

Maharashtra has untapped potential in strengthening textile value chain

India is the third largest exporter of textiles and fifth largest exporter of clothing materials in the world, with annual textile and clothing export of USD 34 billion. However, India accounts for hardly 4.2% of the world export market for textile and clothing, which is pegged at around USD 803 billion. China, European Union, Bangladesh and Vietnam are ahead of India in exports of clothing materials, while China and European Union rank higher in export of textile products.

Given the ample availability of cotton and abundant manpower, India can further strengthen its export performance in textile and clothing. Strengthening textile value chain can promote employment and livelihood for women and self-employed youth, who can work as job workers for medium and large scale textile companies. The textile industry is identified as a strategic sector as it contributes around 27% to India's total exports and accounts for largest share of employment in rural areas after agriculture sector.

Specifically, Maharashtra is endowed with competitive advantage for cotton and silk textile production. Maharashtra's Textile Policy 2018-23, builds on the progress made under the earlier policy (Textile Policy 2011-17) to create a globally competitive fibre to fashion value chain in the state. Official data suggests that Maharashtra contributes hardly 10.4% to the country's textile and apparels output despite accounting for around 25% of the country's cotton production. Most of the cotton produced in the state is sold to other states for value addition and exports. In order to increase local value addition of cotton, the state government is in the process of setting up nine textile parks across Aurangabad, Beed, Buldhana, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nanded, Parbhani, Yavatmal and Wardha following the successful project of Nandgaonpeth Textile Park in Amaravati.

In the wool sector, even though the state produces 1400 MT of wool from the Deccani sheep annually, the state does not have value enough addition capacity to process them. The state government is in the process of setting up a pilot wool processing unit on PPP (Public Private Partnership) basis to process the Deccani wool.

In the silk sector, Maharashtra is the largest producer of non-traditional silk and there is huge scope to increase this production through focused policy intervention. The state government should incentivize silk farmers with necessary infrastructure and financial support. India depends on imports to meet domestic demand for silk and Maharashtra can play a significant role in reducing the country's import dependence in silk sector. Maharashtra's Textile Policy 2018-23 has provided special focus on promoting plantation of Mulberry and Tussar silk, which can withstand unstable weather conditions. Industry associations and the Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra should work together to strengthen the state's textile value chain in cotton, wool and silk segments.



Notifications

PIB

Two-day India-Canada Agri-Tech Seminar

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1662148>

Daily Bulletin on COVID 19

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1662088>

Government clears 16 applications under PLI scheme

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1662096>

DGFT

Amendment in Export Policy of Personal Protection Equipments

<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/72cf63ac-f3bd-41f7-a9eb-d621341fc2cb/Noti%20No.36%20Engpdf.pdf>

Addition of enabling provision related to issue of scrips under (RoSL)

[https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/2a8528d5-cabb-4f49-8a53-cb1159669dc2/Notification-37\(E\)%20dt-06.10.2020.pdf](https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/2a8528d5-cabb-4f49-8a53-cb1159669dc2/Notification-37(E)%20dt-06.10.2020.pdf)

Amendment related to import of tyres

<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/9fc6697a-d2d9-4385-baea-b0b226b2425c/notification%2038%20English.pdf>