LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. ***30**
TO BE ANSWERED ON **21.07.2026**

TEXTILE AND APPAREL SECTOR

*30. SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:
SHRI VIVEK THAKUR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES वस्त्रमंत्री
be pleased to state :

(a) the details of measures taken to strengthen the global competitiveness and export preparedness of India's textile and apparel sector;
(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to address the impact of recent global trade developments, including tariff measures and geopolitical disruptions, on India's textile exports;
(c) the details of initiatives undertaken, including support under the Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme and market diversification efforts, to mitigate such challenges and enhance export competitiveness; and
(d) the details of strategy adopted to strengthen supply chain resilience, expand India's share in global textile trade and support textile exporters, particularly Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)?

उत्तर
ANSWER
वस्त्रमंत्री **(श्रीगिरिराज सिंह)**
MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH)

(a) to (d):- A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 30 FOR 21.07.2026 REGARDING "TEXTILE AND APPAREL SECTOR" ASKED BY SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL AND SHRI VIVEK THAKUR

(a) to (d): Despite global headwinds and geopolitical disruptions, India's exports of textiles and apparel, including handicrafts, stood at ₹3,25,339 crore in 2025–26, registering a growth of 1.8 per cent over ₹3,19,573.2 crore in 2024–25 . *(Source: DGCI&S)*
The Government has implemented several schemes and undertaken various initiatives to strengthen the global competitiveness and export preparedness of the Textile and Apparel sector. These include the PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM), SAMARTH—Scheme for Capacity Building in the Textile Sector, and the launch of various components including Market Access Support and interest subvention under the Export Promotion Mission etc.

In addition, several measures have recently been undertaken to support the Textile and Apparel exports and address emerging global challenges. These include the extension of Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RODTEP) Scheme up to 30 September 2026; the temporary exemption from customs duty on import of Cotton falling under Customs Tariff Heading 5201 from 1 June to 31 October 2026; the temporary exemption from customs duties on key inputs in the man-made fibre (MMF) value chain, including Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) and Mono-Ethylene Glycol (MEG); rationalisation of GST rates for correcting of the inverted duty structure in the MMF value chain; and the launch of the Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) initiative to support exporters affected by disruptions arising from the evolving geopolitical situation in West Asia and its continuing impact on maritime logistics across the Gulf and adjoining regions.

The Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme, operational since March 2019, provides for the rebate of embedded State and Central taxes and levies on the export of garments and made-ups, with a view to enhancing the competitiveness of these sectors. The Scheme has been extended for a further period of six months, up to 30 September 2026, to ensure policy predictability and stability for exporters in these sectors.

The Government has also adopted a focused export-promotion and market-diversification strategy covering 40 priority countries. Sixteen Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), including the India–United Kingdom Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), are already in force. In addition, the FTA negotiations with the European Union have been successfully concluded, while India has signed an FTA with New Zealand. These agreements provide an opportunity for Indian textiles and apparel sector to enhance their exports and undertake market diversification.

Collectively, these measures have helped diversify export markets, strengthen supply-chain resilience, improve market access including through e-commerce and enhance the competitiveness of Indian exporters, particularly Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

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