

**IMPACT OF FTAS AND PTAS ON EXPORTS**

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Will the Minister of TEXTILES वस्त्र मंत्री  
be pleased to state :

- (a) the share of different segments like cotton, synthetic fabrics, silks, wool and technical textiles in the total exports during each of the last three years;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to enhance India's global competitiveness in textile exports;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of various Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) on India's textile exports and if so, the details of such assessments along with the steps taken tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting Indian textile exports;
- (d) the steps taken to promote handloom and traditional textiles in international markets;
- (e) the number of Indian handloom and handicraft exporters supported under various Government initiatives;
- (f) the status of Geographical Indication (GI) tagging for Indian textile products and its impact on exports; and
- (g) the efforts made to connect Indian artisans & weavers with global buyers through digital and e-commerce platforms?

उत्तर  
ANSWER  
वस्त्र राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्घेरिता)  
THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES  
(SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA)

**(a):** The details of India's export of Cotton, Man-made, Wool, Silk and Technical Textiles during the last three years is attached at Annexure.

**(b) & (c):** India has signed 14 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with its trading partners to give boost to India's exports.

The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives to promote Indian textiles sector and enhance its competitiveness. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme to create a modern, integrated, world class textile infrastructure; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission focusing on Research Innovation & Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program.

Further, Government is also implementing Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups in order to enhance competitiveness by adopting principle of zero rated exports. Further, textiles products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other products. In addition, Government provides financial support to various Export Promotion Councils and Trade Bodies under Market Access Initiative Scheme implemented by Department of Commerce for organising and participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets etc at national and international levels.

**(d):** Ministry of Textiles through Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) promotes Handloom products of the country by implementing following schemes:

- i. National Handloom Development Programme;
  - ii. Raw Material Supply Scheme;
- Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms & accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, skilling, product & design development, technical and common infrastructure, marketing of handloom products in domestic & international markets, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme and social security etc.
  - Assistance in establishing international marketing linkages to suitable Apex/Primary handloom cooperative societies, corporations, producers' companies, handloom awardees, exporters, other talented weavers etc. who are producing exclusive exportable handloom products.
  - Market penetration through organisation/participation in international fairs/exhibitions, big ticket events, Buyer Sellers Meet, Reverse Buyer Sellers Meet etc., for export promotion of handloom products. Publicity and brand development through India Handloom Brand (IHB), Handloom Mark (HLM) and other measures.
  - Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) is being implemented throughout the country to make available yarn to handloom weavers. Under the scheme, freight charges are reimbursed for all types of yarn; and component of 15% price subsidy is there for cotton hank yarn, domestic silk, wool and linen yarn and blended yarn of natural fibres.

**(e):** Around 2,600 handicrafts exporters registered with Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) were supported through participation in International trade fairs and Buyer Seller Meets organized in India and abroad under MAI Scheme of Department of Commerce. Around 582 member exporters of the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) were provided marketing support during 2024-25 (upto February 2025) under various schemes of the ministries.

**(f):** Ministry of Textiles promotes the provision of Geographical Indication (GI) of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999, in respect of handloom & handicrafts products of pan India under the scheme, National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) & National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) respectively. Under the above scheme, financial assistance is provided for meeting the expenses in registering the designs/products, imparting training to personnel of implementing agencies and effective enforcement of G.I. registration. So far, a total no. of 214 handicrafts products and 104 handloom products, out of a total no. of 658 GI tagged products have been registered under the GI Act.

(g): To increase more marketing opportunities, the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) implementing various domestic & international marketing events under National Handicraft Development Programmes (NHDP) across the country wherein artisans are being provided a platform to sell their products. Further, an e-commerce portal (www.Indiahandmade.com) has been launched specifically for artisans & weavers where they can sell their products to buyers from all over the country. Artisans are being also onboarded on GeM portal where they can sell their products to government offices/PSU etc.

Annexure

India's export of Cotton, Man-made, Wool, Silk during the last three years:

Value in USD Million

Commodity	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Cotton Yarn	5,498	2,752	3,780
Other textile yarn, fabrics, madeups etc	650	730	731
Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	2,816	781	1,117
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	8,201	6,821	6,630
<b>Cotton Textiles</b>	<b>17,166</b>	<b>11,085</b>	<b>12,258</b>
Manmade Staple Fibre	680	463	402
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	5,615	4,949	4,679
<b>Man-made textiles</b>	<b>6,294</b>	<b>5,412</b>	<b>5,081</b>
Wool Raw	0	1	1
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	166	204	192
<b>Wool &amp; Woolen textiles</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>192</b>
Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	79	72	79
Silk Raw	2	0	2
Silk Waste	28	22	38
<b>Silk Products</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>119</b>

Source: DGCIS provisional data

India's export of Technical Textiles during the last three years:

Value in Rs. crore

Commodity	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Technical Textiles	21,194.62	20,095.52	21,407.38

Source: Ministry of Commerce

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