
			Rebate of 7.5% of Energy Charges (April to May and October to March)
8.	<b>For Excess Demand:</b> (a) Energy Charges (b) Fixed Charges	No Extra Charge (i) Upto 120% Normal Charge (ii) @ 1.30 times the charges for demand over 120% of CD when MD is up to 130% (iii) @ 2.00 times the charges (When MD exceeds 130%) For demand recorded over & above 130% of CD in addition to (i) above	No Extra Charge (i) Upto 120% Normal Charge (ii) @ 1.30 times the charges for demand over 120% of CD when MD is upto 130% (iii) @ 2.00 times the charges (When MD exceeds 130%) For demand recorded over & above 130% of CD in addition to (i) above

**NOTES:**

1. Rebate of Re.1.00 per unit in Energy Charges is applicable for incremental Monthly consumption w.r.t. Consumption of 2015-16 same month.
2. Rebate of Re.1.00 per unit or 20%, whichever is lower for new Connection/Green Field Connection for which Agreements were finalized during and after 2016-17.
3. Rebate of Rs.2.00 per unit to Captive Consumers on incremental units, who have reduced their Captive Consumption and taken power from DISCOM Base year, shall be financial year preceding the year of request for switchover.
4. Rebate of Re .1.00 per unit for those Open Access Consumers, who have reduced their Open Access consumption, which have been availing Open Access during 2024-25 and recorded incremental consumption over the same month of the last year.
5. Metering Charges from the consumers' have been abolished with effect from 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2020:

## FIRST AMENDMENT TO MADHYA PRADESH ELECTICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (TERMS & CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINATION OF TARIFF FOR SUPPLY AND WHEELING OF ELECTRICITY AND METHODS AND PRINCIPLES OF FIXATION CHARGES) REGULATION, 2023:

These Regulations were notified on 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2023 and will be valid till March, 2027. Accordingly, Fuel & Power Purchase Adjustent Surcharge (FPPAS) is to be applicable on monthly basis for increase in cost of power, supplied to consumers, due to change in Fuel Cost and Power Purchase Cost with reference to cost of supply approved by Commission. The rate of Fuel & Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) declared are as under:

Billing Period one month from	Rate Percent Charge on Energy Charges
24 <sup>th</sup> April, 2024	1.78
24 <sup>th</sup> May, 2024	3.92
24 <sup>th</sup> June, 2024	1.03
24 <sup>th</sup> July, 2024	(-)0.21
24 <sup>th</sup> August, 2024	0.29
24 <sup>th</sup> September, 2024	3.00
24 <sup>th</sup> October, 2024	(-)4.15
24 <sup>th</sup> November, 2024	(-)6.14
24 <sup>th</sup> December, 2024	(-)0.55
24 <sup>th</sup> January, 2025	(-)0.90
24 <sup>th</sup> February, 2025	(-)0.23
24 <sup>th</sup> March, 2025	(-)0.75
24 <sup>th</sup> April, 2025	3.92

## POWER TARIEF 2024-25 AND 2025-26 FOR SEZ, PITHAMPUR:

The Rates for the year 2024-25 from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024 were made applicable and those for 2025-26 applicable from 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2025:

Category	2024-25		2025-26	
	Fixed Charges per KVA	Energy Charges per Unit	Fixed Charges per KVA Energy	Energy Charges per Unit
11KV Supply	Rs. 193.00	Rs.3.77	Rs.205	Rs.3.97
33KV Supply	230.00	3.76	242	3.96

## ELECTRICAL INSPECTION FEES:

Electrical Inspection fees have been provided in Notification dated 29<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2015. The Levy of Fees for Inspection and Approval of Electrical Installation (Madhya Pradesh) Rules, 2017 continue to prevail.

## **ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CODE – 2021:**

The MP Electricity Supply Code, 2021 came into force w.e.f. 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 to align with the Electricity Rules, 2020 notified on 31<sup>st</sup>. December, 2020 by Union Ministry of Power.

On 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2023, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (MPERC) notified, First Amendment to Electricity Supply Code, 2021, which has been made effective from 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2023. Second, Third and Fourth Amendments have been notified on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2024, 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2024 and 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 and made applicable from the date of notifications.

## **STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF MPERC:**

State Advisory Committee of MPERC has been reconstituted on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2025, for a period of three years.

## **ELECTRICITY DUTY:**

The Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Shulk Adhiniyam, 2012, governs Law relating to Electricity Duty. Electricity Duty @ 9% is payable by the Textile Industry on purchase of power from DISCOMs, but Duty @ 12% is payable on Captive Power Consumption with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016 (earlier it was 15%). Duty is also levied on open access purchase at the rates, as if the power is purchased from DISCOMs.

The State Government has exempted Solar, Wind and Bio mass based generating stations from payment of Electricity Duty for a period of ten years vide Notification dated 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 as amended on 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2016.

## **ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CESS:**

Energy Development Cess of 15 paise per unit w.e.f. 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, is 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2013.

## **MPERC (RECOVERY OF EXPENSES & OTHER CHARGES FOR PROVIDING ELECTRIC LINE OR PLANT USED FOR PURPOSE OF GIVING SUPPLY) REGULATIONS, 2022:**

The MPERC notified revised Rules on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2022, whereby almost all the have been revised upwards. First amendment to these Regulations has been notified on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2025 and made applicable.

## **MPERC (FEES, FINES AND CHARGES (REVISION-II) REGULATIONS 2024:**

The new Regulations revising Fees, Fines and Charges have been notified and made applicable from 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2024.



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

Energy Department of the State 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.

## **MADHYA PRADESH RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY- 2025:**

The State Government notified this Policy on 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2025, which will remain in operation for a period of five years. This Policy repeals earlier Policy of 2022.

## **RENEWABLE ENERGY PURCHASE OBLIGATION:**

MPERC vide its Orders dated 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2017 and 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2021 amended Renewable Energy Purchase Obligation (REPO) on captive consumers and open access consumers with effect from financial year 2010-11. Energy prescribed for purchase from Solar and Non – Solar sources from 2020-21 to 2026-27 is as under:

Financial Year	Quantum - %		
	Solar	Non- Solar	Total
2020-21	6.00	8.50	14.50
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

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.

## **SUBMISSION OF REPORT ON STATUS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION:**

Under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency- there are 208 energy intensive textile units notified under Perform, Achieve, Trade (PAT) Scheme having an annual threshold level of energy consumption of more or equal to 3,000 tons of oil equivalent. This has resulted in saving of 0.313 Million Toe (1 Toe= 11.6 mwh) in energy saving consequently reducing 1.551 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in the Sector.

## INCENTIVES FOR TEXTILE & APPAREL INDUSTRY IN MADHYA PRADESH

The State Government announced various Policies during Global Investors' Summit held on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2025 at Bhopal. The incentives available for Textile & Apparel Sector under the Policies are as under:

### MADHYA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION POLICY – 2025:

#### Incentives Available for Investors in Textile Industry:

**1. Basic Investment Promotion Assistance (BIPA):**

- Basic IPA shall vary from 40 to 10% for investments in Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (EFCl) for seven years.
- Basic IPA shall be limited to maximum Rs.200 crores.

**2. Infrastructure Development Assistance:**

50% assistance subject to maximum of Rs.5.00 crore, for each, shall be provided for developing power, road and water infrastructure.

**3. Green Industrialization Assistance:**

50% up to a maximum limit of Rs.5.00 crore capital subsidy for investment made in setting up of ETP /STP – with zero Liquid Discharge. To be paid in two installments.

**4. Assistance for IPR or Organic Certification:**

- i) For IPR 100%, Maximum Rs.10 lakh per unit.
- ii) Organic Certification – 100% Maximum Rs.5 lakh per Unit.

**5. Interest Subsidy:**

Interest subsidy of 5 % for 5 years on term loan taken for P&M subject to ceiling of maximum Rs.50.00 crore.

**6. Incentive for Establishing Apparel Training Institute:**

25% Subsidy up to maximum of Rs.50 lakh.

**7. Export Freight Subsidy:**

50% for transportation costs for 5 years, Rs. 40 lakh per unit per year up to Rs. 2 crore

Gross Investment Assistance shall not exceed the total amount of investment.

Customized package available for units investing Rs. 500 crore or more.

#### Incentives Available for Investors in Garment & Apparel Industry:

In addition to above, the following incentives are available:

**1. Interest Subsidy:**

Interest subsidy of 5 % for 7 years on term loan taken for P&M subject to ceiling of Maximum Rs. 50 crore. This is in place of Item No. 5 above.

**2. Employment Generation Assistance:**

For Units employing more than 250 employees. Assistance of Rs. 5,000/- per employee per month for a maximum period of 5 years for new employees from the date of commercial production applicable for 10 years.

S.No.	Duration/ Eligibility	Minimum Average percentage of Madhya Pradesh domicile employees in the Unit.
1	Within one year	50%
2	Within three years	75%
3	Within five years	90%

**3. Skill Development and Training Expenses:**

One-time reimbursement assistance of Rs. 13,000 per new employee shall be provided for 5 years for MP domicile employees for a maximum of 4,000 employees.

**4. Concession in Development charges:**

50% discount in the development charge- in case of taking lease land in the industrial area.

**5. Reimbursement of Stamp Duty and Registration Fee:**

100 % on execution of land lease documents.

**6. Concession on Power Tariff:**

Power Tariff Reimbursement of Rs1/- per unit for 5 years.

Maximum limit of assistance shall be 200% of investment made by the Unit in FCI including all statutory/ legal requirements.

## **M S M E DEVELOPMENT POLICY -2025:**

### **Investment up to Rs. 10 crore in Plant & Machinery:**

- Investment Promotion Assistance:  
Up to 40% of eligible investment in Plant & Machinery, building and eligible items, additional 2% for SC/ST/ Women for 4 years. Assistance to be disbursed in 4 equal annual instalments.
- Additional 2% industry development subsidy (for 4 years) for units exporting more than 25% and up to 50% of their total sales or additional 3% subsidy to unit exporting more than 50% of their sales.
- Financial assistance of 100% limited to Rs. 20 lakh for quality certifications.
- Financial assistance up to 50% limited to Rs. 50,000 for energy audit expenses.
- Financial assistance of 100% limited to Rs. 10 lakh for patents/IPR registration.
- 50% reimbursement of expenditure towards Infrastructure Development (Road, water electricity, etc.) up to Rs. 25 lakh.
- 50% reimbursement for expenditure towards setting up of ETP up to Rs. 10 lakh

### **Additional Concessions for Specific Sectors:**

#### **Power Loom Sector:**

- Capital subsidy of 25% for up-gradation of power loom.
- Electricity Concession of Rs. 1.50 per unit for 20HP and Rs. 1.25 per unit for greater than 20 HP and up to 150 HP.

**Apparel Sector:**

Salary grant of Rs. 2,500/month per person to units for 5 years (Up to Rs. 5 lakh per annum).

**Investment more than Rs. 10 crore & up to RS. 50 crores in Plant & Machinery: (Medium Enterprises):**

1. Investment Promotion Assistance up to 40% of Plant & Machinery and Building to be disbursed in seven equal annual instalments.
2. 100 % reimbursement on quality certification subject to maximum of Rs, 20 lakh.
3. 50% reimbursement of expenditure towards Infrastructure development (Road, water electricity, etc.) up to Rs. 1 crore.
4. 50% reimbursement for expenditure towards setting up of ETP up to Rs. 1 crore.

**SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR SPECIFIC SECTORS:****Textile Sector:**

1. Interest subsidy of 2% for 5 years for investment Up to Rs. 5 crore in new unit.
2. Interest subsidy of 7% for 5 years for New Composite Unit with investment more than Rs. 25 crore
3. Interest subsidy of 5% for 5 years for investment more than Rs. 25 crore in standalone unit/expansion/diversification, etc.

**Apparel Sector (having at least Rs. 1 crore and up to Rs. 5 crore investment in Plant & Machinery):**

**Employment Generation Assistance:** Minimum 25 employees – 25% of the salary of each employee, maximum Rs. 2,500 per month up to annual limit of Rs. 5 lakh for 5 years.

**Apparel Sector (having more than Rs. 5 crore investment in Plant & Machinery):**

1. Interest Subsidy of 5% for 7 years on term loan.
2. Exemption from Electricity Duty for 7 years.
3. Reimbursement of Power Tariff Rs. 1 per unit for 7 years.
4. Employment Generation Subsidy up to Rs. 5,000 per month per employee for 5 years.
5. Reimbursement of Training expense up to Rs. 13,000 per employee for 5 years.
6. 100% reimbursement of Stamp Duty & Registration fee.

**INSTALLED CAPACITY OF MEMBER MILLS.**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Unit</b>	<b>Spindles</b>	<b>Rotors</b>	<b>Auto Looms</b>	<b>Knitting Machines</b>	<b>Stenter Machines</b>	<b>Others</b>
1	Anant Spinning Mills	1,29,024					
2	BEST Lifestyle Apparel Pvt. Ltd.						Apparel
3	Bhandari Process			42		1	1 lakh Mtr/day
4	Bhaskar Industries Pvt. Ltd.	20,064	2,088	306			
5	Bio Spun Pvt. Ltd.	50,400					
6	Burhanpur Textiles Limited	-	-	466	-	17	-
7	Candor Textiles Pvt. Ltd.					2	
8	Deepa Textiles Pvt. Ltd.			36			
9	Deepak Spinners Ltd	38,736					
10	Gokaldas Exports Acharpur Pvt. Ltd.						Apparel
11	Grasim Industries Ltd:						1,62,425
	Staple Fibre Division						Tons-VSF
12	Vikram Woollens	9,984					
13	Industrial Filters & Fabrics Pvt. . Ltd.						Tech.Textiles
14	Jaideep India Pvt. Ltd.	25,200					
15	Kamal Cotspin Pvt. Ltd.	47,520					
16	Kashida Apparel Pvt Ltd.						Apparel
17	Kohinoor Elastics Pvt. Ltd.			100			
18	Lion Fabrics Pvt. Ltd	-	-	80		1	
19	Madhumilan Industries Ltd.	23,264					
20	Mahima Fibres Pvt. Ltd.	50,400					
21	Manjeet Cotton Pvt. Ltd.	2,400	1,796				
22	Manjeet Global Pvt. Ltd.	19,344					
23	Maral Overseas Limited	79,776			62	3	
24	Mayur Uniquoters Ltd.						Tech.Textiles
25	Mohini Health & Hygiene Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	Tech.Textiles
26	Nahar Spinning Mills Ltd.	1,63,344					
27	Neo Stretch Pvt. Ltd.	38,000					
28	New Zeel Fashionwear Pvt. Ltd.						Apparel
29	PBM Polytex Limited	22,944					
30	Pratibha Syntex Limited	70,846	720	-	71	3	
31	Prem Textiles (Intl.) Pvt. Ltd.	13,248	1,660	40		3	
32	Prince Micro Process			52		2	
33	Ramesh Textiles India Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	24			
34	Raymond Limited	36,396	-	113		7	
35	Sagar Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd.	2,32,416	-	-	51		
36	Satyam Spinners Pvt. Ltd.	15,338					
37	Shree Geeta Textile Pvt. Ltd.	15,840			12		
38	SRF Limited	5,652	-	16	-	-	Tech.Textiles
39	Swastik Spintex Ltd.	5,760	600	-	-	-	-
40	Swaraj Suitings Pvt. Ltd.			125			
41	Threads of Harman			112			
42	TDB Spinning Pvt. Ltd.	-	1,590	-	-	-	-
43	Vardhman Fabrics	2,08,656	5,640	814		8	
44	Vardhman Yarns	4,08,170					
45	Vippy Spinpro Ltd.		5,160				

# The Madhya Pradesh Textile Mills Association



## 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
2023	Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary

