

## **BHARAT TEX 2025 - ECONOMY**

**NEWS:** *Bharat Tex 2025 served as a platform to accelerate the government's "Farm to Fibre, Fabric, Fashion, and Foreign Markets" vision.*

### **WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?**

- This event integrated every stage of the textile value chain—from raw material cultivation to finished products—aligning with the government's aim to connect farming, manufacturing, design, and global market access.

**The event featured over 5,000 exhibitors and more than 1,20,000 trade visitors, from 120+ countries including global CEOs, policymakers, and industry leaders, attended the event.**

- With a massive turnout from over 120 countries, including top executives and policymakers, the event created a dynamic networking hub that fostered international collaborations and significant business opportunities.

### **INDIA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

- This heading introduces the section that underscores the economic importance and global presence of India's textile sector.

**India is the sixth-largest exporter of textiles globally, contributing 8.21% to the country's total exports in 2023-24.**

- This statement highlights India's strong position in the global textile market, with textiles making up a substantial part of the nation's export revenue during the 2023-24 fiscal period.

**The sector holds a 4.5% share in global trade, with the United States and European Union accounting for 47% of India's textile and apparel exports.**

- This indicates that India's textiles are competitive on the world stage, with nearly half of its exports reaching mature markets like the US and EU, underscoring high demand and quality.

**The industry provides direct employment to over 45 million people.**

- By directly employing more than 45 million individuals, the textile sector is a major pillar of the economy, supporting livelihoods and contributing significantly to national employment.

### **Indias Textile Industry**

- This repeated heading reaffirms the broad and multifaceted nature of the textile sector in India, setting up the discussion on policies and challenges.

### **Supportive Policy Framework**

- This section details the government initiatives and schemes that are designed to bolster and modernize the textile industry.



**Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme: 7 mega textile parks with an expected investment of USD 10 Bn are being set up with world class infrastructure, plug and play facilities and an integrated ecosystem.**

- The PM MITRA scheme is focused on creating seven state-of-the-art textile parks with a USD 10 billion investment, offering advanced infrastructure and ready-to-use facilities to streamline operations and attract global investments.

**Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme with approved incentives of INR 10,683 crore to promote production of Man-made fibers (MMF) Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles.**

- Under the PLI scheme, a financial incentive of INR 10,683 crore has been allocated to boost production in key segments like man-made fibers and technical textiles, driving modernization and enhancing global competitiveness.

**Samarth: The scheme is a demand-driven and placement-oriented program to build Capacity, address skill gaps in the textile value chain.**

- Samarth is designed to bridge the skills gap by providing targeted training and capacity-building programs, ensuring that the workforce is prepared for modern production demands.

**National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP): Financial and market support for handloom weavers.**

- The NHDP provides critical financial aid and market access to handloom weavers, helping preserve traditional craftsmanship while boosting their economic sustainability.

**Raw Material Support: Promotion of cotton, jute, silk, and wool to improve quality and yield.**

- This initiative aims to enhance the production and quality of essential raw materials, ensuring a consistent supply of high-grade inputs that contribute to superior textile products.

## **CHALLENGES FACING INDIA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

- This heading introduces the discussion on the major obstacles the industry must overcome to achieve sustainable growth and maintain its competitive edge.

### **High Raw Material Costs: Fluctuating cotton, jute, and synthetic fiber prices.**

- Volatility in the prices of key raw materials like cotton, jute, and synthetic fibers results in increased production costs and creates uncertainty for manufacturers.

### **Outdated Technology: Low adoption of automation and modern machinery.**

- Many manufacturers still rely on older technologies, which leads to inefficiencies and lower productivity compared to competitors who have embraced modern automation.

### **Global Competition: Strong competition from China, Vietnam and Bangladesh.**

- Intense competition from countries with lower production costs and more advanced manufacturing practices puts pressure on India to innovate and modernize its processes.

### **Environmental Regulations: Compliance with sustainability norms and pollution control.**

- Stringent environmental regulations require significant investment in sustainable practices and pollution control, adding complexity and cost to production processes.

### **Skilled Labor Shortage: Workforce needs upskilling to meet industry demands.**

- Despite a large labor force, there is a notable shortage of skilled workers, necessitating comprehensive training programs to equip employees with modern technical skills.

### **Supply Chain Issues: Logistics inefficiencies and export-import bottlenecks.**

- Operational challenges such as logistical delays and bureaucratic bottlenecks in export-import processes disrupt the supply chain and increase operational costs.

### **Limited Market Access: Trade barriers, high tariffs, and FTA limitations.**

- Trade restrictions, including high tariffs and limitations within Free Trade Agreements, hinder market expansion and restrict the global reach of Indian textiles.

### **Way Ahead**

- This final section outlines the strategic measures needed to overcome current challenges and drive future growth in the textile sector.

### **Technology Upgradation: Invest in automation and modern machinery.**

- Investing in advanced automation and modern machinery is essential to boost efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance the overall quality of textile products.

### **Sustainable Practices: Promote eco-friendly production and waste management.**

- Embracing eco-friendly production methods and robust waste management practices will help meet environmental standards and cater to sustainability-conscious consumers.

### **Skill Development: Strengthen workforce training through Samarth and other initiatives.**

- Enhanced training programs, particularly through initiatives like Samarth, are crucial to developing a skilled workforce that can effectively operate modern production technologies.

**Global Market Expansion: Leverage FTAs and improve export competitiveness.**

- Expanding into new international markets by leveraging Free Trade Agreements will reduce trade barriers and boost the export competitiveness of Indian textiles.

**Raw Material Security: Enhance cotton, jute, silk, and wool production.**

- Strengthening the production of key raw materials such as cotton, jute, silk, and wool is vital for ensuring a reliable, high-quality supply chain that underpins the industry's long-term growth.

**Source:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2104423>