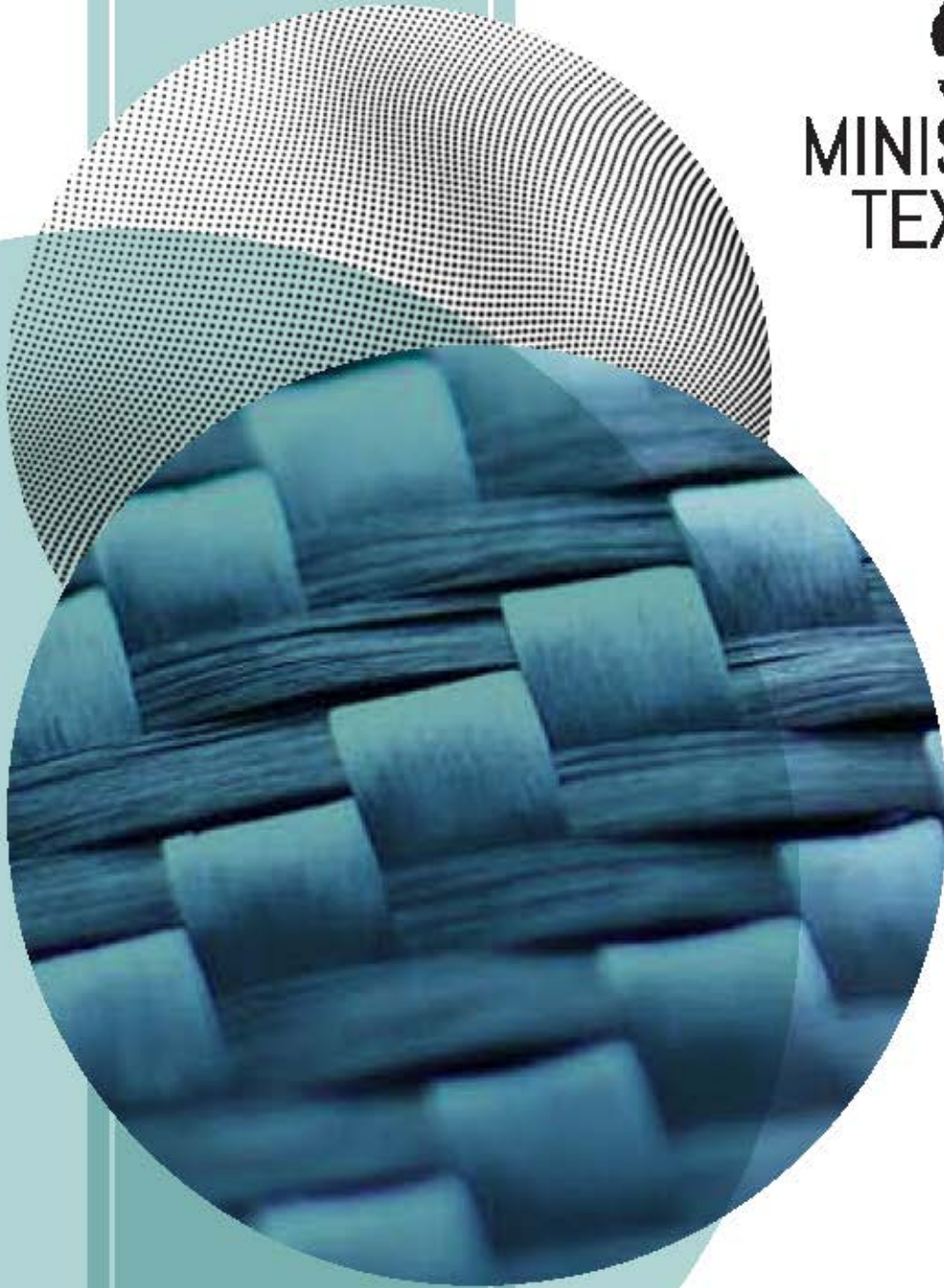




सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF
TEXTILES



20-21 ANNUAL
REPORT



MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

**ANNUAL REPORT
2020-21**

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OVERVIEW

1.1 The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a large unmatched raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. It is the 2nd largest producer of MMF Fibre after China. India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total exports stands at a significant 11.8% in 2019-20. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The uniqueness of the industry lies in its strength both in the hand-woven sector as well as in the capital intensive mill sector. The mill sector is the second largest in the world. Traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts and small scale power-loom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi urban area. It provides direct employment of over 45 million people and source of livelihood for over 100 million people indirectly, including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment.

In keeping with goal of making India's development inclusive and participative, the Government's central focus has been on increasing textile manufacturing by building the best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure, upgradation of technology fostering innovation, enhancing skills and traditional strengths in the textile sector. Some of the major initiatives and highlights of 2019-20 are listed below:

1.2 EXPORTS

The Indian textile industry is the second largest producer of MMF Fibre after China. India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in

India's total exports stands at a significant 11.8% in 2019-20. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are EU-28 and USA with 50% share in total textile and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct employment of over 45 million people and source of livelihood for over 100 million people indirectly, including a large number of women and rural population.

1.3 RAW MATERIAL SUPPORT

a. Cotton

Cotton is one of the most important cash crops and accounts for around 25% of the total global fibre production. In the raw material consumption basket of the Indian textile industry, the proportion of cotton is around 60%. The consumption of cotton is approximately 300 lakh bales (170 kg each) per year. India occupies first position in the world in cotton acreage with around 126.14 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 38% of the world area of 326.50 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. During 2019-20, India's productivity was 454 kg/ha. India has emerged one of the largest producers, consumers and exporters of cotton in the World.

Apart from being the provider of a basic necessity of life i.e. clothing which is next only to food, cotton is also one of the largest contributor to India's net foreign exchange by way of exports in the form of raw cotton, intermediate products such as yarn and fabrics to ultimate finished products in the form of garments, made ups and knitwear. Due to its economic importance in India, it is also termed as "White-Gold".

Cotton plays a major role in sustaining the livelihood of an estimated 5.8 million cotton farmers and 40- 50 million people engaged in related activities such as cotton processing and

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trade. To support the cotton industry, Government of India announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staples groups viz., medium staple and long staple cotton. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Textiles, is the nodal agency of Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event of prevailing seed cotton (kapas) price touching the MSP level. The procurement of kapas by CCI during the cotton year 2019-20 under MSP was 105.14 lakh bales.

b. Jute

The Jute industry is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal. It is estimated that the jute industry provides direct employment to 0.37 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of several lakh farm families. In addition there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

Government of India provides support to the jute growers not only through MSP operations by the Jute Corporation of India but also through direct purchase of jute sacking valued at around Rs.7584 crores annually for packing foodgrains by invoking provisions under the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. This is a major support not only to the jute farmers but also to jute mill workers.

A software platform “JUTE-SMART” (Jute Sacking Supply Management and Requisition Tool) has been implemented for procurement of jute sacking from 1st November, 2016. At present, Jute-SMART software has become operational and indents of around 124.65 lakh bales worth Rs. 33.18 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART up to the month February, 2021 by SPAs from Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, A.P, Telangana and Bihar and PCSOs have been placed for these bales to the jute mills located in 6 states of state governments from a number of jute mills involving various intermediaries.

Jute-IACRE has been launched for increasing the income of jute farmers by at least 50% through promotion of certified seeds, better agronomic practices and use of microbial re-using of the jute plant. The programme has shown enormous promise so far.

The schemes for promotion of jute sector are primarily implemented by the National Jute Board, which is a Statutory Body created for the development and promotion of jute sector.

c. Silk:

Silk is an insect fibre, with lustre, drape and strength. Because of these unique features, silk is known as the “Queen of Textiles”, the world over. India has been the land of ancient civilisation and has contributed many things to the world, silk being one of them. India is the second largest producer of silk in the world and also the largest consumer. Nevertheless, India is the only country, which is producing all the four commercial varieties of silk, namely Mulberry, Tropical Tasar & Oak Tasar, Muga and Eri. Indian sericulture industry has the unique distinction of high employment potential, low capital requirement and provides remunerative income to silk growers.

India with the production of 35,820 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounted for 70.46% (25,239 MT), Tasar 8.76% (3,136 MT), Eri 20.11% (7,204 MT) and Muga 0.67% (241 MT) of the total raw silk production of 35,820 MT. The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 6,987 MT in 2018-19 to 7,009 MT in 2019-20 registering a marginal increase of 0.32% growth. Vanya silk (Tasar, Eri, Muga) production has increased from 10,124 MT to 10,581 MT showing an increase of 4.51%. Muga silk has recorded the highest ever production of 241 MT.

d. Wool

For the holistic growth of the wool sector, Ministry of Textiles, formulated a new integrated programme i.e. Integrated Wool Development Programme, (IWDP) which has been approved by Standing Finance Committee in its meeting held on 23-03-2017. The programme has been designed for growth of wool sector by including essential requirement of all stakeholders viz. formation of cooperatives of wool growers, machine sheep shearing, strengthening of wool marketing/wool processing/woollen product manufacturing. Focus has been made in certification, labelling, branding of pashmina wool and utilization of deccani wool in industrial products through research and development activity. The Hon’ble Prime Minister has announced a programme for the development of Pashmina sector in UT of J. & K. and UT of Ladakh with allocation of Rs.

50 crore. The programme has been incorporated under IWDP in the name of Reconstruction Plan for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh.

1.4 TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT

(a) Technology Upgradation: Amended Technology Fund Upgradation Scheme (ATUFS)

ATUFS was notified in January 2016 with an outlay of Rs 17822 crore to mobilize new investments of about Rs 95,000 crore and to create new employment for about 35 lakh persons by the 2022. As on 25.03.2021 a total of 11107 UIDs have been issued under ATUFS with estimated project cost of Rs. 46860.70 crore.

(b) PowerTex India:

In order to address the long felt need of the powerloom sector and to strengthen the effective implementation, the Powerloom Sector Development Schemes (PSDS) have been modified by incorporating new components viz., Solar Energy Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers, Publicity and IT and rationalising/ upgrading the existing schemes viz., Group Workshop Scheme, Common Facility Centre Scheme, Yarn bank Scheme, In-situ Upgradation Scheme for plain Powerlooms. The scheme has now been relaunched as PowerTex India and is effective from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020.

1.5 SUPPORT FOR SKILLING

a. Progress of implementation of (Samarth) "Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector"

'Samarth' was formulated under the broad skilling framework adopted by M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship with advanced features such as Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), Training of Trainers (ToT), CCTV recording of training programme, dedicated call centre with helpline number, mobile app based Management Information System (MIS), on-line monitoring of the training process etc.

With an endeavor to put in place a robust system for ease of implementation and monitoring, a software platform with end to end solution comprising provisions for submission of online proposal by training partners, online desk evaluation of proposals, mobile App enabled physical verification of training centres, online registration of trainees after Aadhaar

authentication, AEBAS, separate module for assessment, online issuance of certificates etc., has been operationalized under Samarth after extensive discussion with stakeholders.

1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

a. Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP)

1. The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under implementation since 10th Five Year Plan to provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support depending on the needs of the ITP with total financial support of 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.40 crore. There is flexibility in setting up ITPs to suit the local requirements.
2. Funding under the scheme is provided under the components i.e. Common Infrastructure like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines, Buildings for common facilities like testing laboratory (including equipments), design centre (including equipments), training centre (including equipments), trade centre/display centre, warehousing facility/ raw material depot, one packaging unit, crèche, canteen, workers' hostel, offices of service providers, labour rest and recreation facilities, marketing support system (backward / forward linkages) etc, Factory buildings for production purposes, Plant & machinery and Work space for textile units and workers' hostel which may be made available on rental/hire purchase basis.
3. The total financial support by GoI is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.40 crore. However, GoI support will be provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.40 crore for first two projects (each) in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Till now, out of 56 sanctioned textile parks, 23 textile parks have been completed as per scheme guideline and remaining 33 are under various stages of implementation.

Status of Implementation:

1. Once fully operational, all the above parks are expected to house about 5333 textile units, generate employment for about 3,44,443 persons and attract investment of over Rs. 26,529 crore.
2. An amount of Rs. 1398.98 Crores has been released under SITP in these fifty six textile parks.
3. So far, twenty three textile parks are complete as per scheme guidelines. These are Brandix - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Mundra SEZ, RJD Textiles Park, Surat Super Yarn Pvt. Limited, Vraj Integrated Textile Park, Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Limited & Sayan Textile Park – Gujarat, Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited, Icchalkaranji, Maharashtra; Palladam Hi-tech Weaving Park, Karur Textiles Park, Tamil Nadu; Madurai Integrated Textile Park – Tamil Nadu. Islampur Integrated Textile Park, Baramati Hi-Tech Textile Park, Deesan Infrastructure Pvt Ltd. & Latur Integrated Textile Park - Maharashtra. Lotus Integrated Textiles Park, Punjab, Dodballapur Textile Park, Karnataka. NextGen Textile Park and Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd.– Rajasthan, Pochampally Handloom Park Limited- Telangana, Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra and Pride India Cooperative Textile Park Ltd, Maharashtra .

b. Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM)

In order to provide a fillip to the Apparel Manufacturing Industry and generate additional employment, particularly for women, the Ministry was implementing this scheme on pilot basis. Under the scheme, the Ministry provides additional grant of Rs. 10.00 Crore to Integrated Textile Parks under SITP to set up new / additional apparel units in the park. One project under the scheme has been sanctioned to Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Tamilnadu.

c. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) has been approved by CCEA in October 2013 at a total cost of Rs.500 Crores for implementation during 12th Five Year Plan. The objectives of the Scheme are to enable

the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technology including marine, riverine and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). The State Governments have been requested to forward suitable proposals, duly recommended by the State Pollution Control Boards for upgradation of existing textile processing units or for setting up new processing units in their States for consideration of the Ministry along with their commitment to meet 25% of the project cost. Eight proposals as given below have been approved in-principle by the Ministry under the IPDS scheme.

- i. Up-gradation of 18 MLD CETP into Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by Balotra Water Pollution Control Treatment and Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Balotra in Rajasthan.
 - ii. Up-gradation of 2.5 MLD CETP to ZLD by Jasol Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Jasol, Rajasthan.
 - iii. Setting up of 12.3 MLD ZLD project by Sanganer Enviro Project Development at Sanganer, Rajasthan.
 - iv. Upgradation of 12 MLD CETP to ZLD at Pali, Rajasthan
 - v. Setting up of 25 MLD ZLD at Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Surat, Gujarat
 - vi. Setting up of 6 MLD ZLD by Southern Districts Textile Processing Cluster (P) Limited at Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu.
 - vii. Setting up of 4 MLD ZLD by Sree Bhavani Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Bhavani Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu.
 - viii. Upgradation of 3.1 MLD to 8.00MLD Nextgen Textile Park, Rajasthan
2. An amount of Rs.88.82 Crores has been released under IPDS to the sanctioned projects. The scheme has been extended.

d. Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)

The Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing

(SIAM) was launched on pilot basis in January 2014 with initial outlay of Rs.38.80 crores for setting up three Incubation Centres @ Rs.12.93 crores / Incubation Centre. The objective of the Scheme is to promote new entrepreneurs in apparel manufacturing by providing them an integrated workspace with complete ecosystem and plug and play facility which help them in reducing time, cost and efforts involved in setting up a new incubation centre. Three projects for setting Incubation Centres by i.e. HSIIDC in Haryana, SPINFED in Odisha & IIDC in Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned under the scheme.

e. Scheme for Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation (STIWA)

The Scheme for Textile Worker's Accommodation was launched in 2014 with an outlay of Rs.45 crores for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan. The objective of the Scheme is to provide safe, adequate and conveniently located accommodation for textile and apparel industry workers in the proximity of areas of high concentration of textile and apparel industries. Two such projects have been sanctioned in October, 2014 viz. Gujarat Eco-Textiles Park Pvt. Limited in Gujarat and Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Pvt. Limited in Tamilnadu. Both projects have been completed as per scheme guidelines.

1.9 SECTORIAL SCHEMES

A. Powerloom

The decentralized Powerloom sector is one of the most important segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production and employment generation. It provides employment to 44.18 Lakh persons as per M/s Nielsen baseline Powerloom survey conducted during the year 2013 and contributes 60% to total cloth production in the Country. More than 60% of fabric meant for export is also sourced from Powerloom sector. The readymade garments and home textile sectors are heavily dependent on the Powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement.

There are approximately 25 Lakh Powerlooms in the country. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttle-less looms. It is estimated that more than

75% of the shuttle looms are obsolete and outdated with a vintage of more than 15 years and have virtually no process or quality control devices / attachments. However, there has been some up-gradation in the technology level of the Powerloom Sector during the last 8-9 years.

B. Handloom Sector:

Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to 35.23 lakh weavers and allied workers. This sector contributes nearly 15% of the cloth production in the country and also contributes to the export earnings of the country. 95% of the world's hand woven fabric comes from India.

During the year 2020-21, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) celebrated sixth National Handloom Day on 7th August 2020.

i. Handloom Cloth Production and Export

Due to persistent developmental and welfare measures initiated by the Government of India, the declining trend in production in the handloom sector has more or less been arrested though numbers of weavers engaged in handloom sector are declining. From year 2004-05 (except the year of recession in 2008-09), there has been, a considerable growth in production of handloom products. Production recorded a figure of 7990 million sq. meters in the year 2017-18. The export of handloom items during 2019-20 was Rs.2248.33 crore and during the year 2020-21 (upto Sept.2020) is Rs. 650.94 crore.

ii. Concessional Credit

The loans are provided at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years. Margin money assistance to a maximum of Rs.10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of three years is also provided. Earlier the loans were sanctioned in the form of Weavers Credit Card(WCC). Now, MUDRA platform has been adopted for providing concessional credit to handloom weavers and weaver entrepreneurs and the scheme is being implemented as 'Weavers MUDRA' scheme. During 2019-20, 22353 loans have been sanctioned upto 31.03.2020 with sanctioned amount of Rs.119.86 crore. During the year 2020-21, 7037 loans have been sanctioned upto 31.01.2021 with sanctioned amount of Rs. 40.02 crore.

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For timely transfer of financial assistance, a portal named 'Handloom Weaver MUDRA Portal' has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank for online claim and disbursement of margin money, interest subsidy and credit guarantee fee.

iii. Block Level Cluster

Block Level Cluster (BLC): The Scheme was introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC), etc., is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto Rs. 50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.

The following clusters have been sanctioned during 2017-18 to 2020-21 (as on 16.02.2021):

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cluster sanctioned	Amount released (Rs. In crore)
1	2017-18	61	42.34
2	2018-19	16	8.56
3	2019-20	21	16.84
4	2020-21 (16.02.2021)	2	17.85

iv. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

- The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters in geographical locations covering atleast 15000 handlooms with the Government of India contribution upto Rs.40 crore per cluster over a period of 5 years.
- During the year 2020-21 (as on 16.02.2021), an amount of Rs. 5.90 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions.

v. Brand Building Of Handlooms:

- (a) 'India Handloom' brand

The "India Handloom" Brand (IHB) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of first handloom day on 07.08.15 to endorse the quality of the products in terms of raw material, processing, weaving and other parameters besides social and environmental compliances for earning the trust of the customers. The "India Handloom" brand is given only to high quality defect free authentic handloom products for catering to the needs of those consumers who are looking for niche handmade products. The "India Handloom" Brand is aimed at generating a special market space and increased earnings to the weavers.

Benefits of the brand 'India Handloom'

- The handloom products with the premium India Handloom Brand is differentiated from other products in terms of quality.
- Through the brand, the customer is assured that the product quality is high because of proper texture, use of good quality yarns and dyeing with safe non-carcinogenic dyes which are free from banned amines.
- Bulk buyers and exporters are able to source quality branded fabrics as per their designs.
- Weaver entrepreneurs and other manufacturers are able to take up production and marketing of quality handloom fabrics in bulk within and outside the country.
- It will empower women and other disadvantaged sections of society engaged in the handloom sector by way of getting better earning through production of value added quality products.
- Ministry of Textiles is actively promoting the brand through organized promotion and media campaigns to raise awareness among customers and create demand for products with the India Handloom Brand.
- Customers can easily verify the producers through a list of registered users of the Brand hosted on www.indiahandloombrand.gov.in.

Implementation

The India Handloom Brand initiative is being implemented by

the Development Commissioner for Handlooms with the help of Textiles Committee in the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The sale of IHB products has shown an encouraging trend.

A total of 1590 registrations have been issued under 184 products categories and a sale to the tune of Rs. 1074.82 cr has been generated as on 31.01.2021 since launch.

(a) Handloom Mark:- The Handloom mark was launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers regarding handloom products being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazine, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is the implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. A total number of 22464 registrations have been issued upto 31.12.2020.

VI. e-Marketing: -

To promote marketing of handloom products in general and to reach the customers of younger generation in particular, a policy frame work has been prepared to promote e-marketing of handloom products in a transparent, competitive and effective manner.

So far, 23 e-commerce entities have been approved and the sale is Rs. 132.39 cr upto 15.02.2021.

VII. Deendayal Hastkala Sankul (Trade Centre & Museum), Varanasi

The Complex of Trade Facilitation Centre & Crafts Museum, Varanasi was dedicated to the Public by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 22nd Sept.2017 as "Deendayal Hastkala Sankul" (Trade Centre & Museum), Varanasi.

The project has been set up on land measuring 7.93 acres with built up area of 43,450 sq. mtrs allotted by Varanasi Development Authority with an estimated cost of Rs.275.00 cr. against Budget outlay of Rs. 305.00 cr. This project will help the weavers and artisans of Varanasi and nearby areas.

This is the first ever such big intervention for exclusively promoting handlooms and handicraft traditions of India uniquely

positioned in Varanasi which itself is unparalleled example of rich traditions of handloom, handicrafts and handwoven carpets, all in one place.

Deendayal Hastkala Sankul has a Convention hall, Shops, Food Court, Restaurants, Marts -cum-Offices, Bank and ATMs, Guest Rooms, Dormitories, Stalls / Kiosks, Space for Handloom/ Handicraft exhibitions, cultural / social functions, Craft Museum along with Amphitheatre and Souvenir Shop. It has parking facility for more than 500 vehicles.

C. Handicrafts Sector:

The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craft persons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Presently, handicrafts contribute substantially to employment generation and exports. The Handicraft sector has, however, suffered due to its being unorganized, with the additional constraints of lack of education, low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence, and a poor institutional framework.

The sector is estimated to employ 68.86 lakh artisans, out of which 30.25 lakhs are male and 38.61 lakhs are female artisans. The export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto September 2020 has been Rs. 13904.87 crores. The plan allocation during 2020-21 is Rs. 398.21 Crores, expenditure upto 30 November 2020 is Rs. 145.52 Crores (36.54%).

Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under "National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]" and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner.

- i. National Handicrafts Development Programmes have following components: -
- i. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY),

- ii. Design & Technology Upgradation,
- iii. Human Resource Development,
- iv. Direct Benefit to Artisans,
- v. Infrastructure and Technology Support,
- vi. Research and Development,
- vii. Marketing Support & Services.

ii. **Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster Scheme)**

Recognizing the need for taking a decentralized approach to development of Handicraft Sector, CHCDS embodies the revised strategy based on to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicraft clusters which have remained unorganized and have not kept pace with the modernization and development, through setting up of Common Facility Centre at block level along with provision of assistance to primary producers, design and training to artisans, and marketing support, through the component of CHCDS namely Handicrafts Mega Cluster and Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts projects (IDPH projects)

New initiatives:

1. Under domestic marketing events, a special marketing event was organized from 5th March to 8th March 2020 for women artisans at Zymkhana club New Delhi wherein 21 women artisans and 4 artisans (2 male and 2 female artisans) demonstrated their skills.
2. A special marketing event was also organized for 50 women artisans at dilli haat wef 1 to 15 March 2020.
3. Under the programme "Linking Textiles with Tourism" major tourist places are being linked with Handicrafts Clusters and Infrastructure Support combined with Soft interventions is being proposed in such clusters to create awareness and boost domestic demand. Under this programme Raghurajpur in Odisha and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh have been taken up for over-all development as a tourist destination. Further, 10 more Craft Tourism Villages sanctioned by the Project Approval Monitoring Committee (PAMC) on 06th March, 2020 for setting up of Crafts Tourism Village at Ahmedabad, Prayagraj, Koppal, Kolkata, Chengalpattu, Agra and Jaipur (for handicraft sector) and 3 Craft Tourism

Villages at Kullu, Srinagar & Thiruvananthapuram (for Handloom Sector) under Infrastructure and Technology Development scheme for benefitting 9000 artisans Approx. Further in this regard, 40-45 sites being developed as Iconic Tourism sites may be covered in the Office of the DC (Handicrafts) Scheme under "Craft Tourism Village". The details about the craft village, Crafts, Number of Artisans, Attribution attraction of Tourists, about the existing infrastructure, Prospect of the crafts villages in detail will be submitted shortly in this financial year 2020-21.

4. 60 crafts clusters identified for formation of Producer Companies across the country. Identification of Members and Directors is ongoing in these identified clusters/ Producer company.
5. Two Virtual Fairs (an alternative mode of marketing along the lines of Physical Marketing to keep up with the changing times of Covid-19 Pandemic) were organised by EPCH.
6. The First virtual fair was organised w.e.f 1st -4th June 2020 at www.ihgftextiles.in where in 159 exhibitors participated with 1400 visitors generating a business of 150 crores. The 2nd virtual fair was organised w.e.f 15th- 18th June 2020 at www.ihgftextiles.in where in 220 exhibitors participated with 1600 overseas and 100 domestic volume buyers generating a business of 270 crores.
7. IHGH Delhi Fair organized virtually at www.ihgfdelhifair.in in w.e.f 13-19 July 2020 wherein 1300 handicraft exhibitors from pan India basis participated, 40 handicraft entrepreneurs from Jammu & Kashmir and 25 handicraft entrepreneurs from North Eastern States participated. 4150 Buyers from 108 countries, had serious business enquiries worth Rs. 320 crores.
8. In consonance with the Government of India vision of 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance', a leaner Government machinery and the need for systematic rationalization of Government bodies, the Government of India has abolished All India Handicrafts Board with effect from 04.08.2020 and published in the Gazette of India.

9. Handicrafts Helpline No. 18002084800 (Toll Free) launched on 5th May 2017 by HMOT and is working from 10 AM to 6 PM in 07 languages i.e. Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Assamese & Bengali. 57358 calls received and 57104 calls resolved upto October 2020.
10. Focusing on Direct Market Access to Weavers/Artisans: Government e-Market Place (GeM) has initiated a process to on boarding 50 Lakhs Weavers/Artisans to able them sell their products directly to the Government. Artisan may register themselves by using their Pahchan card issued by Office of DC(Handicrafts). Officials have been nominated in all field office to facilitate artisans to registered on GeM portal. As on date 5th November, 2020 total 23,199 artisans have been registered on GeM portal and out them 22,490 registered by field offices and 709 registered by themselves.
11. A Social Media Campaign on Twitter, Facebook & Instagram using the hashtag #Local4Diwali was launched on 9th Nov, 2020 by Hon'ble Minister for Textiles to urged peoples of India to adopt local handicrafts products and encourage Diwali sales through weavers, artisans, local & small businesses during the Diwali festive season. The campaign was in line with Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to make India self-reliant and to aware people about the Indian handicrafts and motivates people to buy local handicrafts products.
12. National Toy Fair: As Emphasised by Hon'ble PM in his "Man ki Baat" that everyone should "team up for toys" with the focus on the theme of Atma Nirbhar Bharat to promote Indian toy industry including handicrafts and handmade toys products. In this regard following initiatives have been taken so far:
 - 13 toy clusters have been identified.
 - 1st Virtual National Toy Fair 2021 being organized from 27th February to 3rd March 2021 for Indian Toy with collaboration of 14 Ministries/ Dept. of Govt. of India.

1.10. NORTH EAST REGION TEXTILE PROMOTION SCHEME (NERTPS)

Ministry of Textiles is implementing North East Region Textile

Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) to develop textiles industry in the North East region of the country. NERTPS is an umbrella scheme with a project based approach having necessary flexibility in design and implementation to cater to the specific need of the NE States. Projects covering all sub sectors of textiles including Apparel & Garmenting, Jute, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Powerlooms and Sericulture have been sanctioned under the scheme. The scheme aims at sustainable growth of textiles industry in North East through necessary support for infrastructure, new technology, capacity building and market access.

1.11 PROMOTING FASHION TECHNOLOGY

Set up in 1986, NIFT is the pioneering institute of fashion education in our county and has been in the vanguard of providing professional human resource to the fashion, accessories and apparel industry. It was made a statutory institute in 2006 by an Act of the Indian Parliament with the President of India as 'Visitor' and has full-fledged campuses all across the country. Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early instructors included leading progressive scholars from international Fashion Institutes. The in-house faculty was drawn in from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. Pupul Jayakar Hall at NIFT headquarters in New Delhi is a reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the Institute's road map to success. Academic inclusiveness has been a catalyst in the expansion plans of the Institute. Over this period, NIFT has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country. Panchkula Campus being the newest feather in its cap. Across its 17 professionally managed campuses, National Institute of Fashion Technology provides a framework to ensure that prospective students from different parts of the country achieve their highest potential through the programmes offered.

Since the early years of its inception, the Institute has provided a firm foundation in fashion education in the domains of Design, Management and Technology. Since then, NIFT has scaled high academic standards. The faculty of the institute has grown into a community of leading practitioners, education enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, creative thinkers, researchers and analysts.



Through its journey, NIFT has strengthened its academic processes, pedagogy and strategy. Invigorating thought leadership, research stimulus, industry focus, creative enterprise and peer learning have reinforced the Institute's academic bedrock. Fostering a new generation of creative thinkers, the Institute is empowered to award degrees in undergraduate, post graduate and doctoral studies. Articulating the ideology of world-class learning practices, the institute has entered into strategic alliances with leading international institutes.

NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion education. The vision of the Institute embraces challenges and provides

the impetus in setting highest academic standards. NIFT continues to strive to be nothing but the best.

Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. NIFT constantly endeavours to stay ahead of the industry and act as a leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India. The curriculum is reviewed regularly to meet the current and future demands. NIFT now has a new restructured curriculum with enhanced creative potential, interdisciplinary flexibility and making studying at NIFT much ahead of times.

1.12 DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER (DBT) SCHEME:-

The primary aim of the Implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is to bring transparency and terminate pilferage from distribution of funds sponsored by Central Government of India. Under the scheme benefits of the Government schemes targeted directly to the beneficiaries through the bank/postal account with Aadhaar enrolment i.e. transfer the case or kind directly either through the State Treasury Accounts of beneficiary or through any implementing agency like NGOs or LIC etc. There is also alive MIS portal for each scheme for capturing real time information about beneficiaries and fund transaction by interlinking it with DBT Bharat Portal and PFMS. The electronic transfer ensures timely reach the benefits to the intended beneficiary besides eliminating pilferage and duplication.

The DBT Mission at the Cabinet Secretariat is monitoring the implementation of DBT scheme through online i.e. DBT Bharat Portal. Economic Division is coordinating the work of on-boarding of 19 identified schemes of Ministry of Textiles under DBT Bharat portal including beneficiary digitalization, Aadhaar number, MIS integration with DBT Bharat portal etc. MIS portal has been developed for 18 schemes and 13 schemes have been integrated with DBT Bharat Portal and for remaining schemes efforts are being made for early development of MIS and integration with DBT Bharat Portal.

FUNCTIONS & ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

2.1 FUNCTIONS & ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning and development of the Textiles Industry. The Ministry is headed by Union Minister of Textiles who is assisted by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles, Secretary (Textiles) and other Senior Officers of the Ministry.

2.2 VISION

To achieve a pre-eminent global standing in manufacture and export of all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk, cotton and wool and develop a vibrant handlooms and handicrafts sector for sustainable economic development and promoting and preserving the age old cultural heritage in these sectors.

2.3 MISSION

- To promote planned and harmonious growth of textiles by making available adequate fibers to all sectors.
- To modernise the industry through technological upgradation
- To develop capacity and skills of all textile workers
- To ensure proper working environment and easy access to health care facilities and insurance cover to weavers and artisans to achieve better quality of life.
- To promote exports of textiles and clothing and handicrafts and increase India's share of world exports in these sectors.

2.4 IN CARRYING OUT ITS CORE FUNCTIONS, THE MINISTRY IS SUPPORTED BY THE FOLLOWING ATTACHED, SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND ADVISORY BOARDS:-

2.4.1 Attached Offices

- (i) The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi

The Office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. It implements various schemes for the promotion and development of the handlooms sector. Its spread includes 28 Weavers' Services Centres (WSCs), 06 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHT) and the enforcement machinery for the implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Article for Production) Act, 1985.

- (ii) The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, New Delhi

The Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] Office is headed by the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts]. It administers various scheme and functions to promote the development and export of handicrafts, and supplements the efforts of State Governments by implementing various developmental schemes, it has six Regional Offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati and New Delhi .

2.4.2 Subordinate Offices:

- (i) Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai

The office of the Textile Commissioner (TXC) has its headquarters at Mumbai and eight Regional Offices at Amritsar, Noida, Indore, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Navi Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. The Office of Textiles Commissioner carries out techno-economic surveys and advises the government on the general economic health of the textiles industry. The developmental activities of the office of the Textile Commissioner Centre around Planning for the parallel growth and development of all segments of the textiles & clothing industry. Out

of forty seven Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning throughout the country, fifteen are under the administrative control of the Textile Commissioner. These PSCs cater the skilled manpower to the textile & clothing industry and technical consultancy/ services to the decentralized Powerloom sector. The Office of the Textile Commissioner also coordinates and provides guidance to the remaining thirty two Powerloom Service Centres, being run by the various Textiles Research Associations and State Government Agencies. The office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes on Technical Textiles, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Group Powerloom Schemes.

(II) Office of the Jute Commissioner, Kolkata

The function and activities of the office of jute commissioner relate to (i) furnishing technical advice to the Ministry regarding policy matter formulation pertaining to jute industry including machinery development. (ii) implementation of developmental activities through jute-related bodies of the Ministry of Textiles like National Jute Board (NJB) particularly for promotion of jute handicraft and jute hand-loom in decentralized sector and entrepreneurial skill in such sector and R&D programmes through Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA) and other Textile Research Associations, (iii) Monitoring price behaviour of both raw jute and jute goods and implementing Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation through Jute Corporation of India to ensure MSP prices to jute and mesta growers and (iv) market promotion, particularly for exploring markets of jute goods both in domestic and export market. Efforts are also being made to encourage/promote jute related activities in jute growing areas where such activities are inadequate and in-non jute growing states, including North East States.

In exercise of the power vested under Section 4 of the Jute and Jute Textile Control Order, 2016, the Jute Commissioner issues Production Control Order (PCO) to jute mills for supply of B. Twill bags. These bags are required for packaging food grains procured under

MSP by different State food grain procuring agencies including FCI for distribution through PDS. The Jute Commissioner also keeps the Ministry informed of the problems and status of the jute sector on a regular and timely basis. Issue of License to Jute goods importer and exporter is one of the important works of Jute Commissioner to promote jute related business. Total No. of License issued in 2019-20 is 59 and renewed is 50. The total no. of License issued till February 2021 is 35 and renewed is 17.

In addition, the following Statutory Bodies and Registered Societies are connected with Ministry's functions.

2.4.3 In addition, the following Statutory Bodies and Registered Societies are connected with Ministry's functions.

Statutory Bodies:

- (i) **Textile Committee:** The Textile Committee was set up under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963). The Textiles Committee, as organisations, started functioning from 22nd August, 1964. By virtue of section 3 of the Act, the Textiles Committee is a statutory body with perpetual succession. The Textile Committee located in Mumbai is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The Textiles Committee's main objective is to ensure the quality of textiles and textile machinery both for internal consumption and export purposes.
- (ii) **National Jute Board:** National Jute Board (NJB) has been constituted, as per National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009), effective on and from 1st April, 2010 and erstwhile Jute Manufactures Development Council and National Centre for Jute Diversification got subsumed into National Jute Board (NJB). In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009), the Government of India has appointed the 1st April, 2010 as the date on and from which the provisions of the National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009) shall come into force. The National Jute Board has been established for the development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of jute and jute products

and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The NJB is statutorily mandated to undertake measures to:-

- evolve an integrated approach to jute cultivation in the matters of formulation of schemes, extension work, implementation and evaluation of schemes aimed at increasing the yield of jute and improving the quality thereon ;
- promote production of better quality raw jute;
- enhance productivity of raw jute;
- promote or undertake arrangements for better marketing and stabilization of the prices of raw jute;
- promote standardization of raw jute and jute products;
- suggest norms of efficiency for jute industry with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining optimum production, improving quality and reducing costs;
- propagate information useful to the growers of raw jute and manufacturers of jute products;
- promote and undertake measures for quality control or raw jute and jute products;
- assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging; of raw jute;
- promote or undertake surveys or studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding raw jute and jute products;
- promote standardization of jute manufactures;
- promote the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the jute industry;
- sponsor, assist, coordinate, encourage or undertake scientific, technological, economic and marketing research pertaining to the jute sector;
- maintain and improve existing markets and to develop new markets within the country and outside for jute manufactures and to devise marketing strategies in consonance with the demand for such manufactures in the domestic and international markets;
- sponsor, assist, coordinate or encourage scientific, technological and economic research in the matters related to materials, equipment, methods of production, product development including discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and improvements in those already in use in the jute industry;
- Provide and create necessary infrastructural facilities and conditions conducive to the development of diversified jute products by way of assisting the entrepreneurs, artisans, craftsman, designers, manufacturers, exporters, non-Governmental agencies, etc.
- organize workshops, conferences, lectures, seminars, refresher courses and set up study groups and conduct training programmes for the purpose of promotion and development of jute and jute products;
- undertake research on jute seed to improve quality and to shorten the gestation period of jute crop;
- incorporate measure for sustainable Human Resource Development of the jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same;
- modernization of jute sector and technology development;
- take steps to protect the interests of jute growers and workers and to promote their welfare by improving their livelihood avenues;
- secure better working conditions and provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers engaged in the jute industry;
- register jute growers and manufacturers on optional basis;
- collect statistics with regard to jute and jute products for compilation and publication;
- subscribe to the share capital of or enter into any arrangement (whether by way of partnership, joint venture or any other manner) with any other body corporate for the purpose of promoting the jute sector or for promotion and marketing of jute and jute products in India and abroad.

- (iii) **The Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore:** The Central Silk Board (CSB) is a statutory body, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India. Established in 1948, by an Act of Parliament (Act No.LXI of 1948). CSB has been entrusted with the overall responsibility of developing silk industry covering the full gamut of sericulture activities in the country from development of food plants to silk cocoons for production of silk yarn and formulation of policies governing Import & Export of silk. CSB is basically a Research and Development Organization. One of the important activities of the CSB is, undertaking assisting and encouraging scientific, technological and economic research in the silk sector. The programmes for the development of the Sericulture and Silk Textiles industry are primarily formulated and implemented by the State Sericulture/Textile Departments. However, the Central Silk Board supplements the efforts of the States by providing necessary support for research and development, extension and training through its countrywide network of centres. Besides, the Central Silk Board organizes production and supply of quality silkworm basic and commercial seeds, and also supports States to implement various sericulture projects. Also, Central Silk Board collects and compiles Sericultural statistics both at the National and Global level. Central Silk Board is working with the following vision and mission:

Vision:

See India emerge as the leader in the world market for silk.

Mission:

- Make continuous efforts in Research and Development and Technology Transfer.
 - To create greater opportunities for gainful employment and improved levels of income in sericulture through spread of scientific sericulture practices.
 - To improve productivity in all stages of silk production.
 - Strengthen levels of efficiency through a commitment to quality.
- (iv) **National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT):** Set up in 1986, NIFT is the pioneering institute of fashion

education in our country and has been in the vanguard of providing professional human resource to the textile and apparel industry. It was made a statutory institute in 2006 by an Act of the Indian Parliament with the President of India as 'Visitor' and has full-fledged campuses all across the country. National Institute of Fashion Technology is a leader in fashion education, integrating knowledge, academic freedom, critical independence and creative thinking. The institute's strong presence of three decades stands as a testimony to its fundamentals, where academic excellence lies at the core.

2.4.4 Registered Societies

(i) Central Wool Development Board

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur was constituted in July, 1987 with its headquarter at Jodhpur, Rajasthan. The CWDB has been registered as Society under the Society Registration Act 1958.

(ii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management (SVPISTM)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management (SVPISTM), was set-up on 24th December, 2002, as an institute for Textiles Management at Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.

2.4.5 Advisory Board

- (i) **All India Powerloom Board:** All India Powerloom Board (AIPB) was first constituted as an Advisory Board to the Government of India in November, 1981 with the aim to advise the Government generally on matters concerning the healthy development of Powerlooms within the power operated weaving sector including measures to be taken to achieve better productivity, increased efficiency, improve welfare of workers and locational dispersal of Powerlooms. The Government of India reconstitutes AIPB from time to time. It has representatives of the Central and State Governments. Powerloom Federation/Associations of Powerloom/Textiles Industry, as its members and is headed by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles as the Chairman/Chairperson.
- (ii) **Cotton Advisory Committee:** A Committee on Cotton

Production and Consumption (COCP) was formulated by Ministry of Textiles on 14th September, 2020. The COCP has been mandated for estimation of the following data every year to help planning strategy for development of the Cotton Sector:-

- i. State wise sowing area of Cotton crop and cotton production;
- ii. Supply, demand, mill consumption and closing stock in Cotton Balance Sheet;
- iii. MSP operation and commercial operation;
- iv. Export and import data;
- v. Production of Extra Long Staple (ELS), Colored and Organic Cotton and issues thereof;
- vi. Availability of certified/quality seeds of cotton and issues thereof;
- vii. Examination of modernization of cotton cultivation and issues thereof; and
- viii. Level of modernizing Ginning & Pressing Factories.

- (ii) **Jute Advisory Board:** The Jute Advisory Board headed by Secretary (Textiles) advises the government generally on matters pertaining to jute falling within the purview of Jute and Jute Textiles Control Order-2016 including production estimates of jute and mesta. The Board was reconstituted on 19.07.2018 for a period of two years. In consonance with the Government of India's vision of "Minimum Government and Maximum Governance", a leaner Government Machinery and the need for systematic rationalization of Government bodies, the Ministry of Textiles vide letter dated 06-08-2020 has abolished the Jute Advisory Board (JAB). An Expert Committee on Jute has been constituted by Ministry of Textiles vide OM No.J-7/4/2020-Jute dated 17-09-2020 for estimation of data on production, supply and export of Jute and Jute Goods. The Committee is headed by the Jute Commissioner.

The first meeting of the Expert Committee on Jute was held on 25-09-2020 with limited agenda. Considering the worst case scenario, the supply-demand position of raw jute for the year 2020-21 estimated is furnished below:-

Qty: In lakh bales

	2020-21
(A) Supply	
i) Opening stock	18.0
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	58.00
iii) Import	3.0
Total :	79.00
(B) DISTRIBUTION	
iv) Mill consumption	66.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	10.00
vi) Export	0
Total:	76.00
(C) CLOSING STOCK	3.0

- (iv) **Handicraft Advisory Board:** In consonance with Government of India's vision "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance" All India Handicrafts Board abolished with effect from 04.08.2020

2.4.6 Export Promotion Councils:

There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing various segments of the textiles & apparel value chain, viz. readymade garments, cotton, silk, jute, wool, power loom, handloom, handicrafts and carpets. These Councils work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Textiles and other Ministries to promote the growth and export of their respective sectors in global markets. The Councils participate in textiles and apparel fairs and exhibitions and standalone shows in India and in overseas markets to enhance exports and access new markets. Details of Export Promotion Councils under the Ministry of Textiles are as follows:

1. Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)
2. Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)
3. Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)
4. Wool & Woolen Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC)
5. Wool Industry Export Promotion Organization (WOOLTEXPRO)
6. Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)
7. Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
8. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
9. Power loom Development & Export Promotion Council

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(PDEXCIL)

10. Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
11. Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

2.5 PUBLIC SECTOR

The following Public Sector undertakings are actively involved in the promotion and development of Textiles Sector:

1. National Textile Corporation (NTC)
2. Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC)
3. National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (NHDC)
4. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)
5. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi (CCIC)
6. British India Corporation Limited (BIC)
7. Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) Kolkata
8. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. Kolkata (NJMC)

2.5.1. National Textile Corporation Ltd

National Textile Corporation Limited, (NTC) is a schedule "A" public sector company under the ambit of Ministry of Textile, Government of India, engaged in production of yarn and fabric through its 23 mills in operation, located all over India with 7.68 lac spindles and 408 looms producing around 550 lac kgs of yarn and 200 lac meters of fabric per annum. NTC also manufactures garments through its JV Companies. In addition National Textile Corporation has well established retail network throughout the country with its 85 retail stores. The current employee strength is 10980. The present net worth of the NTC is Rs. 1192.14 crores Approx. (As on 30.09.2020) (Provisional).

NTC is on threshold of up-grading its technology in the operating mills and is looking forward to modernization, expansion, product diversification etc. Venturing into Technical Textiles – the sunrise sector of the future, transformation of its retail marketing outlets and enhancement of its Brand image are some of important current agenda of corporation.

National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC) was established

primarily to manage the affairs of the sick textile undertakings taken over by the Govt. of India in three Nationalization Acts in the years 1974; 1986; and 1995. On account of obsolete technology; excess manpower; poor productivity, etc. 8 of its 9 subsidiaries were referred to BIFR in the year 1992-93. The BIFR approved Revival Schemes for all the 9 subsidiaries – 8 of them in the year 2002-03 and 9th in the year 2005. The Company has been implementing the Revival Scheme since then. The original Sanctioned Scheme (SS-02) of 2002-03 was to be implemented at a total cost of Rs.3937 crores with a component of Rs.736 crores allocated towards modernization of 53 mills. This scheme was modified twice – first in the year 2006 (MS-06) at a revised total cost of Rs.5267 crores which included a component of Rs.530 crores for modernization of 22 mills and for the second time in the year 2008 (MS-08) at a revised total cost of Rs.9102 crores with component of Rs.1155 crores towards modernization of 22 mills with extended capacity including setting up of 4 new mills. This scheme was extended up to 31.03.2012 by BIFR.

M/S NTC Ltd ceases to be a sick industrial company, within the meaning of section 3(1)(0) of SICA because of its net worth turning to positive, vide BIFR order dated 20/10/2014. The present net worth of the Company is Rs. 1640.00 crores (Approx.) as on 31.03.2019. The BIFR has directed that unimplemented provision of revival scheme shall be implemented by the respective authority.

The historical details of 119 mills referred to BIFR out of total 124 Nationalized through three Nationalisation Acts and one new mill set up at Hassan is as under:

- I. 77 mills have been closed (78 mills closed under ID Act but one closed mill namely Vidarbha Mill, Achalpur was started again as Finlay Mills, Achalpur).
- II. 23 mills under operation by NTC. (Including one new mill set up at Hassan)
- III. 16 units slated for revival through JV route 5 units have been revived and remaining 11 units where MOU for JV was signed were cancelled on review. Matter in case of these 11 mills is sub-judice before Court/Arbitral Tribunal.
- IV. 2 mills transferred to Govt. of Pudducherry.
- V. 2 mills in Rajasthan at Udaipur & Beawar not operational.

Presently NTC is operating following 23 Textile Mills located throughout the country:

LIST OF 23 MILLS MODERNIZED BY NTC ITSELF				
		Sr. No.	NAME OF THE MILLS	LOCATION
ANDHRA PRADESH				
		1	TIRUPATHI COTTON MILLS	RENIGUNTA
GUJARAT				
		2	RAJNAGAR MILLS	AHMEDABAD
KARNATAKA				
		3	NEW MINERVA MILS	HASSAN
KERALA				
		4	ALGAPPA TEXTILE MILLS	ALAGAPPANAGAR
		5	CANNANORE SPG.& WVG.MILLS	CANNANORE
		6	KERALA LAXMI MILLS	TRICHUR
		7	VIJAYAMOHINI MILLS	TRIVANDRUM
MADHYA PRADESH				
		8	BURHANPUR TAPTI MILLS	BURHANPUR
		9	NEW BHOPAL TEXTILE MILLS	BHOPAL
MAHARASHTRA				
		10	PODAR MILLS	MUMBAI
		11	TATA MILLS	MUMBAI
		12	INDIA UNITED M ILL NO.5	MUMBAI
		13	BARSHI TEXTILE MILLS	BARSHI
		14	FINLAY MILLS	ACHALPUR
MAHE				
		15	CANNANORE SPG.& WVG.MILLS	MAHE
TAMIL NADU				
		16	PIONEER SPINNERS MILLS	KAMUDAKUDI
		17	KALEESWARAR MILLS 'B' UNIT	KALAYARKOIL
		18	CAMBODIA MILLS	COIMBATORE
		19	COIMBATORE MURUGAN MILLS	COIMBATORE
		20	PANKAJA MILLS	COIMBATORE
		21	SRI RANGAVILAS S.& W. MILLS	COIMBATORE
		22	COIMBATORE SPG & WVG MILLS	COIMBATORE
WEST BENGAL				
		23	ARATI COTTON MILLS	DASS NAGAR

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NTC has huge land bank with total land measuring around 3797.95 acres, out of which 1024.35 acres is lease hold and remaining 2773.60 acres is freehold. The passing of Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, by the Parliament on 17th December, 2014, has helped NTC in protecting the lease hold properties of 1024.35 acres valuing Rs.5825 crores (Approximate) as per circle rate 2016-17 vested with NTC. It was necessitated as the various courts were not granting protection to NTC under various Rent Control Acts and not interpreting the provisions of Nationalization Acts in the right spirit. It helped the Ministry/ NTC to retain the leasehold land which came to NTC after

nationalization and also enabled the Central Govt. / NTC to avoid the liability of hundreds of crores of rupees towards mesne profit.

Current employees' strength of NTC is around 10980 with 63792 employees already left after availing MVRS since April, 2002. An amount of Rs. 2384.79 crores has been paid by way of compensation to these employees.

NTC has been able to achieve better physical performance both in yarn and cloth segments. The performance of NTC is improving and the achievements during present and few past years are presented below:

Production

Product	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20* (Unaudited)
Yarn (Lakh Kg.)	562.02	521.95	527.81	505.95	410.84
Fabric (Lakh Mtrs)	190.34	201.81	191.58	190.06	88.88

Capacity Utilization

Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20* (Unaudited)
Capacity Utilization (%)	86.67	84.81	87.61	85.38	75.82

* Due to unfavourable market condition, the contribution generated from Yarn and Fabric was lesser compared to previous year coupled with accumulation of finished stock resulting in reduction in capacity utilisation and less production.

Productivity

Parameters	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Unaudited)
Cotton Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	91.78	93.05	93.17	93.28	94.77
Blend Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	93.78	94.84	95.89	96.66	99.21

Turnover

Parameters	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Unaudited)
Revenue from operations	Rs. Cr.	1129.22	1168.50	1066.27	1081.85	869.22

Profitability

Parameters	Unit	2016-17*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Profit before Tax	Rs. Cr.	969.38	-307.95	-310.22	-350.11
Profit after Tax	Rs. Cr.	969.38	-307.95	-310.22	-350.11

*2016-17 profit due to receipt of Transferrable development right.

MOU rating given by DPE:-

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Rating	Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair

While the Company has been supported by budgetary allocation since its inception, the NTC has not availed any budgetary support since the year 2009-10 and managing its affairs from its own resources.

Issue relating to NTC

1. Strategic Disinvestment of PSU

- i. On 27.12.2018, MoT conveyed to NTC the recommendations of Core Group of Secretaries considering the recommendation of NITI Aayog that “After thorough deliberations, the Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (CGD) recommend that a blue print for bunching of the mills in two/three groups and demerge all land to a SPV. Thereafter, view on the strategic disinvestment of NTC may be taken.”
- ii. NTC Board in its meeting held on 24.01.2019 deliberated on the recommendation of Core Group of Secretaries and endorsed the same as a workable approach because finding a strategic buyer for the

company as a whole on ‘as is where is’ basis does not appear a feasible course of action and given different approach and methodology would be required for i. Working Mills, ii. Non-Working mills and iii. JVs/ disputed mills and hence the mills may be bunched accordingly.

- iii. NTC prepared a blueprint for bunching of mills. However, due to poor record management, Ministry decided for conducting a detailed verification of all PSU’s under Ministry to be carried out through NBCC. In this regard MOU was signed between NTC and NBCC. NBCC has submitted draft report which is under consideration.

2. Govt. of India Loan

Write off of loan of Rs. 6250 Lakhs released to NTC during 2006-07 & waiver off of interest accrued thereon till date and repayment of the principal amount of loan of Rs. 20750.00 Lakhs provided to NTC Ltd. during 2007-08 & 2008-09 by waiving off the interest accrued thereon till date.

2006-07	
OM 8/2/2006 – NTC dated 23.05.2006	Amount received – Rs. 6250.00 Lakhs. Date of release – 23.05.2006 Terms – Interest bearing loan.
2007-08	
OM 8/2/2007 – NTC dated 25.05.2007, 12.12.2007, 24.01.2008 & 24.03.2008	Total Amount of Rs. 6250.00 Lakhs received as under:- Amount & Date of release – Rs. 1500.00 Lakhs on 25.05.2007 Rs. 1500.00 Lakhs on 12.12.2007 Rs. 3000.00 Lakhs on 24.01.2008 Rs. 250.00 Lakhs on 24.03.2008 Terms – Interest bearing loan.

2008-09	
OM 8/2/2008 – NTC dated 18.03.2009 & 30.03.2009	Total Amount of Rs. 14500.00 Lakhs received as under:- Amount & Date of release – Rs. 10742.00 Lakhs on 18.03.2009 Rs. 3758.00 Lakhs on 30.03.2009 Terms – Interest bearing loan.

3. Status of Loan given to BIC & HHEC

i. BIC

The total outstanding principal amount of Rs. 66.10 crores and interest accrued thereon of Rs. 96.99 crores as on 30.09.2020 to be repaid by BICL. This loan was given to BIC at the advice of Ministry of Textiles.

S.no.	Date of release	Rs.in Crores	Interest Rate	Purpose
1.	16.01.2012	Rs.56.10 crores	10.42%	settlement of secured creditors of Elgin Mills (Bridge Loan)
2.	23.10.2019	Rs. 10.00 Crores	10.42%	Payment of Salary & wages (Inter Corporate Loan)
	TOTAL	Rs.66.10 crores		

ii. HHEC Loan

As per directions received from MOT, NTC has released an Inter Corporate Loan of Rs. 7.00 Crores to Handicraft & Handloom Export Corporation of India Ltd. (HHEC) on 23.10.2019 for payment of salary & wages.

4. Receivable from Govt. of Puducherry

In accordance with the directions received from MOT vide OM dated 3rd March, 2005 conveying the decision of Government to hand over 2 mills, viz., Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Sri Bharathi Mills, of erstwhile NTC (TN&P) Subsidiary, located in Puducherry, to the State Government of Puducherry w.e.f. 1st April, 2005, NTC handed over both the above mills to the State Government on ‘as is where is’ basis, along with the workers and staff, with effect from 01.04.2005 retaining all past liabilities accumulated on these 2 mills.

An MOU was signed between NTC and Govt. of Puducherry on 01.04.2005 agreeing that Govt. of Puducherry would pay an amount of Rs 39.37 cores, being the value of saleable assets, as per valuation by mutually agreed valuers.

With regard to payment of sales consideration, the Chief Minister, Govt. of Puducherry, had requested the Ministry Of Textiles GOI vide their letter dated 19.09.2014 to consider for waiver of interest on the outstanding amount and allow to pay

the principal amount in instalments and complete the transfer of assets to avoid closure of the mills.

NTC and MOT has been continuously pursuing the matter with Puducherry Government at different levels. Recently, MOT requested Secretary (Ind. & Comm.), Government of Puducherry vide letter dated 28th July 2017, for settling the dues payable to NTC amounting to Rs 39.37 Cr as per MOU signed between NTC and Govt. of Puducherry on 1.4.2005 without further delay. In response, Chief Minister, Puducherry vide letter No. 12-016/CM/2017 dated 31.07.2017 requested HMOT for waiving the consideration amount of Rs. 39.37 cores due to budgetary constraints of Puducherry.

In this regard, NTC has apprised the Chief Minister of Puducherry that as per the Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Act, 1974, the mills cannot be transferred without any sale consideration. It was also informed that the handing over of NTC’s land to Govt. of Maharashtra, for the construction of Dr. Ambedkar Memorial was done with due sales consideration. The Chief Minister of Puducherry had assured that he will take positive steps to settle the long pending dues to NTC from Puducherry Govt. The matter has also been taken up with MHA for their intervention and providing requisite funds to Govt. of Puducherry for settling the dues payable to NTC.

5. Five Joint Venture Companies

As regards joint venture for NTC mills with 51% stake of NTC, in accordance with approval of BIFR/GOM, in the first phase, NTC entered into JV for following 5 mills:

S.N	Name of mills	Name of the Strategic Partners
1.	India United Mills No.1, Mumbai	M/s Bhasker Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly known as M/s Bhasker Industries Ltd.)
2.	New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills. Mumbai	M/s Alok Industries Ltd.
3.	Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad	
4.	Gold Mohur Mills, Mumbai	M/s Future Enterprises Ltd. (formerly known as M/s Future Retail Ltd., initially known as M/s Pantaloon Retail (India) Ltd.)
5.	Apollo Textile Mills, Mumbai	

Board of NTC Ltd. in its 374th meeting held on 14.09.2017 decided to cancel the JV arrangement in respect of Aurangabad Textile & Apparel Parks Ltd. and New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills Ltd. as corporate insolvency resolution process in terms of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been commenced against the strategic partner of both these JV Mills pursuant to the order dated 18.07.2017 passed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench.

On the basis of the directions of the Board in its 380th meeting held on 23.05.2018, Show Cause Notices dated 26.07.2018 have been issued to the Strategic Partners in respect of 3 JV Companies viz. India United Mill Ltd., Gold Mohur Design & Apparel Park Ltd. and Apollo Design Apparel Parks Ltd. stating that why the appropriate actions as contemplated under SSSA and other agreements and in law should not be taken against them for the breaches committed by them.

Replies received from the Strategic Partners to the show cause notice to NTC have been referred to the Solicitor General of India (SG) to examine the matter and advice the future action plan. Advice of Ld. SG in this regard is awaited.

6. Eleven Joint Venture Companies

Company signed an MOU on 14.11.2008 in respect of Joint Ventures arrangements with 3 strategic partners for 11 mills, namely: Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Dhule Textile Mills, Nanded Textile Mills, RBBA Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Savatram Ramprashad Mills, Orissa Cotton Mills, Laxminarain Cotton Mills, Sodepur Cotton Mills, Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Mau, Sri Sarada Mills & Parvathi Mills.

All the 3 MOUs were terminated vide letter dated 14.09.2010, since definitive agreements were not executed within 240 days from the date of execution of the MOU in the manner specified in the MOU.

Claims of Rs. 51,362 Lakh from the parties in respect of 11 joint venture mills towards loss of profits and interest thereon, due to cancellation of JVs was filed before the Arbitration Tribunal. The Hon'ble Arbitral Tribunal pronounced a common award on 10.04.2019 in the 11 JV Arbitration matter.

NTC replied to the representations of Strategic Partners returned the amount of upfront money of Rs. 8.40 crores to the respective Strategic Partners by cheques. The Strategic Partners returned back the cheques requesting NTC to initiated the process for revival of JV, wherein NTC was required to incorporated SPVs, so that Definitive Agreements (DAs) can be executed in terms of MoU.

As directed by the Board, NTC filed a Caveat before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi so that nothing be done in the matter without giving an opportunity to NTC of being heard. Subsequently, one of the Strategic Partners i.e., M/s KSL & Industries Ltd. filed a petition bearing O.M.P. (COMM) No. 409/2020 challenging the Arbitral award dated 10.04.2019 before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Matter is sub-judice.

7. Some of the significant initiatives taken by NTC

i. Sale of Yarn through Online Mode

Sale of Yarn through Online Mode implemented effectively from August 2018.

ii. Implementation of Integrated skill Development scheme (ISDS)

In order to create the technical skill development and job opportunity in the society, NTC has taken initiative to start

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technical training to the people under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) in year 2015. NTC has started 10 training centers in its working mills to give in-plant training to the people. 2898 persons in total have been completed training. Out of these 2726 people have been assessed and certified. Out of these 2726 assessed persons 1577 trainees are placed in NTC Mills.

iii. Contribution under Skill India

Samarth Scheme: Samarth is a flagship skill development scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector launched by Government of India. The Scheme would target to train 10 lakh persons over a period of 3 years (2017-20) with an estimated budget of 1300 crore and has invited the participation of Textile Industry, Institutions / Organizations of the Ministry of Textile / State Government and Training Institutions / NGO/Societies / Trusts / Organizations / Companies / Start-ups / Entrepreneurs.

iv. Enhancement of Dealers

NTC was having the system of mill wise dealers for yarn & fabric specifically for particular mills. As on 30.06.2018, the total dealers were 30, out of which 27 were for yarn and 3 for fabric. To have more visibility of NTC's yarn & fabric amongst the dealers, NTC reviewed the earlier system & discontinued the earlier dealerships and initiated the process of appointment of fresh dealership for NTC as a whole in the month of July, 2018. As on date, NTC is having 101 registered dealers, out of which 89 are exclusively for yarn, 8 for fabric and 4 for yarn & fabric both on PAN India basis.

v. Assets verification

NTC has engaged NBCC (India) Limited, an independent third party (expert/professional Government agency) for doing Pre-LMA activities/verification and assessment of moveable and immovable assets of NTC. NBCC has submitted draft report which is under consideration.

2.5.2. Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC)

The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. (the "Corporation") is a Government of India Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles. It was established in the year 1958, as "Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd" with the twin objective of (i) export promotion and (ii) trade development of handicraft and

handloom products. In the Year 1962, it was renamed as "The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited". The Corporation is presently is a star export house engaged in exports of handicraft and handloom products (including hand knotted woollen carpets and ready- made garments) besides undertaking export of gold and silver jewellery / articles. The Corporation was nominated in the year 1997-98 for import of bullion and sale in the domestic market.

HHEC is working for unorganised sector of various parts of the country, providing marketing platform to Artisans, craftsman, weavers, societies, MSMEs etc. and they are benefited and survive with this organisation. More than 1000 Artisans, craftsman, weavers, societies, MSMEs are directly and 5000 indirectly associated with HHEC.

The performance of the Corporation in 2017-18, 2018-19 (Audited) and 2019-20 (Provisional & Unaudited) in relation to major indicators is given below: -

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Provisional & Unaudited)
Turnover	613.95	53.48	15.38
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	(23.61)	(4.00)	(8.96)
Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	(23.61)	(4.00)	(8.96)

Detail of Turnover

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars		2018-19 (Audited)	2019-20 (Provisional & Unaudited)
Export:			
A	Handicrafts	2.78	1.72
B	Handlooms	7.52	4.64
C	Ready to Wear	9.64	4.52
1	Sub Total	19.94	10.88
Domestic:			
A	Handicrafts and Handlooms	7.90	4.50
B	*Bullion	25.64	-
2	Sub Total	33.54	4.50
3 (1+2)	Grand Total	53.48	15.38

*The decrease is mainly due to stop of bullion business as per direction of Ministry of Textiles.

Capital

The Authorized and Paid up Capital of the Corporation remained unchanged at Rs. 20.00 Crores and Rs. 13.82 Crores respectively during the year 2018-2019. The entire Paid up Capital has been subscribed by the Hon'ble President of India. The Corporation has paid a cumulative dividend of Rs.12.67 crore upto 2014-15.

Working Results

The Total Turnover of the Corporation decreased from Rs 53.48 crores to Rs. 15.38 crores during the year 2019-20, a decrease of Rs. 38.10 crores (71.24%). The decrease is mainly due to discontinuation of bullion business: -

Manpower

	Sanctioned Strength	2018-19	2019-20
Officer	125	42	35
Staff	89	40	38
Total	214	82	73

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. There are operating losses mainly due to insufficient working capital, reduction in credit limit, lack of Modern factory setup, lack of Key Marketing Officials and high overheads due to underutilization of Fixed assets and Infrastructure of HHEC not commensuration with business level due to above reasons.

Present Status

In accordance of DPE policy for Sick/Loss making CPSES, closure of HHEC is being considered.

2.5.3 National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC)

National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd. was set up in February, 1983 by the Government of India as a Public Sector Undertaking under the Companies Act, 1956. The Authorized Capital of NHDC Ltd. is Rs.2000 lakh and its Paid up Capital is Rs.1900 lakh. The main objectives of NHDC are:

- To supply all types of yarn for the benefit of the handloom sector.
- To supply quality dyes and related materials needed by the handloom sector.
- To promote marketing of handloom products.

In pursuance of the above objectives, NHDC is undertaking the following activities:

Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS) is one of the important schemes of the Government of India under which all types of yarn is being supplied to the eligible handloom weavers all over the country at the Mill Gate Price by NHDC. The details of yarn supplied under YSS during the 5 years are as under:

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	1484.300	2160.77
2015-16	1725.00	2356.86
2016-17	1799.14	2941.94
2017-18	1556.05	2564.59
2018-19	442.04	897.15
2019-20	406.17	700.61
2020-21 (upto Jan'21)	160.78	377.42

Under YSS, the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charge @2% is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 641 such yarn depots are functioning throughout the country. NHDC is also supplying quality dyes and chemicals to the handloom sector at competitive/lowest rates. The details of supplies made during the 5 years are as under:

Year	Dyes & Chemical	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. In crore)
2013-14	36.31	35.69
2014-15	36.90	49.48
2015-16	37.46	44.84
2016-17	45.82	45.97
2017-18	38.91	37.38
2018-19	40.51	45.43
2019-20	33.07	42.13
2020-21 (upto Nov. 2020)	19.89	23.94

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2. To promote marketing of handloom products, the corporation organizes special exhibitions like Silk Fabs & Wool Fabs and National Handloom Expo. The Government of India reimburses the expenses incurred by the Corporation in these exhibitions. The details of exhibitions during the last 5 years are as under:

Year	No. of Events	No. of Stalls	Total Sale (Rs.in crore)
2013-14	23	2168	101.00
2014-15	24	1742	89.00
2015-16	23	1802	92.37
2016-17	25	1716	88.99
2017-18	33	2090	93.78
2018-19	48	2165	15.00
2019-20	37	1957	75.80

3. NHDC also undertakes the following programmes to educate the weavers about the latest dyeing techniques and also about the on-going schemes of Government of India for development of handloom sector and awareness of the weavers:

- Buyer-Seller Meets.
- One Day Sensitization Programmes.
- Programmes on Development of new products by using different kinds of yarns.

The details of turnover, profit dividend issued rating etc. of NHDC during the last 4 years are as under:

(Rs.In lakhs)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit	Dividend	MOU rating
2014-15	221696.49	2540.00	511.00	EXCELLENT
2015-16	240604.43	2407.92	731.00	EXCELLENT
2016-17	299351.79	2888.16	870.00	VERY GOOD
2017-18	260515.54	2357.75	708.00	-
2018-19	95093.59	(1621.82)	-	-
2019-20	74866.74	(1119.22)	-	-

2.5.4 Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)

The CCI was set up in 1970 by the Government of India, as an only Public Sector Organization in the field of cotton marketing. Ever-since its inception, the Corporation has been operating in competition with private cotton traders and other institutional buyers, its market share varying from 5% to 8% except in some years under MSP operations when it has gone up to 31%.

With the changing cotton scenario, the role and functions of the Corporation were reviewed and revised from time to time. As per the policy directives received from the Ministry of Textiles in 1985, the CCI is the sole agency of the Government for undertaking Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operations, whenever the prices of Kapas (seed cotton) fall below the MSP level. Besides MSP operations, to fulfill the raw material requirement of the domestic textile industry, particularly during lean season, the Corporation undertakes commercial purchase operations at its own risk. Broad objectives of the Corporation are as under:-

- To undertake price support operations, whenever the market prices of kapas falls below the minimum support prices (MSP) announced by Govt. of India, without any quantitative limit.
- To undertake commercial operations only at CCI's own risk

Financial Results

- During Financial Year 2019-20, CCI achieved a turnover of Rs.6452.23 crores as against the previous year's turnover of Rs.2832.45 crores.
- The highlights of the financial results during the financial year & 2019-20 & 2018-19 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2019-20	2018-19
Purchase (in Lakh Bales)	84.51	11.03
Sales (in Lakh Bales)	2.17	8.35
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	6452.23	2832.45
Profit after tax (in Rs. crores)	38.07	50.99

During the year under report, Corporation's short term debt is rated ACUITE A1+ and long term debt is rated ACUITE AAA i.e. the highest credit ratings assigned in these category

borrowings of Rs.35,000 crores which signifies very strong degree of safety, lowest credit risk.

Dividend: CCI recommended a dividend of Rs 20.75 Crore, for the financial year 2019-20.

2.5.5. The Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi (CCIC).

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium was established in Delhi in the year 1952 under the management of Indian Cooperative Union and was later on taken over by Central Cottage Industries Association in 1964 and was incorporated as Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIC) on February 4, 1976. CCIC is under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles.

The main objective of CCIC is to be a dealer, exporter, manufacturer and agent of quality Indian handicrafts and handlooms and to develop markets for these products in India and abroad. The Corporation has showrooms at Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Patna and Varanasi. CCIC is making all efforts to reach consumers despite challenges posed by COVID to look after the interests of crafts persons and artists.

Capital

The authorized capital of the Corporation is Rs. 1200 lakh and the paid-up capital is Rs. 1085 lakh.

Working Results

a) Turnover

The turnover of the Corporation for the year 2019-20 is Rs. 5261.03 lakh (provisional) as against Rs. 6808.84lakh in the previous year i.e. 2018-19. Targets for the year 2019-20 is Rs. 8500 lakh.

b) Exports

The total exports of the Corporation during the year 2019-20 were Rs. 186.17 lakh (provisional) as compared to Rs. 274.12 lakh in the previous year.

c) Profitability

The current year ended with a pre-tax Loss of Rs. (-) 950 lakh (provisional) as against corresponding pre-tax loss of Rs. (-)545.38 lakh in the previous year.

Statistics

Summarized working results for the last three years are given in table below:

(Rs. in lakh)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (provisional)
Turnover	7126.12	6808.84	5261.03
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	(-)949.14	(-)545.38	(-) 950.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	(-)2173.64	(-)538.86	NA
Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil

Development of Designs/ Exhibitions

CCIC continuously endeavours to develop new designs. During the F.Y.2019-20, 470 numbers of new designs were developed. 37 numbers of new corporate customers were also added during the F.Y.2019-20 to whom sales of Rs. 1 (one) lakh and above was made during the year.

During the year 2019-20, 13 theme based exhibitions were organized in and outside emporia, whereby new range of products were displayed to expand the patronage of Corporation.

Two Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in Cholapur and Ramnagar in Varanasi

Incompliance of directives from Ministry of Textiles, CCIC handed over Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and Common Service Centres (CSCs) earlier being managed by it in Cholapur and Ramnagar in Varanasi, to new implementing agencies with effect from 21.11.2017 and 27.08.2018 respectively.

Till handing over, CCIC has facilitated 2020 weavers providing information and services on various schemes through CFCs operated by it in Cholapur and Ramnagar. Further CCIC has awarded work to 329 weavers associated with CFC's in Varanasi and placed orders for handloom items such as sarees, dress material and dupattas worth Rs. 61.55 lakhs for marketing through CCIC emporia during the year 2019-20.

Goals set for procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises and Achievements :-

CCIC procures merchandise from handicraft and handloom clusters and a large number of artisans, craftsmen, weavers, etc. spread throughout the country and also from National Awardees, State Awardees, MSME enterprises, Women organizations, minority and weaker sections etc. The retail prices and quality of products of CCIC are considered a benchmark in the trade. CCIC procured 91.66% of total procurement directly from artisans in F.Y.2019-20 as against 88.99% in F.Y.2018-19, thereby registering an increase of 2.67% over the previous year.

On line Shopping:-

CCIC has its online shopping website i.e. www.thecottage.in for its valued customers. The website displays about 11000 Handloom and Handicraft products with description for online shopping. The products can be purchased through Secured payment gateway by credit card, debit card, Net Banking, UPI and Paytm. The products purchased can be shipped to any country all over the world. It has order tracking mechanism and links to various Govt. websites, Incredible India etc.

Digital Intervention in CCIC

- i. CCIC has emporia in seven cities (Ten showrooms). All showroom and offices are interconnected through a MPLS network.
- ii. An ERP solution, Microsoft Navision 2009 R2 with LS Retail for managing purchase, sales, inventory, customer relationship management etc. has been implemented.
- iii. CCIC has been customized ERP solution as per GST compliances at all branches.
- iv. Payment acceptance through Credit/ Debit Cards/ UPI / BHIM APP, USSD, e-Wallets, RTGS/ NEFT and cheques in its emporia. (76% of receipts through e-means)
- v. CCIC has implemented Mobile App for Android and Apple platform.
- vi. All payments to weavers, artisans and other vendors made through ECS/ NEFT. (98.63% of payments through electronic means)
- vii. CCIC organized 151 nos. of camps for educating

its customer and general public on using cashless methods of payment especially BHIM app and training was given to Eighty Thousand persons.

- viii. CCIC has implemented e-Governance facilities viz. e-Procurement fore-Tendering, GeM for procurement and as a seller, PFMS (for receiving grants) and online RTI system for handling RTI.

Gender Justice

As regards CCIC, the working conditions of women employees are excellent. They are treated at par with their male counterparts as far as wages, working hours, other benefits etc. are concerned. They are holding important positions in different departments and in fact heading the departments like Finance, Publicity, IDS and Display etc. There is no discrimination against them whatsoever. There is a proper mechanism for redressal of their general grievances and cases of sexual harassment, if any.

In order to safeguard the interests of female employees, if due to exigency of work, any female employee is required to work beyond 8.00 PM at CCIC's Head Office and Branches, it will be the responsibility of concerned Head of Department to drop such female employees through a reliable security guard or male employee of the Corporation through taxi services.

Manpower Strength & Training

As on 31st March, 2020 the Corporation had strength of 239 employees as compared to 255 as on 31st March, 2019.

2.5.6. British India Corporation Limited

The British India Corporation Limited (BIC) was incorporated as a Public Limited Company on February 24, 1920. It was taken over by the Government of India on 11th June, 1981 under the British India Corporation Ltd. (acquisition of shares) Act. The BIC Limited, Kanpur owns and manages two woollen mills viz. (1) Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch, Kanpur (2) New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch, Dhariwal. The products of these two mills are popularly known by the Brand names of "Lalimli" & "Dhariwal" respectively. These units manufacture the woollen/ blended suiting's, Tweeds, Uniform Cloth, Lohis, Shawls, Rugs and Blankets etc.

Modernization/rehabilitation of BIC Ltd.

Based on the financial position, the B.I.C. Limited was referred

to BIFR in 1992 and was declared as a Sick Company. A Rehabilitation Scheme was approved by BIFR at a total cost of Rs. 211 crore in 2002. The scheme could not be implemented in totality as permission was not granted by UP State Government for conversion of leasehold property into freehold property. Modified Rehabilitation scheme for Rs. 273 crore was approved by BIFR in 2008 which envisaged Rs. 273 crore budgetary support from Govt. of India and balance Rs. 116 crore from sale of surplus land. A further revised scheme for Rs. 338 crores was approved in 2011, based on recommendation of Bureau for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in the year 2010. A MDRS was prepared and put up before BIFR and was approved in its hearing dated 14.02.2008 at a total cost of Rs. 273.28 crores with Govt. budgetary support of Rs. 157.35 crore and rest from sale of surplus land. A Revised scheme for Rs. 338.04 crore was recommended by BRPSE in its meeting held on 28.07.2010/18.12.2010. The revised scheme was accorded in principal approval by Cabinet, GOI in its meeting held on 09.06.2011 subject to the condition that permission is first obtained for sale of surplus land from Government of UP.

The means of finance envisaged are as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Grant from GOI VRS	17.10
Operating Losses 9/10, 10/11 grant	66.99
Interest free loan against sale of land	128.66
Soft Int. Loan from GOI for salary (2 years)	78.00
Int. Free loan from GOI for conversion charge payment	47.35
The cost of the scheme	338.04

The implementation of the scheme is yet to commence as the required permission for sale of surplus land is yet to be obtained from Govt. of UP. The issue is being taken up at various levels and in the latest development, Chief Secretary, UP Government vide OM dated 25.11.2014 constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner, Kanpur for expeditious disposal of the issue. The first meeting of the committee was held on 07.01.2015 wherein it was decided that the Government intends to run the unit of BIC at Kanpur as per the present Management or PPP Model. The main

objective is to regain the industrial scenario of Kanpur and generate direct and indirect employment opportunities.

Both the BIFR and BRPSE schemes emphasized on generating funds from sale of surplus land, with prior permission from Government of UP for conversion of lease hold to freehold land. Government of UP is examining the land conversion matter. Meanwhile NITI Aayog has recommended closure of BICL which is under process with Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.

Subsidiaries of BIC Limited

i. Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur

The Elgin Mills Company Limited was established in the year 1864 and it was registered in the year 1911 comprising 2 Units as Elgin No. 1 & Elgin No. 2. By an ordinance called the British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of shares) Act 1981 the GOI acquired all shares of BIC Limited and thus became a Government company from 11th June 1981. The Elgin Mills Co. acquired the status of Govt. Company. The Company was engaged in the production of cotton and blended fabrics for the civil market and for defence, paramilitary, Government and other institutions (Towels, Bed Sheets, suitings and shirtings, Drill, Cellular etc.)

Due to continuous losses suffered by the company, a reference under the provision of SICA was made to BIFR and was declared sick. The BIFR recommended winding up of the company in 1994. AAIFR confirmed the said order in 1997 and accordingly Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad passed a winding up order in 1999 and appointed Official Liquidator. Government of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in June, 2001. M/s. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. had taken over loans from various financial institutions for working capital and modernization, around 1980. These loans could not be repaid due to paucity of funds and M/s. Kotak Mahindra Bank, assignee of M/s. ICICI filed a case in Hon'ble High Court in 2009 for recovery of their dues and orders for liquidation were passed by Hon'ble AHC in 2011. The case is being contested in Hon'ble High Court to safeguard the properties of M/s. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. The company has settled the dues of the secured creditors. However, most of the assets of the company are with the official liquidator appointed by Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad.

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

As regards the dues of Kotak Mahindra Bank, as per spirit and terms of settlement, an agreed amount has been paid to them before the Hon'ble Court. The company is contesting the matter for issue of "No Dues" certificate by KMB before Hon'ble Court.

The Hon'ble High Court directed to Official Liquidator to float advertisement for sale of movable assets in the meantime due to single tender and was not at par reserve price of the movable assets of the Company the Hon'ble High Court further directed to Official Liquidator to float tender of movable assets and Official Liquidator is trying to float the tender of sale of movable assets of the company.

ii. **Cawnpore Textiles Limited, Kanpur**

The British India Corporation Ltd. is a Government of India Company under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles, Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. is a subsidiary company of BIC Ltd. and was incorporated in the year 1920. The company was engaged in the production of fabric and yarn for the domestic civil market and defence, paramilitary, Government and other institutions.

Due to continuous losses and the net worth of the company getting eroded/negative, the company was referred to BIFR under the provision of SICA and the company was declared as sick company in 1992. In 1999 High Court of Allahabad passed order for winding up and appointed an official liquidator. Govt. of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in 2001. The secured creditors filed a case in Hon'ble High Court and the mill and residential premises of Cawnpore Textile Ltd. were taken over by the Liquidator appointed by Allahabad High Court. Payments to all the secured creditors have been made as per the OTS and the company is seeking permission of Allahabad High Court to bring the company out of Liquidation. In the meantime Kotak Mahindra Bank filed a case for further payment of their dues in which Hon'ble High Court directed Official Liquidator to float a tender for sale of movable assets of the company. According, Official Liquidator floated Tender and sold all the movable assets of the Company.

2.5.7 Jute Corporation of India Ltd, Kolkata (JCI):

JCI is a GOI enterprise set up in 1971. JCI is the official agency of the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) responsible for implementing the MSP policy for jute producers and serves as a price stabilizing agency in the raw jute market. JCI also undertakes

commercial operations, procuring jute at prices above the MSP at opportune moments to generate business when MSP is not happening. JCI's price support operations involve procuring raw jute from small and marginal farmers at MSP without any quantity limit as and when the prevailing market price of jute falls below the MSP. These operations help create a notional buffer in the market by siphoning off excess supply, in order to arrest inter-seasonal and intra-seasonal fluctuations in raw jute prices. JCI's Departmental Purchase Centers (DPCs), which are situated in rural areas, purchases raw jute directly from the farmers. JCI has around 141 DPC's in the jute growing states of the country, namely States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tripura.

The authorized and paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 Crore & the net worth is Rs. 147.70 Crore as on 31.03.2020. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

Mission

Implementation of the policy of the Govt. of India for providing Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the jute/mesta growers of the country.

Serving as a price stabilising agency in the raw jute sector and taking necessary measures in this respect.

Undertaking various extension measures for implementation of different jute related projects.

Vision

To be the spearhead in raw jute sector, to promote the interest of growers in particular and economy at large and to cater to National and international markets, with special focus on development of diversified jute business activity, which is environment friendly with the twin motives of self Reliance and sustainable profitability.

Main Functions:

- i. To take up Price Support Operation on behalf of the Government as and when the raw jute prices touch the level of the Minimum Support Price fixed by the Government of India without any quantitative limit.
- ii. To undertake commercial operations at opportune times, usually when ruling market prices are higher than MSP.

- iii. The Corporation being one of the implementing agencies of the Jute ICARE Project, aims to propagate and encourage the improved agronomic practices by imparting training and demonstration to the jute growers at field level.
- The Corporation also undertakes the distribution of subsidized jute seeds and microbial consortium named Crijaf Sona Powder for retting purpose to farmers registered under ICARE Project.
- iv. To plan and implement schemes under Corporate Social Responsibility.
- v. Marketing of Jute Diversified Products through various channels including e-commerce, JDP franchisees PAN India, retail sales and through Commission agents. Supply of AI-coated jute bags for Prasadam distribution at Tirupati.
- vi. Marketing of Geo-textiles, Agri-textiles sapling bags
- vii. Supply of B-twill, A-Twill DW Turpolin gunny bags to different Govt. Agencies

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars Quantitative (Bales in Lakh)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Projected)
Procurement of Raw Jute	1.90	0.57	0.05	2.25	3.15	0.73	1.00	0.79
Sales of Raw Jute	2.60	1.46	0.20	0.71	2.49	2.50	1.55	0.92
Closing Stock	1.07	0.17	0.02	1.57	2.24	1.35	0.20	0.09
Financial (Rs/Lakh)								
Sale of Raw Jute	12331.00	8027.07	1506.45	5097.70	17406.26	18547.44	12173.06	9000
Sale-Jute Seed	227.13	895.44	627.55	1214.1	580.79	322.50	392.54	1000

2.5.8 **National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.** (N.J.M.C.) was registered and / or incorporated on 3rd June, 1980 as a wholly owned Government of India undertaking comprising of following 6 (six) Jute Mills viz. National, Kinnison, Khardah, Alexandra, Union in West Bengal and Unit RBHM in Katihar, Bihar. The main objectives of the Company are to carry on business of manufacturing of Jute Goods (Sacking) for supply to food processing agencies of the Government.

The Company was referred to BIFR in the year 1992 due to its continuous loss since inception and erosion of net worth. The draft revival plan approved by Cabinet in March 2010 at a total cost of Rs. 1417.53 crores and revised in November 2010 to Rs. 1562.98 crores was accepted by the BIFR in January 2011. At the intervention Ministry of Textiles BIFR has finally approved the revival proposal of the company in its meeting held on 31.03.2011 to run its three mills (Kinnison, Khardah in West Bengal and Unit: RBHM in Katihar, Bihar) by NJMC itself out of six jute mills in view of cabinet decision on March, 19th 2010. The revival plan essentially consisted of closure of

three mills namely National, Union and Alexandra and running of the remaining three mills. It had provisions for giving VRS to all staff, repair & maintenance of machinery to run the 3 mills, capital expenditure etc. Accordingly, VRS was given to all staff. Attempts made to revive the three mills did not succeed.

Finally the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 10.10.2018 approved the closure of NJMC.

(a) **Reasons for closure of NJMC:-** The three Mills, identified for operations namely RBHM at Katihar; and Khardah and Kinnison mills in Kolkata were made operational in 2010 & 2011. Production was started by hiring labour on commission basis. Since, the mills were incurring losses; a new model for contracting labour through production contract basis was introduced in April 2014 in Khardah mill and subsequently in RBHM and Kinnison mill. However, despite showing some improvements in the operation through this model, the mills could not run successfully due to IR issues, frequent strikes and violation of terms and conditions of the contract by the contractor. Further, it was noted that there is adequate capacity

for manufacture of jute sacking in the industry. Accordingly, NITI Aayog recommended the closure of NJMC.

2.5.9 Birds Jute Exports Limited (BJEL), A subsidiary of NJMC:-

Birds Jute & Exports Ltd (BJEL) a processing unit of Jute fabric was a subsidiary of Lansdowne Jute Mill Private Limited established in 1904. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd. (BPMEL) under the Ministry of Heavy Industry took over the assets on nationalization in 1980 and became a holder of 58.94% of BJEL's equity shares. Thereafter the Govt decided to transfer shares of BJEL to NJMC in 1986. And thus it became a subsidiary of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. in 1986.

BJEL stopped production activities w.e.f. October 2002. Since then, the Company had no sales turnover till 2014-15. From March 2016, BJEL is involved in marketing operations and acts as an aggregator for small manufacturers and the Common Facility Centres run by Women Self Help Groups. The BIFR approved a Revival Scheme in August, 2012 at a total cost of Rs.137.88 crores. The Draft Revival Scheme (DRS) was approved by BIFR with the following two riders:

- i) An Asset Sales Committee (ASC) was to be formed where presence of Government of West Bengal representative was mandatory.
- ii) BJEL to approach the Government of West Bengal for conversion of its present land use from "industrial" to "commercial".

Due to non-fulfilment of these two conditions mainly because of non-supportive nature of State Govt. of West Bengal, there was no progress on the revival scheme.

(a) **Closure Process:-** As a part of the revival plan, VRS was given to all the staff of NJMC. At present NJMC and BJEL have no staff on their rolls. Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, the closure process of NJMC & BJEL was initiated. At present total liabilities/ dues of NJMC are Rs. 533.40 Crores (as on 31.3.2018 unaudited) and of BJEL are Rs. 130.29 Crores (as on 31.3.2018 unaudited) (As per Cabinet Note). However, the total assets of NJMC (as per assessed value of 2017) are worth Rs. 2392.09 Cr and that of BJEL are Rs738.58 Crores.

(b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its

meeting held on 10th October, 2018 considered the cabinet note no. 11/18/2014-Jute (Vol. II) dated 13th September, 2018 and a supplementary note dated 1st October, 2018 and approved the proposal for closure of NJMC and its subsidiary BJEL. The closure of NJMC and BJEL will be carried out in terms of the guidelines dated 14.06.2018 published by Department of Public Enterprises in this regard.

The approved Para is as under:-

- i) Closure of National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC) and its subsidiary Birds Jute & Exports Limited (BJEL);
- ii) Immediate deposit of Rs. 200 crores with Government of India; retention of Rs. 21.21 crores towards immediate contingent liabilities for compliance of court decisions; retention of Rs. 15 crores as management and administrative expenses to effect closure of NJMC; and extension of Rs. 5 crores as loan to BJEL for management and administrative expenses as well as its closure process;
- iii) Disposal of the assets of NJMC and BJEL will be done in accordance with the DPE guidelines issued vide O.M. No. DPE/5(1)/2014-Fin.(Part-I) dated 14.06.2018. NJMC and BJEL will carry out verification of the movable and immovable assets and may entrust the immovable assets as per DPE guidelines to the nominated Land Management Agency for disposal. The nominated Land Management Agency will collect and validate the information regarding immovable assets and follow the procedures contained in the DPE guidelines of 14.06.2018;
- iv) Liquidation of liabilities from the funds generated through disposal of assets.
- v) Remission of balance amount to Government of India and shareholders.

Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)

R&D Projects

Presently IJIRA is carrying out fourteen R&D sponsored projects; twelve sponsored by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, Jute Industry and one sponsored by the National Jute Board. Followings are the project-wise activities being carried out so far –

1. Design and Development of 50 kg Capacity Jute Bags considering Threshold Mechanical Properties and Physical Parameters

Through a systematic study, jute bags of 550 g bag have been developed by considering economical bag dimension, threshold breaking strength, optimum porosity for packing food grain. 29 different types of experimental bags have been prepared using normal batch for present B. Twill jute bags and tested at IJIRA laboratories. From these experimental bags, both Type A and Type B bags have been finalised.

2. Utilization of Jute Sticks & Jute Waste for Extraction of Value added Chemicals for Industrial uses

Jute stick and fibre waste consisting of cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin are the potential source of value-added chemicals like lignosulphonates, ethanol, bio-oil, bio-char and nanocellulose. Sodium lignosulphonate, bio-ethanol, bio-oil, bio-char and nanocellulose have been successfully extracted from jute sticks and jute waste at IJIRA chemical processing pilot plant. Enhancement of life of lead electrode battery by sodium lignosulphonate produced from jute in lead acid battery is under study at CECRI, Karaikudi. A fast pyrolysis plant has been installed at IJIRA pilot plant capable of producing bio-oil and bio-char from jute stick.

3. Faster Retting of jute plant through Bio-Chemical intervention

An efficient microbial consortium (IJIRA-SUBHRA) for innovative faster retting of jute plants has been characterized at CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh using 16s RNA genetic characterization technique followed by 'BLAST Analysis'.

Identified strains are (a) *Pseudomonas humanensis* (b) *Lysinibacillus fusiformis* (c) *Mycoplana ramosa*.

In 2019 jute retting season, North 24-Parganas, West Bengal, was identified as a model district in order to carry out field demonstration trials on faster retting of jute plants using IJIRA developed microbial consortium (IJIRA-SUBHRA), Out of 22 blocks in North 24-Parganas, retting trials were carried out in 17 jute growing blocks. More than 1560 numbers of field trials, ten farmers awareness programmes were carried out by registering 8500 marginal jute farmers.

In addition to that, demonstration trials on faster retting of jute plant were also organised in Murshidabad, West Bengal, another major jute growing district. Retted jute fibres were also collected from field and evaluated as per IS Standard. There was quality improvement in IJIRA-SUBHRA retted jute fibres at least by 1.5-2.0 grades over the conventionally retted jute fibres, hence found remunerative to jute farmers. More than 100 Kilolitres of IJIRA-SUBHRA were produced at IJIRA Fermentation Laboratory and distributed amongst the jute farmers. Dry retting of jute plants on land using IJIRA-SUBHRA under water limiting condition was also attempted in multiple jute growing places. Further work on commercialization of such innovative jute retting technology is in progress.

4. Biochemical Softening of Hard Root Cuttings of Jute for Better Utilization

IJIRA developed biochemical hard root softening technology has been commercialized in jute mills due to its multiple benefits, especially significant batch cost reduction by way of incorporating higher percentage of softened hard root cutting and uncut jute fibre in place of cut long jute. Efficacy of this 'hard root softening technology is observed in spinning of major jute yarn qualities ranging from 8.0 lb to 24 lb/spy. The said technology has been transferred to 19 jute mills so far. IJIRA has supplied about 82,000 litres of 'Biochemical root softening solution' to user jute mills from its fermentation laboratory. As a part of commercialization setting up of new 'Fermentation laboratory' in five jute mills has been carried out so far under the technical guidance of IJIRA. Commercialization of this root softening technology is in progress.

5. Development of Standards for use of Jute Geotextiles (JGTs) in Rural Roads

"Recommended Design Methodology" for construction of rural roads with JGTs based on Laboratory Pavement Model study has been done. This can be directly included in the design methodology of rural roads, namely, IRC: SP: 72-2015 to modify the same. A PMGSY road has been constructed in Manipur using various types of JGTs and the performance of the road is being monitored periodically.

EXPORT PROMOTION

3.1 EXPORTS

The Indian textile industry is the second largest producer of MMF Fibre after China. India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. India’s textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India’s total exports stands at a significant 11.8% in 2019-20. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are EU-28 and

USA with 50% share in total textile and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct employment of over 45 million people and source of livelihood for over 100 million people indirectly, including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government’s key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment. Export details of Textiles & Apparel are as under:

Values in Mn USD	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	CAGR	2019-20 (Apr-Dec)	2020-21 (Apr-Dec) (Provisional)	% Change
India Textile & Apparel	35,723	36,558	33,378	-3.3%	24861	20319	-18.2%
Handicrafts	3,573	3,804	3,564	-0.1%	2742	2268	-17.3%
Total T&A including Handicrafts	39,296	40,362	36,943	-3%	27603	22587	-18.2%
India’s overall exports	303,376	329,536	313,139	1.6%	238274	201295	-15.5%
%T&C Exports of overall exports	13%	12%	11.8%		11.6%	11.2%	

Data Source: DGCI&S

- Exports of textile and Apparel products including handicrafts from India have decreased to US\$ 36.9 billion during the year 2019-20 from US\$ 40.4 billion during 2018-19, registering negative growth of 8.6%. The decline in exports has been mainly due to the ongoing global slowdown, which got aggravated due to the Covid-19 crisis. The latter resulted in large scale disruptions in supply chains and demand resulting in cancellation of orders. Other main reason for decline is high tariffs faced by Indian exporters in key markets such as EU as compared to zero duty access given to competing nations like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Turkey has affected export performance.
- During 2019-20, Readymade Garments (RMG) accounted for almost 46% of the total textile and clothing exports. Apart from this, major contributing segments in export are Cotton textiles (30.7%), Man-made textiles (15.9%), Carpet (4%) and Handicrafts excluding handmade carpets (9.6%).
- In Apr-Dec’20 (Provisional), India’s textile and apparel export including handicrafts were valued at US\$ 22.6

bn (approx.) as compared to US\$ 27.6 bn for the same period last year i.e Apr-Dec' 19. The share of textiles exports stood at 11.2% in India's total export during period of Apr-Dec'20.

- India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than hundred countries. However, the USA and the EU, account for approximately 50% of India's textiles and apparel exports. The other major export destinations are China, U.A.E., Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan and Vietnam etc.

Imports

- India is a major textile and apparel exporting country and enjoys trade surplus. Bulk of import takes place for re-export or for industry requirement of raw material.
- Import of textiles and apparel products by India during April-Dec' 20 has decreased by 41% in comparison to corresponding period of 2019-20. The decline is mainly due to lockdown imposed due to Covid-19.

Values in Mn USD	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 (Apr-Dec)	2020-21 (Apr-Dec) (Provisional)
T&A Imports including handicrafts	7,549	8262	6669	3935
Change over same period in previous year		9.4%		-41%

Data Source: DGC&S

3.2 STEPS TAKEN FOR ENHANCING EXPORTS

Following steps are being taken by Government to enhance export:

- Extension of Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL):** On 7th March 2019, Cabinet under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved a scheme Rebate for State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) to rebate all embedded State and Central taxes/levies (as recommended by Drawback Committee) to provide support and enhance competitiveness of apparel and made-ups exports.

Rebate of taxes/ levies has been permitted through an IT driven scrip system at notified rates up to 31.03.2020. On 14th January 2020, Ministry of Textiles notified a special one-time additional ad-hoc incentive of upto 1% of FoB value to be provided for exports of apparel and made-ups to offset the difference between RoSCTL and RoSL + MEIS@4%, from 7.3.2019 to 31.12.2019. Further, the RoSCTL scheme has been extended from 1st April, 2020 onward until such time that the scheme is merged with Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP).

- RoDTEP Scheme:** Taking a major step to boost exports, Government has approved the Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) to all export goods including Readymade Garments (RMG) and made-ups with effect from 1st January, 2021. The RoDTEP scheme would refund to exporters the embedded Central, State and local duties/taxes that were so far not being rebated/refunded and were, therefore, placing our exports at a disadvantage.
- Increase in BCD:** To curb the rise in T&A imports, Ministry of Textiles identified products where imports have increased significantly along with a decrease in import prices. On the basis of category-wise analysis of top imported HS lines at 6 digit, 504 lines (at 8 digit level) comprising fabric (22 lines), carpets (75 lines), apparel (383 lines), made-up (9 lines) and others (15 lines) were identified. As a result, BCD was increased from 10% to 20% on these lines vide Customs Notifications no. 53/2018 dated 16.07.2018 and 58/2018 dated 07.08.2018 and corrigendum 58/2018 dated 13.08.2018. Further, BCD on 14 handicraft items has also been increased in May 2020.
- Removal of Anti-Dumping Duty on PTA:** In Union Budget 2020-21, ADD on PTA was removed enabling MMF manufacturers to procure raw material at globally competitive prices and in turn provide Man-Made Fibre/Filament to downstream industry at competitive prices. Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) and Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) are the raw materials for the MMF textile value chain and Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) is a key ingredient in the manufacture of PSF. As PTA is produced by limited number of producers in the country, it is also

imported by textile MMF manufacturers. Imports of PTA were subjected to Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) which was increasing the cost of MMF fibre/ filaments in the country thereby eroding the cost competitiveness of the MMF textile industry in global markets.

- **Removal of ADD on Acrylic Fibre:** On 11th November 2020, Government has removed Anti-Dumping duty on 'Acrylic Fibre', a raw material for yarn and Knitwear industry originating in or exported from Thailand, and imported into India. This will lead to availability of acrylic fibre at internationally competitive prices which will resultantly bring down the price of acrylic yarn. Consequently, the acrylic based finished products i.e. fabrics will become competitive in the domestic as well as international market and unleash the growth of acrylic based segment of textile value chain.
- **Focus Product Incentive Scheme (FPIS):** The Cabinet on 11.11.2020 under chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime minister of India has approved PLI Scheme to 10 key sectors for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities and exports competitiveness under "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" initiative wherein Ministry of Textiles Scheme in the name of FPIS has been approved. The scheme will focus on promotion of 40 MMF apparel and 10 Technical Textiles lines to create 60-70 global champions. Financial outlay of Rs 10683 cr over a period of five years has also been approved.

3.3 OTHER INITIATIVES

In consonance with the Government of India vision of "Minimum Government and Maximum Governance" Ministry of Textiles has decided to withdraw the name of Government nominees from all Textiles Export Promotion Council.

- **3.4 Export Promotion Councils:** There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing various segments of the textiles & apparel value chain, viz. readymade garments, cotton, silk, jute, wool, power

loom, handloom, handicrafts and carpets. These Councils work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Textiles and other Ministries to promote the growth and export of their respective sectors in global markets. The Councils participate in textiles and apparel fairs and exhibitions and standalone shows in India and in overseas markets to enhance exports and access new markets. Details of Export Promotion Councils under the Ministry of Textiles are as follows:

1. Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)
2. Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)
3. Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)
4. Wool & Woolen Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC)
5. Wool Industry Export Promotion Organization (WOOLTEXPRO)
6. Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)
7. Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
8. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
9. Power loom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)
10. Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
11. Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

3.5 ACTIVITIES OF EPCS:

- Publishing Newsletter by respective EPCs.
- Providing latest information on various markets, policy developments, news relates to exports, Government Notifications, exports targets, overseas trade enquiries, fashion & technology developments.

RAW MATERIAL SUPPORT

4.1 COTTON

INTRODUCTION

Cotton is one of the principal crops of the country and is the major raw material for domestic textile industry. It provides sustenance to millions of farmers as also the workers involved in cotton industry, right from processing to trading of cotton. In the raw material consumption of the textile industry in India, the ratio of the use of the cotton to man-made fibres and filament yarn is 59:41.

Scenario:

- a. **Production & Consumption:** In India, cotton is cultivated in three diverse agro-ecological zones, Northern zone comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, Central zone comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Orissa and Southern zone comprising the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Cotton is also cultivated in small areas of non-traditional states such as Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura. India has brought about a quantitative and qualitative transformation in the production of cotton since independence. Production and productivity of cotton in India have improved significantly during the past decades. India has become one of the largest producers, consumers and exporters of cotton in the World. The details of production and consumption of cotton during the last 5 years is given below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg Each)

Year	Production	Consumption
2015-16	332	315.28
2016-17	345	310.41
2017-18	370	319.06

2018-19	330	315.50
2019-20 (P)	357	261.97

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting dated 21/09/2020 *P-Provisional

- b. **Acreage/Productivity:** India has the largest acreage with 126.14 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 38% of the World area of 326.5 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. The Acreage and productivity of cotton in India for the last 5 years are as follows:-

(in Kg/Hectares)

Year	Acreage	Yield
2015-16	122.92	459.00
2016-17	108.26	542.00
2017-18	125.86	500.00
2018-19	126.14	445.00
2019-20 (P)	133.73	454.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting dated 21/09/2020

*P-Provisional

- c. **Import/Export:** Presently, Cotton is a freely exportable commodity from India. India exports cotton mainly to Bangladesh, China, Vietnam, Pakistan, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand etc, out of which Bangladesh & China are the largest importer of Indian cotton. Although India is a major producer and exporter of cotton, some quantity of extra-long staple variety of cotton, which is not available in the country, is imported. The following table gives the import and export figures for the last 5 years:-

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Year	Import	Export
2015-16	22.79	69.07
2016-17	30.94	58.21
2017-18	15.80	67.59
2018-19	31.00	44.00
2019-20 (P)	16.00	50.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCP) Meeting dated 21/09/2020 *P-Provisional

e. **Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operations:-** The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has been nominated by the Government of India for undertaking MSP operations, in the event kapas prices of seed cotton (kapas) fall below the MSP level, for procuring entire quantity of kapas offered by the cotton farmers in various APMC market yards at MSP rates without any quantitative limit.

Every year before commencement of the Cotton Season (Oct. to Sept.), the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture based on the recommendations of its Advisory Board viz., Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) fixes the Minimum

d. **Balance Sheet of cotton:** for the last 5 years is given below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20(P)
SUPPLY					
Opening stock	66.00	36.44	43.76	42.91	44.41
Crop size	332.00	345.00	370.00	330.00	357.00
Imports	22.79	30.94	15.80	31.00	16.00
Total Supply	420.79	412.38	429.56	403.91	417.41
DEMAND					
Mill consumption	270.20	262.70	280.11	274.50	228.16
SSI consumption	27.08	26.21	26.18	25.00	18.81
Non-textile consumption	18.00	21.50	12.77	16.00	15.00
Total consumption	315.28	310.41	319.06	311.50	261.97
Exports	69.07	58.21	67.59	44.00	50.00
Total Demand	384.35	368.62	386.65	359.50	311.97
Closing Stock	36.44	43.76	42.91	44.41	105.44

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCP) Meeting dated 21/09/2020

*P-Provisional

Support Price (MSP) for two basic staple groups of cotton i.e. medium long staple variety (staple length 24.5mm to 25.5mm and Micronaire 4.3 to 5.1) and long staple cotton (staple length 29.5mm to 30.5mm and Micronaire value 3.5 to 4.3) with a view to give incentives to the Cotton farmers of the country.

For cotton season 2020-21, Ministry of Agriculture had fixed MSPs of FAQ grade at Rs.5515/- per quintal for medium staple and Rs.5825/- per quintal for long staple cotton. The MSP fixed by Ministry of Agriculture for the last five years is given below:-

Year	Medium Staple (staple length 24.5mm to 25.5mm with Micronaire value 4.3 to 5.1)	Long Staple (staple length 29.5m to 30.5mm with Micronaire value 3.5 to 4.3)
2015-16	3800	4100
2016-17	3860	4160
2017-18	4020	4320
2018-19	5150	5450
2019-20	5255	5550
2020-21	5515	5825

Based on the Support Price of these two basic varieties of Seed cotton (Kapas) and taking into account the quality differential, normal price differential and other relevant factors, the MSP for other classes of Seed cotton (Kapas) of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) is fixed by the Textile Commissioner of India. The MSP for other varieties of cotton for Cotton Season 2020-21 (Oct.-Sept.) as fixed by the Textile Commissioner of India is given below:

Sr. No.	Classes of cotton and name of indicative varieties used by the trade	Fibre Quality Parameters		Minimum Support Price (MSP) 2020-21 in Rs/Quintal
		Basic Staple Length in mm	Micronaire value	
Short Staple (20.0 mm & below)				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	5015
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	5015
Medium Staple (20.5 mm-24.5 mm)				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	5265
4	V-797/ G.Cot.13/ G.Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	5315
5	AK/Y-1(Mah&MP)/MCU-7 (TN)/ SVPR-2(TN)/ PCO-2 (AP& Kar)/K-11(TN)	23.5-24.5	3.4-5.5	5365
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm-27.0 mm)				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	5515
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	5615
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	5665
Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)				
9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	5725
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	5725
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	5775
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	5825
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	6025
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	6225
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	7025

f. Cotton MSP operations during 2019-20:

Cotton Season lasts from 1st October to 30th September of the succeeding year whereas the international cotton season begins on 1st of August and end on 31st July. The season proceeds with the increase in the pace of arrivals during the months from November to mid of February and thereafter started declining in the succeeding months.

During cotton season 2019-20, to meet out any eventuality to

undertake MSP operations, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) opened 367 procurement centres located at 125 districts in 12 cotton growing States. Procurement under MSP Operations was started w.e.f. 1st October 2019 wherever the seed cotton prices fell below the MSP level. In addition to the procurement of cotton under MSP operations, CCI also undertook simultaneous purchases under commercial operations wherever viable so as to utilize part of MSP infrastructure and recover part of overhead expenses.

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Thus, during the cotton season 2019-20, CCI procured 105.14 lakh bales valuing around Rs. 28000 crores. The above stock is being sold to the buyers including MSME through e-auction on daily basis.

g. Cotton MSP Operations 2020-21:

The new cotton season 2020-21 has commenced from 1st October 2020. Cotton sowing has been completed and harvesting has started in all the major cotton growing States. The salient feature of the new cotton season has been as under:

- Due to favorable agro-climatic conditions at the time of sowing, better price realization in comparison to other competing crop during last year and increase in Minimum Support Prices of FAQ grade kapas up to 2%, area under cotton cultivation in the Country may be approximately 133.73 lakh hectare as compared to previous years acreage of 126.14 lakh hectares.
- Looking at the above situation, considering the 5 years average yield and news reports of crop damages in parts of cotton growing states due to untimely rains, it is estimated that the cotton production in the country to be around 330 lakh bales (estimated by COCPC in its meeting dated 21.09.2020).

In order that the MSP operations are carried out in a transparent and efficient manner in the ensuing cotton season, Secretary, Textiles chaired a meeting with the State Governments Officials of all cotton growing states on preparedness MSP operations of seed cotton (Kapas) for the cotton season 2020-21. Thereafter, it was decided to direct all cotton growing states to ensure that the following key measures are taken:-

- To continue the existing system of MSP procurements in APMC/Notified APMCs with the support of State Governments.
- To prioritize the digitization, a fool-proof system to avoid leakages in the system in order to ensure that the full benefits of MSP scheme reach to real cotton farmers.
- In order to ensure the transparency in MSP operations, all documents e.g. bidding slip, weighment slip, takpattis, etc, to be generated electronically and transferred to CCI server without manual intervention

to facilitate faster payment directly in the account of cotton farmers.

- To ensure availability of sufficient storage space for storage of F.P. cotton Bales.
- To ensure installation of CCTVs in all APMCs under their jurisdiction and State owned godowns to ensure proper monitoring of MSP operations and maintaining the records for better transparency.
- All the State Governments to make wide publicity amongst cotton farmers to bring only FAQ grade kapas for availing MSP benefit.

CCI has taken the following initiatives for support of cotton farmers:-

- 610 procurement points including 367 procurement centers covering 125 districts in 12 cotton growing states have been opened in all the cotton growing States under 18 procurement & sales branches.
- Disseminating the necessary information regarding MSP rates to cotton farmers by displaying banners in APMCs, Advertisements in newspapers, distribution of pamphlets to individual farmers, etc.
- In order to motivate farmers to realize appropriate prices for their kapas, the benefits of bringing dry kapas for sale in APMCs are being emphasized by displaying posters at prominent places like villages, APMC, G&P factories, etc.
- To co-ordinate and monitor MSP operation MSP Cell constituted at Corporate Office, Zonal Office & Branch Office.
- Implemented 100% payment of cotton purchased under MSP to the cotton farmers directly in their account through online system within 72 hours.
- Use of technology in MSP operation:
 - Established a farmer friendly mobile app 'Cott-Ally' to ensure direct interaction and outreach with the cotton farmers.
 - Digitalized moisture meters, Micronaire testers and hand-held ginning machines to ensure quality based prices to cotton farmers.

- Laptops along with web-cams and printers for electronic generation of bills with farmers' photos on takpattis to ensure prompt payments directly in cotton farmer's bank accounts.
- vii) Empowering the cotton farmers with modern cotton harvesting technology i.e. hand-held kapas plucker machines under CSR.
- viii) For quality consciousness and building image of Indian cotton at Global level, Brand name for Indian cotton has been launched on the occasion of World Cotton Day as "KASTURI COTTON INDIA" to attain the objective of making India ATMANIRBHAR and vocal for local in the field of cotton.

4.2 JUTE AND JUTE TEXTILES:

Introduction:

The Jute industry occupies an important place in the national economy of India. It is one of the major industries in the eastern

region, particularly in West Bengal. Jute, the golden fibre, meets all the standards for 'safe' packaging in view of being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. It is estimated that that the jute industry provides direct employment to 0.37 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of several lakh farm families. In addition there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

Raw Jute:

Production of Jute Goods: Jute fibres are used to produce various types of jute goods which are available in domestic as well as in international markets. The jute industry has relied heavily into producing textiles for packaging. The following table presents the opening of stock, production of raw jute & import of raw jute over the last few years. It also presents distribution and consumption of raw jute during the same period.

Raw Jute Balance Sheet from 2015-16 to 2020-2021:

(Quantity: In lakh bales of 180 KG of each bale)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Estimated)
(A) SUPPLY:						
i) Opening stock	14.00	6.00	22.00	22.40	18.40	26.40
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	65.00	92.00	76.00	72.00	68.00	72.00
iii) Import	6.00	4.00	3.40	3.00	4.00	4.00
Total :	85.00	102.00	101.40	97.40	90.40	102.40
(B) DISTRIBUTION:						
iv) Mill consumption	70.00	70.00	69.00	69.00	54.00	65.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
vi) Export	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total:	79.00	80.00	79.00	79.00	64.00	75.00
(c) CLOSING STOCK:	6.00	22.00	22.40	18.40	26.40	27.40

Source: Jute Advisory Board

Area under Jute:

Crop Year	Area (Lakh hectares)
2013-14	8.38
2014-15	8.10
2015-16	7.82
2016-17	7.66

Source: - Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture
 *Note: No further information on Area under Jute received from Director of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture from 2017-18 and onwards.

Raw Jute Annual Price Trend (Rs. per Qntls.)

Year (July to June)	Raw Jute Annual Average Price for TD-5 (Ex-West Bengal)	MSP
2011-12	2306	1675
2012-13	2638	2200
2013-14	2821	2300
2014-15	3137	2400
2015-16	5025	2700
2016-17	3997	3200
2017-18	3720	3500
2018-19	4370	3700
2019-20	4365	3950
2020-21 (up to Jan. 21)	5532	4225

Source: Jute Advisory Board (JAB)

Jute Goods: Jute fibres are used to produce various types of jute goods which are available in domestic as well as in international markets. The jute industry has relied heavily into producing textiles for packaging. The following table presents the production of sacking, hessian and all other products together over the last ten years.

Jute Goods Production Trends

(Quantity in thousand M.T.)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet	Others Backing Cloth	TOTAL
2011-12	239.9	1165.1	3.6	173.8	1582.4
2012-13	210.0	1218.2	2.9	160.3	1591.3
2013-14	202.5	1150.4	3.3	171.5	1527.7

2014-15	211.3	901.8	3.0	151.2	1267.3
2015-16	196.5	891.9	0.0	128.9	1217.3
2016-17	178.6	871.6	0.0	92.3	1142.5
2017-18	175.3	910.3	0.0	101.5	1187.1
2018-19	147.6	912.3	0.0	101.3	1161.2
2019-20	127.5	923.5	0.0	114.1	1165.1
2020-21 (up to January 2021)	92.4	585.3	0.0	81.0	758.7

Domestic Demand of Jute Goods

(Quantity in thousand MT)

April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	Total
2010-11	182.3	1034.4	0.9	133.4	1351.5
2011-12	184.2	1079.7	0.1	117.9	1381.9
2012-13	165.8	1118.7	0.8	113.9	1399.0
2013-14	157.6	1043.1	0.4	126.4	1327.5
2014-15	171.7	873.2	0.1	111.4	1156.2
2015-16	164.2	890.2	0.0	90.2	1144.6
2016-17	140.9	855.9	0.0	78.9	1075.7
2017-18	141.9	894.2	0.0	76.5	1112.6
2018-19	130.5	900.0	0.0	82.7	1113.2
2019-20	113.8	907.9	0.0	95.0	1116.7
2020-21 (up to January 2021)	66.2	506.6	0.0	59.8	632.6

Purchase of B-Twill Bags by Government Agencies:

Government of India has decided to continue Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 keeping in view the interest of raw jute growers and workers involved in the jute industry. Further, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles have issued an Order bearing S.O. No. 4250(E) dated 26-11-2020 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 stipulating 100% foodgrains and 20% sugar are required to be compulsorily packed in jute packaging material.

In fact, w.e.f. 30-11-2018, the reservation to foodgrains was increased to 100% that was 90% in the preceding years by the

Ministry of Textiles Order, manifesting in increased patronage of the Govt. of India for more protection/assistance to the jute industry as is seen from the following table:

Table: Level of Reservation Recommended by Govt. in the past few years:

Year	Sugar	Foodgrains
2014-15	20%	90%
2015-16	20%	90%
2016-17	20%	90%
2017-18	20%	90%
2018-19	20%	100%
2019-20	20%	100%
2020-21	20%	100%

Different State Foodgrains procuring agencies purchase jute bags in every month for packing foodgrains through Jute Commissioner's office. From the table given below, it is seen that the volume of purchase over the years has substantially increased citing increased demand for purchase of B. Twill bags by state Govts. And FCI:

Qty: In '000' Bales

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to 15th March' 21)
Qty	2188	2496	2600	2709	3161	2826	1903

(b) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Raw Jute and Mesta:

Minimum Support Price for raw jute and mesta is fixed every year to protect the interest of farmers. While fixing prices of different grades, the issue of discouraging production of lower grade jute and encouraging production of higher grades jute are taken into consideration so as to motivate farmers to produce higher grade jute.

Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is the Price Support Agency of the Govt. of India for jute.

It was set up in April 1971 primarily to protect the interest of the Jute Growers through procurement of Raw Jute under the MSP fixed by the Govt. of India from time to time and also to stabilize the raw jute market for the benefit of the jute farmers and the jute economy as a whole. JCI is conducting MSP operation as and when required. Raw jute is transacted in over 500 centres' countywide. Raw jute purchased by JCI in association with the State Co-operatives during the last several years is given below:-

(Quantity in thousand bales*)

Year (July-June)	Production	Procurement			Proc. as percentage of production
		Support	Comml.	Total	
2012-13	9300	319.0	44.2	363.8	3.91
2013-14	9000	138.0	52.1	190.2	2.11
2014-15	7200	15.5	41.1	56.6	0.77
2015-16	6500	0	4.9	4.9	0.075
2016-17	9200	57.4	168.7	226.1	2.46
2017-18	7600	339	0	339	4.46
2018-19	7200	72	0	72	1.0%
2019-20	6800	81.1	0	81.1	1.2
2020-21	5800*	3.9	0	3.9	0.06

1 bale = 180 kg.

*Estimated by Expert Committee on Jute. Production figures prior to 2020-21 have been estimated by Jute Advisory Board.

(c) Production of Jute Goods:

India is a leading jute goods producing country in the world, accounting for about 50% of estimated world production. Bulk of the manufactured jute goods is predominantly being used in packaging purposes in domestic market. The trend in production of jute goods from last few years and current year is given below: -

(Quantity in thousand M.T.)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	TOTAL
2011-12	239.9	1165.1	3.6	173.8	1582.4
2012-13	210.0	1218.2	2.9	160.3	1591.3
2013-14	202.5	1150.4	3.3	171.5	1527.7
2014-15	211.3	901.8	3.0	151.2	1267.3
2015-16	196.5	891.9	0.0	128.9	1217.3
2016-17	178.6	871.6	0.0	92.3	1142.5
2017-18	175.3	910.3	0.0	101.5	1187.1
2018-19	147.6	912.3	0.0	101.3	1161.2
2019-20	127.5	923.5	0.0	114.1	1165.1
2020-21 (up to Jan. 21)	92.4	585.3	0.0	81.0	758.7

Due to fall in exports, hessian and others as well as import of cheaper and better quality hessian fabric, production of hessian is on the decline whereas production of sacking has been more or less steady for the past 3-4 years, after a decline from previous high, due to continuous demand from Govt Agencies.

(d) Domestic Consumption of Jute Goods:

India is the major producer of jute products in the world primarily due to its vast domestic market. Average domestic consumption out of total production has been around 90%. Trend in domestic consumption of jute goods for last few years and current year is given in the following Table:

(Quantity in thousand M.T.)

April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	Total
2010-11	182.3	1034.4	0.9	133.4	1351.5
2011-12	184.2	1079.7	0.1	117.9	1381.9
2012-13	165.8	1118.7	0.8	113.9	1399.0
2013-14	157.6	1043.1	0.4	126.4	1327.5
2014-15	171.7	873.2	0.1	111.4	1156.2
2015-16	164.2	890.2	0.0	90.2	1144.6
2016-17	140.9	855.9	0.0	78.9	1075.7
2017-18	141.9	894.3	0.0	76.5	1112.7
2018-19	130.5	900.4	0.0	82.6	1113.5
2019-20	113.8	907.9	0.0	95.0	1116.7
2020-21 (up to Jan. 21)	66.2	506.6	0.0	59.8	632.6

(i) EXPORT PERFORMANCE:

The Exports trends during the year 2014-15 to 2019-20 are as under:

(Quantity in '000' MT /Value Rs. in Crores)

Type	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Hessian	80.2	769.5	77.7	827.3	78.6	930.2	86.86	917.24	64.11	802.69	56.3	758.42
Sacking	46.9	296.6	38.7	307.5	46.6	411.9	44.75	407.20	37.09	432.91	38.9	489.49
Yarn	23.6	138.7	16.9	118.5	9.3	72.8	16.98	130.20	13.61	109.42	14.1	117.91
JDPs	-	508.6	-	562.3	-	590.9	-	631.50	-	815.51	-	963.44
Others	7.7	100.4	5.1	73.7	4.1	68.5	19.63	72.43	6.87	112.74	4.4	94.58
Total	161.6	1813.8	140.7	1892.3	140.7	2074.2	152.8	2158.57	121.68	2273.27	113.7	2423.84

Source: DGCI&S

Import of Raw Jute and Jute Goods:-

The Imports trend during the year 2018-19 to 2020-21 is as under:

ITEM	Unit	2020-21 (Apr-Dec)			2019-20 (Apr-Mar)			2018-19 (Apr-Mar)		
		Qty	Value		Qty	Value		Qty	Value	
			Rs./Lakh	Mn US\$		Rs./Lakh	Mn US\$		Rs./Lakh	Mn US\$
Hessian Cloth	(000 Sqm.)	38097.31	16457.42	22.11	64872.12	23115.28	32.63	58894.31	18323.61	26.20
Hessian Bag	(M. Ton)	1121.09	1619.06	2.18	506.80	668.15	0.93	414.48	116.81	0.17
Total Hessian			18076.48	24.29		23783.43	33.56		18440.42	26.37
Sacking Cloth	(000 Sqm.)	28653.36	12500.86	16.84	82146.88	32263.87	45.45	58923.90	21528.20	30.69
Sacking Bag	(M. Ton)	29274.22	21726.93	29.22	51085.66	34368.19	48.35	36429.01	21737.55	31.12
Total Sacking			34227.79	46.06		66632.06	93.80		43265.75	61.81
CBC	(000 Sqm.)	10825.18	2585.71	3.49	13531.24	2453.96	3.44	5279.58	1039.79	1.51
Yarn	(M. Ton)	30345.91	25856.06	34.85	59291.80	40478.26	57.09	49203.81	29213.29	41.82
Shopping Bag	(000 Pcs.)	32.93	2.14	0.00	380.93	261.03	0.37	337.98	154.92	0.22
Floor Cover	(000 Sqm.)	128.08	471.16	0.62	176.73	438.49	0.62	302.39	895.73	1.28
Deco. Fab.	(000 Sqm.)	0.04	0.14	0.00	72.30	44.43	0.07	31.59	27.17	0.04
Gift Article	(M. Ton)	25.03	59.00	0.07	150.36	423.53	0.59	41.72	149.86	0.21
Blanket	(000 Pcs.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	4.18	0.01	1.41	6.00	0.01
Wall Hanging	(M. Ton)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.80	50.12	0.07
Webbing	(M. Ton)	1.78	11.05	0.01	31.32	35.95	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Soil Saver	(M. Ton)	551.08	320.22	0.43	957.38	541.99	0.77	151.50	67.77	0.10
Felt	(M. Ton)	0.25	6.51	0.01	0.03	0.75	0.00	1.59	4.81	0.01
Cotton Bagging	(M. Ton)	47.83	45.27	0.06	71.78	67.79	0.10	263.19	140.74	0.21

ITEM	Unit	2020-21 (Apr-Dec)			2019-20 (Apr-Mar)			2018-19 (Apr-Mar)		
		Qty	Value		Qty	Value		Qty	Value	
			Rs./Lakh	Mn US\$		Rs./Lakh	Mn US\$		Rs./Lakh	Mn US\$
Canvas	(000 Sqm.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tarpaulin	(M. Ton)	2303.89	1962.68	2.64	695.45	517.87	0.72	1.46	2.82	0.00
Oth. Jute. Fab.	(000 Sqm.)	135.90	300.32	0.40	70.30	1.58	0.00	496.43	429.53	0.62
Oth. Jute. Fab.	(M. Ton)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	3.61	0.00	0.82	3.35	0.00
Oth. Jute Bag	(M. Ton)	276.35	532.94	0.71	1741.01	512.96	0.73	5396.75	1290.91	1.86
Others Jute	(000 Sqm.)	6.43	0.44	0.00	28.68	74.59	0.10	43.20	8.75	0.01
Total Import			84458	114		136277	192		95192	136
Raw Jute	(M. Ton)	26781	16625	23	77184	35039	49	44959	20468	29

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata

(e) Initiatives/Incentives to Jute Sector

(i) Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987

Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act) has been enacted to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith .Clause 4 (1) of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987 empowers the Central Government to constitute Standing Advisory Committee consisting of such persons as have, in the opinion of that Government, the necessary expertise to give advice in the matter of determining the commodity or class of commodities or percentages thereof in respect of which jute packaging material shall be used in their packing.

Central Government after considering the recommendations of SAC, may from time to time, issue orders under section 3(1) of the JPM Act for compulsory use of jute packaging material or certain commodity or class of commodities or percentages thereof, if it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the interest of production of raw jute and jute packaging material. Based upon the demand & supply position of raw jute and jute Goods, the Government prescribes reservation of commodities to be packed in Jute. The Government attempts to provide as much reservation as possible to utilize the jute crop that is

produced in the country, without creating the bottle-neck in the supply-distribution chain of the commodities.

Ministry of Textiles vide Order under JPM Act, 1987 bearing S.O. No. 4250 (E) dated 26-11-2020 valid up to 30/06/2021 stipulated as under:

Commodity	Minimum percentage to be reserved for packaging in Jute
Foodgrains	100% of the production*
Sugar	20% of the production**

* Initially 10% of the indents for foodgrains would be placed through reverse auction on the GeM portal.

** In diversified jute bags under direct purchase by the procuring agencies from the mills or open market.

The above Order dated 20-12-2019 has been extended vide Order bearing No. S.O. 1852(E) dated 08-06-2020 up to 30th September, 2020 or until further orders whichever is earlier.

The CCEA decision has mandated that:-

- Procurement of jute bags for packing of foodgrains through the GeM portal shall be initiated on trial basis. To begin with, 10% of the indents shall be placed by the State Procurement Agencies (SPA) through reverse auction on the GeM portal. To the extent jute mills fail to supply through the GeM portal bidding within the permissible 30 days, the Ministry of Textiles will allow upfront dilution of mandatory packaging norm. Allocation

formula for the Production-cum-Supply Orders (PCSOs) will be modified to incentivize participating jute mills in the GeM portal.

- In case of any shortage or disruption in supply of jute packaging material or in other contingency/exigency, the Ministry of Textiles may, in consultation with the user Ministries concerned, relax these provisions further, up to a maximum of 30% of the production of foodgrains over and above the provisions.
- If the Procurement Agencies do not place indents for jute bags to pack foodgrains as per supply plan prepared by the Department of Food & Public Distribution and bunching of demand (indents) takes place then the jute mills will get reasonable additional time for the supply of jute bags. However, if the mills fail to supply the bags in the extended period, the conditions relating to dilution will be applicable.
- To ensure that persons engaged in production of raw jute & Jute Packaging material are benefitted from the mandatory packaging, a suitable mechanism will be devised for enabling payment of statutory dues to jute workers and prompt payment to jute farmers and balers on procurement of raw jute. The mechanism will include obtaining periodical certification from the Labour Department of the State Government concerned on statutory payments to workers and self-certification from the mills on prompt payment for raw jute supplies.

This decision will benefit farmers and workers located in the Eastern and North Eastern regions of the country particularly in the West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura.

(ii) **Jute-Smart**, an e-Governance Initiative is a Smart Tool for Procurement of B-Twill Sacking, is launched by Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on Good Governance day, 2016.

JUTE-SMART seeks to provide an integrated platform for use by all the stakeholders to allow easy access to information, more transparency and ease of doing business for the jute sector.

B-Twill Supply Management & Requisition Tool, in short, JUTE-SMART is a web based application developed to facilitate end

to end transactions relating to procurement of B-Twill sacking. It is designed to:

- Integration of the process of indenting of B-Twill by the SPAs.
- Remittance of required fund by SPAs into their respective bank accounts.
- Rule based allocation of Production Control cum Supply Order (PCSO) by the Office of Jute Commissioner.
- Generation of Inspection calls by the jute mills and allocation of inspectors by the Inspection Agencies.
- Uploading the Inspection report by the Inspecting Agency.
- Uploading of dispatch information by loaders/jute mills for transport by Rail/Road and CONCOR.
- Generation of bills by the jute mills and ultimately release of payment by this office from the respective banks to the jute mills.
- Generation of complaints online, if any, by the SPAs.
- Real time reconciliation of funds remitted by the SPAs.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) decided to transfer the operation of purchase and supply of B-Twill sacking by the State Procurement Agencies (SPAs) from the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal (DGS&D) to the Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata with effect from 1st November 2016. Annually about Rs. 7584 Crore worth of jute sacking is procured through support by the Government of India to support the Indian jute workers and farmers.

The erstwhile system relied mostly on paper and there were bottlenecks tot information sharing between the stakeholders, mainly State Procurement Agencies, the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution, Jute Mills, Inspecting Agency, Loaders, Consignees, Pay and Accounts Office etc. Since B-Twill sacking is an essential requirement for procurement of foodgrains, the entire operation is time bound and needs to be closely monitored. In addition, the system provides for automated transactions through banks to reduce cost to the State Procurement Agencies on account of loss of interest on their funds.

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The SPAs have already selected their banks and Inspection Agencies from those selected through responses to Request for Proposals. Necessary training have been provided to the State Procurement Agencies, Banks, Inspection Agencies and supplying jute millers for using this system.

At present, the JUTE-SMART software has become operational and indents for a total quantity of around 124.65 lakh bales worth Rs. 33.18 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART from the month of November, 2016 to February, 2021.

JUTE-SMART is a smart software platform which has significantly eased the process of B-Twill procurement by state governments and FCI, make the process completely transparent and rule based and also reduce costs for the SPAs.

(iii) Bhuvan Jump Project with ISRO: 'Bhuvan Jump' Project with Indian Space Research Organization:

Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in consultation with JCI has developed a satellite-based application for assessment of jute crop.

The system consists of an Android-based mobile application for capturing geo-tagged data, both picture and status of jute crop from the field, and uploading the data to the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) server. In this current crop season 2017-18, about 7026 numbers of field data had been sent to ISRO server, based on the field data sent by JCI officials from different jute growing states.

(iv) Development & Promotion of Jute Diversified Products:

The jute industry is predominantly leaning on jute sacking to the detriment of the industry as is evident from the longstanding absence of diversification and modernization. There is a need for enabling the jute sector to develop of various other diversified products. There has been growth of

28% in the Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) as compared to 2012-13, indicating arising global demand for all jute products. It is necessary to produce and market different JDPs such as jute shopping bags, Jute floor coverings, Jute based home furnishing & wall coverings, and Jute based handicrafts. The promotion of diversification will help in making the jute industry less dependent state support and will also ensure that the industry becomes competitive and self-sustaining so that the opportunities prevailing in the global and domestic market are tapped successfully.

Steps have been taken for promoting better agronomic practices in jute farming, promotion of the Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) and their marketing, support for technological up-gradation of jute mills, etc. Steps have also been taken to promote JDP clusters operated by Women Self Help Groups at block level formed under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) by providing them support on forward and backward linkages-such as design, training, raw material and common facility infrastructure. In pursuance of this, the Ministry has signed a MoU with the National Institute of Design (NID) for facilitating design of Jute Diversified products.

(v) Project Jute –Icare (Jute: Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise):-

NJB has been implementing Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) project for the last two years in a phased manner in association with Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) and Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres (CRIJAF), Ministry of Agriculture. Encouraged by the success of this pilot project, the project has been extended till 31st March, 2020. This Ministry has given a total of Rs. 45.35 Crore grants to NJB for a period of three years (2017-18 to 2019-20). The details of Jute-ICARE Project for the year 2015 (ICARE-I), 2016 (ICARE-II), 2017 (ICARE-III), 2018 ICARE-(IV) and 2019 ICARE - (V) are given below:

Particulars	ICARE – I (2015)	ICARE – II (2016)	ICARE–III (2017)	ICARE-IV (2018)	ICARE-V (2019)*
No of jute growing block / state covered	4 Blocks under Assam & W.B	14 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P., Meghalaya	30 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P., Meghalaya	69 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P., Meghalaya	72 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P., Meghalaya
Land Covered (Ha)	12,331	26,264	70,628	98,897	1,06,934
No of farmers covered	21,548	41,616	1,20,000	1,93,070	2,43,549
Supply of Certified Seeds (in MT)	64	160	500	755	535
No. of Seed Driller Machines	350	450	1200	1950	2550
No. of Nail Weeder Machines	500	700	1200	1950	2850
CRIJAF SONA (in MT)	83	273	500	610	612
SMS sent to each farmer	46	52	55	60	75
Sowing & Retting Demonstrations	50	132	220	400	500

*Estimated

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20**
Rs. In lakh	256.98	527.55	1,526.21	614.65	749.16
No. of farmers	21,548	41,616	1,02,372	1,93,070	2,43,549

**Provisional

(f.) National Jute Board

National Jute Board (NJB) has been constituted, as per National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009), effective on and from 1st April, 2010 and erstwhile Jute Manufactures Development Council and National Centre for Jute Diversification got subsumed into National Jute Board (NJB). In order to fulfil the NJB Act, the progress of the various schemes of the NJB during the years is given hereunder:

(i) Workers' Welfare Scheme (SulabhSauchalaya):

NJB provides assistance to the jute mills for improvement of sanitation, health facilities and working conditions of jute mill workers. The rate of assistance is @ 90% of actual expenses subject to maximum of Rs. 60.00 lakh (per mill/annum). The performance under the Scheme during the last 6 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Rs. In Lakh	194.33	249.46	274.13	268.72	471.39
No. of Toilet blocks	340	252	323	210	320
No. of Mills	12	9	10	7	8

*Provisional

(ii) Scholarship Scheme for the girl children of the workers of jute mills, MSMEs:

Support is provided to girl children of the workers of Jute Mills and MSME-JDP units for being passing out in Secondary and Higher Secondary examinations. The performance under the Scheme during the last 6 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Rs. In lakh	187.20	238.84	354.74	277.36	255.25	259.70*
No. of girl children	2721	3151	4442	3835	3573	3618

*Provisional

(iii) Export Market Development Assistance (EMDA) Scheme-

The EMDA scheme facilitates registered manufacturers and exporters of jute products to participate in the international fairs and business delegation abroad for export promotion of lifestyle and other Jute Diversified Products. The performance under the Scheme during the last 6 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rs. In lakh	272.78	306.48	428.12	384.39	439.81	174.29
No. of regd. Exporters	51	63	73	60	70	30

*Provisional

(iv) Retail Outlet of Jute Diversified Products and Bulk Supply Scheme-

Retail Outlet scheme supports supply chain and bulk supply of JDPs for selective and mass consumption to enhance the spread of JDPs all over the country, particularly in the regions where polythene bags have been banned. The performance under the Scheme during the last 6 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rs. In lakh	71.11	94.75	95.15	51.87	30.60	5.00
No. of units	11	20	25	14	10	5

*Provisional

(v) Design Development Scheme - NJB Jute Design Cell at NID -

A Jute Design Cell for development of Jute Shopping Bags and Lifestyle Accessories has also been set up at the Innovative Centre for Natural Fibres (ICNF) of NID (National Institute of Design), Ahmedabad whose prime objective is to develop newer and innovative Products through design and technology intervention for value addition and better market at home and

abroad. NID has already developed more than 100 woven, dyed, finished samples for jute lifestyle accessories and has showcased low cost jute carry bags as an alternative against plastic bags, collapsible Jute bags, etc. Jute bags, namely, fashion bags, Tote bags, foldable hand bags (natural and dyed) have been awarded India Design Mark (I Mark), 2017. As a part of dissemination programme, NID made presentation of the new designs before the industry for proliferation of Jute diversification activities, prototype developments by the Mill/MSME units engaged in production of value added JDPs. NJB also arranged display of those innovative Jute Bags & lifestyle accessories in specialized exhibitions/ Trade fairs, for further business tie-ups.

(vi) Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS)-

JID Scheme aims at setting up local units and agencies at distant locations around the country through collaboration with bona-fide bodies to carry out various activities. JID agencies will also act as a facilitator for rendering the backward and forward linkages to the existing and potential entrepreneurs, imparting awareness and training at grass-root levels mainly on technology application and design /product development and disseminations. JID agencies will also be a prime source for market facilitation to the Jute Diversified Products (JDP) units, SHGs, WSHGs, NGOs. Thus help creating and sustaining the production units thereby generating employment to thousands of people in the rural areas through entrepreneurship development and the setting up of Self Help Groups, particularly Women Self Help Groups (WHSGs).

The performance of JID scheme for last four years, since its inception in 2016-17, is given hereunder:

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rs. In lakh	39.68	62.20	29.63	9.57
No. of collaborating agencies	18	25	10	07

*Provisional

During last four years (2016-17 & 2019-20), there were 56 collaborating agencies, which imparted, Basic, Advanced & Design Development Training programmes to 1120 beneficiaries for production of Jute Diversified products. As has

been assessed, more than 400 beneficiaries are engaged in the Jute diversified activities on job work or self –employment.

(vii) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme

This scheme aims at accelerating the pace of JDP activities in the country by catering to the jute unorganised sector and the production units so that jute raw material is supplied to them regularly. at economic rates i.e. mill gate price plus actual transportation cost, to help them manufacture high value products, both for domestic and international markets. This is a sustainable process to increase production base for JDPs and to provide employments to rural masses particularly the women for which competent organizations/agencies having backward and forward linkages. The JRMBs act as a complement to the training & skill development efforts being made by the JIDSs in their respective regions to develop new WSHGs, artisans & entrepreneurs in addition to serving the existing WSHGs, artisans & entrepreneurs. The performance of JRMB scheme for last four years, since its inception in 2016-17, is given hereunder:

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rs. In lakh	14.87	34.30	69.56	87.79
No. of collaborating agencies	9	11	19	10

*Provisional

(viii) Indexing of Composite Jute Mills-

NJB has conducted a detailed study in 67 Jute mills to ascertain the health performances of the workers working in the existing noise, dust, illumination etc. in the Jute Mills. The outcomes of the Study have been disseminated to 67 Jute Mills for taking cognizance of the recommendations of the Study and for initiating suitable remedial proposal/action for the same.

(ix) Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies-

Techno Economic Feasibility Studies have been undertaken by NJB for 15 R&D projects implemented under JTM. The feasibility reports have been dissemination to the jute mills and the prospective and existing entrepreneurs. One of the major outcomes of the feasibility report is the development of low cost sanitary napkins with the use of jute pulp for menstrual hygiene of women and girls. This jute pulp was developed

by NJB in association with IIT, Kharagpur. NJB has funded a project to IJIRA under which automatic and semi-automatic machines for manufacturing jute sanitary napkins have been developed and production started in IJIRA. The technology as well as the machinery is being disseminated among the jute industry members as well as the interested entrepreneurs. This technology will open up new avenues for income generation and employment in the decentralized jute sector particularly for the women beneficiaries of the Women Self Help Groups (WSHG).

(x) Skill Development Program-

Various Skill Development programmes were conducted for providing training on manufacture of jute diversified products to correctional homes like inmates of Tihar Jail, New Delhi, families/beneficiaries of the Delhi Police, Border Security Force (BSF) and other institutions. Many of the beneficiaries have started production and marketing of jute products with the support of NJB.

(xi) Continuous Market Support-

Under this scheme, market support is provided to jute artisans, entrepreneurs, weavers, NGOs, Women Self Help Groups for selling, marketing and promotion of their products in India and abroad. The fairs organized by NJB are means of livelihood to these groups of people. Some of the prominent events among others were – IITF, Delhi; PoushMela, Shantiniketan, Kolkata Book Fair, Shilpraman, Madhapur, Hyderabad, SurajkundMela, Haryana; Tex Trends, Delhi; TajMahotsav; LucknowMahotsav; Shilpgram, Udaipur; Giftex, Mumbai; Indian Handicrafts and Gift Fair, Greater Noida etc.The International fairs, in which participation of regd. Jute exporters is facilitated are : Hong Kong International Gift Fair, AUTUMN Fair, Birmingham, Domotex, Hannover, ASD Shows, Las Vegas, etc.

(xii) Pilot Scale Manufacturing Of Jute Based Low Cost Sanitary Napkins-

NJB assigned a project to IJIRA for carrying out jute based low cost Sanitary napkin – Low cost Jute Absorbent Pulp and production model for WSHG along with setting up of Raw material Bank for Jute based Sanitary Pads. Automation in development of napkin manufacturing process and commercialization of jute based Sanitary Napkins through PSU and other government Bodies and setting up quality parameters and assurance. IJIRA

has since prepared and submitted the detailed project report on manufacturing Low Cost Jute based Sanitary Napkins. The Deliverables of the project include setting-up of Quality parameters and quality assurance and Pilot scale production of Sanitary Napkins (2400 pieces/per day) from Jute pulp. IJIRA has also prepared and submitted DPR on manufacturing of Low Cost Jute based Pulp. The product so developed has been medically certified as hygienic by Indian Council for Medical Research. For upscaling the production technology transfer has been done by IJIRA to M/s. Intech Safety Pvt. Ltd. A memorandum of agreement is made on 18th March, 2016 between NJB and IJIRA incorporating proposed activity, deliverables, timeline, etc. Jute based sanitary napkin samples were sent to NIRRH and it was found that the product is safe with respect to microbiological standard as per IS5405: 1980. NIRRH has also submitted a report on their findings for approval to the Ethics Committee to carry out field trials on study of acceptability. Meanwhile, a MoU has been signed in June'2020 between IJIRA and ICMR to carry out field trials in Maharashtra for which IJIRA has to supply 20 thousand pieces of jute sanitary napkins.

(xiii) Development & Promotion of Jute Diversified Products:-

Due to the absence of diversification and modernization in jute industry, there is absolute necessity to produce and market different JDPs such as jute shopping bags, jute floor coverings, jute based home furnishings & wall coverings, and jute-based handicrafts. Several steps have been taken for promoting better agronomic practices in jute farming, promotion of the Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) and their marketing, support for technological up-gradation of jute mills, etc.

(xiv) Subsidy Scheme for Distribution of Certified Seeds:

NJB has been implementing a scheme for distributing certified jute seeds to the farmers. Certified jute seeds are being distributed at a subsidy of Rs. 40/kg under the scheme. The

network of Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is being utilized for implementation of the scheme. The scheme aims at improving the quality and productivity of raw jute and fetching better returns to the farmers.

4.3. SILK AND SERICULTURE

Introduction:

Silk is an insect fibre, with lustre, drape and strength. Because of these unique features, silk is known as the “Queen of Textiles”, the world over. India has been the land of ancient civilisation and has contributed many things to the world, silk being one of them. India is the second largest producer of silk in the world and also the largest consumer. Nevertheless, India is the only country, which is producing all the four commercial varieties of silk, namely Mulberry, Tropical Tasar & Oak Tasar, Muga and Eri. Indian sericulture industry has the unique distinction of high employment potential, low capital requirement and provides remunerative income to silk growers.

4.3.1 Physical Progress:

India with the production of 35,820 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounted for 70.46% (25,239 MT), Tasar 8.76% (3,136 MT), Eri 20.11% (7,204 MT) and Muga 0.67% (241 MT) of the total raw silk production of 35,820 MT. The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 6,987 MT in 2018-19 to 7,009 MT in 2019-20 registering a marginal increase of 0.32% growth. Vanya silk (Tasar, Eri, Muga) production has increased from 10,124 MT to 10,581 MT showing an increase of 4.51%. Muga silk has recorded the highest ever production of 241 MT.

The details of variety-wise raw silk production during the year 2016-17 to 2019-20, target & achievement (till September-2020) for the current financial year 2020-21 are given below:

Particulars	2016-17 Achmnt.	2017-18 Achmnt.	2018-19 Achmnt.	2019-20 Achmnt.	2020-21	
					Target	Achmnt. (Till Sept-20)
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.17	2.24	2.35	2.39	2.54	2.44
Raw Silk Production:						
Mulberry (Bivoltine)	5266	5874	6987	7009	8375	2442
Mulberry (Cross breed)	16007	16192	18358	18230	19125	7304
Sub Total (Mulberry)	21273	22066	25345	25239	27500	9746
Vanya						
Tasar	3268	2988	2981	3136	3740	139
Eri	5637	6661	6910	7204	7500	4218
Muga	170	192	233	241	260	93
Sub Total (Vanya)	9075	9840	10124	10581	11500	4450
GRAND TOTAL	30348	31906	35468	35820	39000	14196
Cumulative Estimated Employment (Million persons)	8.51	8.6	9.1	9.4		

Source: Compiled from the MIS reports received from State Sericulture Departments.

a. Scheme and its Components

The Central Sector Scheme viz “Silk Samagra” an Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry with the following 4 components:

1. Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T initiatives.
2. Seed Organization.
3. Coordination and Market Development.
4. Quality Certification Systems, Export, Brand Promotion & Technology up-gradation.

The above four major Components of Silk Samagra are interlinked and aimed at a common goal. While the R&D units develop technology packages, impart training on improved technology programmes to stake holders and transfer the technology to the field through front line demonstration, the responsibility of seed production units is up-keep of the four tier seed multiplication network for maintaining the racial quality, hybrid vigour and robustness of breeds, production

and supply of nucleus and basic seeds to own units and State seed production units and facilitate increase in the basic seed production in State units. The Board Secretariat and Regional Offices of the Central Silk Board conceive and implement the developmental schemes to ensure that the output generated from Plan programmes are disseminated to the stake holders in coordination with the State Govt. for the development of silk industry. The units under the Quality Certification Systems help to maintain and certify the quality standards set by the R&D units for silkworm seed, cocoon, raw silk and silk products covering the entire silk value chain, besides promoting pure silk products through Silk Mark label in domestic and international markets through appropriate branding by Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI).

The details of these schemes are hosted in the CSB website <http://www.csb.gov.in/>.

The funding pattern (%) for individual beneficiary oriented Silk Samagra components is as follows:

Category	GOI (CSB)	State	Beneficiary
General States	50	25	25
General States–For SCSP & TSP	65	25	10
Special Status States, NE States & SCSP /TSP	80	10	10
Group Activity	100%	--	--

As mentioned above, 100% funding (CSB) for the group activities is eligible as these activities are very limited and proposed to be carried out / implemented by CSB Institutes. The group activities are mainly meant for demonstration of latest technologies for adoption by farmers / stakeholders as a model, like CRC, CFC etc. The group activity can also be taken up by State Departments in their farms. If the group activities are implemented by States/NGOs, then the sharing Pattern will be 75:25 by GoI & State/NGO/Beneficiary. Implementation of Group Activity is monitored by both CSB and States.

4.3.2. Silk Samagra Highlights:

1. Collaborative research projects to strengthen genetic base and hybrid vigour
2. Promote R&D to increase crop cycles, expansion of systematic plantation of Vanya Silks for controlled rearing.
3. Promote horizontal expansion of Sericulture in non traditional areas including North East through Cluster approach.
4. Promote Soil testing and issue of Soil Health Card to beneficiaries.
5. Promote organic farming and eco-friendly Silk –Vanya Silk.
6. Provide Critical input support to the beneficiaries from Kissan Nursery to Fabric production for productivity and quality improvement.
7. Use of Silkworm by-products (pupa) for poultry feed, Sericin for cosmetic applications and product diversification into non-woven fabrics, Silk denim, Silk knit etc., for added value realisation.
8. Upgrade State Seed Multiplication facilities and

encourage Private Participation in Seed production to match the raw Silk production target.

9. Strengthening Seed Act through registration and reporting of progress by seed production centres, basic seed farms and extension centres automated by developing web based software.
10. Upgrade Reeling Technology and promote indigenously developed Automatic Reeling Machine (ARM) & Improved Vanya reeling devices under “Make in India” Programme.
11. Promotion of credit flow to Sericulture, SHG and Cluster approach.
12. Brand promotion –Generic promotion of Indian Silk & Create global image for Indian Silk products.
13. Extension of single window based SILKS (Sericulture Information Linked Knowledge System) portal to cover more districts for Sericulture expansion.
14. Ensure Development of Sericulture Database for better planning. Free SMS Service on Cocoon & Raw Silk Price to all Registered Farmers & Reelers, and State functionaries.

Outcome expected from the scheme are as follows:

1. Increase the Silk production from the level of 30,348 MTs during 2016-17 to 39,000 MTs by end of 2020-21.
2. Production of mulberry (Multivoltine and Bivoltine) Silk to increase from 21,273 MTs to 27,500 MTs including Bivoltine Silk from 5,266 MTs to 8,375 MTs.
3. Vanya (Muga, Eri and Tasar) Silk to increase from 9,075 MTs to 11,500 MTs.
4. The productivity of mulberry raw Silk to increase from 100 kg/ha to 108 kg/ha.
5. Employment generation from 85 lakh to 95.4 lakh persons by 2020-21.

Financial allocation for plan schemes:

The table below indicates year-wise financial progress in respect of “Silk Samagra” scheme during the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and current financial year 2020-21 (till October, 2019):

Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd. (Oct-20)
Silk Samagra	154.01	154.01	161.50	161.50	120.00	117.41	209.91	209.91	254.00	122.25
Of which for NE	23.05	23.05	16.00	16.00	14.00	11.41	11.50	11.50	63.00	29.13
Of which for SCSP	22.73	22.73	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	55.00	27.50
Of which for TSP	8.50	8.50	30.00	30.00	15.84	15.84	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.77

Note: Only scheme cost and excludes administrative cost.

4.3.3. North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme:

North East being a non-traditional area for Sericulture, Govt. of India has given special emphasis for consolidation and expansion of Sericulture in all the North Eastern States with critical interventions from host plantation development to finished products with value addition at every stage of production chain. As a part of this, under NERTPS-an Umbrella scheme of Ministry of Textiles, the Govt. of India has approved 38 Sericulture projects for implementing in all North Eastern States in the identified potential districts under broad categories viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP), Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP), Eri Spun Silk Mills and Aspirational Districts with a total cost of these projects at Rs.1,107.90 crore, of which Gol share is Rs.956.01 crore. The projects are proposed to bring around 38,170 acres of plantation under mulberry, eri, muga & oak tasar sectors and expected to contribute additional production of 2,650 MT raw silk during the project period.

4.3.3.1. Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP)

Eighteen projects have been approved with a total cost of Rs.631.97 crore (Gol share of Rs.525.11 crores) which includes 14 on-going and 4 new projects for implementation in Assam including BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. This includes setting up of Soil to Silk for BTC (Assam) and Post Cocoon Technology for Nagaland. The projects will cover 29,910 acres of Mulberry, Eri & Muga plantation benefitting around 41,068 beneficiaries covering in all NE States. Till Sept-2020, Ministry has released Rs.422.12 crore for the above projects, against which the expenditure reported is Rs. 367.36 crore (87%)

Silk Printing Unit at Tripura: To modernize the Silk printing facilities for value addition to the silk and fabric produced in Tripura, a project for establishment of Silk Processing and Printing Unit under NERTPS was approved at a total cost of Rs.3.71 crore (100% Central assistance). This unit targets to print and process 1.50 lakh metre silk per annum. So far, the Ministry has released Rs.3.52 crore for the purpose, against which expenditure has been reported for Rs.3.52 crore (100%).

Seed Infrastructure Units in CSB: To create infrastructure facilities for production of the quality seed in Mulberry, Eri and Muga Sectors in NE States, a project was approved at a total cost of Rs 37.71 crore (100% Central assistance). This scheme envisages construction of 6 seed infrastructure units [(1 mulberry seed unit at Jorhat (Assam), 4 muga seed units at Silchar (Assam), Kobulong. Mokoukchung (Nagaland), Kowbill, Kokrajhar (BTC-Assam), Tura (Meghalaya) and 1 Eri seed unit at Topatoli (Assam)] with a production capacity of 30 lakhs mulberry Dfls and 21.51 lakh Muga & Eri Dfls]. Ministry has so far released Rs.35.82 crore for this project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.32.54 crore (91%).

4.3.3.2 Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP):

Ten projects to produce for import substitute bivoltine silk with a total cost of Rs.290.31 crores out of which Gol share of Rs.258.74 crores which includes 8 on-going and 2 new projects have been sanctioned under NERTPS. The projects cover 4,900 acres of mulberry plantation benefitting around 10,607 women beneficiaries covering in all NE States (except Manipur). Upto September, 2020, Ministry has released

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Rs.213.38 crore for the above project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.194.32 crore (91%).

4.3.3.3 Eri Spun Silk Mills (ESSM):

Establishment of 3 Eri Spun Silk Mills in Assam, BTC and Manipur States have been approved with a total cost of Rs.64.59 crore (Gol share of Rs. 57.28 crores) to produce 165 MT of Eri spun silk yarn per annum benefitting around 7,500 stakeholders after establishment of mills. So far Ministry has released Rs.19.55 crore under the above said project

4.3.3.4 Development of Sericulture in Aspirational Districts:

Govt. of India initiated development of silk industry in the

Aspirational Districts in one/two blocks per district covering Mulberry, Eri, Muga or Oak Tasar as per the potentiality of the district with the involvement of State Governments. Presently 5 sericulture projects have been approved in the States of Assam, BTC, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland at a total cost of Rs.79.60 crore with Gol share of Rs.73.47 crore. The projects cover 3,360 acres of plantation benefitting around 4,245 beneficiaries. Till Sept-2020, Ministry has released Rs. 46.45 crore under this project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.19.05 crore (41%).

The summary of overall Sericulture projects being implemented under NERTPS is given in the Table below:

#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	Gol Share (Rs.Cr.)	Gol Release (Till Sept-20) (Rs. Cr.)	Beneficiaries (No)		Output per annum (MT) 2020-21	
					Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt (P) (upto Sept-20)
I	Integrated Sericulture Development Project							
1	Assam	66.67	47.42	45.05	5,965	5,965	94	99.20
2	BTC	34.92	24.68	23.44	3,356	3,356	75	32.44
3	BTC (IEDPB)	11.41	10.61	10.08	654	654	26	12.94
4	BTC (Soil to Silk)	55.36	53.12	37.09	3,526	2,345	102	49.00
5	Arunachal Pradesh	18.42	18.42	17.50	1,805	1,672	36	2.63
6	Manipur (Valley)	149.76	126.60	107.55	6,613	5,957	203	18.62
7	Manipur (Hill)	30.39	24.67	20.50	2,169	1,339	51	18.39
8	Meghalaya	30.16	21.91	19.57	2,856	2,856	77	14.56
9	Mizoram	32.49	24.49	23.26	1,683	1,683	49	3.82
10	Mizoram (IMSDP)	13.52	12.83	12.19	833	800	10	0.16
11	Nagaland	31.47	22.66	21.52	2,678	2,678	69	12.22
12	Nagaland (IESDP)	13.66	12.83	12.19	1,053	1,053	24	9.73
13	Nagaland (PCT)	8.57	8.48	8.06	406	406	Post cocoon & post yarn activities are in progress	
14	Tripura	47.95	33.20	30.03	3,432	3,432	121	11.90
	Total (I)	544.75	441.93	388.02	37,029	34,196	938	285.61
la	New ISDP projects							
15	Ar. Pradesh (ILSEF)	37.25	35.65	9.12	1,270	445	48	6.23
16	Ar, Pradesh (IMSDP)	12.69	12.15	6.08	875	350	9	0.48
17	BTC –IESDP (Tap)	18.63	17.35	10.78	1,400	625	18	4.41
18	Nagaland-Chungtia	18.67	18.04	8.13	500	150	16	-
	Total (la)	87.24	83.19	34.10	4,045	1570	91	11.12
	Sub Total	631.97	525.11	422.12	41,074	35,766	1,029	296.73

#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	Gol Share (Rs.Cr.)	Gol Release (Till Sept-20) (Rs. Cr.)	Beneficiaries (No)		Output per annum (MT) 2020-21	
					Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt (P) (upto Sept-20)
Ib	Infrastructure Projects							
19	Tripura (Silk Printing)	3.71	3.71	3.52	-	-	1.50 lakh mts./yr	Printed 820 Sarees
20	CSB Seed Infrastructure	37.71	37.71	35.82	-	-	1.14 lakhs Muga dfls & 0.15 lakhs Eri dfls / yr	0.46 lakhs Muga dfls & 0.03 lakhs Eri dfls achieved
	Total (Ib)	41.42	41.42	39.35	-	-	-	-
	Total (I+Ia+Ib)	673.39	566.53	461.47	41,074	35,766	1,029	296.73
II	Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project							
1	Assam	29.55	26.28	24.96	1,144	1,144	17	0.50
2	BTC	30.06	26.75	25.41	1,188	1,188	17	1.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29.47	26.20	24.89	1,144	663	16	0.90
4	Meghalaya	29.01	25.77	24.47	1,044	1,033	16	3.60
5	Mizoram	30.15	26.88	25.54	1,169	1,169	16	4.80
6	Nagaland	29.43	26.16	24.85	1,144	1,144	16	0.11
7	Sikkim	29.68	26.43	25.11	1,094	988	17	-
8	Tripura	29.43	25.95	24.65	1,144	1,144	16	4.60
	Total (II)	236.78	210.41	199.88	9,071	8,473	130	16.01
Ila	New Bivoltine projects							
9	Nagaland–Biv (SPV)	22.43	20.68	10.34	436	320	14	1.31
10	Tripura-Sepahijala	31.11	27.64	3.16	1,100	120	17	-
	Total (Ila)	53.53	48.32	13.50	1,536	440	31	1.31
	Total (II+Ila)	290.31	258.74	213.38	10,607	8,913	161	17.32
	IEC			4.84				
III	Eri Spun Silk Mills							
1	Assam	21.53	19.09	5.00	2500	-	-	-
2	BTC	21.53	19.09	9.55	2500	-	-	-
3	Manipur	21.53	19.09	5.00	2500	-	-	-
	Total (III)	64.59	57.28	19.55	7500	-	-	-
IV	Aspirational Districts							
1	Assam	21.03	19.55	9.78	1,200	566	46	-
2	BTC	20.28	18.64	13.32	1,020	610	40	7.84
3	Meghalaya	12.08	10.97	5.48	410	200	17	-
4	Mizoram	11.56	10.82	9.74	650	500	17	1.3
5	Nagaland	14.65	13.49	8.13	965	962	17	8.28
	Total (IV)	79.60	73.47	46.45	4,245	2838	137	17.39
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV) (38 projects)	1,107.90	956.01	745.69	63,426	47,517	1,327	331.45

P: Provisional

4.3.4. Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology & IT Initiatives.

4.3.4.1. Research & Development (R&D):

During the year 2020-21, up to the end of September, 2020 a total of 11 new research projects have been initiated and 12 projects have been concluded by various Research and Training institutes of CSB and currently a total of 95 research projects viz., 42 in Mulberry Sector, 28 in Vanya Sector and 13 in Post cocoon sector and 12 in specialized sectors (Germplasm, Seed science and Biotechnology) are under progress.

4.3.4.2. Host Plant Improvement:

- Identified eight high water and nutrient use efficiency accessions viz., MI-0437, MI-0310, MI-0683, ME-0173, MI-0246, MI-0685, MI-0762 and ME-0256 to develop climate resilient mulberry varieties.
- Developed protocol for Agrobacterium mediated genetic transformation in cotyledons/hypocotyl explants of G4 mulberry using AtDREB2A+AtSHN1 gene construct.
- Identified five promising drought tolerant and high yielding mulberry genotypes (PYD-1, PYD-4, PYD-7, PYD-8 & PYD-21) with >15% leaf yield improvement over drought tolerant (C-1730) and >6% over ruling check (C-2038) varieties for rain fed conditions. Identified high yielding mulberry genotypes (C-01 & C-11) with an improvement over S1635 under irrigated (>30%) and rain fed (>20%) conditions.
- Established 231 (183 indigenous and 48 exotic) diverse mulberry germplasm with 5 replications under ARBD design for exploring the genetic potentiality of yield through Marker Assisted Breeding (MAB).
- A mulberry variety PPR-1, suitable for temperate conditions with high rooting percentage was developed. All India Coordinated Experimental Trials for Mulberry (AICEM) phase IV has been initiated at 5 test centers across the country.
- Assessed phytochemical diversity of Som under three different agro-climate zones of Meghalaya and Assam revealed the region and season specific differences in the phytochemical quantities, stress magnitude and intrinsic protection potential of Som. It is established

that the magnitude of soil intrinsic nutritional capacity in som fields varies in different agro-climatic zones.

- A formulation of native rhizobacteria having antagonistic effects against Alternaria blight has developed for management of castor blight disease, enhancing plant growth and productivity of the leaf biomass, which is under on station trials.
- R&D efforts have helped in improving the mulberry productivity from 50 MT/Ha/yr during 2005-06 to 62 MT/Ha/yr during 2019-20.

4.3.4.3. Silkworm Crop Improvement, Production and Protection:

- Developed new bivoltine double hybrid BFC25 x BFC11 by utilizing Bulgarian and Indian silkworm genetic resources, which showed shell ratio 23.8%, filament length of 1,095 meter and renditta of 5.8.
- Developed a bivoltine double hybrid (BHP3.2 x BHP8.9) with an improved shell (10-12%) over SK6 x SK7 & Bcon1 x Bcon4 (avg. yield: ~65kg).
- Developed a general disinfectant, NIRMOOL for disinfection of silkworm rearing house and appliances.
- Developed & verified a new technology for egg enhancement in Bivoltine hybrids (FC1 x FC2) by application of host plant volatiles with increased egg production by 8.5g per kg of cocoons.
- Developed 18 days preservation schedule for the three days Muga eggs, With 2 days post preservation/incubation period resulted in 85% hatching.
- Developed short term seed preservation schedule for Tasar silkworm BDR10 mixed eggs (at 15°C for 15 days) with two days progressive incubation (totaling 17 days) resulted in 90% hatching.
- Eco-friendly bait method was developed to control potential bug predator (Eocanthecona furcellata Wolff) in Muga ecosystem.
- R&D efforts have helped in improving the yield from 48 Kg/100 dfls during 2005-06 to 65 Kg/100 dfls during 2019-20

4.3.4.4. Development of Post Cocoon Technology:

- Developed an optimum line of machinery under Miniature concept for Eri spinning.
- Identified some of the chemicals which have the solubility characters for mulberry silk.
- In Vanya silk post cocoon sector: Wet reeling of tasar and Muga cocoons, Sizing machine for tasar silk, modified dry reeling machine for tasar cocoons, Pressurized hank degumming machine and Equipment for recycling of silk reeling water are being popularized in field.
- Developed technology for development of diversified silk knitwear products/ garments using international quality Indian silk.
- Developed package for Daba, Raily and Modal ecoraces with different concentrations of sodium carbonate and sodium bi- carbonate combined with varying boiling and steaming time to improve the cooking efficiency & reeling performance without affecting the colour/ luster and tensile properties of the silk fibroin. The technology is cost effective and the chemicals are easily available.
- Designing and fabrication of Solar Cooker and low power consumption Hot Air Dryer were completed.
- R&D efforts have helped in improving the Renditta from 8.2 during 2005-06 to 7.3 during 2019-20.

4.3.4.5. Product Design Development and Diversification:

- Ongoing collaborative projects with NIFT Mumbai & Bhubaneswar are continued with the development of new products in the clusters like Bagh, Maheswar of Madhya Pradesh & Nuvapatna & Sambalpuri of Orissa. The products development under both projects completed.
- Participated and displayed the newly developed Silk products in different Expos, Trade Fair and Silk Mark expos at various places.

4.3.4.6. Technologies/products obtained patent/offered for Commercialization:

- Process of obtaining phytoecdysteroids from weeds of Amaranthaceae for synchronized maturation of mulberry silkworm.

- Process for converting seri waste into valuable product (Patent No. 337598 dtd 29.5.2020) CSRTI Mysore.
- Sericilin (Patent No. 342953) CSRTI Berhampore.

4.3.4.7. Applications of Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographical Information System (GIS) In Sericulture Development:

Central Silk Board in collaboration with NESAC, Shillong have taken up the project namely., “Applications of Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographical Information System (GIS) in Sericulture Development” and successfully completed in two phases and these techniques are being used effectively in identifying new suitable/ potential areas for introducing sericulture in the country under all four types of Sericulture Sectors namely., Mulberry, Tasar, Muga & Eri in 178 “SILKS” districts (including 41 districts in North Eastern Region) spread over in 26 States.

During this project tenure, a “SILKS” web portal (Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System) has been developed, which is an ICT (Information and Communication technology) based information and Advisory Services System for the use of planners, field staff and farmers practicing sericulture. The SILKS web portal is currently hosting spatial data of a total 134.00 lakh hectares of suitable/ potential land area covering all sericulture sectors in those 178 “SILK” districts. Additionally, each “SILK” district is supported by 16 non-spatial modules on sericulture planning, farmers advisory and other services specific to the district, which is made available in multi-lingual comprising 12 major local languages of India. The SILKS web portal is very much useful for the State Sericulture Departments, their extension functionaries and all other agencies interested for development of Sericulture will make best use of the maps and other information like., Climate suitability, weather data, soil fertility, Soil pH, water resources and land use and land cover (LULC) information provided by satellite imageries etc., for further expansion of sericulture activities in those 178 “SILKS” districts.

4.3.4.8. Capacity Building & Training:

The Capacity Building & Training division along with all the R&D institute of CSB during 2020-21 continued to build capacities and expose the industry stakeholders. The participants were exposed to various recommended technologies and other recent developments in the Silk sector covering all the sub-sectors of Silk (Mulberry, Tasar, Eri&Muga) through a variety

of structured and need-based training & demonstration programmes.

Total of 13498 persons (including in-house and industry stakeholders) were covered during 2019-20. During 2020-21 (up to September-20), against of the target of 13225 persons, 1156 persons were trained for different 'Skill seeding' & 'Skill development' training.

4.3.4.9. Transfer of Technology (TOT):

The technologies emanated out of the concluded projects are being effectively transferred to the field through various Extension Communication Programmes (ECP) viz, Krishi Melas, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes, Field Days, Farmers' Meet, Audio Visual programmes, Technology demonstrations etc. During 2020-21 upto the end of September-2020, a total number of 38 ECPs were organized under pre-cocoon sector and various technologies developed by the institutes were transferred effectively among 994 stakeholders. Similarly, 230 ECPs were organized and technologies were effectively transferred among stakeholders under post cocoon sector. Further, 34,142 samples viz., cocoon, raw silk, fabric, dyes, water were tested for various parameters.

4.3.4.10. Information technology (I.T Initiatives upto Sept-2020):

- i. DBT MIS: Development of DBT MIS for the scheme "Development of Silk Industry" is completed and obtained security audit clearance by STQC. Obtained VPN connection with NIC Cloud server for linking of the same with DBT Bharath portal is in final stages of implementation.
- ii. mKisan: CSB has widened the outreach of scientists and experts to disseminate information to provide scientific advisories to farmers through their mobile phones using mKisan Web Portal. All the main institutes are regularly providing advisories through this portal. Till 30-09-2020, 724 advisories were sent as 76,13,210 SMS messages
- iii. SMS service: Day-to-day market rates of Silk and Cocoons are being sent through mobile phone for the use of farmers and other stakeholders of the industry, both PUSH and PULL SMS services are in operation.

Mobile numbers received from DOS are updated and all the registered 12040 farmers are receiving SMS messages on daily basis.

- iv. SILKS Portal: Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System portal has been developed in association with North Eastern Space Application Centre, Dept. of Space by capturing geographical images through satellite and used for analysis and selection of potential areas for promoting Sericulture activities in those areas. Multi lingual, multi district data is being updated regularly.
- v. Video Conference: CSB has full-fledged Video Conference facility at CSB Complex, Bangalore, CSR&TI, Mysore & Berhampur, CTR&TI, Ranchi, CSR&TI, Pampore, CMER&TI, Lahdoigarh and RO, New Delhi. Till 30.09.2020, 235 multi-studio Video conferences are conducted. In addition, many web based video conferences were also conducted.
- vi. CSB website: Central Silk Board has a website "csb.gov.in" in bi-lingual English and Hindi. Maximum information is disseminated through this portal for the benefit of common citizen, who may need to know about the organization as well as schemes and other details. Publicity of sericulture plan programmes, achievements and sharing of success stories are featured in the website. CSB has completed the new website and in the process of getting CSB website the GIGW compliance and security audited as per Govt. of India guidelines.
- vii. AEBAS: Aadhaar enabled bio-metric attendance system is being implemented at Central Silk Board. Over 4254 employees including farm workers have registered into the attendance portal. All the 121 devices are RD Services enabled.
- viii. National Database for farmers and reelers: Farmers and Reelers data base is designed and developed to have database of Farmers and Reelers at national level, which will help policy makers with appropriate information for effective decision making. As on 30.09.2020, 7,33,680 farmers and 14,809 reelers details have been recorded by the states in the database.

- ix. MIS on NERTPS "Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project in North East States": MIS for Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project is developed and hosted on dedicated servers for trouble free access by all stake holders.
- x. BPO for interacting with FRDB farmers: Nodal officers of each zone are interacting with selected farmers obtaining their mobile numbers from FRDB database on regular basis.

4.3.5. Seed Organisation - Silkworm Seed Production and Supply:

The CSB has a chain of Basic Seed Farms supplying basic seeds to the States. Its commercial seed production centers augment efforts of the States in supplying commercial silkworm seed to farmers. National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO) for mulberry, Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organization (BTSSO) for Tasar, Muga Silkworm Seed Organization (MSSO) for muga and Eri Silkworm Seed Organization (ESSO) for eri have been established for production and supply of basic and commercial seed to the States through its network of basic/commercial seed production centres spread across the country.

Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2019-20 & 2020-21 (up to September, 2020):

(Unit: Lakh dfls)

Particulars	2019-20		2020-21	
	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt. (Till Sept-20)
Mulberry	470	399.87	410	134.85
Tasar	51.17	55.53	52.77	21.21
Oak Tasar	1.48	0.44	0.576	0.014
Muga	5.65	5.71	5.86	3.47
Eri	6.30	6.64	6.00	2.87
Total	534.60	468.19	475.206	162.414

4.3.6. Coordination and Market Development:

The vision of CSB is to "See India emerges as the Global Silk Leader" and aligned to this vision statement, the Board has planned its programmes and strategies for all the three distinct sectors - a) Silkworm Seed production, b) Farm sector/ Pre cocoon sector and c) Industry or Post-cocoon sector.

The activities of CSB include Research and Development, front line demonstration, maintenance of four-tier silkworm seed production network, leadership role in commercial silkworm seed production, standardizing and instilling quality parameters in various production processes, promotion of Indian Silkin domestic and international markets and advising the Union Government on all matters concerning sericulture and silk industry. These activities are being carried out by a network of 165 units (as on 01-10-2020) located in different States.

The Research and Development Institutes of Central Silk Board are striving continuously to provide scientific and technical support to the sericulture sector to meet the increasing domestic demands of silk and the challenges posed by global warming, international competition, urbanization and outbreak of new pests and diseases. The R& D Institutes are providing training on different aspects of sericulture and silk industry to the farmers / students/stake holders to enhance their capacity.

The services of Regional Offices of CSB are being extensively used for implementation of Central Sector Scheme (CSS) and all other programmes related to development of Silk Industry by co-ordinating with the concerned State sericulture Department and private entrepreneurs for the overall development of Silk Industry.

4.3.7. Quality Certification System:

One of the main objectives of the Quality Certification System is to initiate suitable measures towards strengthening quality assurance, quality assessment and quality certification. Under the scheme, two components viz. "Cocoon and Raw Silk Testing Units" and "Promotion of Silk Mark" are being implemented. Quality of cocoons influences the performance during reeling and quality of raw silk produced. Cocoon Testing Centres which have been established in different Cocoon Markets with the support under CDP facilitate cocoon testing. The network of Certification Centres of Central Silk Board attached to the Regional Office carryout voluntary pre-shipment inspection of silk goods meant for export to ensure quality of silk goods exported from India.

Besides, Central Silk Board is popularising "Silk Mark", for purity of silk products through the Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI). "Silk Mark", an assurance label, protects the interest of the consumers from the traders selling artificial silk

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products in the name of pure silk.

The progress achieved under the Silk Mark Scheme during the year 2019-20 & 2020-21 (up to September, 2020) is given below:

Particulars	2018-19		2019-20	
	Target	Achmnt.	Target*	Achmnt. (Till Sept-20)
Total No. of new Members enrolled	260	280	130	83
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	27.00	29.71	15	6.637
Awareness Programmes/ Exhibition/ Fairs/ Workshop/ Road shows	500	549	2410	55

*The targets for 2020-21 were considerably slashed in view of the downward trend in business due to COVID19 pandemic.

4.3.7.1. Silk Mark Expos:

In order to ensure that Silk Mark gains further credibility & popularity, Silk Mark Expos are being organized exclusively

for Silk Mark Authorized Users across the country. The Expos were an ideal platform not only to popularize Silk Mark but also in bringing the manufacturers and the consumers under one platform for selling and buying of pure silk products. Substantial business for the participants was getting generated during these events. During the event massive awareness and publicity campaigns are carried out by the SMOI. However, in view of the government guidelines on social distancing etc., due to COVID19 pandemic, no physical expos are being planned during 2020-21. Instead, efforts are being made to promote silk mark products on e-commerce platforms, SMOI is entering into an agreement with M/s. Amazon.in for online promotion of the 100% pure silk products with 'Silk Mark' by the Authorized Users of Silk Mark.

Further, discussions are also being held with M/s. Flipkart, for the online promotion of products of our Silk Mark Authorized Users on their platform.

4.3.8. Budget Allocation for Plan Schemes:

The budget allocation and expenditure incurred by CSB towards implementation of major Schemes and Programmes of CSB during the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 (Till Oct, 2020) are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

#	Programmes of CSB	2019-20		2020-21	
		Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd. (Provisional) (upto Oct-2020)
	Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry)				
1.	Research, Development, Training & IT Initiatives	736.61	734.56	705	353.44
2.	Seed Organisation				
3.	Coordination & Market Development (HRD)				
4.	Quality Certification System & Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up gradation				
	SCSP	30.00	30.00	55.00	27.50
	TSP	21.00	21.00	40.00	18.77
	Grand Total	787.61(*)	785.56(*)	800.00(\$)	399.71(\$)

(*)-During 2019-20, the allocation of Rs. 787.61 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 577.70 crore and Expenditure of Rs. 785.56 crore includes Rs. 575.65 crore towards "GIA-Salary component" up to March, 2020, thereby a savings of Rs. 2.05 Cr. under GIA-Salary has been surrendered to MoT/Gol.

(\$)-For the financial year 2020-21, the allocation of Rs. 800.00 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 546.00 crore and Expenditure of Rs. 399.71 crore includes Rs. 277.46 crore towards "GIA-Salary component" up to October, 2020.

4.3.9. Implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) under Silk Samagra Scheme during 2020-21.

4.3.9.1. Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 55.00 crores towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2020-21. An amount of Rs. 27.50 crores (Till Sept-19) has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana towards implementation of components under SCSP during the year 2020-21.

4.3.9.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.20.00 crores towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under sericulture for the year 2020-21. So far, an amount of Rs. 8.77 crores has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh towards implementation of components under TSP during the year 2020-21.

4.3.10. Mahila Kissan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) Projects for Tasar Development:

Multi-state tasar projects under Mahila Kisan Sashktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) at an outlay of Rs.7160.96 lakhs, shared by MoRD (Rs.5366.15 lakhs) and CSB (Rs.1794.81 lakhs) are being coordinated by CSB in six states, since October 2013. The project envisages creating over 36,000 sustainable livelihoods for the marginalized households, especially women in 23 districts, which are mostly Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Bihar.

A total of 36488 farmers have been mobilized into 718 informal producer groups. Tasar plantations of 1521 ha. have been raised by 2738 farmers in private waste lands. 402 nucleus seed rearers brushed 2.114 lakh dfls of nucleus seed to produce 123.34 lakh seed cocoons @ 58.35 seed cocoons per dfl, against the norms of 50 cocoons. 1704 seed rearers brushed 13.120 lakh dfls of basic seed procured from BTSSO and BSPUs, to produce 388 lakh seed cocoons@ 29.54 seed cocoons per dfl against norms of 32 seed cocoons/dfl. 367 private graineurs processed 280.146 lakh seed cocoons and produced 65.33 lakh commercial dfls @ cocoon:dfl ratio of

4.29:1 against norms of 4:1 and 65.32 lakhs commercial dfls were supplied in the project areas. 14225 commercial rearers brushed 65 lakh dfls procured from the private grainages under the special projects, to produce 2403 lakh reeling cocoons @ 37 cocoons per dfl.

4.3.11. Convergence:

The Ministry of Textiles is extending support to the sericulture sector under CSS (SILK SAMAGRA) & NERTPS schemes. Efforts are also being made to mobilize additional funds through convergence, by availing the financial support from other schemes being implemented by various other Ministries of Govt. of India. As per the latest reports received from States, during the year 2019-20, against the projects submitted for Rs. 1264.28 crores by the States, received sanction for Rs. 1181.45 crores, of which Rs. 513.88 crores have been released under RKVY, MGNREGA and other convergence programmes. During the financial year 2020-21 (Till Sept-20), States have submitted proposals for Rs. 172.56 crores, received sanction for Rs. 69.64 crores and received funds of Rs. 32.45 crores for sericulture sector through convergence. Progress reports from few States are still awaited.

4.4 WOOL & WOOLEN TEXTILES

4.4.1 Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur was constituted in July, 1987 with its headquarter at Jodhpur, Rajasthan. The CWDB has been registered as Society under the Society Registration Act 1958.

4.4.2. Plan Budget

Plan financial outlay of Rs 112 crore under Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) was sanctioned for the financial years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and this Programme has been extended for implementation up to current FY 2020-21. Out of total financial outlay of Rs 112 crore, the plan allocation for financial year 2020-21 is Rs. 20 crore including Rs 4.00 crore is for establishment & administrative expenditures for CWDB and total expenditure up to January, 2021 is Rs. 7.65 crore under implementation of Wool Sector Scheme i.e. Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP).

A. Details of Schemes under Implementation:

For the holistic growth of the wool sector, Ministry of Textiles,

formulated a new integrated programme i.e. Integrated Wool Development Programme, (IWDP) which has been approved by Standing Finance Committee in its meeting held on 23-03-2017. The programme has been designed for growth of wool sector by including essential requirement of all stakeholders viz. formation of cooperatives of wool growers, machine sheep shearing, strengthening of wool marketing/wool processing/woollen product manufacturing. Focus has been made in certification, labelling, branding of pashmina wool and utilization of deccani wool in industrial products through research and development activity. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a programme for the development of Pashmina sector in UT of J. & K. and UT of Ladakh with allocation of Rs. 50 crore. The programme has been incorporated under IWDP in the name of Reconstruction Plan for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh. The Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) has been extended for implementation during the current FY 2020-21. The progress made under its different components are as under-

i) Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS)

To give greater focus on Marketing of raw wool in the country, a new Scheme namely Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS) has been introduced for all major wool producing states to support for more procurement of wool on remunerative price by creation of Revolving Fund for marketing of wool, formation of Wool producers Societies, financial assistance to strengthening infrastructure required for marketing of existing wool Mandi/ wool grading centers.

A provision of Rs. 250 lakh has made been under this component of IWDP during current FY 2020-21. Rs. 11.25 lakhs has been released up to January, 2021 for creation of infrastructure at wool mandi/grading center in Uttrakhand state.

ii) Wool Processing Scheme (WPS)

The Scheme provides support for establishing Common Facility Centre (CFC) for different kind of wool and woollen processing facilities like- wool scouring, drying, carding dyeing, knitting, weaving, felting/non woven in wool producing and wool trading areas. This new separate programme would provide a comprehensive service package for all kind of wool

and woollen processing facilities including Machine Sheep shearing to increase fiber length and wool yield per sheep, quality parameters testing equipments, computer aided designing software etc. Establishing such plants/centers will increase wool processing capacity and will bring more fruits of value addition to Indian wool industry and will also create employment opportunity. Financial assistance will also be provided for procurement and distribution of woollen products manufacturing small tools like knitting machine, spinning charkhas etc. to needy persons. Provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has made been under this component of IWDP during current FY 2020-21. Rs. 47.63 lakhs has been released up to January, 2021 for setting up CFC in Karnataka state for better utilization of Deccani wool, procurement of 12 sheep shearing machine and one bale press machine.

iii) Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities (HRD)

Some areas has been identified for undertaking training programmes in collaboration with various reputed organizations/institutions/Departments to provide skill manpower. Under the scheme, Seminars/ Workshops will also be organized to obtain the issues of the wool sector and to disseminate newly developed technology.

During current financial year 2020-21, provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has made been under its different activities like operating Board's own Wool Testing Centre, Weaving & Designing Training Centre, Market Intelligence Network, monitoring the ongoing projects etc. and released Rs. 33.00 lakhs up to January, 2021 for providing wool testing services to woollen industry at Bikaner and training on handloom at weaving and designing training center, Kullu.

iv) Wool Development Scheme (WDS)

The Ministry of Textiles decided to continue ongoing projects of 12th Plan Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS) with components like health care & breed improvement. To clear liability for ongoing projects, a provision of Rs. 14.00 crore has been made in FY 2017-18 to 2019-20.

During current financial year 2020-21, provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for ongoing projects has been made under this scheme.

v) Reconstruction Plan for J. & K. State for Pashmina Wool Development

Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a special package for development of Pashmina wool with budget allocation of Rs. 50 Cr. The project envisaged the development of Pashmina by means of vertical integration of entire supply chain from production of raw pashmina to marketing of the pashmina products. The specific objectives of the project are to increase the income and job opportunities for the human resource associated with the pashmina craft in J. & K. State by improving productivity, diversification, product quality, marketing avenues while establishing Pashmina as a globally known brand. The project while focusing on increasing the production of Raw Pashmina will introduce efficient and productive methods in the process of development of Pashmina products. For the Financial Year 2020-21, financial provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has been made under this Reconstruction Plan for UT of J. & K. UT of Ladakh.

During current Financial Year 2020-21, Rs. 416.75 lakhs has been released up to January, 2021 under 'Reconstruction Plan for UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh' under ongoing projects for development of one fodder farm of 30 hectare, two fodder farms of 10 hectare, one feed pallet making plant, strengthening veterinary health care services, construction of shelter shed with guard room, predator proof corrals, distribution of pashmina goats as foundation stock, tents etc.

B. Export Trends

The export of wool and wool blended products has shown as per data released by the DGCI&S, Kolkata. The statement of export performance of woollen products during 2019-20 and 2020-21 (upto Sept., 2020) is given below:

Products	2019-20 (Upto December, 2019)	2020-21 (Upto December, 2020)
	Rs. In Cr.	Rs. In Cr.
RMG Wool	906.27	564.60
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-Ups etc.	981.14	577.36
Carpet Handmade (Excluding Silk)	7327.63	7677.86
Total	9215.04	8819.82
Increase/Decrease	4.28% Decreased	

C. Import Trends

The domestic industry is highly dependent upon Imports of apparel grade wool. This makes the domestic Industry dependent on imports. India is importing raw wool from many countries. The top four import markets are Australia, New Zealand, China Turkey etc. The import of raw wool, woollen yarn, fabrics & made ups and readymade garments during 2019-20 and 2020-21 (upto Dec., 2020) is given below:-

Import of Raw Wool

2019-20		2020-21 (Upto December, 2020)	
Quantity in Mn. KG.	Quantity in Mn. KG.	Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore
69.21	62.20	62.20	449.34

Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabrics and Made ups etc.

2019-20	2020-21 (Upto December, 2020)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
752.53	348.70

Import of RMG

2019-20	2020-21 (Upto December, 2020)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
114.94	72.10

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGY UP-GRADATION

5.1. In order to augment productivity, quality, investments and employment in the textiles sector the Ministry is implementing Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) since 1999. TUFS is a credit linked scheme implemented through the notified lending agencies by reimbursement of subsidy claims on eligible investments.

5.2. The scheme was initially approved in April, 1999 upto 31st March, 2004 and subsequently extended in 2004 up to 2007. In 2007, the Scheme was further extended with modifications such as additional capital subsidy (CS) of 10% for the segments of Technical Textiles and Garments and is referred as Modified TUFS (MTUFS). The scheme was suspended during 29.06.2010 to 27.04.2011 which is known as "Blackout Period". The Scheme was restructured and the Restructured TUF scheme (RTUFS) was implemented w.e.f. 28.04.2011 to 31.03.2012.

5.3 The Scheme was revised further as Revised Restructured Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFS) w.e.f 01.04.2012 and implemented till 11 July 2016.

5.4. AMENDED TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (ATUFS):

5.4.1. ATUFS in place of RRTUFS was introduced on 13th January 2016 with one time capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery. Segments which have got higher employment and export potential such as Garmenting and Technical Textiles are eligible for Capital subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to a cap of Rs.30 crore. Segments such as Weaving for brand new Shuttle-Less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and handlooms will get subsidy at the rate of 10%subject to a cap of Rs.20 crore. Rates and ceiling of subsidy for different segments under ATUFS are given below:-

Sl. No.	Segment	Rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS)
1.	Garmenting, Technical Textiles	15% subject to an upper limit of Rs.30 crore
2.	Weaving for brand new Shuttle-less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and Handloom.	10% subject to an upper limit of Rs.20 crore
3(a)	Composite unit /Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is more than 50% of the eligible project cost.	15% subject to an upper limit of Rs.30 crore
3(b)	Composite unit/ Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is less than 50% of the eligible project cost.	10% subject to an upper limit of Rs.20 crore

- The objective as given in the guidelines are given below:
 - o To promote ease of doing business in the country and achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports through

- “Make in India” with “Zero effect and Zero defect” in manufacturing.
 - o To facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in the textile industry. It

will also indirectly promote investment in textile machinery (having benchmarked technology) manufacturing.

5.4.2 In case the entity had availed subsidy earlier under RRTUFS, it will be eligible to the extent to balance subsidy for new or existing units within the overall ceiling fixed for an individual entity.

5.4.3 Budget provision of Rs.17,822 crore has been approved for seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22 to meet the committed liabilities of Rs.12,671 crore and Rs.5151 crore for new cases under ATUFS. It is expected that this will attract

an investment of Rs.1 lakh crore and generate employment of 35 lakhs.

5.4.4 The scheme is implemented through web based MIS system (i-TUFS) and subsidy is released directly to the unit after installation of machinery and inspection. 100% joint physical inspection to verify purchase of benchmarked machinery is done under the scheme.

5.4.5 Under ATUFS, 11107 UID's have been issued with project cost of Rs. 46860.70 crore and provisional subsidy value of Rs. 3378.06 Crore committed till 25.03.2021 segment wise progress of ATUFS is given as under:

SR No.	Segment Name	No. Of UID Issued	Project Cost (In Crs)	subsidy amount (In Crs)	Employment		
					New	Existing	Total
1	Garmenting (15% CIS)	1285	2692.03	266.178	84336	358973	443309
2	Handloom (10% CIS)	89	69.1144	5.56617	457	222	679
3	Jute (10% CIS)	12	14.4741	1.18757	3258	15294	18552
4	Multi activity (10% CIS/15% CIS)	1925	21850.3	1401.64	143308	395298	538606
5	Processing (10% CIS)	1218	4636.49	323.192	24595	160801	185396
6	Silk (10% CIS)	40	52.7911	3.66082	427	498	925
7	Technical Textile (15% CIS)	403	2669.83	246.083	6221	20315	26536
8	Weaving (10% CIS)	6135	14875.7	1130.55	52057	77085	129142
	TOTAL	11107	46860.7	3378.06	314659	1028486	1343145

5.4.6 The guideline of ATUFS has been revised on 02.08.2018 with a view to streamline the web based process and to make i-TUFS an end to end solution in implementation the scheme. Following steps have been taken towards simplification of the processes:

- Automatic UID generation
- Submission of documents through digital signature
- Less number of documents
- Simplification of procedure for machinery enlistment
- Uploading Geo-tagged and time stamped photographs in i-TUFS software during JIT inspection.

f. Subsidy released directly to beneficiary unit account through PFMS

g. Machine Identification Code engraved on machinery for identification

5.4.7. In addition, a number of steps have been taken to streamline the procedure and processing of JIT reports / subsidy claims under ATUFS as listed below:

- Delegation of Powers:** Powers were delegated to Textiles Commissioner to operate budget head of ATUFS for releasing of subsidy upto 5 crore directly to the units and to release the funds within 7 days subsidy amount more than Rs.5.0 crore will be forwarded to Ministry

of Textiles after according the approval by Textile Commissioner for obtaining concurrence of IFW..

- b) Geo-tagging and digital signature: System of geo-tagging of machinery was implemented and digital signatures by the units/ banks/ offices of TxC have been introduced in the i-TUFS.
- c) To cut down delays in processing of claims, Regional Offices have been entrusted the responsibility of ensuring that the JIT reports are complete in all respects before forwarding them to the office of TxC for approval.
- d) Various Policy clarifications have been issued regarding cut-off dates and geo-tagging.
- e) To improve transparency in the implementation of the scheme, status of claims/cases received and pending under the scheme are displayed on the website.
- f) Physical verification of machinery procured under previous version of TUFS has been ordered to verify authenticity of claims and ensure that benchmarked machinery has been procured.

5.4.8 As a result of various remedial measures initiated by the Ministry in 2020, specifically post Covid-19 period, there was improvement in claims getting settled after physical verification under ATUFS as well as previous versions of TUFS during 2019-20 and 2020-21, as evident from the below table:

FY	No. of inspections conducted	No. of cases settled
2016-17	117	12
2017-18	568	50
2018-19	2352	469
2019-20	1914	932
2020-21 (till 25.03.2021)	1350	2239

Moreover, despite the constraints of COVID-19 pandemic during the current financial year 2020-21, additional efforts were made towards settlement of the claims and as a result 2239 cases could be settled as on 25.03.2021 as against 932 cases during 2019-20, despite being most of first part of year to handling Covid related challenges.

5.4.9 Measures taken to ease up effects of COVID-19 pandemic:

- i. Identification of Technical Textile Units engaged in production of Non-Woven fibre and having capacity for production of N-95 masks and PPE kits. This is a sterling example of tenacity with which challenge was converted into opportunity for the textile sector by combining facilitative strengths of Govt. machinery with enterprising vigor of the industries.
- ii. In order to give relief to the industry by easing liquidity flow, an option has been introduced in the ATUFS (including RR TUFS) scheme in April 2020. This allows release of part subsidy against Bank Guarantee (BG) to facilitate the subsidy release process. Total subsidy worth approx. Rs 125.50 crore (including Rs.42 crore under RR-TUFS) released against BG so far.
- iii. 15 meetings of Internal Technical Committee (ITC) conducted through Video Conference mode for examination of 631 requests for enlistment of machine manufacturer under ATUFS of which 350 being enlisted so far facilitating tech-support.
- iv. Technical Advisory Monitoring Committee (TAMC) meetings have also been conducted regularly through VC mode during this period to deliberate crucial technical and policy matters under ATUFS.
- v. Following major steps have also been taken to give relief/increase the pace of clearances:
 - a. Condoning delay in timelines for claims under ATUFS stuck during the lock down period.
 - b. Decentralization of registration of Agencies (Unit / Beneficiary) under PFMS with the regional offices of Textile Commissioner over Pan-India basis.
 - c. Organizing outreach camp in the major city clusters by the Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner for resolving the queries across the table.
 - d. Re-distribution of Cases among the Regional offices of Textile Commissioner for speedy disposal according to workload.

- e. Setting up of Camp office at PSC, Surat to expedite disposal of pending TUFs related works.

5.5 BUDGET ALLOCATION UNDER TUFs

(In Rs. crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2014-15	2300	1885.02	1884.31
2015-16	1520.00	1413.68	1393.19
2016-17	1480.00	2610.00	2621.98
2017-18	2013	1913.15	1913.15
2018-19	2300	622.63	621.92
2019-20	700	494.37	317.89
2020-21	761.90	555.70	555.63*

* As on 25.03.2021 with OAE

5.6 Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU): Ministry has also

notified the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU) under ATUFS to incentivize production and employment generation in the garmenting sector vide Resolution dated 25.07.2016. The additional incentive of 10% will be provided to the garmenting units which would be availing the 15% Capital Investment Subsidy(CIS) under ATUFS for the installation of benchmarked eligible machinery after a period of three years.

The cap on capital investment subsidy for the eligible machines in the garmenting units has therefore, been enhanced from Rs.30 crore, which was the cap under ATUFS, to Rs.50 crore. This additional subsidy of 10% will be on achievement of the projected production and employment generation, as stated by the unit in the Detailed Project Report (DPR). An additional subsidy of 10% will also be on the lines of SPELSGU under ATUFS based on achievement of the projected production and employment. However no unit has qualified within the time framed up to 31.03.2019.

SUPPORT FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1 BACKGROUND

6.1.1 With a view to create a robust human resources for the textiles sector, particularly the need for trained and skilled workforce in all segment of the textiles sector, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing various skill development schemes and programmes since the financial year 2010-11. Under the Comprehensive Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), a total of 11.14 lakh persons have been trained during FY 2010-11 to 2017-18, in various diverse segments of textiles covering textiles and apparel, jute, spinning, weaving, technical textiles, sericulture, handloom and handicrafts.

6.1.2 In further continuation, Ministry of Textiles has expanded the skill development programme, called Samarth-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector, for the entire value chain of the textiles sector (except spinning and weaving in organized sector which are being trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) with a target of 10 lakh persons at a total outlay of Rs.1300 crore. The training programme and course curriculum have been rationalized keeping in view the technological and market demand status of the domestic and international economies. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the new skill development scheme Samarth from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs.1300 crore on 20th December, 2017. Guideline of the new scheme has been issued on 23.04.2018.

6.1.3 D/o Expenditure, M/o Finance vide OM No.42/02/PF-II/2014 dated 10.01.2020 has granted an interim extension of timeline for all schemes/projects expiring by 31.03.2020 for a period upto 31.03.2021 or till the date the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission come into effect, whichever is earlier.

6.2. PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SAMARTH

6.2.1 'Samarth' was formulated under the broad skilling framework adopted by M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship with advanced features such as Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), Training of Trainers (ToT), CCTV recording of training programme, dedicated call centre with helpline number, mobile app based Management Information System (MIS), on-line monitoring of the training process etc.

6.2.2 With an endeavor to put in place a robust system for ease of implementation and monitoring, a software platform with end to end solution comprising provisions for submission of online proposal by training partners, online desk evaluation of proposals, mobile App enabled physical verification of training centres, online registration of trainees after Aadhaar authentication, AEBAS, separate module for assessment, online issuance of certificates etc., has been operationalized under Samarth after extensive discussion with stakeholders.

6.2.3 Further, the implementation framework had been reviewed and it was decided to implement the training programme only through State Government Agencies, Sectorial Organizations of Ministry of Textiles, Textile industry units and Industry associations. Also, it was decided that the implementing partners should own the requisite infrastructure for the respective courses for direct implementation of the training programme and no back to back arrangement or sub-contracting/ outsourcing of the training programme shall be allowed. The major steps adopted towards streamlining the processes/procedures in this regard are given below:

- All implementing partners to mandatorily submit all kind of proposals/ applications for empanelment and target allocation under the scheme in the online system. The

evaluation of the proposals is also carried out through the online system.

- Training Centres proposed by the implementing partners are to be physically verified through dedicated Government agencies for ensuring adequacy of requisite infrastructure as per the protocol adopted for each course under the scheme. A mobile app has been operationalized for this purpose. The capacity of training centre is accessed through the verification and actual allocation of the training target is based on the capacity assessed through the process.
- The complete life cycle of the training programme is captured in the online MIS. Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) has been made mandatory for the training programme which is integrated with online MIS for real time tracking of the training programme.

6.3. PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION UPON INITIATING STREAMLINED PROCESSES

6.3.1 18 State Governments have been allocated in-principle training target of 3.6 lakh beneficiaries for conducting training programme in traditional and organized sectors. These State agencies have entered into MoU with Ministry on 14.08.2019 in a function held at Delhi. Further, Sectorial Organizations of Ministry (DC-Handlooms, DC-Handicrafts, CSB & National Jute Board have been allocated a training target of 43,020 beneficiaries for skilling/up-skilling in traditional sectors. The agencies were asked to submit detailed training proposal for physical verification of training centres and formal allocation of target

6.3.2 The process of empanelling industry/industry associations for undertaking industry oriented entry level skilling and upskilling programmes in the organized sectors had been initiated through RFP process. Upon evaluation of the proposals and physical verification of training centres, a total of 76 industries/ industry associations have been empanelled and allocated a training target of 1.36 lakh beneficiaries for entry level skilling.

6.3.3 Further, the need for up-skilling desired in apparel and garmenting segments for improving competitiveness of Indian Ready-Made Garments industry was discussed with the

industry extensively. Based on the demand from the industry, a proposal for empanelling industries/ industry associations for undertaking up-skilling/ re-skilling of existing workers was floated, against which 62 proposals had been received. A total of 44 industry/industry associations have been empanelled after physical verification of training centres and allocated a training target of 30,326 beneficiaries.

6.3.4 With a view to ensure inclusive participation of MSME sector industries in the scheme, a separate RFP was floated for empanelling industry associations working with MSMEs. A total of 11 industry associations have submitted their proposals, process of which are in the final stage for allocation of training target. A training target of 34,572 has been approved for 6 Industry Associations so far and process of empanelling of remaining agencies is underway.

6.3.5 While the Government has approved National Technical Textile Mission to position the country as a global leader in technical textile, it was felt necessary that the skill development in that segment need to be comprehensively revamped to ensure adequacy of human resources to meet the technologically challenging and fast growing technical textile segment. A total of 6 courses aligned with NSQF have already been adopted under the scheme for technical textile segment. In addition, courses to focus engineering and technology levels related to fast changing technical textile industry and its applications covering engineering, medical, agriculture, aquaculture etc are also being formulated. These courses will target higher order skilling for fresh workers entering to the industry to adapt with fast changing high end technology in the segment. A separate RFP has been also floated for empanelling of industry / industry associations to allocate training target specifically under the courses pertaining to technical textile segment.

6.4. IMPACT OF COVID-19

6.4.1 Training programme under the scheme was commenced by various implementing partners during March, 2020, however, in the wake COVID-19 outbreak, the skilling activities were kept on hold. It is pertinent to mention that many implementing partners had to postpone/ cancel their batches on account of issues relating to spread of the pandemic after commencement of the training programme. Effectively, no programme could be conducted for six months from March to August, 2020.

6.4.2 However, the Ministry has initiated following measures to support the implementing partners during the period:

i) Continuous interaction with Implementing Partners

More than 15 virtual meetings have been organized with Implementing Partners (State Agencies, Industry/Industry Association, Sectoral Organizations) to discuss and sort out the issues concerning to conduct of the training programme. Implementing partners under the scheme took significant time in resuming/ commencing the training programme during post lock down period due to the time taken for normalizing the operations in the industry and also to owing to various reasons including loss of business, contraction of orders, reverse migration of workers etc. The continuous interaction facilitated commencement/ resumption of training programme by the IPs.

ii) Special provision for online ToT programme:

As the major portion of the courses under Samarth scheme is machinery based practical sessions, transforming the programme into online mode was not feasible. However, a special measure has been initiated to carry out online ToT programme through online module under entry level and up-skilling programme of the scheme. More than 900 trainers have been trained through online ToT programme under entry level skilling and Upskilling during the pandemic period and certified through online mode.

iii) Addition of more training centres to enhance the training programme

On account of social distancing norms in connection with COVID-19 pandemic, the implementing partners were allowed for registering more training centres for the sanctioned training target. Window was opened in MIS for registration of additional training centres by IPs in the month of August. A total of 292 training centres of 18 IPs registered in the portal were physically verified and allowed for conducting training programme.

iv) Physical verification of training centres

Physical verification was conducted by RSA (Textiles Committee) and Central Silk Board (CSB) for more than 400 training centres under entry level skilling and upskilling training programme under the scheme during July to mid-November, 2020 facilitating onboarding of IPs in the MIS for commencement of training programme.

6.4.3 During the interactions with the stakeholders, in addition to the ongoing programmes for skilling of fresh workers under entry level courses, the requirement of scaling up the multi-skilling/up-skilling/re-skilling of existing workers in the textile clusters to improve efficiency and productivity to address the issues such as inconsistent quality, higher rejection/wastage and delivery delays was emphasized by the textile industry. It was suggested to focus on up-skilling through developing technical and life skills, promoting digital tools, speed & productivity and management skills as part of curriculum.

6.4.4 The suggestions of the textile industry were examined and steps have been initiated to inter-alia provide thrust for up-skilling/ re-skilling of existing workforce to support the industry towards their endeavour in capitalizing the post COVID-19 global situation.

6.5 STATUS OF BUDGET UTILISATION

During the initial 2 years, the fund utilization was for meeting the liability of previous scheme i.e ISDS. Year-wise utilization of funds is as below:

(Rs. in crores)

S. No	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Utilized
1	2017-18	173.99	100.00	100.00
2	2018-19	200.00	42.00	16.99
3	2019-20	100.50	102.10	72.06
4	2020-21	150.00	80.00*	58.53**
	Total	624.49	324.10	247.58

*proposed RE 2020-21 **till 09.03.2021

6.6. STATUS OF TRAINING PROGRAMME

Samarth has already established a robust implementation framework targeting to cater to the entire spectrum of skill development in textile sector. So far, various implementing partners have requisitioned an overall target to train 8.12 lakh beneficiaries. As per procedure adopted under the scheme, final allocation of target is approved by Empowered Committee based on the capacity of training centres for the respective courses proposed by Implementing Partners verified through physical inspection. Process of skilling of 3.3 lakh beneficiaries, approved by Empowered Committee, is progressing at various

stages by respective implementing partners. It is proposed to continue the implementation Samarth for another 2 years beyond 31.03.2021.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)

Set up in 1986, NIFT is the pioneering institute of fashion education in our country and has been in the vanguard of providing professional human resource to the fashion, accessories and apparel industry. It was made a statutory institute in 2006 by an Act of the Indian Parliament with the President of India as 'Visitor' and has full-fledged campuses all across the country. Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early instructors included leading progressive scholars from international Fashion Institutes. The in-house faculty was drawn in from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. Pupul Jayakar Hall at NIFT headquarters in New Delhi is a reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the Institute's road map to success. Academic inclusiveness has been a catalyst in the expansion plans of the Institute. Over this period, NIFT has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country. Panchkula Campus is the newest feather in its cap. Across its 17 professionally managed campuses, National Institute of Fashion Technology provides a framework to ensure that prospective students from different parts of the country achieve their highest potential through the programmes offered.

Since the early years of its inception, the Institute has provided a firm foundation in fashion education in the domains of Design, Management and Technology. Since then, NIFT has scaled high academic standards. The faculty of the institute has grown into a community of leading practitioners, education

enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, creative thinkers, researchers and analysts.

Through its journey, NIFT has strengthened its academic processes, pedagogy and strategy. Invigorating thought leadership, research stimulus, industry focus, creative enterprise and peer learning have reinforced the Institute's academic bedrock. Fostering a new generation of creative thinkers, the Institute is empowered to award degrees in undergraduate, post graduate and doctoral studies. Articulating the ideology of world-class learning practices, the institute has entered into strategic alliances with leading international institutes.

NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion education. The vision of the Institute embraces challenges and provides the impetus in setting highest academic standards. NIFT continues to strive to be nothing but the best.

Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. NIFT constantly endeavours to stay ahead of the industry and act as a leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India. The curriculum is reviewed regularly to meet the current and future demands. NIFT now has a new restructured curriculum with enhanced creative potential, interdisciplinary flexibility and making studying at NIFT much ahead of times.

Graduating Batch 2020

Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that academic year. In 2020, individual campuses organized Convocation ceremonies.

A total number of 3077 graduates were conferred degrees in 2020. The Campus wise and programme wise break-up are as mentioned below:

Academic Programme	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kolkata	Kannur	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Srinagar	Total
Bachelor of Design (Accessory Design)	30	32	30	28	36	34	31	28	29		31	33	32	26	27		427
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Communication)	34		31	26	30	26	32	33	34	34	52	31	33	25		13	434
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Design)	36		29	39	37	33	34	33	40	33	59	35	35	17	24	18	502
Bachelor of Design (Knitwear Design)	35			20		29			28	34	33	30					209
Bachelor of Design (Leather Design)				26					34			37		21			118
Bachelor of Design (Textile Design)	31	34	32	25	34	28	30	27	30	24	35	34	33				397
Bachelor of Fashion Technology (Apparel Production)	33		28	31	25	29	30	28	29	25	30	35	28				351
Master of Design	32									32	31	31					126
Master of Fashion Management	36	32	31	33	34	33	31		28	28	35	33	31	24	21		430
Master of Fashion Technology	22			18	21							22					83
Total	289	98	181	246	217	212	188	149	252	210	306	321	192	113	72	31	3077

In addition to above, the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees was conferred to three scholars in the Convocation 2020 ceremony of NIFT Delhi Campus.

Consultancy Projects Undertaken by NIFT

NIFT undertakes consultancy projects with various Government and Non-Government Organisations. These projects provide exposure to faculty and experiential learning to students. It benefits various stakeholders by upgrading technical skills and adds design value. Details of some of the major consultancy projects having value more than Rs. 50 lakhs undertaken by NIFT, are given below:

- Setting up a Center of Excellence for Khadi, at NIFT approved by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) under the scheme of Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojna to develop a new Khadi product for high end domestic and international market and to strengthen Khadi brand. Center of Excellence for Khadi, would be set up in Hub and Spokes model in five NIFT Campuses viz NIFT Delhi, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT

Shillong and NIFT Bengaluru. Areas of activities would be creating benchmarked design processes of global standards for Khadi, create new fabric and products, disseminate quality standards for fabrics and visual merchandising and packaging branding and publicity of khadi etc. The project value is Rs. 20 Crores.

- Setting up of a Centre for Advance Research in Textiles in the hub of Textile Manufacturing of India, Coimbatore, a R&D Centre with international level of facilities to support cutting edge research in the textile and clothing sector. Objective of the Centre is to support fundamental research, product development, and technology transfer, to facilitate outreach, economic development, engagement and extension, coupled with research and teaching and to work with industry, government and partners through fundamental research, product development, testing and fabrication services.
- A project to develop a Digital Platform for Craft Based Enterprises, has been sanctioned by Ministry

of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India). Project would encourage entrepreneurship for craft sector through, Building a digital platform to sell crafts, Create sustainable craft-based enterprises, Leveraging digital technologies for transfer of digital knowledge, sharing of best practices, employment generation and engagement with wider markets and Building Entrepreneurship in Craft Sector. The project value is Rs. 2.44 Crores.

- Setting up Design Resource Centre, in 08 Weavers Service Centres (WSCs) i.e. Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Delhi, Guwahati, Jaipur, Kancheepuram, Mumbai, Varanasi and Srinagar along with Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. It will facilitate visual merchandizing of WSCs through creation of visual identity with regional flavour and showcasing of textile developments of each WSC and creating an annual activity calendar for each WSC. The project value is 7.60 Crores.



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- An MoU has been signed between NIFT and Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Govt. of India on 23rd October, 2019 to provide technical support for the range of interventions with artisans in the handloom and handicraft sector as well as for marketing of different rural products through diagnostic study, 15 design interventions and product development, training modules / programmes and workshop for skill up-gradation artisans, quality improvement, space and interior design of the MoRD Outlets, branding and promotion etc.
- Setting up a NIFT Design Innovation Incubator, (DII) for facilitating innovation and entrepreneurship and to cater to the requirements, proposed to set up incubation facilities (Regional Incubators) in Mumbai, New Delhi and Chennai campuses of NIFT in the following areas:
 1. Textile for Apparel, Home & spaces (Delhi)
 2. Smart wearable systems (Mumbai)
 3. Fashion and Lifestyle accessories (Mumbai)
 4. Apparel including Athleisure and Active wear (Chennai)The project value is Rs. 17.532 Crores.
- Visionxt-Trend Insights and Forecasting Lab project sanctioned by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India to create a first ever Artificial Intelligence enabled indigenous fashion forecasting service that endeavours to design seasonal fashion trends for our country. The trend forecasting service would be aligned to our national and sub-national socio-cultural constructs and market requirements. The project value is Rs. 20.41 Crores.
- The Repository-Indian Textiles and Crafts, sanctioned by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India under NIFT Cluster Initiative with funding support by Development Commissioner (Handlooms) & Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). The project is to provide a digital platform/portal, a virtual museum of textiles and apparel including designer archives, a craft repository with individuated information on crafts-persons, their communities, their work processes and products, case studies and research in the areas of crafts and textiles – from NIFT, the crafts Museum, the Weaver Service Centres and private collections. The project value is Rs. 15.57 Crores.
- INDIAsize project sanctioned under Research and Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles to develop a size chart based on body measurements of Indian population for better fitting of ready to wear garments. The project value is Rs. 31 Crores.
- NIFT is a knowledge partner under Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD) scheme for design intervention, product range development, packaging /exhibition, fashion shows and publicity through media, tying up with e-marketing portals and brand building for Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India. The project value is Rs. 15.09 Crores.
- NIFT is a knowledge partner in implementing the branding of value-added handloom products scheme for Department of Handlooms and Textiles, Govt. of Kerala. The total project value is Rs. 3.7 Crores.
- NIFT is a knowledge partner for setting up of an Incubation Centre in Apparel Manufacturing at Gwalior along with Industries Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDC), Gwalior under scheme, Pilot Phase to set up Incubation Centre in Apparel Manufacturing of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.
- Development of E-content for Fashion Design and Technology subjects - Phase II for 09 MOOC courses under The National Mission on Education through Information and 16 Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. The project value is Rs. 1.16 Crores.
- NIFT engaged as Cluster Management & Technical Agency for the Integrated & Holistic Development of Bhagalpur Mega Handloom Cluster, project under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India for

baseline survey, diagnostic study, preparation of DPR, assistance in implementation and monitor the progress of the project.

Continuing Education Programmes

Continuing Education of aspiring and working professionals in the industry is a vital need with the rapid pace of growth in the clothing sector. The Continuing Education Programme (CEP) has been set up to meet the manpower training and knowledge upgradation needs of the industry. During the year 2019-20, 46 Continuing Education programmes were conducted across 11 NIFT campuses generating a total revenue of Rs. 7,75,84,941/-. In 2020-21 NIFT offered 76 courses (43 - one-year programme, 21 - six months and 12 - three months) across 09 NIFT Campuses, with a total anticipated revenue of Rs. 20,30,24,500/-(approximately).



In addition to the Continuing Education Programmes being offered, NIFT offers Diploma Programmes since the academic year 2014, which are aimed at making the Campuses financially viable for optimum utilization of infrastructure and other resources.

The objective of Diploma Programmes is to offer value added programmes to the local students from the state where new NIFT campuses are located. In 2020-21, three diploma programmes were conducted at NIFT campuses at total revenue of Rs. 1,13,28,000/-. At present, two Diploma Programmes are proposed to be offered during the new academic session.

Bridge Programme was introduced as a supplementary

programme to allow former NIFT Graduates to enhance their Diploma to Degrees. Initially the Bridge Programme was offered for 5 years (2009-2014) and then further extended for two years (2014-2016). The Bridge Programme has been reinitiated as Distance/ Online mode from 2019-20. The total intake for year 2020-21 is 39 out of which 17 are in Under graduate (UG) Bridge Programme (FD & AD) for two semesters and 22 are for Post graduate (PG) Bridge Programme (LD, KD, TD, FC, GMT & AMM) for one semester.

Industry & Alumni Affairs – Campus Placements

Due to COVID-19 pandemic physical placement programmes were not conducted however online placements are in progress through which students have been placed.

International & Domestic Linkages



International Linkages

The academic strategy of NIFT embraces internationalism. Over the years, NIFT has consciously enhanced its international visibility and standing among other reputed fashion institutes abroad. NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 27 leading international fashion institutes & organizations that share the same academic direction. On one hand this gives NIFT students a unique opportunity to integrate with the global mainstream of fashion by opting for the exchange programmes with collaborating partner institutes and on the other, presents the international students with plethora of similar 'study abroad' options under exchange programmes at NIFT. Thus, it provides excellent opportunities to NIFT as well as international students to interact with students from various geographies,

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encouraging them to broaden their vision and understand different cultures. The 'study abroad' opportunity offered to the international students is available across all the 17 NIFT campuses and under various course disciplines.

To provide an academic gradient, the Institute's international linkages allow the students to participate in international competitions / seminars / research and other events. In addition to this, the strategic alliances offer options of enhancement of academics or joint research initiatives at faculty level

through faculty exchange. This ensures constant updation & up-gradation of teaching methods and facilities making NIFT faculty at par with the best institutes in the world.

To facilitate exchange of teaching pedagogy, concepts and professional ideas, the faculty at NIFT participates in academic exchange programmes, international fairs, seminars, exhibitions, conferences and trade shows thereby bringing substantial experience to the classroom and enriching the knowledge pool at NIFT.

Institutes with whom NIFT has an association are as follows:

S. No.	International Universities	Country/Area
1	Queensland University of Technology (QUT)	Australia
2	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT)	Australia
3	Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU)	UK
4	ESMOD	Germany, France
5	SchweizerischeTextilfachschule STF	Switzerland
6	The Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT)	USA
7	The State University of New York College at Buffalo	USA
8	Amsterdam Fashion Institute (AMFI)	Netherlands
9	Saxion University of Applied Sciences	Netherlands
10	Ecole NationaleSuperieure des Arts et Industries Textiles (ENSAIT)	France
11	Instituto Europeo di Design (IED)	Italy
12	Nuova Accademia di Belle Arti (NABA)	Italy
13	De Mont Fort University (DMU)	UK
14	Glasgow School of Arts (GSA)	UK
15	BGMEA University of Fashion & Technology (BUFT)	Bangladesh
16	Bunka Gakuen University	Japan
17	The Fashion and Design Institute (FDI)	Mauritius
18	Donghua University	China
19	University of Northampton	UK
20	Ecole Duperre	France
21	Politecnico di Milano (PDM)	Italy
22	Shenkar College of Engineering & Design & Art	Israel
23	KEA- Copenhagen School of Design and Technology	Denmark
24	North Carolina State University	USA
25	The Savannah College of Art and Design	USA
26	Nottingham Trent University	UK
27	Massey University	New Zealand

Student Exchange Data of 2020-21

The institute also attracts international students to NIFT offering experiences in academic and cultural richness. Through the exchange programmes, students from overseas institutes have developed valuable insight not just into Indian culture, arts & crafts but have also understood the Indian market and its dynamics.			
Semester Exchange Programme	Jan – June 2020	Outgoing	BUFT – 03 Saxion – 02 ENSAIT – 13 KEA – 03 DMU – 02
		Incoming	BUFT – 03
	July – Dec 2020		NIL
SEP (Under UDAAN scheme)	Jan – June 2020		01
Summer Programme	STC 2020	Outgoing	NIL Due to Covid-19 situation
		Incoming	22
Dual Degree Opportunity Strategic partnership of NIFT with Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, USA allows selection of meritorious students from NIFT for a unique opportunity to obtain a Dual Degree from both NIFT and FIT. Students from NIFT undertake two years study at the home Institute intercepted by study of one year at FIT. Thereafter, the students resume their studies at NIFT to obtain the Dual Degree from both the institutes.			

No students exchange in June-Dec 2020 and Jan-June 2021 due to Covid-19 spread worldwide.

International Delegations visit to NIFT in 2020 for Academic Collaborations:

Arts University of Bournemouth visited NIFT on 4th of February 2020. North Carolina State University visited the institute on 7th of February 2020. A delegation from Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising (FIDM) paid a visit on 3rd October 2020.

Signing of new MoUs:

In the year 2020 MoUs were signed with Massey University of New Zealand, EnaMoma Fashion School of France, Oklahoma State University of the US, and Coventry University of UK.

Faculty Orientation Training & Development (FOTD)

FOTD Unit facilitates the faculty training programmes to ensure that all the NIFT campuses remain self-reliant and their dependence on external faculty resources is minimized. This year, due to the pandemic, the training of the faculty was conducted differently.

Online Faculty trainings: Starting from June 2020, NIFT conducted 13 online trainings for faculty across all

campuses. The highlights of the online training included inviting internationally and nationally renowned experts from different parts of the world to facilitate high quality of content deliverance. Training was conducted on varied topics such as Digital Print Editing Techniques, Lean Management, Digital Media Marketing, Performance Textiles, Smart Textiles & Wearable's. Trainers engaged for these trainings were from Institutes of repute, such as IIT-Delhi, IIM- Indore, IIM-Shillong, MICA and industry experts from Arvind Mills, Adidas and Amazon. Training for subjects such as Self and Society, Creative Thinking Skills and Fashion Styling were conducted by eminent personalities and industry experts. The training involved sessions by historians, social workers, architects and innovators in the business domain. Senior faculty of NIFT and domain experts collaborated to take courses on tools and pedagogy of online teaching. Each department conducted online sessions to train the entire faculty to teach, design assignments and assess students during the online teaching. Some faculty members also upgraded their skills by taking up online courses offered by the popular portals such as Coursera etc.

More than 400 faculty members across all campuses were able to take the benefit of learning from the experts. Such trainings involving large numbers were possible only through online mode. FOTD Unit took proactive measures to attract more international and national experts, so that NIFT can continue to facilitate a blended training for faculty through offline and online mode, in the future.

Professional Development Policy was revised and approved by the BoG-NIFT to include many other activities for faculty members to utilize the allowance for upgrading and reorienting themselves. These include utilization of funds for research, taking up online courses, filing for patent and presenting papers at conferences. The norms were made to make the fund utilization equitable for all faculty members keeping in view their specific areas of competency and interest.



Craft Cluster

As a leader of fashion education in India, NIFT realizes the importance of its social responsibilities and continues its endeavour to create grounded designers who are able to appreciate and promote the various crafts of India. Several academic activities help to sensitize the students towards the realities of the craft sector and provide insight into regional sensibilities. The Craft Cluster Initiative at NIFT is designed to sensitize students to the realities of the craft sector and to provide opportunities for experience sharing at grass root cluster level. Through this initiative, NIFT has been successful in creating a widespread awareness and sensitivity in assimilating crafts into fashion and vice-versa. The Craft Cluster Initiative programme provides the students of NIFT a systematic, continuous and regular exposure every year to the diversely rich and unique handlooms and handicrafts of

India. According to the specialization, students contribute in varied areas in the clusters like design intelligence, design innovation, product development, supply chain management, brand management, retail entrepreneurship, organizational development and systems design and development. The students also contribute in the areas of process innovation, production planning, and research-based improvisation and quality management. The students assist artisans and weavers to develop distinct identity of the handloom and handicraft clusters through logo, promotional materials like posters, brochures and catalogues. Each campus has adopted 2 – 5 craft clusters for a period of 5 years.

All NIFT campuses conducted these craft cluster activities within various clusters. These included clusters for handlooms – Chanderi M.P; Tangaliya, Surendranagar, Single Ikkat, Surendranagar, Bhasariya Weaving, Mehsana; Kutch's Kala cotton and Durries; Kalna- Samudragrah-Dhatrigram Handloom Cluster, Burdwan (East), West Bengal; Parsi Gara – Mumbai; Zardozi – Mumbai; Paithani – Yeola; Solapur Saree – Solapur; Khund Fabric/Terry towel – Solapur; Solapur Bedsheets – Solapur; Kosa Silk – Bhandara; Himru Shawls – Aurangabad; Bhagalpur Handloom Cluster, Bhagalpur, Bihar; ; Eri Silk Weaving, Plasha&Umden, Meghalaya; Ilkal Handloom Cluster, Karnataka; Kanchipuram Silk Handloom Weaving; Handicraft clusters included –Thoda Embroidery, Ooty; Rose Wood Inlay, Mysuru; Bagh Print Handicraft, Bagh, Madhya Pradesh; Dhokra Craft (Bell Metal) Betul M.P.; Guhaldhi, Golden Grass(Kendrapara); wood & jaali work Delhi; Bikaner, Rajasthan; Chamba, Kangra, HP; Namda, Kutch – Handicraft; Block Printing, Deesa, Banaskantha – Handicrafts; Batik, Kutch – Handicraft; Banjara Embroidery – Yellamma Thanda; Warangal Dhurries and Jangaon; Stone Carving & Wood Carving Gaya &Patna; BANANA FIBRE practiced by the artisans at Anegundi Village, Gangavathi, Taluk, Koppal District, Karnataka; Koftgiri, patra furniture, mirror inlay, marble inlay, terracotta, silver jewellery Udaipur, Rajasthan; Gond Jewellery, Adilabad& Bamboo Crafts;

Craft Based Graduation Projects

In the year 2019, six handloom clusters based and nineteen handicraft cluster-based graduation projects were undertaken by twenty five students from all across NIFT Campuses. The students of graduating semester undertook craft based projects

in varied areas like Design Intervention in Tangaliya weaving cluster, Muga Silk Handloom Cluster (Assam), Puan weaving of Mizoram, Kosa Silk of Champa, Jamdani weaving of Kalna Handloom cluster; revival and innovation of Kotpadweave; Odisha papier mache craft cluster; promoting pine needle craft of Kangra; Design Intervention in Gwalior Carpet Cluster; Design Intervention in Darjeeling Hand Knitting Cluster; Product Development, Sustainability and Value addition of Crochet in Goa; Revival and innovation in Khneng embroidery of Meghalaya; Design intervention in Folk toys of Punjab cluster and Phulkari Craft at Tripuri Cluster, Design Intervention in bobbin lace cluster, Hyderabad. All these projects were sponsored by the office of DC Handlooms and DC Handicrafts.

Craft Bazaar

Each NIFT Campus organized Craft Bazaars where artisans and weavers were invited from identified clusters. These craft bazaars have been widely promoted and have served a platform for selling of the products developed by the weavers and artisans. The craft bazaars have received accolades from media as the same have been covered in the local newspapers as well. The artisans have appreciated the initiative to invite them and expose them to the urban markets and help them understand the requirements of urban clients.

Craft Repository

NIFT has developed a sustainable digital repository of craft cluster reports with a graded access system for its stakeholders. This initiative of NIFT is in consonance with the objectives of the new Craft Cluster Initiative of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, to increase opportunities for design interventions by young design professionals leading to creative innovations and experimentation in craft clusters.

Craft Research and Documentation is an integral part of NIFT's curricula which fuse the unique Craft Cluster Initiative programme of the Ministry of Textiles with the academic programmes to sensitize the students about their rich craft heritage. The repository has initiated the process of collating the craft documentation or project reports which are scattered across Campuses. The process of inventorization of craft documents across campuses has been completed in the past 3 years. These reports are the results of the interventions in the craft clusters by the students and faculty of NIFT through diagnostic studies and process documentation. The craft repository addresses the need to collate, showcase and share results of these researches among the NIFT community and beyond on a single platform. NIFT has always been at the forefront in dissemination of knowledge and the crafts repository is a significant step towards that direction.



PHD, Research & IPR

NIFT offers Full time and Part time doctoral programmes. The programme offers recognition of high academic achievements, independent research and application of knowledge in the areas of Design, Management and Technology. The programme has been designed for the purpose of carrying out research in textiles, fashion and the apparel sector to create a body of original knowledge for the use of academia and industry at large.

The admission process for the PhD programme commences during the month of January every year with the announcement of results and registration during the month of July. The qualification eligibility for admission to the PhD programme is specified in the Guidelines for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

PhD Programme was launched in 2009 with 7 students and currently 34 students are pursuing PhD from NIFT. With regard to the time scale of the programme, the part time candidates are expected to complete the supervised study within five years, extended to a maximum of seven years and the full-time candidates are expected to complete the supervised study within four years and they are paid monthly stipend during this period, their study is extended to a maximum of six years by specific approval of the Director General, NIFT. 28 Scholars have been completed the PhD programme till date.



Following online workshops for NIFT faculty members were conducted:-

- Visual plagiarism & rules to avoid plagiarism, on 18th July 2020 conducted by Av. Monica Moisin, Member of the Bucharest Bar Association, LLM International

Arbitration, Founder of the Cultural IP Rights Initiative

- Practicing academic integrity in teaching & research: from theory to practice, on 1st Aug 2020. The workshop was conducted by Dr. Vertica Bhardwaj, Associate Professor of Instruction, University of Texas at Austin, USA
- Ethical integrity in academic activities, on 7th Aug 2020, by Sr. Prof. Dr, Amaresh Chakrabarti- Chairman for Centre for Product Design & Manufacturing, Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, PhD (Engg. Design, University of Cambridge UK)
- Patenting and Understanding the role of TIFAC on 26th June 2020. Workshop was conducted senior members of TIFAC

Unit Incharge IPR, Dr. Deepak Joshi, conducted an online workshop for newly admitted batch of students during NIFT New Delhi Orientation Programme 2020 on IPR & plagiarism.

IP Assessment Committee review for the IP Developed by Prof. Dr. Kislaya Choudhary of NIFT Mumbai for Novel Method in Printed textile design industrial process, was successfully conducted.

Patent Process has been initiated for the following patents:

- Self Defence Wearable, jointly invented by Dr. Noopur Anand and Dr. Deepak Panghal
- Computerised Sewing Skill Evaluation System, invented jointly by Dr. Prabir Jana and Dr. Deepak Panghal (with Mr. Dinesh Kumar of Design Innova)
- Advance Needle Guard, Inventors - Mr. Sirfraj Ahmed & Dr. Deepak Panghal
- Pedal-Less Attachment for SNLS Sewing Machine; Invented and self-funded by Mr. Abhishek Gangopadhyay, Mr. Ankur Makhija, NIFT Gandhi Nagar
- Automatic Detachable Cycle Time & Output calculator for Industrial Sewing Machine (ADCTOC); Invented by Ms. Meenakshi Gupta, Mr. Ankur Makhija, NIFT Gandhi Nagar; supported and sponsored by M/S. Shahi Exports Pvt. Ltd, Faridabad

- An Automatic Sewing Needle Vending Machine, Patent Application Number: 201921006345, Patent Filing Date: 18.02.2019, Inventors: Ms. Akshita Mishra, Mr. Ankur Makhija, Applicant: National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- An on Machine Broken Needle Collecting System for Sewing Machine, Patent Application Number: 201921006747, Patent Filing Date: 20.02.2019, Inventors: Ms. Ishita Upreti, Ms. Nitika Yadav, Mr. Ankur Makhija, Applicant: National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- Indian Patent Application No. 201911053167, Filed on: December 20, 2019, In the name of: National Institute of Fashion Technology, Title: A needle replacement system, Inventors: Shekhar Ravi, Shubham Tilara, Prabir Jana & Suhail Anwar
- Dr. Pavan Godiawala has joint patent (with three other inventors from ATIRA, Ahmedabad) to his credit on production monitoring system for sewing machines in a garment manufacturing unit (patent no. 206591).

NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation

Ministry of textiles sanctioned design innovation incubator project with capital expenditure contributed by the Ministry of

17.5 Crores and operational spending by the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) of 6.5 Crores. Under this project, the Ministry of Textiles incorporated a Section 8 company called NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation on 25th July 2020. This company's objective is to create a Startup ecosystem in the textile and fashion domains. NFDI is setting up four incubators, namely a Home and spaces incubator in Delhi, Smart Wearable Systems in Mumbai, Fashion and lifestyle in Mumbai, and Apparel and Athleisure incubator in Chennai.

The procurement process for prototype development Labs of the four incubators is in place, while many potential incubatees are in the pre-incubation phase. During the pre-incubation phase, the founders' focus is to define the value proposition of the business and develop the business model canvas.

By the end of the financial year, 2020-21, two incubators would be operational, and five incubatees would be working under NFDI.

Shilp Mela

The Shilp Mela-2020 was organized at NIFT Gandhinagar from the 6th to 8th November 2020. Prof. Dr. Vandana Narang, Dean, NIFT inaugurated the event virtually and interacted with the artisans. Total 17 artisans belonging to various Handloom and Handicrafts of Gujarat participated in the



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exhibition and sale of products. Arrangements were made for demonstration of Zardosi - Aaribharat, Puppet Show / puppet making, MataniPachhedi etc. Prominent crafts like puppet making, Metal work, Single Ikat Patola, Ashawali brocade, Applique were showcased. The team comprising faculty and students developed an e-catalogue for all running Handloom and Handicraft items and the same was shared among NIFT fraternity and friends. Shilpmela 2020 was also promoted on social media platforms like Instagram etc.

Other craft stakeholders including NGOs like SEWA cooperative federation and state government organizations represented by GarviGurjari (GSHHDC) also participated in this Mela.

The event provided a platform to the artisans from Handloom and Handicraft sector to exhibit and market their craftsmanship and products under present challenging times.

The valedictory function of the ShilpMela was held on 8th November, 2020 through online mode. Shri Shantmanu, IAS, Director General, NIFT was the Chief Guest for the event. He interacted with all participating artisans and assured NIFT's cooperation in all such initiatives for the betterment of handloom and handicrafts.

SUPPORT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP)

The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under implementation since 10th Five Year Plan to provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support depending on the needs of the ITP with total financial support of 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 crore. There is flexibility in setting up ITPs to suit the local requirements.

Funding under the scheme is provided under the components i.e. Common Infrastructure like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines, Buildings for common facilities like testing laboratory (including equipment's), design centre(including equipment's), training centre(including equipment's), trade centre/display centre, warehousing facility/ raw material depot, one packaging unit, crèche, canteen, workers' hostel, offices of service providers, labour rest and recreation facilities, marketing support system (backward / forward linkages) etc, Factory buildings for production purposes, Plant & machinery and Work space for textile units and workers' hostel which may be made available on rental/hire purchase basis.

The total financial support by Gol is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 crore. However, GOI support will be provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore for first two projects (each) in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Laddakh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir.

Till now, 56 sanctioned textile parks are under various stages of implementation.

Status of Implementation:

Once fully operational, all the above parks are expected to house about 5333 textile units, generate employment for about 3,44,443 persons and attract investment of over Rs. 26,529 crore.

An amount of Rs. 1398.98 crore has been released under SITP in these fifty six textile parks.

So far, twenty three textile parks are complete as per scheme guidelines. These are Brandix - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Mundra SEZ, RJD Textiles Park, Surat Super Yarn Pvt. Limited, Vraj Integrated Textile Park, Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Limited & Sayan Textile Park – Gujarat, Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited, Icchalkaranji, Maharashtra; Palladam Hi-tech Weaving Park, Karur Textiles Park, Tamil Nadu; Madurai Integrated Textile Park – Tamil Nadu. Islampur Integrated Textile Park, Baramati Hi-Tech Textile Park, Deesan Infrastructure Pvt Ltd. & Latur Integrated Textile Park - Maharashtra. Lotus Integrated Textiles Park, Punjab, Dodballapur Textile Park, Karnataka. NextGen Textile Park and Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd.– Rajasthan, Pochampally Handloom Park Limited- Telangana, Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra and Pride India Cooperative Textile Park Ltd, Maharashtra .

Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM)

In order to provide a fillip to the Apparel Manufacturing Industry and generate additional employment, particularly for women, the Ministry was implementing this scheme on pilot basis. Under the scheme, the Ministry provides additional grant of Rs. 10.00 crore to Integrated Textile Parks under SITP to set up new /additional apparel units in the park. One project under the scheme has been sanctioned to Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Tamilnadu.

Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) has been approved by CCEA in October 2013 at a total cost of Rs.500 crore for implementation during 12th Five Year Plan. The objectives of the Scheme is to enable the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technology including marine, riverine and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). The State Governments have been requested to forward suitable proposals, duly recommended by the State Pollution Control Boards for up-gradation of existing textile processing units or for setting up new processing units in their States for consideration of the Ministry along with their commitment to meet 25% of the project cost. Eight proposals as given below have been approved in-principle by the Ministry under the IPDS scheme.

- i. Up-gradation of 18 MLD CETP into Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by Balotra Water Pollution Control Treatment and Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Balotra in Rajasthan.
- ii. Up-gradation of 2.5 MLD CETP to ZLD by Jasol Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Jasol, Rajasthan.
- iii. Setting up of 12.3 MLD ZLD project by Sanganer Enviro Project Development at Sanganer, Rajasthan.
- iv. Upgradation of 12 MLD CETP to ZLD at Pali, Rajasthan
- v. Setting up of 25 MLD ZLD at Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Surat, Gujarat
- vi. Setting up of 6 MLD ZLD by Southern Districts Textile Processing Cluster (P) Limited at Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu.

- vii. Setting up of 4 MLD ZLD by Sree Bhavani Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Bhavani Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu.
- viii. Upgradation of 3.1 MLD to 8.0 MLD Nextgen Textile Park Rajasthan

An amount of Rs.88.82 crore has been released under IPDS to the sanctioned projects. The scheme has been extended.

Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)

The Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM) was launched on pilot basis in January 2014 with initial outlay of Rs.38.80 crore for setting up three Incubation Centres @ Rs.12.93 crore /Incubation Centre. The objective of the Scheme is to promote new entrepreneurs in apparel manufacturing by providing them an integrated workspace with complete ecosystem and plug and play facility which help them in reducing time, cost and efforts involved in setting up a new incubation centre. Three projects for setting Incubation Centres by i.e. HSIIDC in Haryana, SPINFED in Odisha & IIDC in Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned under the scheme.

Scheme for Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation (STIWA)

The Scheme for Textile Worker's Accommodation was launched in 2014 with an outlay of Rs.45 crore for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan. The objective of the Scheme is to provide safe, adequate and conveniently located accommodation for textile and apparel industry workers in the proximity of areas of high concentration of textile and apparel industries. Two such projects have been sanctioned in October, 2014 viz. Gujarat Eco-Textiles Park Pvt. Limited in Gujarat and Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Pvt. Limited in Tamilnadu. Both projects have been completed as per scheme guidelines

TECHNICAL TEXTILES

8.1 DEFINITION:

“Technical Textiles are textile materials and products manufactured primarily for technical performance and functional properties rather than aesthetic characteristics”.

Based on their functional requirements and end-use applications, the diverse range of technical textiles has been grouped into 12 categories, as listed below:

- i. Agrotech- (eg. shade-nets, crop-covers, etc),
- ii. Meditech (eg. Diapers, PPEs, contact lenses etc),
- iii. Mobiltech – (eg. Air-bags, nylon tyre cords, etc.),
- iv. Packtech- (eg. wrapping fabrics, Jute bags etc.),
- v. Sportech- (eg. Artificial turfs, parachute etc.),
- vi. Buildtech- (eg. Architectural membranes, hoarding & signage etc.),
- vii. Clothtech – (umbrella cloth, interlinings etc.),
- viii. Hometech- (blinds, fire-resistant curtains, etc.),
- ix. Protech- (bullet proof jackets, chemical protection clothing etc.),
- x. Geotech- (Geo-grids, geo-composites etc.),
- xi. Oekotech- (environmental protection, etc.),
- xii. Indutech- (eg. Conveyer belts, bolting cloth etc.).

8.2 INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY IN THE PAST:

8.2.1. Technology Mission on Technical Textile (TMTT)

In order to remove the impediments hampering the technical textiles segment in the country and to meet the growing demand, the government had launched a Technology Mission on Technical Textile (TMTT) with an outlay of Rs.200 crore in December 2010. The TMTT had two mini missions; (a) setting

up of Centres of Excellence; and (b) market development and setting up of Focus Incubation Centres. Under the TMTT, eight Centres of Excellence (CoEs) have been created at Mumbai (2), Ghaziabad, Coimbatore(2), Kolhapur, Ahmedabad and Thane. Similarly, 11 Focus Incubation Centres (FIC) have been created which are spread through the country. These include IITs at Kharagpur, Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur: NITRA, SITRA, ATIRA, DKTE College of Engineering, and PSG College of Technology. Having met the objective, the scheme stands closed.

8.2.2. Scheme for Promoting usage of Agrotextiles in NE Region:

Launched in FY 2012-13 with an outlay of Rs.55 crores. Under this scheme, 44 Demonstration Centers in North-East (NE) Region and 10 Demonstration Centers in Rest of India have been set up for promoting usage of agro textiles. A total of 1218 agrotextile kits have been distributed and 5012 farmers have been trained under the scheme and a total of Rs.48.23 crore has been spent. The major benefits observed were: (i) 30-45% water conservation: (ii) There was 2 folds increase in Farm Productivity, (ii) 60% Increase in farmers' income was reported. The scheme was closed in FY 2019-20.

8.2.3. Scheme for 'Promoting of usage of Geotechnical Textiles' in NER:

Launched in March 2014, for a period of 5 years (2014-15 to 2018-19) with an outlay of Rs. 427 crores to promote and utilize Geotextiles in infrastructure development in North Eastern States. This was Pilot project for awareness creation, testing efficacy and benefiting NE Region infrastructure. Under the scheme, 12 road projects, 11 water reservoir projects, and 17 slope stabilization projects were undertaken. All NE States (except Sikkim) have benefitted. Life of infrastructure have nearly doubled and Maintenance cost reduced by 50%. It was also found that there was 30% water loss prevention. The scheme has been continued to meet the committed liability.

8.3 CURRENT INITIATIVES IN TECHNICAL TEXTILES SECTOR:

8.3.1 Notification of HSN (Harmonised System of Nomenclature) Codes: There was no specific chapter dedicated to Technical Textiles in ITC (HS) Code published by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. As a result, either there was a misclassification of non-technical textiles items being declared as technical textiles or the genuine technical textiles not being correctly promoted as a part of Trade Policy. The import-export statistics also was not being rightly captured. The Industry had been demanding a separate classification of Technical Textiles since long time. In keeping with the benefits of the stakeholder in mind, in January 2019, 207 HSN Codes have been classified and notified as technical textiles with a view for ease of doing business.

8.3.2 Trade statistics for 207 technical textiles items:-

(Rs. In crores)

	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance (Exports - Imports)
2018-19	14,012.82	15,577.71	-1,564.89
2019-20	12,924.32	14,290.58	-1,366.26
2020-21			
(April-September 2020)	6,539.84	4,772.33	1,767.51

8.3.3 Mandatory use of Technical Textiles: With a view to derive the benefits of technical textiles in various fields of applications, currently Ninety Two (92) application areas have been identified for mandatory use across ten Central Ministries/Departments. So far, mandatory use notifications have been issued for 68 (sixty eight) applications.

8.3.4 Standardisation: Bureau of Indian Standards(BIS) has published IS standards for 377 technical textiles products currently.

8.3.5 Skill Development: Skill gap in technical textiles is a major factor for growth of the sector. As the machineries and plants involve advanced technology, there is a need for highly skilled personnel to operate these machines. On request from the Industry, Ministry of Textiles has already included Six (6) additional courses for technical textiles in its Skill Development Programme (called Samarth).

8.3.6 Baseline Study: Ministry of Textiles had conducted the last baseline survey in the year 2015, and the current policies are based upon the information which is nearly 5 years old. In the meanwhile, there have been a number of structural changes happening in the technical textiles industry, both in the supply as well as the demand side. With new inventions happening internationally, the scope for Indian market has also undergone changes. Therefore, Ministry of Textiles has entrusted the job of conducting a fresh baseline study to IIT, Delhi who shall be giving report on holistic development of the sector after involving participation of the Industry, User Ministries/Departments, as well as all other stakeholders. IIT-Delhi has submitted its Mid-term Report.

8.3.7 Notifying Minimum Purchase content: Under Make in India initiative, the Governmentwide order dated 23.10.2019, has notified that Minimum Local Content for Public Procurement in 10 segments of Technical Textiles shall be:-

S.No.	Segment of Technical Textiles	Minimum local content
1	Buildtech	80%
2	Agrotech	80%
3	Geotech	50%
4	Sportech	50%
5	Packtech	80%
6	Mobitech	50%
7	Clothtech	80%
8	Homotech	80%
9	Indutech	50%
10	Oeotech	60%

8.4 NATIONAL TECHNICAL TEXTILES MISSION

With a view to position the country as a global leader in Technical Textiles, National Technical Textiles Mission has been approved for creation at a total outlay of Rs.1480 Crore; with four-year implementation period from FY 2020-21 to 2023-24. The Mission will have four components.

8.4.1 Component-I (Research, Innovation and Development):

This component will promote both (i) fundamental research at fibre level aiming at path breaking technological products

in Carbon Fibre, Aramid Fibre, Nylon Fibre, and Composites and (ii) application based research in geo-textiles, agro-textiles, medical textiles, mobile textiles and sports textiles and development of bio-degradable technical textiles. The fundamental research activities will be based on 'pooled resource' method and will be conducted in various Centre for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and other scientific/industrial/academic laboratories of repute. Application based research will be conducted in CSIR, IIT, Research Design & Standards Organisation (RDSO) of Indian Railways, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO), National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Indian Road Research Institute (IRRI) and other such reputed laboratories.

8.4.2 Component –II (Promotion and Market Development):

Indian Technical Textiles segment is estimated at USD 16 Billion which is approximately 6% of the 250 Billion USD global technical textiles market. The penetration level of technical textiles is low in India varying between 5-10% against the level of 30-70% in developed countries. The Mission will aim at average growth rate of 15-20% per annum taking the level of domestic market size to 40-50 Billion USD by the year 2024; through market development, market promotion, international technical collaborations, investment promotions and 'Make in India' initiatives.

8.4.3 Component – III (Export Promotion): The component aims at export promotion of technical textiles enhancing from the current annual value of approximately Rs.14000 Crore to Rs.20000 Crore by 2021-22 and ensuring 10% average growth in exports per year upto 2023-24. An Export Promotion Council for Technical Textiles will be set up for effective coordination and promotion activities in the segment.

8.4.4 Component- IV (Education, Training, Skill Development) : Education, skill development and adequacy of human resources in the country is not adequate to meet the technologically challenging and fast growing technical textiles

segment. The Mission will promote technical education at higher engineering and technology levels related to technical textiles and its application areas covering engineering, medical, agriculture, aqua-culture and dairy segments. Skill development will be promoted and adequate pool of highly skilled manpower resources will be created for meeting the need of relatively sophisticated technical textiles manufacturing units.

The Mission will focus on usage of technical textiles in various flagship missions, programmes of the country including strategic sectors. The use of technical textiles in agriculture, aquaculture, dairy, poultry, etc. Jal Jivan Mission; Swatchh Bharat Mission; Ayushman Bharat will bring an overall improvement in cost economy, water and soil conservation, better agricultural productivity and higher income to farmers per acre of land holding in addition to promotion of manufacturing and exports activities in India. The use of geo-textiles in highways, railways and ports will result in robust infrastructure, reduced maintenance cost and higher life cycle of the infrastructure assets.

Promotion of innovation amongst young engineering / technology/ science standards and graduates will be taken up by the Mission; alongwith creation of innovation and incubation centres and promotion of 'start-up' and 'ventures'. The research output will be repositied with a 'Trust' with the Government for easy and assessable proliferation of the knowledge thus gained through research innovation and development activities.

A sub-component of the research will focus on development of bio-degradable technical textiles materials, particularly for agro-textiles, geo-textiles and medical textiles. It will also develop suitable equipment for environmentally sustainable disposal of used technical textiles, with emphasis on safe disposal of medical and hygiene wastes.

A Mission Directorate in the Ministry of Textiles headed by an eminent expert in the related field will be made operational. The Mission will move into sunset phase after four years period.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS PPE BODY COVERALLS

9.1 BACKGROUND:

The world faced an unprecedented crisis and challenge with the outbreak of Coronavirus from Chinese city of Wuhan towards the end of December, 2019 termed as COVID-19. Coronavirus caught every nation by surprise – the cause, precaution and treatment. India had taken adequate measures well in advance to ensure minimal impact of the pandemic, which was declared a global health emergency by World Health Organisation (WHO) on 30 January 2020 and issued a Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan.

WHO, concerned both by the alarming levels of spread and severity of Coronavirus, made an assessment and declared the viral infection as Global Pandemic on 11 March, 2020.

As India realised the gravity of the situation, the Union Government under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi activated an emergency response to mitigate the impact of the global pandemic.

Body Coveralls, are part of the Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) which are specialized protective suits meant for providing high level of protection to the health professionals dealing with CoVID-19 patients. It has stringent technical requirements as prescribed by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Prior to March 2020, Body Coveralls suitable for CoVID-19 (classified as class-3 exposure level under ISO 16003 Standard) were not manufactured in the country, which were generally imported from sources having their manufacturing capacities in China, USA and Europe. The requirement of PPE Coverall suitable for COVID type of virus in the country prior was less than 50000 per year.

As the imported materials were not available on account of outbreak in China, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare approached Ministry of Textiles in the last week of January

2020 seeking support for supply of PPEs(Body Coveralls and N-95 masks) from indigenous sources for use of health professionals in government hospitals to combat COVID-19 pandemic.

Outreach programme launched by Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, inviting fabric and garment manufacturers to develop suitable product and build manufacturing capacity on war-time basis.

Several round of meetings, discussions and active collaboration with Indian Technical Textiles industry started from 30th January. Stakeholders included: FICCI, CII, ITTA (Indian Technical Textiles Association), 3M, Dow Du Pont, Honeywell, Arvind Mills, Wellspun and many other small and medium manufacturers.

9.2 DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL REQUIREMENT

Initial challenge was to develop the right fabric which is a light weight and reasonably comfortable but impermeable to any liquid at the defined test level prescribed in the technical specification.

During first two weeks of February 2020, a number of test samples of fabrics developed by Indian medical textiles manufacturers were sent to South India Textiles Research Association(SITRA) (a Centre of Excellence for Medical Textiles). The test results conducted on the various fabric samples were shared with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare immediately.

On 27th February 2020, WHO issued its Interim Guidelines for Protective Equipment for COVID-19. Based on this, MoH&FW finalised its Technical Specification on 2nd March. This Technical Requirement needed the Coveralls to pass only ISO 16003 Class-3 exposure pressure (Synthetic Blood Penetration Resistance Test) both for fabric and at the seams.

Initially, there was only one laboratory (SITRA, Coimbatore) having the test facility for conducting Synthetic Blood Penetration Test. DRDO set up a test facility at its laboratory in Delhi (INMAS) in first week of April. Subsequently, with concerted efforts of the Ministry, currently there are 11 (eleven) laboratories conducting tests, both on PE Coveralls as well as on fabrics. These are-

- (i) South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
- (ii) Defence Research & Development Establishment, Gwalior now at INMAS (DRDO) laboratory at Delhi.
- (iii) Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, Tamil Nadu
- (iv) Small Arms Factory, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
- (v) Ordnance Factory at Muradnagar, Uttar Pradesh
- (vi) Ordnance Factory at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
- (vii) Ordnance Factory Ambernath (Near Mumbai), Maharashtra
- (viii) Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore (Near Kolkata), West Bengal
- (ix) Laboratory of Textile Committee, Mumbai
- (x) North India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad
- (xi) Laboratory of Textiles Committee, Bangalore.

In order to maintain quality of high standards, it has been made mandatory to obtain Unique Certification Code (UCC) for each tested sample, prior to supply; and emboss the details of UCC, name of manufacturer, date of manufacturing/batch number etc. in each supplied Body Coverall. Later, M/s HLL Lifecare Limited, the procurement agency of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had published a tender on 5th March 2020 with the Guidelines of MoHFW dated 2nd March 2020.

9.3 FABRIC AND COVERALL INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT

There was a great challenge as until March 2020, only 2 fabric manufacturers and 4 garment manufacturers had passed tests at SITRA. Series of stakeholders consultations were held from physical meetings to virtual mode and domestic hosiery and apparel manufactures were convinced to take up the task, based on the technical specification of PPEs. At the same time, the State Governments (such as Punjab, Haryana,

Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh) went on a massive drive to identify and encourage the MSMEs for fabric and PPE production.

During the lockdown, identifying manufacturers, prompting them to take up a new product manufacturing, making available raw material, getting samples sent for testing, etc. were challenges, as it was an unprecedented situation facing the country for the first time in its recent history. All means of communication were under suspension, all offices and establishments were closed, and the entire country was under prohibitory orders.

It was an extraordinary situation, and extraordinary decisions were taken in the interest of the nation, but within the framework of government rules and regulations. Coordination was round-the-clock, unlike the fixed working hours in any government establishment, the entire communications were electronic and even a delay of an hour would have cost the country immeasurably in the situation where human lives were under risk. Ministry went out of the way to get special permissions for the manufacturing units to open during the lockdown and movement of its work force and material. In some places, help of local police force were taken to collect the samples from the door step of manufacturers and deliver it at the airport for onward transmission to the test laboratory, which initially was only in Coimbatore (SITRA). Special permissions were granted to the frontline workers facilitating in manufacture of PPE kits. Special flights were arranged to transport samples for testing active support through Lifeline Udaan service Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Financial assistance to manufacturers, who came forward to support the cause, to overcome their working capital shortage, wherever it was required were provided. Secretary(Textiles) had specially requested Secretary (Department of Financial Services) to facilitate loans and enhanced working capital limits from banks to 9 specific manufacturing units. Special railway arrangement for transporting samples to DRDE Gwalior was done.

Since, direct flights to Coimbatore was not always available, samples were sent to Bangalore, which were got collected by Central Silk Board (CSB) officials from Airport. Central Silk Board operated regular road transport service between Bangalore and Coimbatore.

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

The efforts to develop new manufacturing capacities bore fruit with 106 indigenous units coming up to manufacture Coveralls by April 2020. The actual production level of Body Coveralls had peaked to more than 4.5 lakh units per day in mid-May, 2020.

Thus, India converted the crisis into an opportunity and emerged a global leader in manufacture of PPE, giving a boost to Hon'ble Prime Minister's flagship programme 'Make in India' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.

9.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRALISED CONTROL ROOM:

Ministry of Textiles organised itself at different levels. At the national level, a Control Room manned by Senior Officers level was set up in the ministry to monitor the activities, including policy interventions under the direct supervision of Secretary Textiles. The Hon'ble Minister for Textiles also kept a tab of the activities very closely. Office of Textile Commissioner, Office of Textile Committee, Central Silk Board, Offices of Development Commissioner (Handloom) and Development Commissioner (Handicraft) were involved. The control room functioned round-the-clock remained as a bridge between the production units/state governments and the Control Room at the Ministry to resolve impediments, if any, and report progress.

The officers had the responsibility to coordinate all activities with manufacturers, local authorities such as District Administration and Police, Elected Representatives. Their primary responsibility was to help in logistics for manufacturers, as the country was under strict lockdown like arrange movement passes for production units, permits for operation of factories during the lockdown, transportation of samples/products, permission for opening of factories during the lockdown period, facilitation of movement of workers, linking of manufacturers with supplies for raw materials like fabrics, tapes, etc.

They were also mandated with the coordination with the procurement agency – Hindustan Lifecare Limited (HLL), a unit under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for logistics like movement of finished products reconciliation of supplies with HLL besides timely payment to vendors.

9.5 NODAL OFFICERS & FIELD OFFICERS :

Nodal Units appointed by the Ministry from Offices of Textile Commissioner, Textile Committee, Central Silk Board and

other officers who operated from various part of the country including Bangalore, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, NOIDA, Gurgaon, Coimbatore, Kolkata, and Amritsar/Ludhiana. Senior Officers coordinated all activities in the field such as:-

- o Liaison with local authorities, such as District Administration, Police
- o Local elected representatives; MP and MLA
- o Arrange movement passes for production units, arrange permits for operation of factories
- o Inter-State transportation and logistics
- o Round-the-clock tele support for logistics and movements

Field Officers of the Ministry were assigned with the duty of coordinating with each unit for facilitation, and report progress and solve any impediments to production. A total of 200 Nodal officers were put on the job.

9.6 ACHIEVEMENT:

The global pandemic brought an unprecedented situation for the healthcare system, besides the entire nation. With concerted efforts, India was able to convert the exigency into an opportunity and within a short period of two months created a new industry, worth One Billion US Dollars or Rs. 7,000 crores with nearly 1,100 manufacturers certified by the 11 approved laboratories, all developed indigenously with break-neck speed.

India has so far produced more than 6 crore PPE Coveralls and exported 2 crore to countries including USA, Europe, Middle East and Africa, and Australia. Nearly 1100 enterprises got approval for manufacturing PPE, for a production capacity of 4.5 Lakh per day. Similarly, India has produced more than 15 crore N-95 Masks and exported 4 crore by November, 2020. The present capacity for N-95 production in India is 32 lakh per day with more than 200 manufacturers in the job. The actual production level of Body Coveralls peaked to more than 4.5 Lakh pieces per day in mid-May 2020.

Today India stand tall proclaiming to be the second largest producer of Personal Protection Equipment, with enough surpluses to meet export demands too.

SECTORAL SCHEME

10.1 POWERLOOM SECTOR

10.1.1 Overview

The decentralized Powerloom sector is one of the most important segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production and employment generation. It provides employment to 44.18 Lakh persons as per M/s Nielsen baseline Powerloom survey conducted during the year 2013 and contributes 60% to total cloth production in the Country. More than 60% of fabric meant for export is also sourced from Powerloom sector. The readymade garments and home textile sectors are heavily dependent on the Powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement.

There are approximately 25 Lakh Powerlooms in the country. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttle-less looms. It is estimated that more than 75% of the shuttle looms are obsolete and outdated with a vintage of more than 15 years and have virtually no process or quality control devices / attachments. However, there has been some up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last 8-9 years.

10.1.2 Cloth production (in million sq.mtr):

The details of total cloth production vis-à-vis production by powerloom sector during the last six years are given below:

Year	Total production (in million Square metre)	Production on Powerloom (in million Square metre)	% age of powerloom over total cloth production
2013-14	63,500	36,790	57.93%
2014-15	65,276	37,749	57.83%
2015-16	65,505	36,984	56.78%
2016-17	64,421	35,672	55.37%

2017-18	67,779	38,945	57.46%
2018-19	71,051	39,826	56.05%
2019-20 (P)			
(April –Jan)	64,165	40,034	62.39%

Source: Economic & Statistical Cell, Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai)

10.1.3 Modernisation & Strengthening of Powerloom Service Centre

Out of 47 Powerloom Service Centres under the Textile Commissioner and other agencies, 43 Powerloom Service Centre (PSCs) have been modernised with modern machines and equipment such as shuttleless looms of type Projectile, Rapier, Air jet, Automatic Cop Changing Looms, Drop Box Looms, Pirn Winders, Cone Winders, Sectional Warming Machine, DG Sets etc. Out of 47 PSCs, 15 PSCs are under the Office of the Textile Commissioner, 26 PSCs are run by various TRAs, 4 PSCs under KSTIDC, Bangalore & one each PSC is run by State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh & Govt. of Manipur respectively.

10.1.4 Schemes for the Development of Decentralized Powerloom Sector

(a) Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers

The Government of India launched the Group Insurance Scheme in the year 2003-04 and the scheme is implemented through Office of the Textile Commissioner in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India. Powerloom weavers/workers are enrolled under the scheme for a period of one year which is renewed on year to year basis.

Details of Powerloom workers enrolled under the scheme for last five years.

Sl. No	Year	No. of Powerloom workers enrolled	GOI contribution released (Rs.in Crore)
1	2015-16	111441	6.62
2	2016-17	131921	2.00
3	2017-18	161821	4.00
4	2018-19	109912	5.28 (including 1.94)
5	2019-2020	66326	Paid in Advance 1.94

(b) Converged Group Insurance Scheme

Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is desirous to cover all workers of Powerloom sector to be insured under insurance schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), under one Converged Group Insurance Scheme by clubbing Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri

Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY) for the age group of 18 to 50 years and Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) for the age group of 51 to 59 years.

The said insurance scheme is effective from 1st June 2017 and it will be valid for a period of three years up to 31.03.2020. The scheme will be known as Converged Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom weavers/workers.

Objective

The basic objective of the scheme is to provide insurance cover to the Powerloom workers in the case of natural death, accidental death as well as partial and permanent disability due to accident.

Premium and benefits

The premium and benefits structure under the Social Security PMJJBY scheme (Including premium of PMSBY) is as under:

Age Group	Premium Structure	Benefits
18 to 50 years	Share of Ministry of Textiles Rs.162/-	On death due to any reason under (PMJJBY) Rs.200000/-
	Members 'contribution Rs.80/-	On death due to accident Rs.400000/- (Rs.200000/- under PMJJBY and Rs.200000/- under PMSBY)
	Social Security Fund Rs.100/-	On permanent total disability Rs.200000/-
	Total Rs.342/-	On partial permanent disability Rs.100000/-

The Modified AABY scheme is applicable only on renewal basis for the existing Powerloom weavers who have already enrolled in the erstwhile GIS during the period June 2016-May2017. No fresh Powerloom weavers shall be enrolled under the AABY scheme. The premium and benefits structure under the Modified AABY scheme for existing members of GIS is as under:

Age Group	Premium Structure	Benefits
51 to 59 years	Share of Ministry of Textiles Rs.290/-	On death due to any reason Rs.60,000/-
	Member's contribution Rs. 80/-	
	Social Security Fund Rs.100/-	
	Total Rs.470/-	

Additional benefits

In addition to above, a weaver/worker enrolled under this scheme will also be entitled for educational grant of Rs.600/- per child per half year for two children studying in 9th standard to 12th standard for a maximum period of 4 years.

10.1.5 PowerTex India

In order to address the long felt need of the powerloom sector and to strengthen the effective implementation, the Powerloom Sector Development Schemes (PSDS) have been modified by incorporating new components viz., Solar Energy Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers, Publicity and IT and rationalising/ upgrading the existing schemes viz., Group Workshed Scheme, Common Facility Centre Scheme, Yarn bank Scheme, In-situ Upgradation

Scheme for plain Powerlooms. The scheme has now been relaunched as PowerTex India and is effective from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020. The scheme has following components.

(a) In-Situ Upgradation Scheme for Plain Powerlooms

- The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. It aims at covering 1,25,000 looms for 3 years (2017-18 to 2019-20)
- The scheme is meant for small Powerloom units having up to 8 looms. Priority would be given to units having less than 4 looms. The Government of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50%, 75% and 90% of the cost of up-gradation to a maximum subsidy of Rs.45,000/-, Rs.67,500/- and Rs.81,000/- per loom for General, SC and ST category, respectively.
- In addition to GOI subsidy, the State Govt. of Maharashtra & Karnataka are providing financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per Powerloom, State Govt. of Bihar is providing Rs. 12,000 and State Govt. of Telangana is providing 50 % of the cost of attachments as an additional subsidy in their respective clusters.
- During the period 2017-18 to 2019-20, 91198 looms have been upgraded and Govt of India subsidy of Rs.111.55 crore has been released. In the Financial Year 2020-21 (As on 04.12.2020), 2472 looms have been upgraded and Govt. of India subsidy of Rs.2.57 crore has been released.

(b) Group Workshed Scheme (GWS)

The scheme aims at setting up of infrastructure for powerloom with modern weaving machinery to enhance their competitiveness in the Global Market. As per the modified Scheme, subsidy for construction of Workshed would be limited to 40% of the unit cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs.400/- per sq. ft. whichever is less. Ordinarily, minimum 4 weavers should form a group with 24 modern looms of single width (up to 230 cm) or 16 wider width looms (230 cm & above) each beneficiary should have atleast 4 number of looms.

The additional subsidy for construction of dormitory/workers

accommodation which includes adequate hygienic toilet & bathroom (kitchen with store room and dining hall may be included as optional) for accommodation of minimum 1.25 persons per Powerloom will be provided @ 125 Sq.ft per person. The rate of subsidy per Sq.ft for dormitory/workers accommodation will be equal to the rate of subsidy per Sq.ft applicable to Group Workshed.

(c) Corpus for Yarn Bank

To provide interest free corpus fund to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / Consortium to enable them to purchase the yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers in the decentralized powerloom sector. To avoid middle man/ local supplier's brokerage charge on sales of yarn. Interest free corpus fund of maximum Rs.200 lakh per yarn bank is provided by the Govt. to SPV/Consortium.

(d) Common Facility Centre (CFC)

To provide infrastructure support to the Powerloom Weavers associated in a group and willing to set up Common Facility Centre. It includes house design centre / studio, testing facilities, training centre, information cum trade centre and common raw material / yarn / sales depot, water treatment plant for industrial use and common pre-weaving facilities viz. warping, sizing etc. under the projects in PPP mode for backward and forward integration as per the need of the cluster.

Maximum GOI Share per CFC is Rs.200 lakh.

Levels of assistance from the Gol on the basis of grading of powerloom clusters are as under:

- Grade 'A' - Upto 60% of project cost.
- Grade 'B' - Upto 70% of project cost.
- Grade 'C' - Upto 80% of project cost.
- Grade 'D' & clusters in NER/J&K upto 90%.

(e) Solar Energy Scheme for Powerloom Sector

The prime objective of the scheme is to alleviate the problem of power cut / shortage, being faced by the decentralized powerloom units in the country to improve utilization, efficiency, productivity etc. and to face the both domestic and international markets competitively by providing financial assistance/capital subsidy to small powerloom units for installation of Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) plant.

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Proposed Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) plant is to be implemented in two modes; (i) On-Grid Solar Power Plant and (ii) Off-Grid Solar Power Plant.

Govt. of India provides financial assistance/capital subsidy to

the extent of 50%,75% & 90% of the basic cost of the Solar Energy Plant (Cost of Solar Panel + Inverter + batteries) to the applicants of General category, SC & ST respectively, subject to a maximum ceiling of subsidy as per the following;

Sr. no	Capacity in terms of Kilo Watt Peak (KWP)	Maximum cost of Equipment and component eligible for subsidy		Maximum subsidy in rupees	
		For On-Grid Solar Power Plant	For Off-Grid Solar Power Plant	For On-Grid Solar Power Plant	For Off-Grid Solar Power Plant
1	4 KWP (Typically suitable for 04 looms)				
	General @ 50%	2,80,000/-	3,60,000/-	1,40,000/-	1,80,000/-
	SC @ 75%		2,10,000/-	2,70,000/-	
	ST @ 90%		2,52,000/-	3,24,000/-	
2	6 KWP (Typically suitable for 06 looms)				
	General @ 50%	4,20,000/-	2,10,000/-	2,10,000/-	2,70,000/-
	SC @ 75%		3,15,000/-	4,05,000/-	
	ST @ 90%		3,78,000/-	4,86,000/-	
3	8 KWP (Typically suitable for 08 looms)				
	General @ 50%	5,60,000/-	2,80,000/-	2,80,000/-	3,60,000/-
	SC @ 75%		4,20,000/-	5,40,000/-	
	ST @ 90%		5,04,000/-	6,48,000/-	

The Scheme is implemented from 01.04.2017.

(f) Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers.

Govt. of India provides adequate and timely financial assistance to the Powerloom weavers to meet their credit requirements, for investment needs (Term Loan) as well as for working capital, in a flexible and cost effective manner.

There are two components in the Scheme i.e. Category-I under Prime Minister MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) and Category-II under Stand-up India Scheme. The Office of the Textile Commissioner enlists the lending agencies for operation of the scheme.

The details of the eligibility, mode of application and facilities available under these components are given in the scheme guidelines.

(g) Grant In Aid and Modernization/Upgradation of Powerloom Service Centres

15 Powerloom Service Centres under Office of the Textile Commissioner (TxC), 26 under Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and 6 under State Govt. are running across the country. The PSCs are offering various services like training, sample testing, design development, consultancy, conducting seminar/workshop, etc. to the powerloom sector on behalf of the Govt.

The Grant-in-Aid (GIA) provided to the PSCs of TRAs/State Govt. agencies is mainly for the recurring expenses for running the PSCs for providing the services to powerloom sector. The Grant-in-Aid to the PSCs of TRAs/State Government Agencies will be sanctioned by the Textile Commissioner as norms fixed by the Ministry.

The Govt. of India assistance will be provided for modernization and up-grading the Powerloom Service Centres with the facilities which are required in the cluster. This would include improving testing facilities and also installing modern looms to create awareness of the latest available technologies and provide training. Further, the Powerloom Service Centres would also be provided with Preparatory machines, Testing instruments, Sewing machines for Garment and Apparel, Embroidery Machines, Design Development facilities etc.

(h) Scheme of Tex-Venture Capital Fund

Tex Fund, a dedicated fund with a corpus of Rs.35 Cr. for investing primary in companies engaged in manufacturing & services, activities in the powerloom industry.

GOI will provide Rs.24.50 crore and SIDBI has committed Rs.10.50 crore for Tex Venture Capital Fund.

The TEX-Venture Fund would invest in the equity shares and / or instruments convertible into equity of textile Micro and Small Enterprises, as defined under MSMED Act, 2006 and as amended from time to time. The fund would operate under the Securities Exchange Board of India's Alternative Investment Fund Regulations 2012 (SEBI's AIF Regulations 2012).

The Fund's primary investment objective is to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns through long term capital appreciation by way of investments in privately negotiated equity / equity related and/or convertible / non-convertible debt instruments in unlisted companies requiring early or growth stage capital infusion.

Benefits:

Under the scheme, the investment in the equity of companies will help to boost their net-worth, leverage commercial bank debt, improve their manufacturing capacity and sales turnover, increase competitiveness and profitability. Investments from the Fund are also expected to lead to improvements in the investee companies' internal systems and procedures, management capability and corporate governance.

Contribution Agreement between Govt. of India and SIDBI was signed on 03.10.2014 and an amount of Rs.11.50 Cr allocated for the year 2014-15 has been released to SIDBI Venture Capital Ltd (SVCL) in Nov'14.

6 cases have been approved so far for net committed amount of Rs. 17.93 crore under this component.

(i) Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity for Powerloom

The decentralized Powerloom sector is one of the most important segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production and employment generation. To augment the domestic production and marketing as well as export by Powerloom weavers, Integrated Scheme has been implemented since 2007-08 with objective for modernization of Powerloom sector, exposure visits, buyer-seller meets, cluster development activities, development/upgradation of the skills etc.

10.1.5.1 Components of Facilitation Services and IT

(a) Facilitation Services:

- **Help-line:** A dedicated toll free Help-line (1800 222017) has been setup to provide necessary help/guidance/ information to the Powerloom weavers by making toll free call.
- Registration Facility for Powerloom weavers and units with the PSCs
- **SMS alerts:** A system has been developed to provide SMS alerts to Powerloom weavers on new developments/initiatives on Powerloom related subjects.
- **Bank Assistance:** The services of the lead bank and the major banks in the Powerloom clusters will be facilitated through with the Powerloom Service Centres so that necessary assistance can be extended to the Powerloom weavers and the Powerloom units to avail credit facilities and MUDRA loans from the Banks.

(b) IT-Development of online-portal / mobile application in respect of schemes implemented by GOI

(c) Awareness and Market Development Programmes:

The following components/ activities are undertaken under this programme.

- 1 Seminar/ Workshops
- 2 Buyer Seller Meets
- 3 International events like Reverse Buyer Seller Meets

- 4 E-Platform for marketing of Powerloom products
- 5 Exposure visit of Weavers- Financial assistance @ Rs.5000 towards incidental expenses and to & fro train fare restricted to Sleeper-Class fare for each weaver is provided by GOI.
- 6 Conducting Studies, Survey & Evaluation Programmes/ Schemes on special needs

(d) Publicity in Electronic and Print Media:

The needs of the Stake Holders / Powerloom weavers can be addressed by these tools through Information Technology in assisting the publicity and creation of awareness of the various Powerloom Sector Schemes.

A scheme for Knitting & Knitwear sector development has also been launched in February, 2019.

The Scheme wise achievements of PowerTex India Scheme w.e.f 2019-20 to 2020-2021 (upto 04.12.2020) is enclosed at Annexure-I.

10.1.6 Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme:

The comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS) was formulated in the year 2008-09 to enable implementation of the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2008-09 to develop Powerloom Mega Clusters at Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) and Erode (Tamil Nadu). Subsequently, the Finance Minister in his budget speeches of 2009-10, 2012-13 and 2014-15 announced development of Powerloom Mega Clusters at Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra) and Surat (Gujarat) respectively.

The guidelines/principles underlying the design of clusters is to create world-class infrastructure and to integrate the production chain in a manner that caters to the business needs of the local Small and Medium Enterprise(SMEs) to boost production and export. The broad objective of the Mega cluster approach Scheme is to enhance the competitiveness of the clusters in terms of increased market share and to

ensure increased productivity by higher unit value realization of the products. The Scheme provides requisite infrastructure, technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, marketing & promotion, credit, social security and other components that are vital for sustainability of weavers engaged in the decentralized powerloom sector.

The CPCDS was modified in October, 2013 for implementation during 12th Plan period with a Budget Outlay of Rs.110 crore. This scheme was further revised in December, 2016 for implementation for three years period (from 1.4.2017 to 31.03.2020) with a Budget Outlay of Rs.99.99 crore (Rs.75 crore for Powerlooms+Rs.24.99 crore for Silk). Under the Revised scheme, Government assistance for a Mega Cluster is limited to 60% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50 crore.

The present status of Powerloom Mega Clusters under the scheme is given as under:

(i) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Erode (Tamil Nadu)

Powerloom Mega Cluster at Erode was announced in the Budget 2008-09. The total cost of this project is Rs.145.78 crore. Under the project, an Integrated Textile Market Complex consisting of Weekly Textile Shandy Market, Daily Market (Wholesale Market Complex) and Exposition Hall were approved. The constructions of Weekly Market and Daily Market have been completed. Till date GoI assistance of Rs.35.745 crore has been released to the project.

(ii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Ichalkaranji(Maharashtra)

Powerloom Mega cluster at Ichalkaranji was announced in Budget 2012-13. The total cost of this project is Rs.113.57 crore. Till date GoI assistance of Rs.29.70 crore has been released to the project.

(iii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat (Gujarat)

Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat was announced in Budget 2014-15. M/s. IL & FS has been selected as Cluster Management and Technical Agency (CMTA). Cluster Coordination Group (CCG) has been formed. This project is at conceptual stage.

Annexure-I

SCHEME WISE ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER POWERTEX from 2019-20 to 2020-21 (up to 04.12.2020)

(Rs. in crore)

SI No.	Name of Schemes	2019-20		2020-21 up to 04.12.2020*	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	In situ upgradation for plain powerloom	473 (Looms upgrade during 2018-19)	0.16	2472 looms upgraded	2.57
2	Group Workshed	38	24.60	-	10.83
3	Yarn Bank Scheme	03	1.67	-	0
4	Common Facility Centre	04	1.22	-	5.33
5	Marketing, Publicity & IT	0	0	0	0
6	Grant in Aid (Recurring) to Non TxC PSCs	32	4.70	32	4.71
7	Grant in Aid (Modernization of PSCs)	0	0	0	0
8	PM Credit Scheme	6	1.18	39	3.99
9	Solar Energy Scheme	0	0	0	0
10	Tex Venture Fund	0	0	0	0
	Total	-	33.53		27.43

* PowerTex India Scheme is w.e.f. 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020. Fund released for committed liabilities under the Scheme.

10.1 HANDLOOMS

10.2.1. Introduction

Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activity after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to 35.23 lakh weavers and allied workers. This sector contributes nearby 15% of the cloth production in the country and also contributes to the export earning of the country. 95% of the world's hand woven fabric comes from India.

The handloom sector has a unique place in our economy. It has been sustained by transferring skills from one generation to another. The strength of the sector lies in its uniqueness, flexibility of production, openness to innovations, adaptability to the supplier's requirement and the wealth of its tradition.

The adoption of modern techniques and economic liberalization, however, have made serious inroads into the handloom sector. Competition from powerloom and mill sector, availability of

cheaper imported fabrics, changing consumer preferences and alternative employment opportunities have threatened the vibrancy of handloom sector.

The Government of India, since independence, has been following a policy of promoting and encouraging the handloom sector through a number of programmes and schemes. Due to various policy initiatives and scheme interventions like cluster approach, aggressive marketing initiative and social welfare measures, the handloom sector has shown positive growth and the income level of weavers has improved. The handloom fabric production has been very impressive and growth has been at the rate of 6% to 7% in the beginning of the 11th Plan. The subsequent economic downturn has affected all the sectors in India and handloom sector was no exception. The production had declined nominally in 2008-09. Now, there is a positive sign and production has shown upward growth.

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The handloom forms a precious part of the generational legacy and exemplifies the richness and diversity of our country and the artistry of the weavers. Tradition of weaving by hand is a part of the country's cultural ethos. As an economic activity, handloom is the one of the largest employment providers after agriculture. The sector provides employment to 35.23 lakh persons engaged on about 28.20 lakh handlooms, of which, 13.7% are from scheduled castes, 17.8% belong to scheduled tribes, 36% belong to Other Backward Classes and 27% are from other castes.

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms implemented the following schemes which are –

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme
- (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iii) Yarn Supply Scheme
- (iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme.

The scheme-wise details are as follows:-

i. National Handloom Development Programme

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) was formulated with partial modifications for its implementation during 2017-18 to 2020-21. The scheme follows need based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers. The scheme supports weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including Self Help Groups, NGOs etc. towards raw material, design inputs, technology up-gradation, marketing support through exhibitions, Create permanent infrastructure in the form of Urban Haats, marketing complexes, development of web portal for e-marketing of handloom products etc.

Main Components of the scheme are as follows:-

1. Concessional Credit (MUDRA LOANS)
2. Block Level Cluster.
3. Handloom Marketing Assistance
4. Marketing Incentive.

1. Concessional Credit for Handloom Sector: Credit at concessional interest rate is being provided to handloom sector under Concessional Credit Component Scheme of National Handloom Development Programme. Under the scheme, the loans are provided at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years. Margin money assistance to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of three years is also provided. Earlier the loans were sanctioned in the form of Weavers Credit Card. Now MUDRA platform has been adopted for providing loan to handloom weavers and weavers entrepreneurs. A portal named “Handloom Weaver MUDRA portal” has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank for submitting the claims for financial assistance in respect of interest subsidy, credit guarantee and Margin money in electronic mode through the portal. Margin money is transferred directly to loan account of weaver and interest subvention and credit guarantee fee is transferred to Banks in electronic mode.

During 2019-20 22353 loans have been sanctioned with sanctioned/disbursed amount of Rs.119.86 crore. During the year 2020-21, 7037 loans have been sanctioned upto 31.1.2021 with sanctioned amount of Rs. 40.02 cr.

2. Block Level Cluster:- Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto Rs. 50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.

Details State-wise Number of Block Level Clusters Sanctioned/ funds released & Benf. covered under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)/CHCDS during 2020-21

(as on 16.2.2021) (Rs.in Crore)

S. No.	States	No. of BLCs	Amount released	No. of Benf.
1	Andhra Pradesh		1.77	
2	Bihar		0.07	
3	Chhattishgarh		0.24	
4	Gujarat	2	0.67	203
5	Himachal Pradesh (Outside BLC)		0.04	91
6	Jharkhand		1.63	
7	Kerala		1.30	
8	Karnataka		1.66	
9	Maharashtra		0.89	
10	National Handloom Development Corporation		2.00	
11	Orissa		1.62	
12	Telangana		0.10	
13	NIFT		0.07	
14	Uttar Pradesh		0.29	
	Total (Gen.)	2	12.35	294
	NER			
1	Assam		5.50	
	Total (NER)	0	5.50	0
	Sub Total (Gen.+NER)	2	17.85	294

3. **Handloom Marketing Assistance:** The main objective of the Handloom Marketing Assistance is to provide direct marketing platform to the weavers and handloom organisations to sell their products directly to the consumers. The main activities under the components are:-

- i. Organization of expos, events, and craft melas
- ii. Export Promotion
- iii. Handloom Mark
- iv. India Handloom Brand
- v. E-commerce
- vi. Marketing Incentive

- vii. Handloom Award
- viii. Geographical Indication

i. **Organization of marketing expos, events and craft melas:** Financial assistance is provided to National Level Handloom Organizations and nominated handloom agencies of the State Government to organize the marketing events like National Handloom Expos (NHE) & Special Handloom Expos (SHE), District Level Events (DLE), Craft melas, other marketing events etc. to sell handloom products from district to national level. The events sanctioned during the last 5 years are as follow:-

Year	Events Sanctioned	Amount released (Rs. In Crore)
2016-17	181	16.24
2017-18	181	26.05
2018-19	165	16.34
2019-20	127	14.19
2020-21 (as on 15.02.2021)	55	10.47

- ii. **Export Promotion:** The objective of the handloom export promotion is to assist the handloom cooperative societies, corporations/apex and handloom exporters to participate in international events, buyer-seller meets etc. and to make available the latest designs, trends, colour forecasts etc. Under this component, assistance is given for (i) export projects (ii) participation in international fairs & exhibitions, and (iii) setting up of design studios. During 2017-18, HEPC participated in 08 international exhibitions under National Handloom Development Programme. The export of handloom items during 2017-18 was 2280.19 crore. During 2018-19, HEPC has participated in 12 international exhibitions. The export figures for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 2399.39 crore and in the year 2019-20 is Rs.2248.33 crore. During 2019-20, HEPC has participated in 9 international exhibitions and in 2020-21 (as on 15.02.2021) in 07 virtual events as far. Export figure for 2020-21 (up to Nov. 2020) is Rs.650.94 cr.
- iii. **Handloom Mark:** The handloom mark has been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers that product being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazine, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. As on 31.12.2020, a total no. of 22,464 registrations have been issued for handloom mark. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.
- iv. **'India Handloom' brand:** The "India Handloom" Brand (IHB) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of first handloom day on 07.08.15 to endorse the quality of the products

in terms of raw material, processing, weaving and other parameters besides social and environmental compliances for earning the trust of the customers. The "India Handloom" brand is given only to high quality defect free authentic handloom products for catering to the needs of those consumers who are looking for niche handmade products. The "India Handloom" Brand is aimed at generating a special market space and increased earnings to the weavers.

The following measures have been taken to promote India Handloom Brand:-

- (i) A comprehensive awareness & brand building campaign has been launched.
- (ii) An open door policy for e-marketing has been evolved under which e-commerce companies are urged to focus for selling IHB products in particular and Handloom other than IHB in general.
- (iii) Partnership with 25 retail stores on Pan India basis wherein the stores have reserve space in their stores for IHB products exclusively.
- v. **E-commerce:** An MoU was signed on 25th August, 2014 with Flipkart to provide online marketing platform to the handloom weavers to boost handloom sector and market the handloom products of weavers and handloom cooperatives through e-commerce eliminating the middlemen. Subsequently for providing more online marketing facility, during the year 2015 an open door policy was evolved to invite e-commerce entities to sell handloom products, accordingly. 23 agencies namely, (i) M/s. Weavesmart online service; and (ii) M/s. e-Bay India Pvt. Ltd.,(iii) M/s Flipkart Internet Pvt. Ltd. (iv) M/s Crafts Villa Handicrafts Pvt. Ltd. (v) M/s Pegarse Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (vi) M/s GoCoop Solutions & Services Pvt. Ltd. (vii)M/s Clues Network Pvt. Ltd. (viii) M/s Seniorita Creations (P) Ltd. (ix)M/s Amazon Seller Services Private Ltd., (x) M/s Techwider Network India Pvt. Ltd. (xi)M/s Venus Shoppee (xii) M/s Surekha Arts, (xiii)M/s Modee Software Research & Development Pvt. Ltd. (xiv) M/s Myntra Designers Private Ltd. (xv) M/s Eram Infotech Private Ltd. (xvi) M/s Dee's Alley (xvii)M/s Charu Creation Private Ltd. (xviii) M/s Aarmarte Commerce LLP (xix)M/s BigFoot

Retail Solutions Private Ltd. (xx)M/s Orpa Quasltra, (xxi) M/s Bind Bind E commerce Private Ltd., (xxii) M/s Denim Club India, (xxiii) M/s Shopping Kart 24 online Services Pvt. Ltd. have been engaged by Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles for online marketing of handloom products.

vi. **Marketing Incentive:** Marketing Incentive is given to the handloom agencies for preparing conditions, which are conducive to marketing of handloom products. This would largely be an incentive to the price in competitiveness of handloom sector so that while on the one hand they are able to marginally reduce the price, on the other hand they invest in infrastructure so as to improve the production and productivity. The agency is expected to use this amount towards activities that would attract the consumers in order to gear up overall sales of handloom goods. The assistance towards Marketing Incentive (MI) is available to State handloom corporations, apex co-operative societies, primary handloom weavers co-operative societies & national level handloom organizations. Marketing Incentive is given to those agencies, which really need marketing support and it is given maximum for 3 years so that the agency sustains on its own afterwards. An upper cap of Rs. 30 lakh of annual turnover is fixed for eligibility for release of Marketing Incentive so that needy societies are covered within the available budget. Societies having more than an annual turnover of Rs. 30 lakh are not eligible for MI. A sum of Rs.22.61 crore has been released during the financial year 2017-18 and Rs.26.36 crore during the year 2018-19, during the year 2019-20 Rs.36.66 crore & a sum of Rs.57.17 Crore has been released during 2020-21 (as on 15.02.2021)

vii. **Handloom Awards:** Ministry of Textiles has been conferring Sant Kabir Award, National Award and National Merit Certificates to the handloom weavers for their excellency in the field of handloom sector. Brief about the awards is as under-

(a) **Sant Kabir Award** - Sant Kabir Award is conferred to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the sector. Any handloom

weaver, who is either a recipient of National Or State Award, National Merit Certificate or a handloom weaver of extraordinary skills who has contributed significantly to the promotion, development and preservation of weaving tradition and welfare of the weaving community and fulfilling eligibility criteria..

Financial Assistance:-This award consists of a cash prize of Rs.3 lakh, one mounted gold coin, one tamrapatra, one shawl one Smart Phone and a certificate.

(b) **National Award-** National Award is conferred to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship contribution and development of handloom weaving. This recognition will encourage them to continue with the work in a more enthusiastic and productive manner and will ultimately encourage other emulate them. An extraordinary skilled weaver who has contributed significantly in development of the handloom product.

Financial Assistance: This award consists of a cash prize of Rs.1.50 lakh, one tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

(c) **National Merit Certificate** - National Merit Certificate (NMC) is given to outstanding handloom weavers. An extraordinary skilled weaver who has contributed significantly in development of the handloom product.

Financial Assistance:- NMC consists of a cash prize of Rs. 0.75 Lakh and a certificate.

During the year 2015, this Ministry has instituted additional, 03 National Awards & 06 National Merit awards in the field of Design Development for promotion of handloom products and 05 National Awards & 10 National Merit awards in the field of Marketing of handloom products for their outstanding contribution.

In addition, from the award for the year 2016, 02 Sant Kabir Awards, 04 National Awards and 04 National Merit Certificates awards have also been instituted exclusively to the women handloom weavers in addition to the existing Sant Kabir Awards, National Awards and National Merit Certificate in the field of weaving. This exclusive award to the women handloom weavers is named as 'SKA/NA/NMC (Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay)'.

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The details of Sant Kabir Awards, National Awards and National Merit Certificate awards in a year is given below:

Sl.No.	Name of awards	Category	Total no. of awards			Grand Total
			General	exclusively for women	Total	
01	Sant Kabir Award (SKA)	Weaving	10	02	12	12
02	National Award (NA)	Weaving	20	04	24	32
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	03	-	03	
		Marketing of handloom products	05	-	05	
03	National Merit Certificate (NMC)	Weavers	20	04	24	40
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	06	-	06	
		Marketing of handloom products	10	-	10	
	Total		74	10	84	84

Note: - In all there will be a maximum of 12 Sant Kabir Award, 32 National Award and 40 National Merit Certificate awards in the field of handloom sector (Weaving, Design Development for promotion of handloom products and Marketing of Handloom Products)

The details of the awards conferred in the last 4 years are as follow:-

(i) For the year 2012, 2013 & 2014, awards were conferred on the occasion of celebration of 1st National Handloom Day on 7th August 2015 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at Chennai.

(ii) For the year 2015, awards were conferred on the occasion of celebration of 2nd National Handloom Day on 7th August 2016 by the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles at Varanasi.

(iii) For the year 2016, awards were conferred on the occasion of celebration of 4th National Handloom Day on 7th August 2018 by the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Govt. of Rajasthan at Jaipur.

(iv) Handloom awards for the year 2017 will be conferred in due course.

Awards	Year and No. of the Awards				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sant Kabir Awards	06	05	05	03	05
National Awards	20	19	18	23	22
National Merit awards	19	07	04	20	22
Total	45	31	27	46	49
Year in which awards conferred	2015	2015	2015	2016	2018

- v. **Geographical Indications of Goods:** The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999 provides legal protection to Geographical Indications of goods etc. and prevents unauthorized use of these by others. The financial assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh is given for registration and Rs.1.50 lakh for training and dissemination of information etc. So far a total no. of 65 handloom products have been registered under the act.

“National Centre for Heritage Textile” (NCHT), Janpath, New Delhi: Ministry of Urban Development had allotted land measuring 1.779 acres at Janpath, New Delhi to the Ministry of Textiles for construction of Handloom Marketing Complex. The building was constructed with a total project cost of Rs.42.00 crore.

The main objective of NCHT is to provide infrastructure support to handloom agencies to augment their sales of Handloom products and to showcase the exquisite varieties of Handloom products produced all over the country.

10.2.2 Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(i) Life & Accidental Insurance

Till 31st March, 2017, Life & Accident Insurance cover to Handloom Weavers was provided under MGBBY. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) has been approved on 5th June, 2018 with certain modifications. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) is an insurance scheme offering Life, accidental & disability insurance coverage on natural/accidental death, total/partial disability to handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 18-50 years. However, existing weavers in the age group of 51-59 years continue to avail benefit under converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY). The share of the annual premium of Rs.342/- per weaver under the PMJJBY & PMSBY is as under:

S. No.	Annual share	Amount
(i)	GOI share	Rs.162/-
(ii)	LIC share	Rs.80/-
(iii)	Weaver share	Rs.100/-
	Total	Rs.342/-

BENEFITS

S. No.	Item	Benefits
(i)	Natural Death	Rs.2,00,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs.2,00,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs.2,00,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs.1,00,000/-

ii) Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY):

The Converged MGBBY is an insurance scheme offering life insurance cover and accidental insurance cover for death or disability for a closed group of handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 51-59 years who were already enrolled under the MGBBY on 31.05.2017. No new enrolment of weavers in the 51-59 years age group is being done under this scheme on or after 01.06.2017. Thus, number of beneficiaries under MGBBY will get reduced every year and will vanish after 9 years. The annual premium of Rs.470/- is shared as under:-

GOI share	Rs.290/-
LIC's share	Rs.100/-
Weavers/workers' share	Rs.80/-
Total	Rs.470/-

BENEFITS

Benefits	
Natural Death	Rs.60,000 /-
Accidental Death	Rs.1,50,000/-
Total Disability	Rs.1,50,000/-
Partial Disability	Rs.75,000/-

The enrolment of weavers under Life & Accidental Insurance scheme from last four years is as follows:

Year	Weavers enrolled
2015-16	5.83 lakh
2016-17	5.32 lakh
2017-18	1.70 lakh
2018-19	1.71 lakh
2019-20	1.39 lakh

Target for enrolment of weavers /workers under the PMJJBY, PMSBY and converged MGBBY for the year 2017-18 was 5.32 lakh and for the year 2018-19 is 6.65 lakh and for the year 2019-20 is 6.57 lakh which include 3.74 lakh for General States and 2.83 lakh for North Eastern States.

As a free add-on benefit, scholarship to a maximum of two children of the beneficiary, studying in 9th to 12th Standard @ Rs.100/= per month for each child is also provided under the scheme. However, the scholarship will be paid through National Scholarship Portal (NSP). The student has to register himself on NSP Portal. The School and Nodal Agency will verify the details of the students. LIC will then release the payment of Scholarship to students through DBT once in a year.

The amount of scholarship will be credited to the bank account of beneficiaries.

III Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Government of India is implementing Yarn Supply scheme throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom weavers so as to facilitate regular supply of basic raw materials to the handloom sector and help utilize the full employment potential of the sector. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow, a Government of India Undertaking. Under the scheme the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. The rates for freight reimbursement, depot operating expenses and service charge of NHDC are as under:

(% of value of yarn supplied)

Area	Freight			Depot operating charges	Service Charge to NHDC
	Other than silk/ jute yarn	Silk yarn	Jute/Jute blended yarn		
In plain areas	2.5%	1%	10%	2.0%	1.25%
Hills/remote areas	2.5%	1.25%	10%	2.0%	1.5%
North-East region	5%	1.50%	10%	2.0%	2.00%

Further, to provide the subsidized yarn only to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, 10% price subsidy is provided on Cotton, Domestic silk, woollen yarn and linen yarn in hank form with quantity limitation. Eligibility of different kinds of yarn under 10% subsidy components is as under:

For cotton and Domestic silk yarn

- up to and including 40s cotton – 30 kg per loom/month
- above 40s cotton– 10 kg per loom/month.
- For domestic silk - 4 kg per loom/month

For woollen Yarn

Woollen yarn (below 10s NM)	50 kgs. per loom/month.
Woollen yarn (10s to 39.99s NM)	10 kgs. per loom/month.
Woollen yarn (40s NM and above)	4 kgs. per loom/month.

For Linen Yarn

Linen yarn (5 lea to 10 lea)	20 kgs. per loom/month.
Linen yarn (above 10 lea))	7 kgs. per loom/month.

Yarn Supply under Yarn Supply Scheme from 2014-15 is as under:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In lakh)
2014-15	1484.300	216077.51
2015-16	1725.46	235686.52
2016-17	1799.14	294194.80
2017-18	1556.05	256459.01
2018-19	442.04	89714.50
2019-20	406.17	70061.02
2020-21 (upto Jan. 2021)	160.78	37742.31

Supplies under 10% Subsidy component of Yarn Supply scheme from 2014-15 is as under:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In lakh)
2014-15	286.34	102683.50
2015-16	257.077	92777.460
2016-17	313.31	134601.15
2017-18	330.90	120973.11
2018-19	146.26	50198.32
2019-20	93.26	36566.69
2020-21 (upto Jan. 2021)	59.81	22321.31

Funds released under Yarn Supply scheme from 2014-15 onwards is as under:-

Year	Funds released (In crore)
2014-15	127.81
2015-16	321.96
2016-17	261.35
2017-18	199.84
2018-19	126.84
2019-	142.21
2020-2021 (upto Dec. 2020)	53.11

10.2.3 Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is under implementation for development of Mega

Handloom Clusters in geographical locations covering atleast 15000 handlooms with the Government of India contribution upto Rs.40 crore per cluster over a period of 5 years.

The guidelines of CHCDS were amended in August 2015, include Block level cluster(BLC) on the lines of the NHDP.

During the year 2020-21 (as on 16.02.2021), an amount of Rs.5.90 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions.

10.2.4 Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 aims at protecting millions of handloom weavers and rich cultural heritage of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. At present, 11 textile articles with some specification are reserved for production on handlooms vide No. S.O. 2160 dated 03/09/2008 under the Act. The physical progress of powerloom inspections by various implementing agencies (as on Jan, 2021) is given in the Table.1.1

There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which ensure implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. The Government of India is providing central assistance to the States/UTs for establishment of enforcement machinery for "Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Details of the central assistance released to the State Governments is given in the table 1.2.

Table 1.1

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 upto Jan. 2021
1.	Targets of Powerloom Inspections	3,21,452	3,34,468	3,51,572	3,67,860	401400	158160
2.	No. of Powerlooms inspected	3,32,327	3,47,293	3,67,927	385557	408660	121039
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	140	64	83	67	88	05
4.	Convictions	120	25	89	66	62	18

Table 1.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 upto Jan, 2021
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	41.22	-	-	43.15	52.43
2.	West Bengal	3.79	14.67	0.49	33.37	11.97	8.10
3.	Gujarat	10.12	11.37	25.70	15.39	7.82	8.95
4.	Rajasthan	-	-	30.80	14.54	12.39	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-	28.86	13.64	8.72	15.74	-
6.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	10.19	-
7.	Tamil Nadu	108.95	72.44	121.72	57.06	117.60	99.44
8.	Uttar Pradesh	8.24	12.71	89.28	91.63	57.50	146.86
9.	Kerala	7.78	5.63	10.88	-	-	-
10	Telangana	11.36	47.40	6.97	7.18	-	32.50
	Total	150.24	234.30	299.48	227.89	276.36	348.28

10.2.5. Handloom Organisations

a) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)

Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) is a nodal agency set up by Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to promote exports of all handloom products like fabrics, home furnishings, carpets and floor coverings, etc. HEPC was constituted in 1965 with 96 members and its present membership is around 1501 spread all over the country. HEPC has its head office at Chennai and regional office at New Delhi.

The primary objective of HEPC is to provide all support and guidance to Indian handloom exporters and international buyers for trade promotion and international marketing.

- The major handloom clusters of exports are Karur & Madurai in Tamilnadu, Kannur in Kerala and Panipat in Haryana. While the exportable handloom products like tablemats, placemats, embroidered textile materials, curtains, floor mats, kitchenwares etc are produced in Karur, Madurai & Kannur and Panipat are famous for durries and other heavy varieties where handspun yarn are increasingly used.
- Besides this, other centres like Kekra, Varasani, Bhagalpur, Shantipur, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Warrangal,

Chirala, Poochampally and Sampalpur also contribute significantly to the handloom exports. Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata are having large number of merchant exporters who source their products from these centres.

Objectives of HEPC:

The following are the objectives of the Council

1. Dissemination of trade information and intelligence to the member exporters.
2. Publicity abroad for Indian handloom products.
3. Facilitating product diversification and adaptation to meet modern market requirements.
4. Providing impetus to modernization of handlooms for the export market.
5. Provision of design inputs to promote exports of handloom products.
6. Organizing business mission/buyer seller meet and participation in trade fairs abroad.
7. Consultancy and guidance services for handloom exporters.

8. Liaison with the Government of India on all procedural and policy matters relevant to the handloom export trade.
9. Dealing with trade complaints pertaining to handloom exports.
10. Liaison with import promotion and commercial agencies abroad for the benefit of handloom exporters.

Export Targets and Achievements:

Year	Target	Achievement	
		Rs. In Crores	In US \$
2013-14	602 MUSD	2233.11	369.11
2014-15	460 MUSD	2246.48	367.41
2015-16	421 MUSD	2353.33	360.02
2016-17	450 MUSD	2392.21	357.53
2017-18	463 MUSD	2280.18	353.92
2018-19	400 MUSD	2399.39	343.43
2019-20	400 MUSD	2248.33	315.62
2020-21 (upto Nov, 2020)		983.60	132.14

(b) National Centre for Textile Designs (NCTD):

NCTD has been set up in 2001 to promote traditional and contemporary designs so as to make handloom sector more responsive to the rapidly changing market demand. Presently, NCTD is working from the premises of WSC, Delhi. During the F.Y 2020-21 (upto December 2020), Total 209 Designs have been developed are yet to be uploaded in the website. The website of NCTD is under development by PMU of head office. As soon as the website is developed, the same will be uploaded at the earliest.

Handicrafts:

The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craftsperson in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they

hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Handicrafts sector continue to contribute substantially to employment generation and exports.

The Handicraft sector has problems of low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence and a poor institutional framework. Series of efforts are taken by the Government to redress these problems and the sector is now witnessing good growth in terms of product development, domestic sales and exports during the current year.

Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) with its Head Office at New Delhi has a pan India presence which include: 6 Regional Offices at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Guwahati to coordinate the working of 60 Handicrafts Service Centers throughout the country mainly in craft concentration areas.

Artisans: The total number of estimated handicrafts artisans are 68.86 lakhs, out of which 30.25 lakhs are male and 38.61 lakhs are female artisans.

Demographic Profile of Artisans:

Female	56.13 %
Male	43.87 %
SC	20.8%
ST	7.5%
OBC	52.4%
General	19.2%

10.1 The handicraft sector has been growing at a rapid pace in terms of exports due to Domestic and International exposure to the artisans in various fairs, including implementations of the various scheme run by the O/o DC(Handicrafts) besides setting up of 09 Mega Clusters and 12 Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Projects across the country.

The export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto September 2020 has been Rs. 13904.87 Crores. During the year 2019-20 the export was Rs. 37069.59 crores.

Export of handicrafts 2014-15 to 2020-21 (upto Sept.)

Production and exports during last five years & Current Year

Year	Production (in crores) *	Export of Handicrafts excluding Gem & Jewellery (in crores)
2014-15	38245.90	28524.49
2015-16	41557.65	31038.52
2016-17	46151.60	34394.27
2017-18	43288.17	32235.25
2018-19	50580.99	36798.20
2019-20	49537.53	37069.59
2020-21 (upto September 2020)	18370.96	13904.87

10.2 The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing the following two schemes for promotion and development of handicraft sector;

- A. “National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]”
- B. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster Scheme)

Under “National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) during 201-18 the following schemes are being implemented for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under one umbrella to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner. The NHDP has following components under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna :

- 1) Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans (AHVY)
- 2) Design & Technology Upgradation
- 3) Human Resource Development
- 4) Direct Benefit to Artisans.
- 5) Infrastructure and Technology Support.
- 6) Research and Development
- 7) Marketing Support & Services

10.2.1 Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans (AHVY)

This scheme aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans’ clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation. The thrust of the scheme

is on a project based, need based integrated approach for sustainable development of handicrafts through participation of craftspersons, leading to their empowerment. The components of the scheme are as under:

- i. Community empowerment for mobilization of artisans into self-help groups (SHGs) /Societies
- ii. Preparation of DPR/ DSR
- iii. Project Management Cost including Wage compensation to Cluster Manager
- iv. Comprehensive Development Support.
- v. Formation of Producer Company of artisans.

123 different interventions have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs755.82 lakhs and Rs. 409.87 lakhs have been released upto 30.11.2020.

10.2.2 Design & Technology Upgradation

The scheme aims to upgrade artisan’s skills through development of innovative designs and prototypes products for overseas market, revival of endangered crafts and preservation of heritage etc. The scheme has the following components:

- i. Design and Technology Development Workshop
- ii. Integrated Design & Technology Development Project
- iii. Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype
- iv. Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.
- v. Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.
- vi. Financial Assistance for supply of tools safety equipment’s looms furnace etc.
- vii. Certain changes like increase in the wage compensation, TA/DA to artisans, duration of the programme etc. have been made in this scheme so as to suit the present day requirements.

10.2.2.1 Awards:

The handicrafts award namely Shilp Guru Award, National Award and National Merit Certificates are amongst the highest

award for the handicrafts artisans of the country for their excellence in the field of handicrafts sector.

- a) **Shilp Guru** : Shilp Guru Award is conferred to 10 outstanding handicrafts artisans every year who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the handicraft sector. Any handicraft Artisan, who is either a recipient of National or state Award, National Merit Certificate or a handicraft artisans of extraordinary skills who has contributed significantly to the promotion, development and preservation of handicraft tradition, welfare of the handicraft community and fulfilling other eligibility criteria. Each Award consists of cash prize of Rs.2.00 lakhs, one mounted gold coin, one shawl, a certificate and one Tamrapatra.
- b) **National Award**: National Award is conferred to 20 craftsperson every year in recognition of their outstanding contribution and development of crafts to encourage master craftsperson to maintain excellence in craftsmanship and keeping alive our old tradition. Each Award consists of cash prize of Rs.1.00 lakh, one shawl, a certificate and an Tamrapatra.
- c) **National Merit Certificate**: National Merit Certificate award is conferred to 20 Master craftspersons every year for the outstanding handicraft artisans who has contributed significantly in development of the handicraft product and fulling eligibility criteria. Each award consists of cash prize of Rs.75,000/- and a Certificate.

Under the Scheme Design & Technology Upgradation, fund sanctioned for 123 different developmental activities and 4250 improved toolkits have been to artisans during the year 2020-21 and Rs.10.69 crores have been incurred thus benefitting 8420 artisans upto 30.11.2020.

10.2.3 Human Resource Development

The Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme has been formulated to provide qualified and trained workforce to the handicraft sector. This workforce shall contribute to a strong production base leading to production of high quality products that cater to present day market requirement. This scheme also

aims to create human capital for the sector in terms of trained cadre of designers for the handicrafts by providing relevant inputs through its components. There is also a provision made for imparting soft skill consideration necessary for the artisans to enable them to undertake their own business successfully. The scheme has the following components:

- 1) Training through Established Institutions.
- 2) Handicrafts Training Program
- 3) Training through Guru Shishya Parampara
- 4) Training the trainers
- 5) Design Mentorship and apprentice program.

Under the Human Resource Development Scheme, fund sanctioned for 199 different developmental/Training activities and during the year 2020-21 and Rs. 11.16 have been incurred thus benefitting 3980 artisans upto 30.11.2020.

10.2.4 Direct Benefit to Artisans.

The scheme envisages welfare measures like Health and Life insurance, recognition, extending credit facilities, supply of tools and equipment to the artisans etc. The major components are detailed below:

1. Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) On Hold.
2. Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)
3. Support to artisans in indigent circumstances
4. Credit Guarantee Scheme
5. Interest Subvention Scheme
6. Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base

Under the Scheme Direct Benefit to Artisans Rs 1.32 Crores have been released upto 30.11.2020.

10.2.5 Infrastructure and Technology Support.

To ensure availability required technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, and marketing & promotion facilities in nearest vicinity possible and improve the resource pool of skilled persons in the country. This scheme aims at the development of world-class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, and enhance

the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the world market.

Under the Scheme Infrastructure and Technology Support fund released is Rs 13.03 crores upto 30.11.2020.

10.2.6 Marketing Support & Services.

In order to promote and Market Handicrafts financial assistance is provided to different eligible organizations to organize/ participate in domestic and international Craft Exhibitions/ seminars in metropolitan cities/state capitals / places of tourist or commercial interest/other places. This will provide direct marketing platform to the handicrafts artisans/SHGs from various parts of the country.

Till 31.11.2020, 14 domestic Marketing events have been organized. These events facilitate in providing domestic marketing opportunities to artisans through Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Crafts Bazaar, and Thematic Exhibition etc benefitting 465 artisans with total fund sanctioned of Rs. 66.45 lakhs and amount released is Rs. 33.22 lakhs.

10.2.7 Research and Development

Research and Development scheme was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy Planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives; and to have independent evaluation of the schemes implemented by this office. Following activities will be under taken during the 12th Plan.

1. Survey & Studies on different topics.
2. Financial assistance for preparation of legal, para legal, standards, audits and other documentation leading to labelling/certification.
3. Financial assistance to organizations for evolving, developing a mechanism for protecting crafts including languishing crafts, design, heritage, historical knowledge base, research and implementation of the same enabling the sector/segment to face challenges.
4. Conducting Census of Handicraft artisans of the country.
5. Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & necessary follow up on implementation.

6. Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of global standards and for bar coding, including handicrafts mark for generic products.
7. Financial assistance for taking up problems/issues relating to brand building and promotion of Indian handicrafts.
8. Conducting of Workshops/Seminars on issues of specific nature relating to handicrafts sector.

During the year 2020-21, 07 Survey/Studies and 104 Workshop/ Seminar have been sanctioned amounting Rs. 1.61 Crores upto 30.11.2020.

10.3. COMPREHENSIVE HANDICRAFTS CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MEGA CLUSTER SCHEME)

Mega cluster approach is a drive to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicrafts clusters, which have remained unorganized and have not kept pace with the modernization and development that have been taken place so far. The prospects of this sector lie in infrastructural Upgradation, modernization of the machinery and product diversification. Innovative manufacturing as well as designing know-how, furthered by brand building of the native products hold the key to creating a niche market for the products manufactured by the clusters. The programme supports the Upgradation of infrastructural facilities coupled with market linkages and product diversification. Recognizing the need for taking a decentralized approach to development of Handicraft Sector, NHDP embodies the revised strategy based on setting up of Common Facility Centre at block level along with provision of assistance to primary producers, design and training to artisans, and marketing support.

10.3.1 There are nine Handicrafts Mega Clusters sanctioned in Narsapur, Moradabad, Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kutchh and J&K and Rs. 243.37 Crores have been released so far.

10.3.2 There are Twelve Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) sanctioned in Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Varanasi (U.P.),Karnataka, Telangana, Bihar, Varanasi Phase-II, and Himachal Pradesh, So far Rs. 97.63 Crores have been released.

10.3.3 Handicraft Organizations:

1. Carpet Export Promotion Council

Activities of the Council for the Year 2020-21 (Upto Nov. 2020)

- 1) Having Membership of 1,820 (upto Nov. 2020).
- 2) Exports of Indian Handmade Carpets

Year	Exports in US \$ Million	Exports in Rupees Crores
2015-16	1,448.24	9,481.36
2016-17	1,491.22	10,001.90
2017-18	1,427.70	9,205.90
2018-19	1,765.96	12,364.69
2019-20	1,666.11	11,799.47
2020-21 Provisional (Up to Sept., 2020)	732.85	5,473.80

1. The following activities were undertaken by Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) during the year 2020-21 (Upto Nov. 2020) :

S. No.	Activity	April – Nov., 2020 Number
1.	Kaleen Labels Issued	89,000
2.	International Events	1
3.	Domestic Events	9

Important Events Organised:

International Activities

1. Buyer Seller Meet with Special focus on Oceania Market- Virtual Exhibition from 29 Sep to 01 Oct 2020– CEPC organized 2nd Virtual Exhibition - Buyer Seller Meet with Special focus on Oceania Market from 29 Sept. to 1st Oct., 2020. The BSM was inaugurated by Shri Siddh Nath Singh, Chairman, CEPC on 29th September, 2020.

Shri Siddh Nath Singh Chairman CEPC informed that this initiative of CEPC to bridge the gap between Indian products and demand of Handmade Carpets and floor coverings across the globe in post pandemic era. Council organized this BSM under the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Scheme provided stands to only 50 Members. Shri Singh is happy to

inform that with the joint efforts of the Council and State Govt. of J&K – we have got the participation of 6 Members from the J&K Region in the Virtual BSM.

BSM has received overwhelming response from around 76 overseas buyers.

BSM provided tremendous business opportunities for participating manufacturers and exporters and also an excellent opportunity for the importers of carpets to meet exporters from all over India under one roof and to pick-up the latest products of innovation and trends and place on the spot orders.

Response of the Exhibitors are very encouraging, almost every participant have substantial Video Conferencing Meetings with overseas buyers and buying representatives and received lot of enquiries. All Exhibitors are very happy with organizers for providing them such a wonderful opportunity

Shri Ravi Capoor, IAS, Secretary (Textiles), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India through a Video Message appreciated the efforts of the Council in organizing the Virtual BSM and conveyed his best wishes to all the participants and assured all time support to the Indian Handmade Carpet Industry.

Shri Shantmanu, IAS, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India while appreciating the efforts of the Council is organizing 2nd Virtual Exhibition – BSM for Australia, New Zealand and Oceania Market mentioned the capability of Indian Handmade Carpet Industry to prepare the tailor made carpet as per the requirement of the consumer. Shri Shantmanu invited overseas buyers for the Virtual Exhibition.

Domestic Activities

1. 40th INDIA CARPET EXPO- Virtual Edition from 21st to 25th August, 20 –

CEPC organized the 1st Virtual Edition of 40th India Carpet Expo an exclusive trade fair for Handmade carpets and other floor-coverings, from 21 to 25 August, 2020, an initiative to bridge the gap between Indian products and demand of Handmade Carpets and floor coverings across the globe in post pandemic era. The fair was inaugurated on 21st August, 2020 by Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Women & Child Development through Video Conferencing in the august presence of Shri Shantmanu, IAS, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).

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The 1st Virtual Edition of 40th India Carpet Expo has received overwhelming response from around 364 overseas buyers from 61 countries and 191 Buying Representatives from across the world in the Expo.

Response of the Exhibitors are very encouraging, almost every participant have substantial Video Conferencing Meetings with overseas buyers and buying representatives and received lot of enquiries. All Exhibitors are very happy with organizers for providing them such a wonderful opportunity.

Shri Ravi Capoor, IAS, Secretary (Textiles), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India who visited the Virtual Exhibition expressed his happiness and opined that this Virtual Exhibition is going to help our Artisans, Weavers and Exporters in big way. He further

discussed that the Virtual Exhibition will create tangible impact while development of business relationship with overseas buyers.

It has emerged once again undisputedly that India Carpet Expo has established as Asia's biggest Handmade carpet show with its ever growing patronage from buyers all over the world. India Carpet Expo provides tremendous business opportunities for participating manufacturers and exporters as prominent Overseas Handmade Carpet Buyers from all over the world are attending this Expo. It also provides an excellent opportunity for the importers of carpets to meet exporters from all over India under one roof and to pick-up the latest products of innovation and trends and place on the spot orders.



Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Women & Child Development inaugurating 40th INDIA CARPET EXPO- Virtual Edition through Video Conferencing.

2. Webinar on “New Techniques of Packaging for Carpet Industry” on 14th August, 2020- CEPC organized a Webinar on New Techniques of Packaging for Carpet Industry in association with Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai. Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta, Sr. COA Member Chaired the Session. Shri Praveen Kumar, Director, Department of Commerce, Govt. of India was chief guest of occasion.

In the changing scenario of world business packaging of product is an important segment for the quality business. Buyers are very particular about packaging, therefore it is very important that the exporting community should be aware about the new techniques of packaging of their products proposed for export. Since we are producing and exporting the world class product and if it will be supplemented by nice packaging then the impression will be entirely different.

Keeping in the view of above, CEPC has planned to demonstrate for world class packaging techniques through an organisation of Govt. of India which is of world repute. Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai is providing a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate the various kind of packaging technique.

Dr. Tanweer Alam, Director (I/c), Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai made a presentation on “New Techniques of Packaging for Carpet Industry”. Now a days packaging is a combination of Science and Art & Technology and can increase the brand value of the product and is considered as silent salesman of any product.

Most of the Members are using conventional packing of rapping in plastic and rolling carpets etc. but some countries already banned the use of plastic and there is a need to find out the solution which is not only cost effective but also put value addition to our products.

3. Webinar on “Trend, Colour & Design Forecast for Carpet Industry” on 19th August, 2020 – CEPC organized an interactive Webinar on Colour, Design & Trends Forecast in association with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), National Institute of Design (NID) & Buying Agents Association (BAA). Colour and Design forecast plays an important role in the present market scenario and help the manufacturers and Exporters to assess the requirement of the consumers/ market and their taste.

Shri Sanjay Kumar conducted the proceedings of the webinar and following experts made the presentation before the august gathering -

- Mr. Deepak Gaba, Founder and CEO of M/s 3S made a presentation on Carpet Sourcing.
- Ms. Fiona Caulfield, Creative Director of M/s 3S made a presentation on Trend Directions & Green Spaces for Growth – Carpet Sector.
- Ms. Meike Stewen, Editor of Carpet Magazine, Germany made a presentation on Carpet Trends in Europe.
- Mr. Amit Jain, MD of M/s Shree Sai International made a presentation on Innovation in the Carpet Industry.
- Dr Shalini Sood Sehgal - Creative Director, VisioNxt and Prof., NIFT & Dr Kaustav SenGupta - Lead Insight,

VisioNxt, and Associate Professor NIFT brief about the Visionxt project and made a presentation on Trend insights and forecasting Lab.

- Ms. Bindoo Ranjan, Centre Head, NID made presentation on Carpet – Design Process for underfoot.

4. Instituted Design Awards for the participants of 40th India Carpet Expo – Virtual Edition on 25th August, 2020 – For the first time Council organized “Design Awards – 2020” in the first Virtual Exhibition – 40th India Carpet Expo on 25th August, 2020 from 11.30 a.m. through video conferencing. Shri Siddh Nath Singh, Chairman, CEPC in his welcome address mentioned that the basic idea of instituting this “Design Awards – 2020” was to appreciate and recognize the hard work of participants especially the younger generation in the industry for their participation in first Virtual Exhibition – 40th India Carpet Expo organized by CEPC, an initiative to bridge the gap between Indian products and demand of Handmade Carpets and floor coverings across the globe in post pandemic era

6 Members Selection Committee/ Juries of following eminent Designers and Professors and eminent personalities in the field of Fashion and designing selected the Awardees :

1. Shri Sunil Sethi, Managing Director, M/s Sunil Sethi Design Alliance and Alliance Merchandising Co. and President, Fashion and Design Council of India, New Delhi.
2. Dr. Rajani Kant, PADAMA SHRI SAMMAN-2019 Awardee, Executive Director / General Secretary, Human Welfare Association, Varanasi
3. Shri Sandeep Patel, Assistant Director, O/o. the DC (Handicrafts), New Delhi.
4. Dr Shalini Sood Sehgal - Creative Director, VisioNxt and Prof., NIFT, New Delhi
5. Dr Kaustav SenGupta - Lead Insight, VisioNxt, and Associate Professor NIFT. Chennai.
6. Ms. Bindoo Ranjan, Centre Head, NID, New Delhi.

Shri Sanjay Kumar, Executive Director announced the name of Awardees as under :

1. Design Award for Best Hand Knotted Carpets –

- M/s Chaudhary Exports, Jaipur - First Prize
- M/s Arora Carpets, Agra
- Second Prize

2. **Design Award for Best Hand Tufted Carpets –**

- M/s Village Weavers, Mirzapur - First Prize
- M/s Vini Décor, Panipat - Second Prize

3. Design Award for Dhurries-

- M/s Gallery, Bhadohi - First Prize

4. Design Award for Best Traditional Carpet

- M/s Noor Carpet Company

5. Design Award for Best Aesthetic Stall –

- M/s Hazara Arts, Srinagar.

5. **Webinar on RoDTEP Scheme on 11th Sept., 2020 -**

CEPC organized a webinar on RoDTEP Scheme on 11th Sept., 2020. Shri Siddh Nath Singh, Chairman, CEPC in his address briefed the Members about the discontinuation of MEIS Scheme and introduction of new Scheme RoDTEP from 1st January, 2021 with a view that exporters would get the refunds in the form of transferable duty credit/electronic scrip, which will be maintained in an electronic ledger. This would ensure that exports are zero-rates, along with refunds such as drawback and IGST. The new RoDTEP Scheme helps Indian exporters to get level playing field in the international market. Govt. constituted a Committee under Shri G.K. Pillai with Shri Y.S. Parandey and Shri Gautam Ray to consider the data of EPCs.

Shri Singh mentioned that he understand that Members are facing certain problems in providing the data, hence we arranged today's webinar so that queries/ doubts of Members can be clarified by Shri N.K. Chopra who is providing consultancy and helping Carpet Industry for submission of required data to the Govt.

Shri Siddh Nath Singh requested Members for their support by submission of required data to enable Council to submit the data on time to the Govt..

Shri N.K. Chopra, Managing Director, M/s ICCH Global Consulting (P) Ltd. informed the background, Objective, Features and benefit of the RoDTEP Scheme with difference in

MEIS and RoDTEP Scheme to the Members. Shri N.K. Chopra informed the details of the data/ inputs required from the Members and also clarify their doubts on the issue.

Shri Pankush Arora made a powerpoint presentation in details on RoDTEP, its objective, features and difference between MEIS & RoDTEP. He further discussed the format provided by RoDTEP Committee.

6. **Webinar on “CARPET TESTING” on 20th October 2020-**

CEPC organized a webinar on “CARPET TESTING” on 20th October 2020 to educate member exporters about the various testing for Carpets sector as per the requirements of various importing countries.

Mr. Minhazuddin SHEIKH, Deputy General Manager - TGRC R&D Head, Technical Governance & Regulatory Compliance (TGRC), M/s TÜV SÜD South Asia Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon a Germany based testing company made power point presentations on the different testing requirements and regulations in the US & European Markets – Carpet compliance and standards, add value, inspire and trust

Dr. R.K. Malik, Dean, Associate Professor and Technical Manager, Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi made a presentation on the different testing facilities available in IICT, accreditation of IICT Laboratory reports, advantages of testing – assure quality and as per customer requirement, develop customer confidence on our products, reduce the wastages and optimization of the process.

During the question answer session the participants came out with queries and their queries were replied by esteemed speakers. Some Members enquire about the availability of fiber testing facility which is necessary to maintain the standard of the products. Shri Rajesh further mentioned antibacterial testing will be required in coming days. Shri Rajesh Kumar from M/s Jaipur Rugs enquired about additional testing requirement in EU and USA due to COVID-19 scenario. Some Members enquire about the validity of the testing reports.

Dr. R.K. Malik also informed the participants about the “Kaleen Bandhu Scheme” of IICT for Exporters. After becoming member under Kaleen Bandhu Scheme Members are eligible for 20% discount on all testing charges, publication, soft-ware and design developed at IICT, 10% discount on consultancy fee

& charges, Free access to library for reference, liaison by IICT team for consultancy etc.

7. **Webinar on “Trade Remedies and Export Promotion Measures on 27th October 2020”** – CEPC organized a webinar on “Trade Remedies and Export Promotion Measures on 27th October 2020” to educate members and spread awareness among them about various trade practices and to restrict import of machine made carpet and other floor coverings.

Shri Satish Kumar, Additional Director General, Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), Government of India, make a presentation on Trade Remedies measures and informed about the formation of Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) a Quasi-judicial body in the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry who conducts research and investigations on Anti-Dumping, Anti-Subsidy and Safeguard issues of products and makes recommendations to the Central Government (Ministry of Finance) for imposition of duty. Shri Satish Kumar informed in details the procedures and technicalities of Anti Dumping, Anti Subsidy and Safeguard issues.

Shri Amit Kumar, Joint DGFT, Kanpur made a presentation on Global import of Carpets and provide market analysis data to the participants. Shri Amit Kumar mentioned that there is need for diversification and to have more discussions and focus to find out which products are more in demand and our share in global market.

8. **Webinar on “Geographical Indications (GI) in Carpet Sector” on 6th November 2020 (Friday)** - CEPC organized a webinar on “Geographical Indications (GI) in Carpet Sector” on 6th November 2020 (Friday)” to educate member exporters and spread awareness among them about Benefits after becoming an Authorized GI User, Detailed Procedure for become an Authorized User of GI etc., Shri Chinnaraja G Naidu, Deputy Registrar of GI and Shri Prashanth Kumar Bhairappanavar, Senior Examiner of GI from GI Registry, Govt. of India, Chennai were there in the Webinar to educate the Members on GI. Shri Naidu briefed the Members about the importance of GI and its impact of the same on our economy. GI preserve and protect our traditional heritage.

Shri Prashanth Kumar Bhairappanavar, Senior Examiner of GI from GI Registry, Chennai informed that GI Registry is a Quasi Judicial Authority and made a detailed presentation on Concept of GI, Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, how GI Act operates in India. As per our Act, Geographical Indication refers to any indication that identifies the goods as originating from a particular place, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristics of the goods is essentially attributable to its geographical origin. He further informed the Members who can apply for registration under GI, how to apply for GI, who can be an applicant, registration process and procedure, benefit of GI etc. He further clarified the queries and doubts of the Members in the Webinar.

9. 9,343 Artisans certified under RPL Scheme of National Skill Development Corporation in 199 batches.

Forthcoming approved activities of the Council:

Event Name	Date of Event	Venue
India Carpet Expo-Virtual Edition	12-16 January 2021	Focus on all over the world
Ambiente 2021	19-23 Feb 2021	Frankfurt, Germany
Domotex Asia China Floor in Shanghai (China)	26-28 March 2021	Shanghai, China
Theme & GI Pavilion Domotex Asia China Floor in Shanghai (China)	26-28 March 2021	Shanghai, China
India Carpet Expo	Mar-21	New Delhi
Virtual BSM	To be Announced	Focus on Hong Kong Market
Virtual BSM	To be Announced	Focus on U.A.E & Middle East
Stand Alone Exhibition	To be Announced	Mumbai

Event Name	Date of Event	Venue
Virtual BSM	To be Announced	Focus on U.S.A
Virtual BSM	To be Announced	Focus on Europe
India Carpet Expo	To be Announced	Hyderabad
Theme & GI Pavilion	To be Announced	Hyderabad
India Carpet Expo	To be Announced	Chandigarh
Theme & GI Pavilion	To be Announced	Chandigarh
Virtual BSM	To be Announced	Focus on Chile and Colombia
India Carpet Expo	To be Announced	Bangalore
Theme & GI Pavilion	To be Announced	Bangalore

2. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts

The information as well as performance material in respect of activities undertaken by EPCH for promotion, development and export growth of handicrafts during the year 2020-21 (April-November 2020) is detailed briefly as follows:

1. Exhibitions/Fairs/BSMs organized on Virtual Mode

S.No.	Name of Fair/Exhibition	Period
1	INDIAN FASHION JEWELLERY & ACCESSORIES FAIR (IFJAS)	01 to 04 June, 2020
2	IHGF TEXTILES FAIR	15 to 18 June, 2020
3	49th EDITION OF IHGF DELHI FAIR SPRING 2020	13 to 19 July, 2020
4	50th EDITION OF IHGF DELHI FAIR VIRTUAL - AUTUMN'2020	04 to 09 November, 2020
5	ODOP ONLINE MELA (ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT)	19 Oct to 14 Nov, 2020
6	VIRTUAL BUYER SELLER MEET (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND)	24 to 28 November, 2020

VIRTUAL FAIR - INDIAN FASHION JEWELLERY & ACCESSORIES FAIR (IFJAS)
(1-4 JUNE 2020)



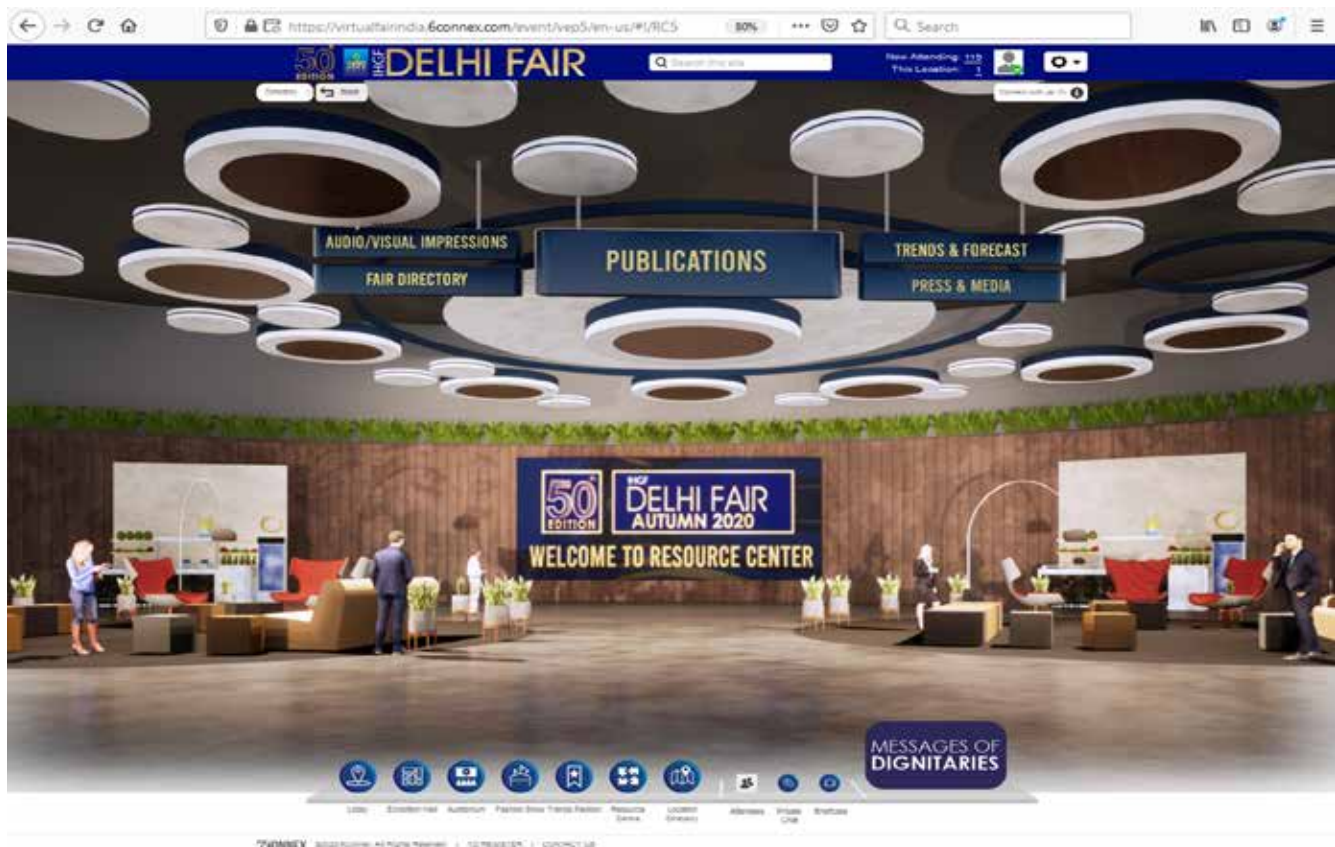
IHGF TEXTILES VIRTUAL FAIR (15-18 JUNE 2020)



49th IHGF DELHI FAIR VIRTUAL-SPRING 2020 (13-19 JULY 2020)



50TH IHGF DELHI FAIR VIRTUAL-AUTUMN 2020 (4-9 NOVEMBER 2020)



ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT - ODOP ONLINE MELA

(19 OCT – 14 NOVEMBER 2020)



2. Seminars held in Virtual Mode

131 seminars were held on virtual platform on PAN India basis

Central Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Northern Region	North Eastern Region	Total organized during Covid times
27	5	37	5	52	5	131

3. Activities proposed to be conducted to November, 2020- March, 2021:

- National Toy Fair scheduled from 27th February to 2nd March 2021, organised by Ministry of Textiles Government of India
- IHGF Delhi Fair – Spring, 2021 is scheduled from 13-17 March, 2021 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida, Delhi (NCR)

4. Skill training programs organised in Physical mode

1. Inauguration of the Two Batches of Handicrafts Technical Training Programs for the ST Artisans at Sandur, Bellary District, Karnataka on 22.09.2020.
2. Inauguration of Handicrafts Technical Training Program on Fashion Jewellery for ST Artisans at

Birbhum, West Bengal on 23.09.2020.

3. Inaugurated Handicrafts Technical Training Program on Metal Crafts for ST Artisans at Birbhum, West Bengal on 23.09.2020.
4. Certificate Distribution to the Participants of the 3rd & 4th Batch of Skill Development Training Program under Leather Craft Cluster at Barmer, Rajasthan on 24.09.2020.
5. Certificate Distribution to the Participants of the 3rd & 4th Batch Skill Development Training Program under Hand Embroidery Craft Cluster at Jaisalmer on 25.09.2020.
6. Inaugurated Handicrafts Technical Training Programme at Moradabad on 03.09.2020.

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7. Integrated Design & Technical Development Project in Wooden Toys Craft at Saharanpur on 13.10.2020.
8. Inaugurated Handicrafts Technical Training Programme at Bareilly on 14.10.2020.
9. Toolkit Distribution to the Artisans of Handicrafts Technical Training Programme at Moradabad on 15.10.2020.
10. Handicrafts Technical Training Program on Jute Crafts for ST Artisans at North 24 Parganas Dist., West Bengal on 21.10.2020.
11. Handicrafts Technical Training Program in Engraving / Carving / Etching Assistant (Woodware) for General Artisans at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh on 22.10.2020.
12. Handicrafts Technical Training Program in Traditional Hand Embroidery for S.C. Artisans at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh on 26.10.2020.
13. Integrated Design & Technical Development Project on Wooden Toys Crafts at Channapatna, Ramanagara District, Karnataka on 23.11.2020.
14. Handicrafts Technical Training Program in Traditional Bamboo Mat Weaver for S.T. Artisans at Oyan Village, Arunachal Pradesh on 19.11.2020.
15. Toolkit Distribution to the Artisans of Handicrafts Technical Training Programme at Bareilly on 24.11.2020.

GLIMPSES OF SKILL TRAINING PROGRAMS ORGANISED BY EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL FOR HANDICRAFTS

Inauguration of the two batches of handicrafts technical training programs for the ST artisans at Sandur, Bellary district, Karnataka on 22-09-2020



Certificate distribution to the participants of the 3rd & 4th batch of 15-day skill development training program under leather craft cluster at Barmer on 24-09-2020



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Certificate distribution to the participants of the 3rd & 4th batch of 15-day skill development training program under hand embroidery craft cluster at Jaisalmer on 25-09-2020



Handicrafts technical training program in engraving / carving / etching assistant (Woodware) for general artisans at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh on 21-09-2020



Handicrafts technical training program in engraving / carving / etching assistant Woodware) for general artisans at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh on 21-09-2020

Integrated Design & Technical Development Project in Wooden Toys Craft at Saharanpur



Uttar Pradesh on 13.10.2020.



Toolkit distribution to the artisans of handicrafts technical training programme on 15.10.2020 at Katghar, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh



Integrated Handicrafts technical training program in traditional hand embroidery for SC

Artisans at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh on 25-09-2020



Handicrafts Technical Training Program in Traditional Bamboo Mat Weaver For S.T. Artisans at Oyan Village, Arunachal Pradesh 19.11.2020



3. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT) - BHADOHI

Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, popularly known as IICT, has been set up by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India in 1998 as a registered Society under the Society Registration Act, 1860. IICT became truly functional in the year 2001 by launching B.Tech. (Carpet & Textile Technology) programme, a unique degree programme of its kind, with 20 intake which has been raised subsequently to 60.

Quality Policy of IICT

- To provide qualitative education to our students this targets to meet the anticipated requirements of stake holders.
- To improve Quality Management System on continual basic through complying with the requirements of standards.
- To render timely and satisfactory services in all portfolios to the Industry and all other stake holders.

Performance of Institute's profile

1. Human Resource Development (HRD)
 - B.Tech programme in Carpet & Textile Technology.

- Total 205 students are studying in B.Tech programme.
- 655 Students serving the trade which includes higher studies in premier institutes like IITs, NITIE, ISM, IIM, NIFT etc.

➤ Training through Projects.

- Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) – 3500 trainees has been trained under the scheme.
- 1138 have been trained through ISDS.
- Industry driven Term Training programme run time to time.

➤ Short-term courses: Tailor made Industry driven Short Term Training programs run time to time.

2. Design Creation and Development (DCD)

Design Bank Created- More than 15000 designs are in place out of which around 3500 designs have been utilized by industry for commercial purpose. The variety of Design Bank includes Traditional INDIAN Motifs (Like: Harappa, Ajanta, Mughal, Rangoli, Jaipuri, Fulkari, Kantha, Paithani, Kalamkari, Banarasi, Jamewar etc.), modern motifs etc. as per trend.

3. Research and Development (R&D)

Product Development: Quite a few product development activities have been completed at institutional level and or in collaboration which includes:

- Coir Based Carpet:
- Silk Carpet :
- Eri silk Carpet :
- Modacrylic based carpet :
- Handmade Astro turf type Carpet
- Natural fiber based carpet:
- Natural dyeing:
- Organic product:.
- Substitute to polyester shaggy:
- Bujbun Utilization:
- Vertical Blind
- Coir Paper and Coir Silk
- PPE Coverall (Body Suit and Shoe Cover)
- Recycling & Reusing of Fibrous Waste of Carpet Industry Waste from carpet industry.
- Fabrication and Evaluation of Heating Pad from Waste Carpet.
- Application of Jute materials in hand made carpets.
- Concept of Ergonomic and Flexible Tufting Frame:
- Cross Bar Horizontal Loom CBHL (Wooden or Metallic) for Hand knotted and Tibetan, Shaggy, Soumak etc.
- India Knot: A proprietary one of IICT which permits semi knotting in loom, a supplement to Make in India Mission- Industry to come forward & Explore.
- Snehabha Carpet Backing System: Polymer Backing Technology, Light weight, Washable Reported its features & feasibility in publications like carpet e world.
- Another Terry leno Structure: proprietary Make in India move to provide a new/cost effective carpet terry structure.
- The benefit of this R&D concept can be taken by carpet

& Home textile includes towel industry at large to enhance their market/ market share/performance.

4. Technical Support to the Industry (TSI)

- Institute has been providing continuous technical services to the industry through its various laboratories such as CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical & Chemical Labs & Carpet Lab to fulfill their needs to compete with the global market.
- IICT Laboratories are NABL Accredited hence test reports are acceptable internationally.
- **"KALEEN BANDHU"**- The forum for Industry – IICT Interface remained active through interactive programmes.

Projects- Various salient projects (Govt. & Sponsored) have run and are running satisfactorily by IICT.

Salient achievement of the year

- Executive Committee (EC) meeting and Annual General Meeting (AGM) held dated 03.12.2020.
- The institute is fulfilling the mandate and completing the activities in all the four portfolio i.e. (1). Human Resource Development (HRD), (2). Design Creation and Development (DCD) (3). Research and Development (R&D), (4). Technical Support to the Industry (TSI).
- Various faculties of IICT participated and presented Research paper in International conferences, seminars, Workshop etc. and represented IICT successfully at various forums.
- Industry sponsored lectures eminent speakers from in the industry were invited to deliver lectures on contemporary developments and recent challenges faced by the carpet industry.
- Industry-Institute Interaction meets were organized for students to meet and interact with technical experts from Mumbai. These sessions were found useful as the experts shed light on the latest machinery in the market and eco-friendly green products and processes for environmental sustain ability.
- Alumni Reunion The alumni reunion was organized in the institute on 15th Feb 2020 to improve the network

of current students with alumni, who are established in the industry. The alumni shown their willingness to mentor the young graduating students with career advice. Alumni members have decided to start lecture series with the past students for the benefit of current students. This lecture series has started helping the current students in mentoring, coaching and guiding to face the challenges in the corporate world.

- MoU with Industry Several MoUs were initiated with industry partners to forge a bond and to develop future relations, for benefit of the students. The key points of MoU with OBEETEE Pvt Ltd and IICT Bhadohi.

Institute has been able to fulfill long time pending demand of the sector for technical experts through its B.Tech. Technocrats and the same is continuing. Industry has also come forward and placed these technocrats suitably in their organization.

4. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre

Handicrafts of India are very significant to the Country as they not only represent the Culture & Tradition but also have high utility and decorative value. Handicrafts Sector is highly unorganized sector, it makes substantial contribution to India Economy and is major employment generation for the masses.

Moradabad is famous through word as PEETAL NAGRI for Metal Handicrafts Products. The export of art metal wares from the country has shown a phenomenal growth and has further potential for increase if adequate steps are taken to improve the product's quality with better finishing; packaging etc. the traditional manner of finishing export articles leaves much to be desired and so does not meet the stringent requirements of the importing countries. Project [UNDP-IND / SS/ 026] was approved by the Standing Finance Committee of Development of Textiles, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India in March 1983 & Government of India set up Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad with support from United Nations Development Fund and Government of U.P. The project was finalized in the Year 1985. the, later registered as a Government of India Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. [Autonomous Body of Government of India]

The M.H.S.C. functions under the administrative control of the Office of the Development Commissioner (H) in the Ministry of Textiles and is managed by a Governing Council consisting of

representative of the Government of India, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, trade and related associations.

Prior to establishment of M.H.S.C., the Art Metal Ware industry was using primitive age-old techniques of production & surface finishing. The traditional manner of finishing export articles leaves much to be desired and so does not meet the stringent requirement of the importing countries. With a view to remove the above bottlenecks the Government of India has set up the Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad .

In the initial stages the affairs of the Centre were looked after by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) through U.P. State Brassware Corporation Limited an Uttar Pradesh Government Undertaking but in August' 91 an independent society was formed which functions under the administrative control of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles on a no profit no loss basis. The policy affairs of the society are managed by a Government Council with D.C. (H), as its chairman and day to day affairs of the society are looked after by Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate.

The erection of the project equipment began in Year 1987. The Lacquering Shop was commissioned and started trial production in June' 1989.

Metal Handicrafts Service Centre has established with all advance technology & facilities like lacquering, electroplating (gold, silver, nickel, copper, brass, chrome etc.), antique finishes, powder coating and sand/shot blasting etc. and testing facilities like lead & cadmium leaching, lead in surface coating, FDA Test & California prop. 65, Metal & Metal alloys analysis, multi-layer metallic plating thickness test, analysis of electrolyte, corrosion resistance test, salt spray test, humidity test, testing of lacquer coating, testing of paint coating, testing of powder coating, testing of bursting strength of corrugates boxes, drop test of cartons, colour shade matching, moisture content in wood, RoHS test, radiation test etc.

Objectives of the Centre:-

1. To bring about quality improvement in production of art metal wares and to enhance their export worthiness
2. To offer training facilities for up gradation of skills of crafts persons and techniques engaged in the metal art wares industry.

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3. To set up Common Facility Centre (CFC) this may help to exporters to improve the finishing of the handicrafts products.
4. To offer testing facilities as per international norms of quality aspects by its NABL accredited testing lab.
5. To provide continuous R & D in the field of metal finishing & allied activities of metal handicrafts industry

Various Departments of MHSC: -

- Electroplating Shop
- Lacquering
- Powder Coating
- Polishing
- Research , Testing & Calibration Laboratory
- Sand /Shot Blasting
- Design Bank
- Skill Development Training

Research Testing and Calibration Laboratory (RTC Laboratory)

Research Testing and Calibration Laboratory (RTC Laboratory) established during the Up Graduation Plan of MHSC in 2005. This is a NABL Accredited according to ISO / IEC: 17025: 2017 for Metals & Alloys, Paint & Surface Coatings, Electroplating Baths & Salts, RoHS , Migration of Heavy Metals & Water & Waste.

MHSC is one of the leading Material Testing Laboratory in India in the field of Metal Handicrafts Products, Chemical, Non – Destructive, Toxic Metal Testing , Drop Test and Corrosion Resistance Testing, RoHS , REACH (SHVC), etc.

RTC Laboratory , have acquired a great reputation for Quality and Implemented Quality Management System in line with the requirements of EN / ISO / IEC 17025 : 2005 equipped with Contemporary Testing Equipments like IC-ICP-MS , FTIR EDXRF , AAS and Bursting Strength Tester etc . MHSC have constantly ensured to deliver best service at competitive price.

Following few testing facilities has been started for the Exporters , Manufacturers anms artisans after installation of Ion Chromatography –ICPMS & FTIR

1. Global Migration

2. Overall Migration of Toxic Metals
3. Spoeific Migration of Heavy Metals
4. Identification of Rubber & Plastic
5. Identification of Toxic Compound

Benefits to the Exporters:

All related test facilities will be available at their door step and will be cost effective The testing will be done within the shortest period as required by the customers without affecting their Results quality. The exporters will save time and money by taking the samples to other places in Delhi or elsewhere. The consignment third party inspection facilities are available at their doorstep. The test certificate issued by the RTC Laboratory is recognized by a number of Foreign Buyers of various countries, Buying Houses, Export Houses, and Govt. Departments like Trade Tax etc. This will provide greater confidence to the Industry by knowing the level of Quality of their products at any stage of process as well as Finished Products

- Qualitative Improvement in Production of Metal ware & Enhancement of their Worthiness.
- Up- Grade with the Latest Techniques of their trade.
- Easy approach for Exporters / Manufactures etc to get the solution of their problem in the field of Metal Finishing, Metal Casting, Quality Control, Testing & Certification etc.
- MHSC has been providing facilities like Metal finishing, Testing, Inspection & other services broadly to the Moradabad & around based Handicrafts trade exporters, manufacturers & Artisans on every year apart from The beneficiaries of the Govt Department like GST, SEZ, Income Tax, Railways, BHEL, Jal Nigam, State Mission for Clean Ganga – Uttar Pradesh, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Forensic Departments.
 - Approximate 1500 Artisans Benefited
 - Approximate 2400 Exporters Benefited
 - Approximate 1500 Manufacturers Benefited

Recent achievements of the Centre:

1. Metal Finishing Section (MFS) of MHSC achieved revenue of Rs.6001101.00 from 1st April 2020 to November 2020.
2. From the RTC Laboratory of MHSC had revenue of Rs.2693620.00 from from 1st April 2020 to November 2020.
3. Total revenue earned from Metal Finishing Section (MFS) & RTC Laboratory is Rs. 8694721.00 from 1st April 2020 to November 2020 however this was Rs. 10359566.00 its confirming the impact of COVID 19 on the revenue generation / business. The data available in the Centre shows from the above MFS & RTCL at least 750 exporters, manufactures, buyers/ buying agents and artisans from Moradabad & surrounding area derived the benefits in diverse ways as testing & certification or finishing.
4. Details of Income & Expenditure of the Centre for the FY- 2018-19.2019-20 & 2020 – 21 [November 2020]

Year	Income (In INR)	Expenditure (In INR)
2018-19	Rs. 1,83,33236.00	Rs. 1,79,16648.00
2019-20	Rs. 1,86,16425.00	Rs. 1,76,33655.00
2020-21[Nov.]	Rs. 86,94721.00	Rs. 78,22364.00

- (a) National Accreditation Board of Testing & Calibration Laboratories has been conducted the Assessment of RTC Laboratory for the renewal of NABL Accreditation on dated 11.07.2020 – 12.07.2020 and 18.07.2020

– 19.07.2020 by team of Auditors appointed by NABL with Lead Assessor Dr. R.K.Solanki , Mr. G.V. Ramamurthy – MSME Chennai, Mr. Prabhat Ranjan Jana , Dr. Sanjay Agarwal – Scientist – BIS & Dr. D.P. Singh & same has been achieved by the Institute Successfully. Now RTC laboratory of the Institute is accredited from 09.09.2020 to 08.09.2022

- (b) MHSC has trained Artisans in Metal Craft under ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT [ODOP] program of Government of Uttar Pradesh as Office of Director – Industries , Govt. of U.P. nominated MHSC as Training Institute . Our Courses like Electroplating and Effluent Treatment, Engraving, Quality Control, Lacquering and Painting, Welding and Soldering, Powder Coating, and Packaging are NSQF [National Skills Qualification Framework] compliances by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship , Govt. of India.

About 600 artisans are benefitted directly or indirectly. Few of them has started their own business.

Benefit to the Industry

- Qualitative Improvement in Production of Metal ware & Enhancement of their Worthiness.
- Up- Grade with the Latest Techniques of their trade.
- Easy approach for Exporters / Manufactures etc. to get the solution of their problem in the field of Metal Finishing, Metal Casting , Quality Control , Testing & Certification etc.





(B) -Shri Vinod Agarwal – Mayor of Moradabad under NARI MISSION SHAKTI Program



(C) -Shri Sanjay Chauhan – Municipal Commissioner of Moradabad visited MHSC & reviewed under Smart City Program



(C)- Honorable Madam Governor of Uttar Pradesh Smt. Anandiben Patel visited Moradabad and distributed Tool Kits to ODOF Trainees under ODOF Scheme of UP. Government. MHSC has been selected as Training institute by U.P. Government. and viewed MHSC virtually.



5. National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy

The National Crafts Museum and Hastkala Academy (Earlier known National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum) is located at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. It is a subordinate office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles. Its main objectives are: to increase public awareness about India’s ancient traditions of handicrafts and handlooms, provide an interactive forum for crafts persons, designers, exporters, scholars and the public, help crafts persons find a platform for marketing without middlemen and serve as a resource centre for Indian handicraft and handloom traditions. Collection, conservation and preservation of craft specimens and the revival, reproduction and development of art and craft are the activities of the Crafts Museum.

Museum Collection:

The Museum has a collection of over 28,000 artifacts consisting of metal icons, lamp and incense burners, ritual accessories, items of everyday life, wood carvings, painted wood and paper Mache, dolls, toys, puppets, masks, folk and tribal paintings and sculptures, terracotta, folk and tribal jewellery and an entire section of traditional Indian textiles. They are exhibited in the Folk and Tribal Art Gallery, Temple Gallery, Court Craft Gallery and Textile Gallery and the rest are kept in the Museum Collection Store.

Crafts Demonstration Programme:

The Museum attempts to support traditional handicrafts and handlooms through its regular Craft Demonstration Programme organized through the year. Craftsmen are invited for the Crafts Demonstration Programme to demonstrate their skills and to sell their products. Due to Covid-19, pandemic, in period of April 2020 to September 2020, no Craftsmen/performer came to NCM&HKA. 41 Craftsmen and 10 Performer participated in the Museum from October 2020 to November 2020

Research and Documentation:

The Research and Documentation work consists of two activities i.e. field research and documentation of crafts persons.

The Research and Documentation of traditional Indian Handicrafts and Handlooms is an important activity of the Crafts Museum. Under this scheme, the Museum provides funds to

scholars to undertake fieldwork to document the traditions of handicrafts and handlooms, including folk and tribal arts.

Village Complex:

The Museum’s Village Complex is a reminiscence of Rural India with typical village structures from various parts of country, set up in 1972 as the Rural India Complex, it comprises huts and dwellings, walls and courtyards, characteristic of various regions of the country, built in facsimile and decorated with traditional folk art forms of the area. The Complex includes: Kullu Hut (Himachal Pradesh); Mehar Hut (Saurashtra, Gujarat); Gadba Hut (Odisha); Banni Hut (Gujarat); Madhubani Courtyard (Bihar); Adi Hut (Arunachal Pradesh); Nicobar Hut (Andaman & Nicobar Islands); Courtyard (Jammu & Kashmir); Rabha Hut (Assam); Naga Hut (North Nagaland); Toda Hut (Tamil Nadu); Gond Hut (Madhya Pradesh); Shrine of Devnarayan (Rajasthan); Bengal Courtyard (West Bengal).

Four open-air theatres have also been developed in the complex, namely:

- Kadambari Theatre
- Saranga Amphitheatre
- Angan Manch
- Pilkhan Manch

Library:

The Museum has a specialized reference Library with more than 10,000 reference books and other periodicals on traditional Indian arts, crafts, textiles and major anthropological works on Indian tribes etc. In general, Research scholars and students from various institutions regularly visit the Museum. But due to Covid -19 pandemic only 15 visitors visited the library in this period and 20 books were issued up to November 2020.

Visitors Detail-Session 2020-2021

Sr. No.	Months	Foreigner	Children/ students	General Public/ Indians
1.	April 2020	0	0	0
2.	May 2020	0	0	0
3	June 2020	0	0	0
4	July 2020	0	0	0

5	August 2020	0	0	0
6	September 2020	0	0	0
7.	October 2020	14	35	1050
8	November 2020	7	14	0951
	Total	21	49	2001

Due to Covid-19 pandemic Museum was closed from April, 2020 to September 2020 (in session 2020-21).

Conservation and Preservation:

The main functions of the Conservation and Preservation Section is to take preventive and curative care of different types of materials/objects, round the year. The Conservation work undertaken in the Crafts Museum during April 2020 to November 2020 is given as under:-

20 objects have been chemically treated; Conservation of 5 objects was carried out. Besides these, activities insecticide spray, cleaning and chemical treatment of 20 objects was executed.

Around 3500 Textiles have been physically inspected and carried put the condition assessment with superficial cleaning.

During the period from April 2020 to November, 2020 the Crafts Museum organized various Exhibitions, Workshops Seminars/events (Due to Covid-19 pandemic Museum was closed from April, 2020 to September 2020)

1. Online Exhibition (On Google Art & Culture): A Virtual exhibition on the occasion of Diwali in collaboration with Google Art & Culture.
2. A play on "डिबिया": A play on "डिबिया" by Shoonya theatre group's on 13th November 2020 at "Pilkhan manch" an open air theatre at National Crafts Museum

& Hastkala Academy with all social distancing measures in place.

3. About 60 Scholars, Crafts Experts, Research Persons, Architects, Fashion and Designers have seen the different Crafts Documentary Films.
4. 20 Approx. Short films on Traditional Indian Textiles, Handicrafts and Crafts Museum have been screened to the visitors at NCM&HKA.

Visit by Delegations and others:

1. A visit of the Ambassador of United States of America to India, Mr. Kenneth I. Juster on 10th October, 2020.
2. 49 students from Schools and colleges, 2001 Indian and 21 Foreign Visitors visited the National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy till now, due to Covid-19 pandemic Museum was closed from April, 2020 to September 2020 (in session 2020-21).

Sr. No.	Months	Foreigner	Children/ students	General Public/ Indians
1.	October 2020	14	35	1050
2	November 2020	7	14	0951
	Total	21	49	2001

Financial Progress:

There is a financial outlay/Budget Estimate of Rs. 15.00 Crores for Financial year 2020-21 out of which Rs. 7.84 Crores have been spent up to 31.10.2020. In addition to the above, the CSR funds has been approved but the funds are yet to be received from BPCL of Rs. 13.4 Crores for Two Projects-

- (1) Re-Org of the Museum storage-4.05 Crores
- (2) Digital Archives- 9.36 Crores

TEXTILE PROMOTION IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

11.1 NORTH EAST REGION TEXTILE PROMOTION SCHEME (NERTPS)

Ministry of Textiles is implementing North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) to develop textiles industry in the North East region of the country. NERTPS is an umbrella scheme which is implemented in project based approach with necessary flexibility in design and implementation to cater to the specific need of the NE States. Projects covering all sub sectors of textiles including Apparel & Garmenting, Jute, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Powerlooms and Sericulture have been sanctioned under the scheme. The scheme aims at sustainable growth of textiles industry in North East through necessary support for infrastructure, new technology, capacity building and market access.

11.2 INITIATIVES UNDER NERTPS:

11.2.1 Sericulture: Under NERTPS, Sericulture projects have been approved for implementation in the potential districts identified in North Eastern States, under four broad categories viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP), Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP), Eri Spun Silk Mills (ESSM) and Aspirational Districts (AD).

11.2.1.1 Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP): (20 Projects)

(a) Eighteen projects have been approved with a total cost of Rs.631.97 crore. (Gol share of Rs.525.11 crore) for implementation in Assam including BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The projects will support 29,910 acres plantation of Mulberry, Eri & Muga. This includes Soil to Silk for BTC (Assam) and Post Cocoon Technology for Nagaland. The projects are implemented by the State Sericulture Departments.

(b) Seed Infrastructure Units in CSB: To create infrastructure

facilities for production of the quality seed in Mulberry, Eri and Muga Sectors in NE, a project was approved at total cost of Rs 37.71 crore (100% Central assistance). This scheme envisages construction of 6 seed infrastructure units [(1 mulberry seed unit at Jorhat (Assam), 4 muga seed units at Silchar (Assam), Mokoukchung (Nagaland), Kokrajhar (BTC-Assam), Tura (Meghalaya) and 1 Eri seed unit at Topatoli (Assam)] with a production capacity of 30 lakh mulberry Dfls and 21.51 lakh Muga & Eri Dfls].

(c) Silk Printing Unit at Tripura:

To modernize the Silk printing facilities for value addition to the silk and fabric produced in Tripura, a project for establishment of Silk Processing and Printing Unit under NERTPS was approved at a total cost of Rs.3.71 crore (100% Central assistance). This unit targets to print and process 1.50 lakh metre silk per annum.

11.2.1.2. Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP): (10 Projects)

Ten projects to produce for import substitute bivoltine silk with a total cost of Rs.290.31 crores out of which Gol share of Rs.258.74 crores have been sanctioned under NERTPS. The projects cover 4,900 acres of mulberry plantation benefitting 10,607 women beneficiaries covering in all NE States (except Manipur).

11.2.1.3. Eri Spun Silk Mills (3 Projects) & Aspirational Districts (5 Projects):

a) Eri Spun Silk Mills (ESSM): Establishment of 3 Eri Spun Silk Mills in Assam, BTC and Manipur States have been approved with a total cost of Rs.64.59 crore (Gol share of Rs.57.28 crore) to produce 165 MT of Eri spun silk yarn per annum benefitting around 7,500 stakeholders after establishment of mills.

- b) Development of Sericulture in Aspirational Districts: Govt. of India initiated development of silk industry in the Aspirational Districts in one/ two blocks per district covering Mulberry, Eri, Muga or Oak Tasar as per the potentiality of the district with the involvement of State Governments. Presently 5 sericulture projects are under implementation in the States of Assam, BTC, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland at a total cost of Rs.79.60 crore with Gol share of Rs.73.47 crore. The projects cover 3,360 acres of plantation benefitting around 4,185 beneficiaries.

brought under host plantation of Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak tasar covering 47,956 beneficiaries and produced 3,967 MT of raw silk during the project period (2014-15 to 2020-21 up to Dec). Most of the beneficiaries covered under the project belong to Scheduled Tribes. As against Rs.745.69crore released by Ministry under the above projects, an expenditure of Rs.624.26 crore has been incurred contributing creation of about 50,000 assets at individual beneficiary level and at common facility level (Construction of rearing houses, seed grainages, reeling infrastructure, mounting halls, plantation etc.)

11.2.1.4 Progress for ongoing & new projects:

Progress: Upto December, 2020, an area of 35,411 acres (15,485 new and 19,926 existing) have been

The summary of overall Sericulture projects being implemented under NERTPS is given in the Table below:

#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr)	Gol Share (Rs. Cr)	Gol Release (Till Dec, 2020)	Beneficiaries (Nos)		Output per annum (MT) 2020-21 (upto Dec-2020)	
				(Rs. Cr)	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt (P)
I	Integrated Sericulture Development Project							
1	Assam	66.67	47.42	45.05	5,965	5,965	94	99.50
2	BTC	34.92	24.68	23.44	3,356	3,356	75	32.44
3	BTC (IEDPB)	11.41	10.61	10.08	654	654	26	12.94
4	BTC (Soil to Silk)	55.36	53.12	37.09	3,526	2,345	102	49.00
5	Arunachal Pradesh	18.42	18.42	17.50	1,805	1,672	36	12.02
6	Manipur (Valley)	149.76	126.60	107.55	6,613	5,957	203	35.80
7	Manipur (Hill)	30.39	24.67	20.50	2,169	1,490	51	57.63
8	Meghalaya	30.16	21.91	19.57	2,856	2,856	77	14.56
9	Mizoram	32.49	24.49	23.26	1,683	1,683	49	11.61
10	Mizoram (IMSDP)	13.52	12.83	12.19	833	800	10	0.29
11	Nagaland	31.47	22.66	21.52	2,678	2,678	69	18.08
12	Nagaland (IESDP)	13.66	12.83	12.19	1,053	1,053	24	13.80
13	Nagaland (PCT)	8.57	8.48	8.06	406	406	Post cocoon & post yarn activities are in progress	
14	Tripura	47.95	33.20	30.03	3,432	3,432	121	44.60
	Total (I)	544.75	441.93	388.02	37,029	34,347	938	402.27
Ia	New ISDP projects							
15	Ar. Pradesh (ILSEF)	37.25	35.65	9.12	1,270	445	48	24.32
16	Ar, Pradesh (IMSDP)	12.69	12.15	6.08	875	350	9	1.80
17	BTC –IESDP (Tap)	18.63	17.35	10.78	1,400	625	18	4.41
18	Nagaland-Chungtia	18.67	18.04	8.13	500	150	16	-
	Total (Ia)	87.24	83.19	34.10	4,045	1570	91	30.53
	Sub Total	631.97	525.11	422.12	41,074	35,917	1,029	432.80

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr)	Gol Share (Rs. Cr)	Gol Release (Till Dec, 2020)	Beneficiaries (Nos)		Output per annum (MT) 2020-21 (upto Dec-2020)	
				(Rs. Cr)	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt (P)
Ib Infrastructure Projects								
19	Tripura (Silk Printing)	3.71	3.71	3.52	-	-	1.50 lakh mts/yr	Printed 820 Sarees
20	CSB Seed Infrastructure	37.71	37.71	35.82	-	-	1.14 lakhs Muga dfls & 0.15 lakhs Eri dfl/ yr	0.04 lakhs Mulberry dfls, 0.58 lakhs Muga dfls & 0.04 lakhs Eri dfls achieved
Total (Ib)		41.42	41.42	39.35	-	-	-	-
Total (I+Ia+Ib)		673.39	566.53	461.47	41,074	35,917	1,029	432.80
II Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project								
1	Assam	29.55	26.28	24.96	1,144	1,144	17	3.50
2	BTC	30.06	26.75	25.41	1,188	1,188	17	1.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29.47	26.20	24.89	1,144	663	16	1.20
4	Meghalaya	29.01	25.77	24.47	1,044	1,033	16	3.60
5	Mizoram	30.15	26.88	25.54	1,169	1,169	16	8.07
6	Nagaland	29.43	26.16	24.85	1,144	1,144	16	4.26
7	Sikkim	29.68	26.43	25.11	1,094	988	17	0.80
8	Tripura	29.43	25.95	24.65	1,144	1,144	16	14.30
Total (II)		236.78	210.41	199.88	9,071	8,473	130	37.23
Ila New Bivoltine projects								
9	Nagaland-Biv (SPV)	22.43	20.68	10.34	436	320	14	1.31
10	Tripura-Sepahijala	31.11	27.64	3.16	1,100	120	17	-
Total (Ila)		53.53	48.32	13.50	1,536	440	31	1.31
Total (II + Ila)		290.31	258.74	213.38	10,607	8,913	161	38.54
IEC				4.84				
III Eri Spun Silk Mills								
1	Assam	21.53	19.09	5.00	2,500	-	-	-
2	BTC	21.53	19.09	9.55	2,500	-	-	-
3	Manipur	21.53	19.09	5.00	2,500	-	-	-
Total (III)		64.59	57.28	19.55	7,500	-	-	-
IV Aspirational Districts								
1	Assam	21.03	19.55	9.78	1,200	566	46	-
2	BTC	20.28	18.64	13.32	1,020	610	40	7.84
3	Meghalaya	12.08	10.97	5.48	410	429	17	-
4	Mizoram	11.56	10.82	9.74	650	559	17	2.59
5	Nagaland	14.65	13.49	8.13	965	962	17	10.73
Total (IV)		79.60	73.47	46.45	4,245	3,126	137	21.16
Grand Total (I+II+III+IV) (38 projects)		1,107.90	956.01	745.69	63,426	47,956	1,327	492.50

P: Provisional

Note: The anticipated achievement by end of March 2021 will be around 1,000 MT against the target of 1,327 MT. The shortfall in anticipated would be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in non availability of silkworm seed at times of silk worm rearing.

Monitoring of Projects: These projects are implemented under the monitoring, supervision and guidance of central Silk Board (CSB). A Management Information System (MIS) has been developed to get the real time information on all sericulture projects.

Geo-tagging of assets created under on-going sericulture projects have been undertaken through NESAC, Shillong. The assets of around 46,094 NERTPS beneficiaries are to be geo-tagged. The project activity is underway. For the 14 newly approved projects, in respect of plantation, the details of land and beneficiaries covered has been captured using GPS Map

Camera App. Around 3000 geo-tagging of plantation and beneficiaries have been uploaded in CSB website.

Third party evaluation of the projects with objective to review the degree of impact on the beneficiaries for evaluation of the current status of the projects in achieving the desired outcome and milestones under NERTPS projects has been completed by TERI, Bangalore, and submitted the final report on Evaluation study of NERTPS project to CSB.

As a part of monitoring & evaluation, field visits have been undertaken in the project sites by the scientists of CSB regularly. An Internal Assessment of the projects has been made on the progress of projects and DoSs have been requested to initiate action on the report.

Combined meetings are being conducted at regular intervals with all NE States by CSB and MoT to review the progress of projects.

Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP)



Eri Rearing Activities



Mulberry Plantation



Rearing Houses

Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP)



Mulberry Rearing Activities

Seed Infrastructure Units in CSB



Silk Printing Unit at Tripura



Development of Sericulture in Aspirational Districts



Rearing House



Training

Eri Spun Silk Mills (ESSM)



11.2.2 Apparel & Garment Making Project: The project was introduced with a view to promote industrial garmenting in North East through local entrepreneurs. Under this Project plug and play Centers (factories) which are well equipped with high-end industrial garmenting machineries have been set up in each NE States and Sikkim @ Rs.18.18 crore per center. Seven (7) Centers have been inaugurated and facilities have been made available to the entrepreneurs for operationalization. It is expected that the project will not only open new avenues for industrial garmenting in North East but also trigger growth of allied industries in NER.

11.2.3 Handloom Projects: As per the Handloom census 2019-20, there are 18.56 handloom workers, weavers including allied workers and 18.62 lakhs handloom in North Eastern Region (NERT). In the North Eastern State are engaged in domestic production and relatively less proportion are into mixed production i.e. domestic as well as commercial Production. This is primarily because Handloom weaving is part of the culture across all social groups in NER. As per census 2019-20, the dominance of Female weavers in the total weaver's work force is highest in North eastern state. Under NERTPS, Handloom sector supported with following Intervention.

11.2.3.1 Cluster Development Projects for Handlooms: For 180 Cluster Development Projects Rs.69.92 crore have been released as Gol share. Most of the projects are completed. The support is provided for design interventions, diversification of product lines and marketing.

11.2.3.2 Marketing Promotion: Financial assistance is provided for marketing support to the handloom agencies/weavers under the scheme to sell their handloom products. The expos sanctioned during the last 5 years are as follow:-

Year	Events sanctioned	Amount released (Rs. in Crore)
2016-17	08	4.28
2017-18	19	5.32
2018-19	12	1.97
2019-20	29	7.13
2020-21 (as on 15.02.2021)	14	1.50

11.2.4 Handicrafts Project: For overall Integrated & sustainable development of Handicrafts sector in North East states, various projects has been sanctioned. The details of the sanctioned handicrafts project are given as under:-

S. No.	Project Name	Project Cost approved	Year of sanction on	Gol Share	I.A Share	Fund released as on date	Fund Utilized as on date	Number of artisans benefited/ to be benefited
1.	Comprehensive Development of handicrafts- EPCH	12.48	2015-16	12.48	0.0	2.214	2.214	1960 (Project completed)
2.	Integrated Development of Hand Crafted bamboo, Natural Fiber and Textile based Clusters for Nagaland- I.A.-Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Nagaland.	6.29	2016-17	6.29	0.0	5.34	3.06	550 (Project at advance stage)
3.	Comprehensive Development of Terracotta Crafts at Manipur, I.A- MHHDG Ltd. Govt. of Manipur.	2.05	2017-18	1.843	0.205	1.271	1.271	200 (Project completed)

S. No.	Project Name	Project Cost approved	Year of sanction on	Gol Share	I.A Share	Fund released as on date	Fund Utilized as on date	Number of artisans benefited/ to be benefited
4.	Comprehensive Development of Terracotta Crafts at Tripura. I.A- Directorate of Industries. Govt. of Tripura.	2.05	2017-18	1.845	0.205	0.58	0.00	Released amount with interest Rs.59.96 lakh refunded by I.A. and deposited by this office in Govt. account.
5.	Setting up of Integrated Textile Tourism Complex at Nongpoh, Meghalaya (Directorate of Sericulture & Weaving, Shillong)	7.99	2018-19	7.99	0.0	3.99	0.46	5000 artisans/ weavers/ farmer of Sericulture.
6.	Integrated Design Development Project with Marketing linkage (CCIC, New Delhi)	1.98	2018-19	1.98	0.0	0.99	0.79	320 (2 Integrated Design project dropped by I.A.)
7.	Project of Integrated Development of Hand Crafted Bamboo, Natural Fiber and Textiles Based Cluster in 7 cluster of Assam (ARTFED, Guwahati, Assam)	6.22	2019-20		0.0	1.55	1.55	2450
8.	Strengthening of Bamboo & Cane Development Institute for Promotion of Bamboo & Cane Handicrafts on a sustainable basis at BCDI, Agartalla. By- NCDPD, New Delhi	1.60	2019-20	1.60	0.0	1.40	0.80	Around 1000 Artisans of C&B craft from all NER states.
9.	Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts in Manipur. I.A.-MHHDC Imphal.	7.90	2019-20	7.16	0.80	3.58	2.64	6000

11.2.5 Powerloom Project at Manipur: The first Powerloom project has been introduced in Manipur with total project cost of Rs. 13.17 crore and Gol share of Rs. 9.22 crore. Under the project the Government provides support for construction of work-shed and installation of powerlooms (including preparatory machines) for the powerloom weavers. The project is under progress.

11.2.6 Focused Incubation Center in Jute using digital printing technology: A project with total cost of Rs 3.75 crore and GOI share of 2.75 crore is implemented at Guwahati to create facility for digital printing for jute fabrics. Setting up of facility along with procurement of machines is under progress.

ICT INITIATIVES IN TEXTILES

12.1 DIGITAL READINESS IN MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

The Ministry of Textiles has been actively promoting the Digital initiatives of Government of India, the objective of the digital India programme is to ensure that government services are transparent, easily accessible to citizens. The IT division of the ministry is actively working towards improvement of network infrastructure and making the IT application systems available on high speed broadband. Most of the applications are hosted on National cloud services (MeghRaj). Most of the schemes and services of the ministry and its organisations are accessible to citizens anytime anywhere.

To realize the vision and mission of the government, the Ministry has taken various initiatives to enhance its e-governance services. The implementation of G2G/G2B/G2E applications like e-office suite, e-Samiksha, e-Procurement etc., development of MIS on handlooms & handicrafts schemes, NGO portal for Handicraft sector, Development of scheme for capacity building in Textiles (Samarth) has resulted into improved functioning leading to delivery of quality services. The ministry and its organizations are using video conferencing services extensively with different states and departments on regular basis. The ICT infrastructure in sections has been upgraded with the latest desktops and software connected with Udyog Bhawan's Giga-bit LAN/WAN/ Wireless network with IPv6 compatibility.

The desktop video conference facility has also been established with senior officers of the ministry. Training programs were organized during the year for the officers of the Ministry, attached offices on various applications at the Ministry, NIC, DeitY, NDC Shastri Park, Delhi.

NIC-TID is providing technical and functional support to the ministry and its subordinate/attached offices. It is responsible

for the development, implementation, maintenance and co-ordination in hosting of websites and ensures their 24x7 availability. They also facilitate access to various on-line e-governance services on cloud, developing/ deploying of various application systems, providing network support services and maintaining the ICT infrastructure.

12.2 WEBSITE MANAGEMENT

The Content Management Framework (CMF) based website of the Ministry of Textiles, office of DC(Handicrafts), DC(Handlooms) were made compliant with GIGW (Guidelines for Indian Government Website) guidelines, making it compatible with multiple mode of accessibility, accessible to visually impaired persons with bi-lingual support. The Content Management System (CMS) is in place to ensure the timely web updation for the website by the concerned officials / divisions.

12.3 ICT INFRASTRUCTURE UP GRADATIONS

Hardware/ Software are regularly reviewed and necessary upgrades done for better performance of the LAN/ WAN /PCs. The cyber security status is regularly analysed and necessary measures taken such as: deploying more firewalls, manageable network equipment as per the security guidelines issued time to time by GOI. System for Automatic patch management and virus detections has also been upgraded to ensure virus free zone over the LAN/ WAN/ services. New VC studio has been setup at the office of Development Commissioner(Handicrafts) and at the office of Development Commissioner(Handlooms).

12.4 E-GOVERNANCE

To strengthen the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features Digitization of records and files has been done on priority. e-Office implemented in the Ministry, regular hands-on training on e-office organized for various level of officers in the ministry, Office of DC(Handlooms)

and Office of DC(Handicrafts) and now the process of its implementation in the office of Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai and Jute Commissioner, Kolkata has been initiated. The Digital Signature Certificate/ e-Sign implemented and being successfully used by concerned officers in file creation, movement etc.

The G2G services like employees information system (EIS), e-Visitors System, e-Procurement portal, Public Grievances Monitoring System, Parliament questions /answers (e-Reply), Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System(AEBAS), New version of ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS), SPARROW system, e-Visitors Monitoring System, Foreign Visits Management System, e-Political Clearance System, Court Cases Monitoring System, Public Financial Management System (PFMS), Government Land Information System (GLIS) and DBT are implemented and are being maintained in the ministry.

12.5 NEW INITIATIVES

1. An e-Commerce Portal for Handloom and Handicrafts products is under development stage. Hosting of the portal for online selling of handloom and handicraft goods by weavers and artisans is in progress.
2. A web-based system and mobile application for Handloom Mark Scheme has been launched, it provides:
 - Access to beneficiaries to submit new applications for availing handloom mark under prevailing scheme.
 - SMS and Email Notifications at every stage.
 - Provide online application & claim status to all stake holders.
 - Workflow Implementation & handloom mark labels online.
 - Online Grievance System.
 - Online verification of handloom labels issued by Textiles Committee, Mumbai.
3. Myhandlooms portal - <https://myhandlooms.gov.in> has been hosted in NIC Cloud. This is a unified portal for applying for various benefits under the

various handloom schemes like Block Level Clusters, Handloom Marketing Assistance and Awards. Individual weavers as well as other organizations can apply for taking benefit in in the schemes using myhandlooms portal.

4. Steps have been taken to on-board nearly 21 lakh weavers on GeM portal.
5. To instil pride of workmanship of handloom weaving amongst citizens, a two week social media campaign was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles for the handloom weaving community. Common hashtag #Vocal4Handmade has been started to promote Handloom, Handloom Products, and information about high-end handloom products of various regions of the country, their manufacturers, and encouraging weavers/artisans to tweet and to publicize and promote the sector amongst common people
6. Preparation of Dashboard of Ministry of Textiles
A Dashboard of the Ministry has been prepared by using Darpan Framework of NIC. Training has been provided to the concerned users and Project Admin has been created for them to manage data of their scheme.
7. Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector)
The Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) is managed by a robust and live Management Information System. Ministry of Textile has facilitated a "Public Dashboard" which provides real time progress of the scheme. The Public Dashboard gives a state wise view which can be further drilled down to district level training progress. One can also view live training centers and number of candidates undergoing training.
The Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) issues e-Certificates to trainees who complete their training and pass the Assessment Examination. This certificate contains a QR Code which can be scanned through a mobile based barcode scanner to check the authenticity of the certificate. Alternatively, the certificate can also be verified by going to the online facility on ISDS website. The system has been integrated with the Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance system.

8. e-DHAGA (Integration of Biometric Authentication in Yarn Supply Scheme)

Implementation of Aadhaar authentication version 2.5 which includes virtual id is in progress.

An ERP portal and e-Dhaga mobile application was launched under Digital India initiative to facilitate handloom weavers.

The system facilitates the handloom weavers to place their indents and make payments online.

More than 2.5 Lakhs weavers benefitted through this application.

9. Deendayal Hastkala Sankul (Trade Centre & Museum) is a modern and integrated facility to support Handloom and Handicraft sector of Varanasi and nearby areas, by providing platform for trade enhancement, facilitation to both domestic and international buyers and carry forward the rich traditions of Handloom and Handicrafts of Varanasi region.

12.6 ICT IMPLEMENTATION IN ATTACHED/SUB-ORDINATE ORGANIZATIONS

Attached and subordinate offices under the Ministry have developed and updated their software applications, also upgraded their ICT infrastructure as per requirement with structured and wireless LAN with IPv6 compatibility. These offices have enhanced their respective websites with more user centric features and GIGW compliance. Various application forms required by the public or trade community for submitting proposals under different schemes are provided on the site for download. Plenty of statistical /analytical reports on Industrial databases are being published for the reference by the industry. Respective regional offices / field level offices were also equipped with adequate ICT infrastructure. Mobile governance is being encouraged in field offices for better operational efficiency.

12.7 USE OF GEM PORTAL IN GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Ministry of Textiles, office of DC(Handicrafts), office of DC(Handlooms) and other organisations under the ministry have been procuring goods/items through GeM portal. Steps have been taken to on-board nearly 21 lakh weavers on GeM portal.

RAJBHASHA

13.1 ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Hindi is the official language of the Union of India and the official language policy of the government aims at ensuring the increase in the progressive use of Hindi in official work. Effective steps have been taken during the year to ensure compliance of the official language policy of the government, implementation of the Annual Programme and compliance of various orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official language.

13.2 COMPLIANCE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE ACT, 1963

All documents such as notifications, resolutions, general orders, rules etc., under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and all the papers laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament were issued bilingually, i.e. in Hindi and English.

Rule-5 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 is being implemented in letter and spirit in the Ministry. The Official Language Section of the Ministry ensured implementation of the Official Language Policy even during nation-wide lockdown imposed due to the outbreak of Covid-19 epidemic.

13.3 MONITORING AND INSPECTION

To ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union, monitoring is being done through reviewing the quarterly progress reports received from various offices/PSUs/Boards under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles and they are being monitored by inspections time to time. Suitable instructions are issued to eliminate the shortcomings noticed during these inspections and compliance thereof is being ensured.

13.4 TRANSLATION WORK

The documents such as cabinet notes, notifications, general orders, tenders, budget related documents, Output-outcome, Demand for Grants, Annual Report, parliamentary questions, parliamentary assurances, papers related to standing committees and other parliamentary committees, documents received from office of the Minister of Textiles and press releases are translated regularly by Hindi Section of the Ministry.

Officers/Officials of official language section catered to all types of translation, working online from home or attending office, whenever required, during the nation-wide lockdown imposed due to the outbreak of Covid-19 epidemic.

13.5 HINDI FORTNIGHT AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY

Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the ministry during 14-28 September, 2020. To promote usage of Hindi in the official work and to motivate officers/employees, competitions of Hindi Noting and Drafting, Hindi Translation and Language Knowledge, Hindi Essay, Hindi Debate, Hindi Typing and Hindi Dictation etc. were organized. On the occasion of Hindi Divas, appeals of Home Minister, Minister of Textiles and Secretary (Textiles) were circulated to all attached/subordinate offices and Textile PSUs to promote maximum use of Hindi in Official Work.

The participants, who were declared successful in Hindi-themed various competitions organized in the ministry during the Hindi fortnight, were awarded with a certificate and cash prize by Shri Nihar Ranjan Dash, Joint Secretary & In charge Official Language during the Hindi Prize Distribution ceremony held on January 08, 2021.



Joint Secretary & In charge Official Language addressing the officers / employees of the Ministry during the Hindi prize distribution ceremony in the Ministry

13.6.1 Official Language Implementation Committee

Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) is constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary and In-charge of Official Language affairs. Quarterly meetings of the committee are being organized regularly. The follow up action is taken for the compliance of decisions related to promotion of Hindi in official work.

13.6.2 Hindi Advisory Committee

The constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee in the Ministry is under process. Once the committee is formed, its meeting will be held regularly.

13.7 HINDI WORKSHOP

Hindi workshop is organized regularly in the ministry. Subject expert /guest lecturer is invited in these workshops. In order to generate interest in Hindi among the officers / employees of the Ministry, the officers / employees present in each workshop are asked questions related to the workshop. The first 10 participants who are successful in this quiz are awarded.

WEFARE MEASURES FOR SC/ST/WOMEN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

14.1 SILK SECTOR:

Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) And Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Under Silk Samagra Scheme During 2020-21:

14.1.1. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 55.00 crores towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2020-21. An amount of Rs. 27.50 crores (Till Sept-19) has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana towards implementation of components under SCSP during the year 2020-21.

14.1.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.20.00 crores towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under sericulture for the year 2020-21. So far, an amount of Rs. 8.77 crores has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh towards implementation of components under TSP during the year 2020-21.

14.1.3. Mahila Kissan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) projects for Tasar development:

Multi-state tasar projects under Mahila Kisan Sashktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) at an outlay of Rs.7160.96 lakhs, shared by MoRD (Rs.5366.15 lakhs) and CSB (Rs.1794.81 lakhs) are being coordinated by CSB in six states, since October 2013.

The project envisages creating over 36,000 sustainable livelihoods for the marginalized households, especially women in 23 districts, which are mostly Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Bihar.

A total of 36488 farmers have been mobilized into 718 informal producer groups. Tasar plantations of 1521 ha. have been raised by 2738 farmers in private waste lands. 402 nucleus seed rearers brushed 2.114 lakh dfls of nucleus seed to produce 123.34 lakh seed cocoons @ 58.35 seed cocoons per dfl, against the norms of 50 cocoons. 1704 seed rearers brushed 13.120 lakh dfls of basic seed procured from BTSSO and BSPUs, to produce 388 lakh seed cocoons@ 29.54 seed cocoons per dfl against norms of 32 seed cocoons/dfl. 367 private graineurs processed 280.146 lakh seed cocoons and produced 65.33 lakh commercial dfls @ cocoon:dfl ratio of 4.29:1 against norms of 4:1 and 65.32 lakhs commercial dfls were supplied in the project areas. 14225 commercial rearers brushed 65 lakh dfls procured from the private grainages under the special projects, to produce 2403 lakh reeling cocoons @ 37 cocoons per dfl.

14.4. PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

The number of persons with various disabilities in various posts in Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' against 3% vacancies to be reserved for them under section 33 of PWD Act is given below:

Sr. No	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
1	Ministry of Textiles	44	1	87	2	51	0	0	0
2.	O/o The DC (Handloom) & its Organization	102	-	288	3	715	10	01	
3	National Textile Corporation	204	2	167	1	60	2	13211	36
4	Central Cottage Industries Corporation India Limited	41	0	102	3	14	2	87	3
5	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	80	2	84	1	883	11	139	3
6	National Institute of Fashion Technology	945	02	337	0	823	01	0	0
7	O/o Textile Commissioner	65	01	242	04	325	05	0	0
8	O/o The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	39	0	398	0	1383	03	0	39
9	The Jute Corporation of India	164	0	77	3	196	5	0	2
10	O/o Textile Committee	80	01	156	1	280	02	0	0
11	Central Silk Board	640	11	1108	19	973	21	0	0

14.5 GENDER JUSTICE AND GENDER BUDGETING

(a) Silk

Gender Justice and Gender Budgeting:

Sericulture suits both marginal and small scale land holders due to its low investment, high assured returns, short gestation period and rich opportunities for enhancement of income and generation of employment to the family members round the year. Sericulture also provides scope for the direct involvement of women. It is estimated that more than 55% of persons practising sericulture are women. Women are involved in the process of production and decision making for improving economic conditions, thereby enabling them to gain greater recognition and status in the family and society.

On an average, 30% women beneficiaries are covered under the Central Sector Scheme “**Silk Samagra**” (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry). The R & D Institutes of CSB focus on drudgery reduction in all the activities relating to silk production chain to promote further participation of Women in Sericulture.

The man power expenditure details and allocation in respect of SC / ST and Women employees in CSB under the scheme – Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry) for the years 2020-21 & 2021-22 are indicated in **Annexure-I & II**, respectively.

ANNEXURE – I
Scheme For Development of SC's & ST's

[Rs. In crores]

Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2020-21 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2020-21 (Proposed by CSB)		B.E 2021-22 (Proposed by CSB)	
		Total Allocation	SC/ST share	Total Allocation	SC/ST share	Total Allocation	SC/ST share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Administrative Cost (salaries / wages of CSB employees) Excluding pension and retired benefits	546.00	128.00	450.00	122.00	501.67	136.57
2	Development of Sericulture	254.00	95.00	231.70	75.00	374.56	85
	Total	800.00	223.00	681.70	197.00	876.23	221.57
	Percentage (%)	27.88		28.90		25.29	

ANNEXURE – II
Scheme for Development of Women

(Rs. In crore)

Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	BE 2020-21 (Approved by MOT)		RE 2020-21 (Proposed by CSB)		BE 2021-22 (Proposed by CSB)	
		Total Allocation	Women share	Total Allocation	Women share	Total Allocation	Women share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Administrative Cost (salaries / wages of CSB employees) Excluding pension and retired benefits	546.00	163.80	450.00	135.00	501.67	150.50
2	Development of Sericulture	254.00	76.20 30%	231.70	69.51 30%	374.56	112.37 30%
	Total	800.00	240.00	681.70	204.51	876.23	262.87

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

15.1. The Vigilance Unit of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) who is also Joint Secretary in the Ministry. The CVO is appointed with the approval of the Central Vigilance Commission. The CVO is the nodal point in the vigilance set up and is entrusted with the following works:-

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure transparency, integrity and efficiency in government functions
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate inquiry/ investigation thereon whenever necessary
- Inspections and follow up action
- Furnishing factual report/investigation report along with comments as required by Central Vigilance Commission
- Taking appropriate action in respect of departmental proceedings on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission or otherwise
- Obtaining 1st and 2nd stage advices of Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary and initiating disciplinary proceeding wherever necessary
- Seeking statutory advice of Union Public Service Commission on the quantum of penalty to be imposed on the accused Officer
- Issue of Vigilance clearance in respect of all officers/officials in Ministry of Textiles and process for obtaining vigilance clearance from CVC in the case of Board level officers of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning under the Ministry
- Preparation of Agreed list and Doubtful integrity and Undesirable Contact Men (UCM).
- Works related to appointment/extension of CVOs/part time CVOs in the organizations under the Ministry.
- Holding of Vigilance Awareness Week every year and furnishing report to CVC

15.2 There are five sanctioned post of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in the following organizations functioning under the Ministry of Textiles:

- (i) National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC Ltd.)
- (ii) Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI Ltd.)
- (iii) Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI Ltd.)
- (iv) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- (v) Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited & Handicraft and Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited (CCIC & HHEC Ltd.)

Apart from the above, there are part time Chief Vigilance Officers/Vigilance Officers in the Attached/Sub-ordinate offices and organizations functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry. However, the overall responsibility of vigilance activities of these offices rests with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Textiles.

15.3 Preventive Vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis primarily on identification of areas sensitive or prone to malpractices and temptation. The guidelines/instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training and the Central Vigilance Commission in this regard are followed. Action taken includes the following:-

- (i) The areas of sensitive nature are identified in the Ministry and surveillance is kept thereon.

- (ii) Security measures have been strengthened and appropriate institutional mechanisms have been put in place to avert malpractices.
- (iii) All organizations under the Administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles have been requested to amend and update their conduct, Disciplinary and Appeal Rules as per CVC, Department of Public Enterprises and DOP&T's circulars/guidelines from time to time.

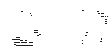
15.4 During this financial year, 28 complaints cases have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, CVC Portal, Central Bureau of Investigation and individuals. Actions on the complaints have been initiated in-time by forwarding the same to respective Administrative Divisions and CVOs for taking appropriate action. Investigation reports/Action taken reports have been sought on certain complaints for furnishing reports to CVC.

15.5 Four disciplinary cases are under process during the financial year. The CVC in its 2nd stage advise has exonerated

the incumbents in one disciplinary case. Remaining three cases are under process at different stages. Out of remaining three disciplinary cases, statutory advice of UPSC was sought in one case.

15.6 Vigilance clearance has been issued to 86 officials/officers working in/under the Ministry. Five cases of Board level officers in PSUs have been processed for seeking vigilance clearance from CVC.

15.7 Vigilance Awareness Week-2020 commended with the pledge taking ceremony on 27.10.2020 by the officers/officials in the Ministry. Essay writing competition on the subject "Value & Ethics in Administration" was conducted on 28.10.2020. There was an over-whelming response for all these events. Twelve officers/staff were awarded prizes in various categories. The event concluded with the prize distribution ceremony on 2nd November, 2020. All the events were completed successfully.



Ministry of Textiles
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